

**STANDARDS PRESENTATION  
TO  
CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS BOARD**

TITLE 8, DIVISION 1, CHAPTER 4

Article 10.1. Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment for Fire Fighters.

Amend Section 3401 to read:

§3401. Application.

(a) These Orders establish minimum requirements for personal protective clothing and equipment for fire fighters when exposed to the hazards of fire fighting activity, and take precedence over any other Safety Order with which they are inconsistent.

Sections ~~3403~~ 3402.1, 3402.3, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, and through 3409, inclusive, apply to structural and proximity fire fighting as defined in Section 3402. Sections 3402.2, 3410, and 3410.1 apply to wildland fire fighting.

EXCEPTION to section 3401(a): The requirements of these orders are not applicable to fire fighters from other states of the United States or another country rendering temporary fire suppression assistance during a wildfire event.

(b) General Requirements.

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(6) Employers shall develop and require use of a written plan covering the safe use, maintenance, utilization and replacement of the equipment required in these Orders, and all affected employees shall be trained in accordance with such plan.

NOTE to subsection (b)(6): See Section 3402.3. Selection, Inspection, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting and Section 3410. Selection, Inspection, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Wildland Fire Fighting.

(7) Employers shall ensure that new protective clothing and equipment provided be furnished with a statement of performance declaring that the product has been tested and meets the requirements of these Orders.

~~(c) Personal Alarms.~~

~~(1) Every fire fighter engaged in interior structural fire fighting activities requiring the use of self-contained breathing apparatus shall be provided with a personal alarm device. Alarm devices ordered or purchased after January 1, 1986, shall meet the requirements of Section~~

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~~3401(c)(3)(B) and NFPA 1982 (1983). Each alarm device ordered or purchased prior to January 1, 1986 shall meet the following minimum requirements:~~

~~(2) Operation.~~

~~(A) Controls shall be incorporated in alarm devices for manual activation and reset, and shall be protected against accidental deactivation. Such controls shall be designed to be operated by a gloved hand.~~

~~(B) Alarm devices shall contain a motion detector which will activate the alarm if the fire fighter is motionless for not less than twenty (20) seconds nor more than forty (40) seconds. The alarm shall also include a pre warning device to signal the fire fighter that the alarm is approaching the point of activation.~~

~~(3) Performance.~~

~~(A) Alarm devices shall emit a signal with a sound pressure level of not less than 85 dba measured at a distance of three (3) meters for not less than one (1) hour using an eighty percent (80%) charged battery. Signal frequency used shall not be less than 2000 Hz nor more than 4000 Hz.~~

~~(B) The alarm shall operate in a temperature range of -10o C to 80o C and for a period of two minutes at 140° C.~~

~~(C) Alarm devices shall be designed to withstand damage created by deterioration of the type of battery recommended by the manufacturer for use in such devices.~~

~~(D) Alarm devices shall remain operable after being submerged in sea water for at least one hour at a depth of two meters.~~

~~(E) Alarm devices shall be impact and shock resistant, and shall be designed to remain operable after being dropped six (6) successive times from random positions onto a concrete floor from a height of not less than two meters.~~

~~(F) Alarm devices shall not weigh more than 350 grams, including batteries.~~

~~(4) Safety.~~

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~~(A) Alarm devices shall be equipped with a visual or audible device to indicate when the battery has been discharged to not less than 80 percent of its rated capacity.~~

~~(B) Alarm devices shall be equipped with an audible means to warn of the malfunction of the motion sensing circuitry.~~

~~(C) Alarm devices shall be intrinsically safe for use in a flammable or explosive atmosphere.~~

~~(5) Certification.~~

~~Alarm devices shall be labeled or otherwise certified to indicate compliance with this section.~~

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 3402 to read:

§3402. Definitions.

~~After Flame. The time a test specimen continues to flame after the flame source has been removed. (When subjected to flame resistance test.)~~

~~After Glow. The time a test specimen continues to glow after it has ceased to flame. (When subjected to flame resistance test.)~~

~~Break away Device. A type of chin strap or chin strap connection designed so that excessive pressure exerted on the helmet in the form of upward force will cause the chin strap to open and release the helmet from the head.~~

Buddy-Breathing Device. An accessory to self-contained breathing apparatus which permits a second person to share the same air supply as that of the wearer of the apparatus.

~~Char Length. The distance from the end of the specimen which was exposed to flame source, to the upper edge of the charred, burned, or void area. (When subjected to flame resistance test.)~~

~~Education. The process of imparting knowledge or skill through systematic instruction. It does not require formal classroom instruction.~~

~~Emergency Pick Up Labor. Personnel consisting of National Guard, military forces, forest product workers, farm workers, ranchers, and other persons who may be recruited from time to time to help contain and control wildland fires.~~

Enclosed Structure. A structure with a roof or ceiling and at least two walls which may present fire hazards to employees; such as, accumulations of smoke, toxic gases and heat, similar to those found in buildings.

~~Energy, Absorption System. A material or suspension system, or combination thereof, placed inside the helmet between the exterior shell and the wearer's head to absorb and distribute impact energy.~~

~~Face Shield. A heat and flame resistant device worn in front of the eyes and face, whose predominant function is protection of the eyes and face.~~

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~~Fire Fighter. An employee who is assigned to fire fighting activity, and is required to respond to alarms and perform emergency action at the location of a fire or fire related danger. Included are the employees of fire departments, fire protection districts, state fire agencies, organized fire companies, and private fire brigades when engaged in fire fighting activity. The term does not apply to emergency pick-up labor or other persons who may perform first-aid fire extinguishment as collateral to their regular duties.~~

Fire Fighting Activity. Physical action taken in the direct act of fire suppression, and rescue or hazardous duties performed at the location of a fire emergency.

