

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

PROPOSED STATE STANDARD,
TITLE 8, CHAPTER 4

Amend Section 8354 to add the following definitions in alphabetical order:

§ 8354. Definitions.

(a) Definitions.

Accessible Surface. A surface capable of being worked upon without changing, altering, or dismantling the parts concerned.

Adjacent Spaces. Those spaces bordering a subject space in all directions, including all points of contact, corners, diagonals, decks, tank tops, and bulkheads.

Alarm. A signal or message from a person or device that indicates that there is a fire, medical emergency, or other situation that requires emergency response or evacuation. At some shipyards this may be called an “incident” or a “call for service.”

Alarm System. A system that warns employees at the worksite of danger.

Barge. An unpowered, flat bottom, shallow draft vessel including scows, carfloats, and lighters. For purposes of these orders, the term does not include ship-shaped or deep draft barges.

Body Harness. A system of straps that may be secured about the employee in a manner that will distribute the fall arrest forces over at least the thighs, shoulders, chest and pelvis, with means for attaching it to other components of a personal fall arrest system.

Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH). An industrial hygienist who is certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene.

Chief. The Chief of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health or designee.

Coast Guard Authorized Person. An individual who meets the requirement of Appendix B to section 8355 for tank vessels, for passenger vessels, and for cargo and miscellaneous vessels.

Cofferdam. The space between two bulkheads located close together.

Cold Work. Any operation which does not involve heat, fire, or sparks.

Compartment. A subdivision of space or room in a ship.

Contract Employer. An employer, such as a painter, joiner, carpenter, or scaffolding sub-contractor, who performs work under a contract to the host employer or to another employer under contract to the host employer at the host employer’s worksite. This excludes employers who provide incidental services that do not influence shipyard employment (such as mail delivery or office supply services).

Dangerous Atmosphere. An atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (i.e., escape unaided from a confined or enclosed space), injury, or acute illness.

Designated Area. An area established for hot work after an inspection that is free of fire hazards.

Division. Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

Drop Test. A method utilizing gauges to ensure the integrity of an oxygen fuel gas burning system. The method requires that the burning torch is installed to one end of the oxygen and fuel gas lines and then the gauges are attached to the other end of the hoses. The manifold or cylinder supply valve is opened and the system is pressurized. The manifold or cylinder supply valve is

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then closed and the gauges are watched for at least sixty (60) seconds. Any drop in pressure indicates a leak.

Emergency Operations. Activities performed by fire response organizations that are related to: rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical care, and special operations or activities that include responding to the scene of an incident and all activities performed at that scene.

Enter with Restrictions. Denotes a space where entry for work is permitted only if engineering controls, personal protective equipment, clothing, and time limitations are as specified by the Marine Chemist, Certified Industrial Hygienist, or the shipyard competent person.

Entry. The action by which a person passes through an opening into a space. Entry includes ensuing work activities in that space and is considered to have occurred as soon as any part of the entrant's body breaks the plane of an opening into the space.

Fire Hazard. A condition or material that may start or contribute to the spread of a fire.

Fire Protection. Methods of providing fire prevention, response, detection, control, extinguishment, and engineering.

Fire Response. The activity taken by the employer at the time of an emergency incident involving a fire at the worksite, including fire suppression activities carried out by internal or external resources or a combination of both, or total or partial employee evacuation of the area exposed to the fire.

Fire Response Employee. A shipyard employee who carries out the duties and responsibilities of shipyard firefighting in accordance with the fire safety plan.

Fire Response Organization. An organized group knowledgeable, trained, and skilled in shipyard firefighting operations that responds to shipyard fire emergencies, including: fire brigades, shipyard fire departments, private or contractual fire departments, and municipal fire departments.

Fire Watch. A person having knowledge of and qualified in fire prevention and suppression techniques, whose duties include: patrolling areas for the purpose of fire prevention; checking areas that are potential fire hazards, reporting potential fire hazards directly to the nearest person in charge of the job; suppressing any small fires, and immediately reporting all fires to the yard fire department and/or immediate supervisor of the operation.

Gangway. Any ramp-like or stair-like means of access provided to enable personnel to board or leave a vessel including accommodation ladders, gangplanks and brows.

Horse. A device or structure generally used in multiple for supporting a platform of boards or planks. It consists essentially of a single header or ledger supported at each end by two legs assembled in the form of A-frames.

Hose Systems. Fire protection systems consisting of a water supply, approved fire hose, and a means to