~~Fire Fighting, Structural. The comprehensive physical fire suppression activity of public fire departments as determined by Sections 25210.5 and 25643 of the California Government Code.~~

~~Flame Resistance. A property of materials which causes resistance to ignition or combustion, provided through the use of inherently flame resistant materials, or materials treated to be flame resistant in a manner that the treatment will remain effective for the service life of the material under conditions anticipated for its use.~~

~~Harmful Exposure. An exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere, or to dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, chemicals or gases of such concentration and duration as to cause injury. An exposure to dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases:~~

~~(a) In excess of any permissible limit prescribed by Section 5155; or~~

~~(b) Of such a nature by inhalation as to result in, or have a probability to result in, injury, illness, disease, impairment, or loss of function.~~

Hazardous Environment. A place where a fire fighter is likely to receive a harmful exposure to a hazardous substance, or be exposed to physical or mechanical hazards which are likely to cause injury.

Hazardous Substance. One which by reason of being explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, irritant or otherwise harmful, is likely to cause injury.

~~Heat Resistance. The ability of a material to retain its original properties such as shape, size, strength, hardness, resilience, non-conductivity, or appearance when subjected to temperatures specified in heat resistance tests.~~

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~~Helmet. A device consisting of a shell, energy absorption system, and retention system intended to be worn to provide protection for the head or portions thereof against impact, flying or falling objects, electric shock, penetration, heat and flame, or any combination thereof.~~

~~Incipient Stage Fire. A fire which is in the initial or beginning stage and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, Class II standpipe, small hose systems or other methods without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.~~

~~Injury. Includes work related illness, disease, impairment, disfigurement, loss of function of any part of the body, as well as symptoms of significant adverse effects or damage.~~

~~Interior Structural Fire Fighting Activities (Private Fire Brigades). The physical activity of fire suppression, rescue or both, inside of buildings or enclosed structures which are involved in a fire situation beyond the incipient stage.~~

~~Lining. A material attached to the inside of the outer shell of a garment for the purpose of thermal protection and padding.~~

~~Long Duration Breathing Device. A self-contained respiratory protective device designed to provide the user with a respirable atmosphere for a minimum service time of one hour.~~

~~Outer Shell. The exterior layer of material on the fire coat and protective trousers which forms the outermost barrier between the fire fighter and the environment. It is attached to the vapor barrier and liner and is usually constructed with a storm flap, suitable closures, and pockets.~~

Overhaul. The final stages of fire extinguishment, after the main body of a fire has been controlled, during which all traces of fire are extinguished, where the potential for harmful exposure still exists.

Primary Eye Protection. A protective device specifically intended to shield the eyes from certain hazards while permitting vision.

Private Fire Brigade. An organized group of private industry fire personnel who may also be assigned to other functions, but who have priority obligation to fire protection. Fire fighting responsibility may be independent, under mutual-aid agreement, or supported by regular fire service assistance.

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~~Protective Clothing. Outer garments other than turnout clothing consisting of trousers, jackets, or coveralls.~~

Proximity Fire Fighting. Specialized fire fighting operations that can include the activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation at incidents involving fire producing high levels of radiant heat as well as conductive and convective heat.

Quick Disconnect Valve. A device which starts the flow of air by inserting of the hose (which leads from the facepiece) into the regulator of self-contained breathing apparatus, and stops the flow of air by disconnection of the hose from the regulator.

Respiratory Protective Device (RPD). A breathing device designed to protect the wearer from oxygen-deficient, or hazardous atmosphere.

(A) Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). A portable respiratory protective device, normally designed to be worn by the user by means of an incorporated harness assembly, with its own supply of air, oxygen or oxygen generating material. It is normally equipped with a full facepiece. Self-contained breathing apparatus is further described in 30 CFR Chapter 1, Part 11, Subpart H.

(B) Closed-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. A device in which exhaled breath is scrubbed of CO<sub>2</sub> and recycled.

(C) Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. A device in which compressed air is released to the face piece from a storage cylinder, and exhaled air is expelled to the atmosphere. (Oxygen supply is not permitted in open-circuit breathing apparatus used in fire fighting activities.)

(D) Demand-Type Breathing Apparatus. Equipment in which pressure inside the facepiece is slightly negative on inhalation, and positive on exhalation.

(E) Positive-Pressure Type Breathing Apparatus. Equipment in which the pressure inside the facepiece is positive during both inhalation and exhalation.

(F) Combination Breathing Apparatus-Respirator. A combination of compressed air self-contained breathing apparatus and National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Type C supplied-air respiratory protective device of the positive-pressure type.

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Combination respirator equipment is further described in 30 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 11, Subparts H and J.

~~Retention System. The complete assembly by which the helmet is retained on the head. Included are a chin strap and adjustable or fitted liner for a proper fit.~~

Self-Extinguishing. A term applied to a material which when subjected to flaming ignition, may ignite and propagate only until removal of the source of ignition.

Service Time. The period of time that a respirator has been rated by NIOSH to provide protection to the wearer.

Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation due to a fire or emergency situation involving building(s), enclosed structure(s), vehicle(s), marine vessel(s), or like properties.

Training. The process of making proficient through instruction and hands-on practice in the operation of equipment, including respiratory protection equipment, that is expected to be used and in the performance of assigned duties.

~~Trousers. A garment worn to cover the lower part of the human body from the waist to the ankles.~~

~~Turnout Clothing. Protective clothing consisting of a coat and trousers as specified in NFPA 1971 (1981) "Protective Clothing for Structural Fire Fighting" except as modified by Section 3406(b) of these Orders.~~

~~Vapor Barrier. That material used to prevent or substantially inhibit the transfer of water, corrosive liquids and steam or other hot vapors from the outside of a garment to the wearer's body.~~

Wildlands. Sparsely populated geographical areas covered primarily by grass, brush, trees, crops, or combination thereof.

~~Winter Liner. A detachable extra lining worn inside turnout garments and head protection to give added protection to the wearer against the effects of cold weather and wind.~~



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Wildland Fire Fighting. The activities of fire suppression and property conservation in woodlands, forests, grasslands, brush, prairies, and other such vegetation, or any combination of vegetation, that is involved in a fire situation, but is not within buildings or structures.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development. It is the line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Communities adjacent to and surrounded by wildland are at varying degrees of risk from wildfires.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Add new Section 3402.1 to read:

§3402.1. Purchase Quality Standards for Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting.

(a) Helmets ordered or purchased on or after [OAL to insert – 6 months after effective date], for use in structural fire fighting or proximity fire fighting shall meet the certification, labeling, design, performance, and testing requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2018 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

EXCEPTION: Protective ensemble or ensemble elements meeting the most current NFPA 1971 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard.

(b) Eye or face protection ordered or purchased on or after [OAL to insert – 6 months after effective date], for use in structural fire fighting or proximity fire fighting shall meet the certification, labeling, design, performance, and testing requirements of NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2018 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

EXCEPTION: Protective ensemble or ensemble elements meeting the most current NFPA 1971 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard.

(c) Hoods ordered or purchased after on or after [OAL to insert – 6 months after effective date] for use in structural or proximity fire fighting shall meet the certification, labeling, design, performance, and testing requirements of NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2018 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

EXCEPTION: Protective ensemble or ensemble elements meeting the most current NFPA 1971 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard.

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(d) Protective garments or clothing ordered or purchased on or after [OAL to insert – 6 months after effective date], for use in structural or proximity fire fighting shall meet the certification, labeling, design, performance, and testing requirements of NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2018 Edition, which is hereby incorporated as by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

EXCEPTION: Protective ensemble or ensemble elements meeting the most current NFPA 1971 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard.

(e) Hand protection ordered or purchased on or after [OAL to insert – 6 months after effective date], for use in structural or proximity fire fighting shall meet the certification, labeling, design, performance, and testing requirements of NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2018 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

EXCEPTION: Protective ensemble or ensemble elements meeting the most current NFPA 1971 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard.

(f) Protective footwear ordered or purchased on or after [OAL to insert – 6 months after effective date], for use in structural or proximity fire fighting shall meet certification, labeling, design, performance, and testing requirements of NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2018 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

EXCEPTION: Protective ensemble or ensemble elements meeting the most current NFPA 1971 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard.

(g) Personal Alert Safety Systems purchased on or after [OAL to insert – 6 months after effective date] shall meet the certification, labeling, design, performance and testing requirements of NFPA 1982, Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS), 2018 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

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EXCEPTION: PASS meeting the most current NFPA 1982 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard.

(h) Open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) purchased on or after [OAL to insert – 6 months after effective date] shall meet the certification, labeling, design, performance and testing requirements of NFPA 1981, Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, 2019 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

EXCEPTION: Open-circuit SCBA meeting the most current NFPA 1981 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Add new Section 3402.2 to read:

§3402.2. Purchase Quality Standards for Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting.

(a) Wildland fire fighting personal protective clothing and equipment ordered or purchased on or after July 1, 2017 shall meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2016 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

EXCEPTION: Protective ensemble or ensemble elements meeting the most current NFPA 1977 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard.

(b) Purchase Quality Standards for Fire Shelter. Fire shelters ordered or purchased on or after [OAL to insert – 6 months after effective date] shall meet or exceed the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Specification, Shelter, Fire (M-2002), 5100-606C, August 22, 2011, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Add new Section 3402.3 to read:

§3402.3. Selection, Inspection, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting.

(a) Structural and proximity fire fighting protective ensembles shall be selected, inspected, and maintained in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2014 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

EXCEPTION: In addition to the recordkeeping requirements of subchapter 4.3 of Chapter 4, Program of the NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2014 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference, the employer shall maintain records on its structural and proximity fire fighting protective ensemble and ensemble elements for three years from the date of retirement.

(b) Helmets that do not meet the requirements of NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2007 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference, shall be retired 10 years from the date of manufacture.

(c) Effective Dates.

(1) Subchapter 4.1 (General), subchapter 4.2 (Program Organization for Structural Fire Fighting Ensembles and Ensemble Elements and Proximity Fire Fighting Ensembles and Ensemble Elements), and subchapter 4.3 (Records) of Chapter 4 (Program), Chapter 5 (Selection), Chapter 6 (Inspection), Chapter 7 (Cleaning and Decontamination), Chapter 8 (Repair), Chapter 9 (Storage), and Chapter 12 (Test Procedures) of NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2014 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference, shall be effective **[OAL will insert this date 1 year from OAL's effective date].**

(2) Chapter 10 (Retirement, Disposition, and Special Incident Procedure) of NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2014 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference, and subsection (b) shall be effective **[OAL will insert this date. 3 years from OAL's effective date].**

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NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 3403 to read:

§3403. Head, Eye and Face Protection.

(a) ~~General~~ Head Protection. Head protection shall be provided ~~for~~ to each fire fighter, and shall be maintained in a location of readiness for immediate response to fires and like emergencies. Head protection shall be worn by fire fighters whenever they are exposed to head injury hazard. Head protection is normally provided for fire fighters through the use of helmets.

~~(b) Minimum Requirements, Structural Fire Fighting.~~

~~(1) Helmets ordered or purchased after January 1, 1988, for use in structural fire fighting shall be labeled as meeting the requirements contained in NFPA 1972 (1985) "Structural Fire Fighters' Helmets." While the helmets are in service:~~

~~(A) Section 3-8 "Ear Covers" shall be optional when protection required by Section 3405 is provided.~~

~~(B) Section 3-9 "Faceshields" shall be optional when protection required by Section 3404 is provided.~~

~~(C) Section 3-10 "Fluorescent Retroreflective Markings" shall be optional.~~

~~(2) Helmets ordered, purchased and/or placed in service prior to January 1, 1988, for use in structural fire fighting shall meet the performance, construction, and testing requirements of the National Fire Safety and Research Office, National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce contained in "Model Performance Criteria for Structural Fire Fighters' Helmets, dated August, 1977," with the following additional requirements:~~

~~(A) The helmet shall be compatible with the breathing apparatus face piece.~~

~~(B) Visibility and reflectivity shall be optional.~~

~~(C) Earflaps shall be optional when protection required by Section 3405 is provided.~~

~~(D) A durable label shall be permanently attached and shall include the following information:~~



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~~1. Name or designation of manufacturer;~~

~~2. Month and year of manufacture;~~

~~3. Lot Number; and~~

~~4. Model designation.~~

(b) Eye and Face Protection.

(1) Eye protection and/or face protection shall be provided to and used by each fire fighter to protect from eye or face injuries such as punctures, abrasions, contusions, or burns as a result of contact with flying particles, hazardous substances, or projections which are inherent in the work or environment.

(2) In-service Eye and Face Protection. Eye and face protection shall meet the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2007 Edition or American National Standard Institute/International Safety Equipment Association, American National Standard for Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices, ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2015, which are hereby incorporated by reference. In addition, it shall bear the mark "Z87+".

(3) Primary eye protection shall be required unless the self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is being used. The full facepiece of SCBA shall be considered as face and eye protection when worn.

(A) If the facepiece has a face-mounted regulator that when disconnected provides a direct path for flying objects to strike the face or eye, the facepiece shall have the regulator attached in order to be considered as eye and face protection.

(4) When operating in a hazardous area at an emergency scene without a full-face respirator, fire fighters shall wear primary eye protection that is designed to protect the eyes from the hazard.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 3404 to read:

§3404. ~~Eye and Face Protection.~~ Ear and Neck Protection and Protective Hood Interface.

~~(a) General.~~

~~(1) Employees exposed to eye injury hazards shall be protected in accordance with the provisions of Section 3382.~~

~~(2) In addition to the requirements of Section 3382, and wherever eye and face protection is not provided by the breathing apparatus facepiece, the face of the fire fighter engaged in structural fire fighting activities shall be protected by one or more of the following means, or other equivalent methods when exposed to injurious heat or flame:~~

~~(A) Face shield attached to the helmet;~~

~~(B) Heat and flame resistant hood;~~

~~(C) High collar and throat strap.~~

(a) Protection against burns or injury to the ears and neck shall be provided by one or more of the following:

(1) Ear flap attachment to helmet;

(2) Hood or shroud.

~~(b) Face Shields. Face shields of plastic or glass shall meet the optical qualities, impact resistance and light transmission standards specified in either the ANSI Z87.1 (1979) or ANSI Z87.1 (1989, and revision Z87.1a 1989), "Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection", which are hereby incorporated by reference. Face shields constructed of other materials such as wire mesh, shall provide visibility not less than required by ANSI Z87.1. All face shields shall be capable of withstanding heat in accordance with the provisions of Section 3403(b).~~

(b) In-Service hood and coat collars shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for

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Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2007 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

~~(c) Hood and Coat Collars. Such devices shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the provisions of Section 3406, Body Protection.~~

(c) Fabric and non-fabric materials of in-service protective ensembles shall meet the requirements of NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2007 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 3405 to read:

§3405. ~~Ear and Neck Protection.~~ Body Protection.

~~(a) Protection against burns or injury to the ears and neck shall be provided by one or more of the following means, or other equivalent methods:~~

~~(1) Helmet configuration;~~

~~(2) Ear flap attachment to helmet;~~

~~(3) Flexible neck protector cape or winter liner worn with helmet;~~

~~(4) Flared neck shield attached to brim of helmet;~~

~~(5) Hood, shroud or snood;~~

~~(6) High collar and throat strap.~~

(a) Body protection shall be provided to and used by each fire fighter when exposed to the hazards of structural and proximity fire fighting activity. Body protection shall consist of structural or proximity fire protective garments.

~~(b) Fabric specified in this section shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the provisions of Section 3406, Body Protection.~~

(b) In-service fire fighting protective garments shall meet the certification, labeling, performance, design, and testing requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2007 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

~~(c) Non fabric materials shall meet heat and flame resistance requirements of Section 3403, Head Protection.~~

(c) Body protection provided for other than structural fires shall be appropriate for the potential hazards.

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NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 3406 to read:

§3406. ~~Body Protection.~~ Hand and Wrist Protection.

~~(a) Body protection shall be provided for each fire fighter when exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting activity. Body protection shall consist of turnout clothing or an appropriate combination of a turnout coat and protective clothing meeting the requirements of Section 3406(c).~~

(a) Protective gloves shall be provided to and used by each fire fighter when exposed to the hazards of structural and proximity fire fighting activity. Such protective gloves shall be properly sized and suitable to the hazards encountered in fires and fire related emergencies.

~~(b) Turnout Clothing. Performance, construction, testing and certification of fire fighter turnout clothing shall be at least equivalent to the requirements of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publication 1971 (1981), "Protective Clothing for Structural Fire Fighting," with the following permissible variations in those requirements:~~

~~(1) Liner may be detachable but the shell shall not be used as turnout clothing without the liner.~~

~~(2) To achieve increased ventilation of trapped body heat, the protective clothing outer shell and impermeable vapor barrier may be penetrated by ventilation openings protected by nonmetallic flame resistant materials equal to this standard. Openings in the coat shall be restricted to the underside of the upper arm, and the upper portion of the front and back. Openings in the trousers shall be restricted to the areas of the groin and the outseam of the leg between the knee and the waist band. Water deflecting flaps shall be required for all openings except underarm and groin area openings. Openings in the liner are not permitted except underarm and groin area unless protected by an insulating flap. Vents shall be made of nonmetallic flame resistant materials equal to this standard.~~

~~(3) Tearing strength of the outer shell shall be a minimum of eight pounds in any direction.~~

~~(4) Flame resistance, including that of trim, shall not exceed:~~

~~(A) 2.0 seconds after flame (maximum)~~

~~(B) 8.0 seconds after glow (maximum).~~

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~~(5) The outer shell and lining may char or discolor but must retain heat resistance as specified in Section 3406(b)(4) and shall not separate or melt when placed in a forced air laboratory oven at a temperature of 500 F (260o C) for a period of 5 minutes.~~

(b) Protective gloves for fire fighters shall be made of durable outer material designed to withstand the effects of flame, heat, vapor, liquids, sharp objects and other hazards that are encountered in fire fighting.

~~(c) Protective Clothing. Protective clothing, other than turnout clothing, shall meet the following minimum performance requirements:~~

~~(1) Flame Resistance. When tested in accordance with Federal Test 191, Method 5903.2, "Flame Resistance of Cloth, Vertical" (Standard small scale test), test results shall not exceed the following limits:~~

~~(A) 2.0 seconds after flame (maximum)~~

~~(B) 8.0 seconds after glow (maximum)~~

~~(C) 6.0 inches average char length.~~

~~(2) Ignition of the material shall not produce any melting and dripping of molten or flaming material. It is specifically required that upon exposure to flaming ignition, or to heat sufficient to char the fabric, the material will not adhere to the skin of the wearer so as to cause or contribute to the severity of burns.~~

~~EXCEPTION: Outer garments of 100% wool, with a weight of at least 14 ounces per lineal yard of 54 inch width shall be considered as sufficiently flame resistant for such use.~~

~~(3) Certification. Garments shall be certified to meet the requirements of Section 3406(c)(1), flame resistance; and as defined in Section 3402.~~

~~(4) A durable label shall be permanently attached and shall include the following information:~~

~~(A) Lot Number;~~

~~(B) Name and number of specified test; and~~

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~~(C) Date of specified test.~~

(c) In-Service Gloves. A durable label in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2007 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference, shall be permanently attached to each glove. Labeling may be accomplished by stamping, embossing, affixing, or other suitable method.

~~(d) Turnout coats in combination with turnout trousers, or turnout coats and protective clothing meeting the requirements of Section 3406(c) shall be worn on all structural fires. Body protection provided for other than structural fires shall be appropriate for the potential hazards.~~

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.



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Amend Section 3407 to read:

§3407. ~~Hand and Wrist Protection.~~ Foot Protection.

~~(a) Protective gloves shall be provided for each fire fighter when exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting activity. Such protective gloves shall be properly sized and suitable to the hazards encountered in fires and fire related emergencies.~~

(a) Foot protection shall be provided to and worn by fire fighters while engaged in structural and proximity fire fighting activity.

~~(b) Protective gloves for fire fighters shall be made of durable outer material designed to withstand the effects of flame, heat, vapor, liquids, sharp objects and other hazards that are encountered in fire fighting.~~

(b) The use of foot protection shall be coordinated with the wearing of the protective clothing system to ensure full body protection.

~~(c) Thermal insulation for protective gloves shall be sufficient to limit the inside surface temperature of the glove material (in contact with the hand) to no more than 111o F (44o C) when subjected to the tests specified in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 3:~~

~~(1) Gloves shall be preconditioned in accordance with Federal Test 191, Method 5903.2.~~

~~(2) The palm of the glove shall be exposed to a conductive heat load of 932° F (500° C) for a period of 5 seconds at 4 psi pressure using an object made of iron with 3.14 in<sup>2</sup> surface area and sufficient mass to induce the pressure without assistance.~~

~~(3) The back of the glove shall be exposed to a stable 1.0 watt/cm<sup>2</sup> radiant heat load for a period of 1 minute.~~

(c) In-service foot protection shall meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2007 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

~~(d) Protective glove material and pattern shall allow the dexterity of hand and finger movement, a sense of feel for objects, when handling fire fighting equipment, and a satisfactory grip when handling halyards. Gloves shall have separate finger compartments and~~

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~~shall have an integral wristlet not less than 4 inches in length unless other wrist protection is provided as permitted in Section 3407(e).~~

~~(1) Dexterity. Dexterity shall be evaluated using a standardized procedure known as the Bennett Dexterity Test. No more than 130% of baseline time shall be accomplished.~~

~~(2) Grip Test. Grip testing shall be evaluated with the use of a 3/8-inch diameter Manila halyard attached to a spring scale. Bare-handed lift capability shall be baseline weight. Weight pulling capacity dry shall be no less than 80% of baseline. Weight pulling capacity wet shall be no less than 70% of baseline. Gloves and halyards shall be preconditioned dry and wet prior to test.~~

~~(3) Preconditioning:~~

~~Dry—Gloves and halyards shall be preconditioned at 25 °C. for a period of 4 hours.~~

~~Wet—Gloves and halyards shall be thoroughly soaked by immersing in water for a minimum of 30 minutes prior to testing.~~

~~(4) Test Requirements. Gloves shall be tested dry, then water soaked as required and tested (without re-drying) within one minute after removal from the soak.~~

~~(e) Protection against burns or injury to the wrist shall be provided by one or more of the following means or other equivalent methods:~~

~~(1) A minimum 4-inch wristlet attached to the gloves.~~

~~(2) An extended wristlet of sufficient length, attached to the sleeve of the turnout coat, to completely cover the wrist area under all conditions.~~

~~(f) Fabric specified in this section shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the provisions of Section 3406, Body Protection.~~

~~(g) A durable label shall be permanently attached to each glove. Labeling may be accomplished by stamping, embossing, affixing, or other suitable method and shall include the following information:~~

~~(1) Lot Number;~~

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~~(2) Reference to specified test; and~~

~~(3) Date of successful test.~~

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 3408 to read:

§3408. ~~Foot Protection.~~ Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS).

~~(a) Foot protection shall be provided in accordance with Section 3385 for fire fighters while engaged in structural fire fighting activity.~~

(a) Fire fighters shall be provided with and use a PASS device in emergency situations that involve entrapment hazards due to a possible structural collapse of any type or atmospheric hazards such as immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) atmospheres. PASS shall also be worn when directed by the incident commander or incident safety officer.

~~(b) The use of foot protection shall be coordinated with the wearing of the protective clothing system to ensure full body protection.~~

(b) In-Service Personal Alarms.

(1) Every fire fighter engaged in interior structural fire fighting activities requiring the use of self-contained breathing apparatus shall be provided with and use a personal alarm device. Alarm devices shall meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1982, Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems, 2007 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(2) Certification. Alarm devices shall be labeled or otherwise certified to indicate compliance with this section.

~~(c) Turnout Boots. Fire fighter turnout boots shall meet the requirements of MIL-B-2885D (5-23-73) and amendment dated 12-31-75.~~

~~(d) In addition to the requirements of Section 3408(a), protective footwear other than turnout boots shall also provide:~~

~~(1) Slip resistant outsoles.~~

~~(2) Sole penetration as required in MIL-B2885D (1973) and amendment dated 1975 "Military Specifications for Firemen's Boots."~~

~~(3) Permanently attached, corrosion resistant midsoles.~~

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~~(4) Firm ankle support in horizontal and vertical working loads~~

~~(5) If used, corrosion resistant, lockable fasteners.~~

~~(6) Toe protection meeting the requirements of either the ANSI Z41 (1983) or (1991), classification 75, which are hereby incorporated by reference.~~

~~(7) Corrosion resistant ladder shanks.~~

~~(8) Durable outer shell materials withstanding the effects of flame, heat, sharp objects and other hazards encountered in fire fighting activities.~~

~~(e) Toe protection shall be optional for those fire fighters who are regularly engaged in structural and wildlands fire fighting activities.~~

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 3409 to read:

§3409. Respiratory Protection.

(a) Approved Equipment.

(1) Approvals. Fire fighters exposed to harmful exposure in the course of their assigned activities shall be provided with, and shall use respiratory protective devices that are approved and certified in accordance with Section 5144, and the methods and requirements specified by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under 42 CFR part 84.

~~(2) Permissible Devices.~~

(b) Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

~~(A)(1)~~ Respiratory protective devices provided for and used by fire fighters in structural fire fighting activity shall be limited to those types classified as self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), and combination breathing apparatus of the supplied-air positive-pressure type.

(2) SCBA shall be selected, cleaned, inspected, and maintained in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1852, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), 2019 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(A) Effective [OAL to insert – 3 years after effective date], if available and in keeping with NIOSH approvals, the facepieces of SCBA shall be upgraded to facepieces that meet the Lens Radiant Heat Resistance Performance and Elevated Temperature Heat and Flame Resistance Performance requirements of NFPA 1981, Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, 2013 or 2019 Edition, which are hereby incorporated by reference.

~~(B)(3)~~ Closed-circuit ~~self-contained breathing apparatus~~ SCBA shall not be used by fire fighters except where it has been demonstrated that long duration breathing apparatus is necessary. If such breathing devices are used, quantitative fit tests providing a minimum protection factor of 5,000 shall be performed on each individual using the long duration breathing apparatus. The quantitative fit test procedures shall be available for inspection by the Division.

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(A) Close-circuit SCBA shall be NIOSH-certified with a minimum rated service life of at least 2 hours and shall operate in the positive-pressure mode only.

~~(b)~~(c) General Requirements.

(1) Written Standard Procedures. The employer shall develop and implement comprehensive written standard operating procedures for the use, care, maintenance, and training relating to respiratory protective equipment in accordance with Section 5144, ~~and ANSI Z88.2 (1980), "Practices for Respiratory Protection," and ANSI Z88.5 (1981), "Practices for Respiratory Protection for the Fire Service."~~

~~The operating procedures required by this subsection are exempt from the prohibition of the use of contact lenses specified in ANSI Z88.2(1980) and ANSI Z88.5(1981).~~

~~(2) When emergency conditions require the urgent multi-person use of the same facepiece, requirements of Section 5144(h) pertaining to cleaning and sanitation of the facepiece shall not apply.~~

(2) SCBA shall be worn during overhaul operations unless the employer can demonstrate that a lesser level of protection provides for employee safety.

(3) Operating Service Time. Respiratory protective devices provided for use by fire fighters shall have a rated service time of at least 30 minutes in accordance with the methods and requirements specified by NIOSH 42 CFR part 84.

EXCEPTION: Respiratory protective devices of less than 30 minutes rated service time shall only be used for escape, rescue and observation.

~~(4) Automatic Warning Signal. Respiratory protective devices provided for use by fire fighters shall be equipped with an automatic device that produces an audible signal to warn the user that the remaining service time of the unit has been reduced to 20-25%. Means shall be designed and incorporated to indicate to the user that his alarm has been activated.~~

~~(5)~~(4) Buddy-Breathing. Approved ~~self-contained breathing apparatus~~ SCBA may be equipped with either a "buddy-breathing" device or a quick disconnect valve, even if these devices are not certified by NIOSH. If these accessories are used, they shall not cause damage to the apparatus, or obstruct the normal operation of the apparatus.

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~~(6)(5)~~ Air Cylinders. ~~Approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus may be used with approved cylinders from other approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus provided that such cylinders are of the same capacity and pressure rating. All compressed air cylinders used with self-contained breathing apparatus shall meet United States Department of Transportation (DOT) and NIOSH criteria. NIOSH-approved open-circuit SCBA shall be used with the approved cylinder from the same manufacturer. Cylinders that are not labeled as being NIOSH-certified shall not be used.~~

EXCEPTION: During an emergency (mutual or automatic aid) situation, cylinders with the same pressure rating from different manufacturers may be used when cylinders from the same manufacturer are not immediately available on the scene.

~~(e)(d)~~ Positive Pressure. Except as permitted in Section 3409~~(a)(2)(B)(b)(3)~~, all compressed air ~~self-contained breathing apparatus~~ SCBA used in fire fighting activity shall be of positive pressure type.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.



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Amend Section 3410 to read:

§3410. Wildland Fire Fighting Requirements. Selection, Inspection, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Wildland Fire Fighting.

~~(a) Head Protection.~~

~~(1) Head protection shall be worn by fire fighters whenever they are exposed to head injury hazard. Head protection shall be provided for each fire fighter, and shall be maintained in a location of ready availability to the fire fighter.~~

~~(2) Emergency Pick-up Labor. Head protection shall be provided for emergency pick-up labor in a hazardous environment on wildland fires and shall consist of structural fire fighting helmets or industrial hard hats or military helmet liners. Helmets and liners shall meet ANSI Z89.1 (1969) standards, and may be either Type 1 or 2, any Class.~~

~~(3) Minimum Helmet Requirements. Configuration. The helmet shall conform to ANSI Z89.1 (1969) full brim (Type 1) Class D, or brimless with peak (Type 2) Class A, or structural fire helmets as specified in Section 3403. Provision shall be incorporated for attachment of accessories without shell penetration. Retention shall be provided by chin strap, nape strap or other equivalent means.~~

~~(4) Weight. Head protection, except the helmets specified in Section 3403, complete with suspension and headband, but exclusive of accessories, shall not weigh more than 20 ounces.~~

~~(5) Heat Resistance. When placed in a forced air laboratory oven at a temperature of 300° F (149° C) for a period of five minutes, the helmet shell shall not undergo softening, melting, shrinking or other visible distortion.~~

~~(6) Labeling. Each helmet shall be durably and legibly labeled in a manner such that the label can be easily read without removing padding or any other permanent part, and shall include the following information:~~

~~Name or designation of manufacturer~~

~~Month and year of manufacture~~

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Lot number

Model designation

(a) The employer shall perform a risk assessment prior to the selection of PPE. The risk assessment shall be in writing and shall include, but not be limited to, the hazards that can be encountered by wildland fire fighters based on the following:

(1) Type of duties performed while wearing wildland fire fighting PPE;

(2) Identification and characterization of hazards of the duties while wearing wildland fire fighting PPE;

(3) Geographic location, elevation, and climate;

(4) Seasonal effect;

(5) Garment configurations of the wildland fire fighting PPE (single-layer or multi-layer garment);

(6) Organizational experience and lessons learned with current wildland fire fighting PPE; and

(7) Proximity and location of private residences and other habitable structures in relation to wildland vegetation and areas of refuge.

~~(b) Eye Protection. Employees exposed to eye injury hazards shall be protected in accordance with the provisions of Section 3382.~~

(b) Selection. The employer shall determine the operational requirements for wildland fire fighting PPE in relation to their risk assessment. The operational requirements shall be documented in writing and consist of the following:

(1) Identify the garment configuration and garment component that comprise the wildland fire fighting PPE system.

(2) Specify performance criteria for each wildland fire fighting PPE garment and its components.

(A) The employer shall consider the following:

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1. Compliance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference;

2. Radiant Protection Performance (RPP);

3. Total Heat Loss (THL); and

4. Thermal Protective Performance (TPP).

(3) Identify other selection factors. For example design features, comfort, compatibility, and sizing.

~~(c) Thermal Protection of the Ears and Neck. Protection against burns on the ear and neck shall be provided by one or more of the following means, or other equivalent methods, when fire fighters engaged in wildland fire fighting are exposed to injurious heat and flame: flared neck shield attached to brim of helmet; hood, shroud or snood; high collar with throat strap. Fabric specified for this purpose shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the provisions of Section 3410(d) for body protection. Similar protection shall be provided emergency pick-up labor when exposed to injurious heat and flame.~~

(c) Inspection.

(1) Routine Inspection. PPE shall be inspected before and after every use.

(2) Annual Inspection. PPE shall be inspected annually by a qualified person other than the user.

(3) PPE shall be inspected for the following:

(A) Contamination and soiling.

1. If the garment is contaminated by blood or other potentially infectious material, the garment shall be handled in accordance with Section 5193.

(B) Rips, tears, holes and any other irregularities.

(C) Damage to pockets.

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(D) Fabric damage.

(E) Discoloration.

(F) Embrittlement.

(G) Burns or char.

(H) Seam integrity.

(I) Shrinkage.

(J) Closures.

(K) Hardware.

(L) Reinforcements.

(M) Loss of reflectivity.

(N) Proper fit or sizing of PPE.

(4) Defective PPE shall be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's specification or removed from service and replaced.

~~(d) Body Protection.~~

~~(1) Clothing directly exposed to fire environment and subject to flame impingement shall meet the requirements of Section 3406(c).~~

~~(2) Emergency Pick-up Labor. Flame resistant protective shirts shall be provided as soon as reasonably possible. Heavy-duty work trousers of 100 percent cotton or 100 percent wool shall be considered as sufficiently flame resistant for the type of fire exposure normally experienced by this class of fire fighter and may be worn in lieu of other flame-resistant type clothing.~~

(d) Cleaning. The employer shall implement cleaning procedures according to manufacturer's recommendations for cleaning PPE. The procedures shall include the following:

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(1) Frequency. The end user shall determine if the garment shall be spot cleaned or machine washed after every use.

(A) Protective garments shall be completely washed in a washing machine as often as necessary to remove soiling.

(2) Cleaning agents. The employer shall identify the type of cleaning agents appropriate for the garments and other PPE according to manufacturer's recommendations.

(3) Spot cleaning and machine washing procedures.

(4) Drying procedures.

~~(e) Hand and Wrist Protection.~~

~~(1) Protective gloves shall be provided for each wildland fire fighter, properly sized and suitable to the hazards encountered in wildland fire fighting activities. Fire fighters shall wear protective gloves whenever exposed to a hazardous environment that may cause injury to the hand or wrist.~~

~~(A) Minimum Requirements. Protective gloves shall have a durable outer material of leather or treated fabric designed to withstand the effects of heat, flame or other hazards encountered in wildland fire fighting. Glove material and pattern shall allow dexterity of hand movement and sense of feel for objects. The exterior of the gloves shall be designed to be free of potential snags. Gloves shall be of the gunn-cut pattern.~~

~~(2) Wrist protection fabric shall meet the requirements of Section 3406(c) and shall consist of either:~~

~~(A) Integral knit wristlets of not less than four inches in length, attached to the gloves and designed to protect the wrist area when the arms are extended upward and outward from the body; or~~

~~(B) Wristlets, of sufficient length to completely cover the wrist area under all conditions, attached to the sleeves of the outer garment.~~

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~~(3) Emergency Pick-up Labor. Emergency pick-up labor exposed to hand injury hazard, and not equipped with gloves, shall be provided with gloves which meet these standards.~~

(e) Training. Employees shall be trained on the following:

(1) Proper fit or sizing of the PPE.

(2) Limitations of the PPE.

(3) Proper use of the PPE.

(4) Donning and doffing of the PPE.

(5) Cleaning procedures.

(6) Inspection procedures and frequencies.

(7) Storage of the PPE.

~~(f) Foot Protection.~~

~~(1) Protective footwear shall be worn by fire fighters while engaged in wildland fire fighting activities.~~

~~(2) Minimum Requirements. Protective footwear for fire fighters and emergency pick-up labor engaged in wildland fire fighting shall consist of heavy duty lace type work boots with non-slip soles and heels, and shall provide firm ankle support. Leather tops shall be at least six inches in height measured from the bottom of the shoe heel.~~

(f) Retirement.

(1) Protective garments shall be retired 10 years from the date of manufacture.

(2) PPE that do not meet the requirements of NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference, shall be retired by July 1, 2023.

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(3) Retired PPE shall be destroyed or disposed of in a manner that ensures it will not be used for any fire fighting.

~~(g) Fire Shelters. A fire shelter shall be provided and made immediately available for every fire fighter when engaged in fire fighting activities in wildlands as defined in these orders. The fire shelter shall meet or exceed U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Specification for Forest Fire Shelter, 5100-320D.~~

(g) Recordkeeping.

(1) Training records demonstrating the implementation of subsection (e) shall be maintained for 3 years. Records shall include employee name or other identifier, training dates, type(s) of training; make (manufacturer), model, and serial number of assigned PPE.

(2) Records of retired PPE shall be maintained for 3 years.

NOTE: Authority cited. Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Add new Section 3410.1 to read:

§3410.1. Personal Protective Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting.

(a) Head Protection.

(1) Head protection shall be worn by fire fighters whenever they are exposed to head injury hazard. Head protection shall be provided to each fire fighter and shall be maintained in a location of ready availability to the fire fighter.

(2) In-service Helmets. Head protection shall conform to one of the following:

(A) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(B) Structural fire fighting helmet in accordance with Section 3402.3.

(3) Each helmet shall be durably and legibly labeled in a manner such that the label can be easily read without removing padding or any other permanent part, and shall include the following information:

(A) Name or designation of manufacturer.

(B) Month and year of manufacture.

(C) Lot number.

(D) Model designation.

(b) In-service Eye Protection. Employees exposed to eye injury hazards shall be protected by using protective goggles, which meet NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 Edition or American National Standard Institute/International Safety Equipment Association, American National Standard for Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices, ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2015, which are hereby incorporated by reference. Protective goggles shall have a means of attachment that is designed to be used with head protection.



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(c) In-service Thermal Protection of the Ears and Neck. Protection against burns on the ear and neck shall be provided by one or more of the following means, or other equivalent methods, when fire fighters engaged in wildland fire fighting are exposed to injurious heat and flame: flared neck shield attached to brim of helmet, hood, shroud, or high collar with throat strap. Fabric specified for this purpose shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(d) Body Protection.

(1) In-Service Body Protection. Body protection shall be provided to each wildland fire fighter exposed to wildland fire fighting. Protective garments used by fire fighters shall meet the requirements of NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(2) In-Service Chainsaw Protectors. Chainsaw protectors shall be provided to and used by fire fighters who operate chainsaws. The chainsaw protectors (chaps) shall meet the requirements of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Specification, Chaps, Chainsaw, 6170-4G, (September 6, 2011), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(e) Protective Gloves.

(1) Protective gloves shall be provided to wildland fire fighters. Gloves shall be properly sized and suitable to the hazards encountered in wildland fire fighting activities. Fire fighters shall wear protective gloves whenever exposed to a hazardous environment that may cause injury to the hand or wrist.

(2) In-Service Protective Gloves. Protective gloves shall meet the design and performance requirements of NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(f) Foot Protection.

(1) Protective footwear shall be worn by fire fighters while engaged in wildland fire fighting activities.

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(2) In-Service Protective Footwear. Protective footwear shall meet the requirements of NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(g) In-Service Fire Shelters. A fire shelter shall be provided and made immediately available for every fire fighter when engaged in wildland fire fighting activities as defined in these orders. The fire shelter shall meet or exceed U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Specification, Shelter, Fire (M-2002), 5100-606C, August 22, 2011, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(h) In-Service Load Carrying Equipment. Load carrying equipment for carrying gear shall be provided to wildland fire fighters. Load carrying equipment shall meet the requirements of NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 3411 to read:

§3411. Private Fire Brigades.

(a) Scope and Application.

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(d) Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment shall be provided by the employer at no cost to the employee in accordance with this article commensurate with the fire fighting activity involved. With respect to structural fire fighting by private fire brigades, those personal protective clothing and equipment requirements shall be in accordance with Sections 3402.1, 3402.3, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, and 3409. ~~are modified in the following respects:~~

~~(1) As an alternative to meeting the requirements stated in Section 3408(c) regarding turnout boots, the fire fighter turnout boots may, in the alternative, meet the Chapter 6.10 and 7 NFPA 1971-2013 requirements pertaining to protective footwear; the portions of Chapter 6.10 and 7 NFPA 1971-2013 stating those requirements are incorporated herein by this reference.~~

~~(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements regarding sole penetration stated in Section 3408(d)(2), protective footwear other than turnout boots, may also provide sole penetration and puncture resistance as required in Chapter 6.10 and 7.10 NFPA 1971-2013, to the extent that it pertains to sole penetration and puncture resistance; the portions of Chapter 6.10 and 7.10 NFPA 1971-2013 concerning sole penetration and puncture resistance are incorporated herein by this reference.~~

~~(3) Protective footwear shall meet the requirements of Section 3385 of these Orders for Class 75 footwear.~~

~~(4) Protective footwear shall be water resistant for at least 5 inches above the bottom of the heel and shall be equipped with slip resistant outer soles.~~

~~(5) Protective footwear shall be tested in accordance with Chapter 6.10 and 7.10 NFPA 1971-2013 to the extent that it pertains to sole penetration and puncture resistance test protocols; the portions of Chapter 6.10 and 7.10 NFPA 1971-2013 concerning sole penetration and puncture resistance test protocols are incorporated herein by reference.~~

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~~(6) Protective footwear shall provide protection against penetration of the midsole by a size 8D common nail when at least 300 pounds of static force is applied to the nail.~~

~~(e) Respiratory Protection Devices. The employer shall provide at no cost to the employee and assure that respiratory protective devices worn by fire brigade members meet the requirements contained in Section 5144 and the requirements contained in this Article, and are certified under 42 CFR part 84.~~

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code.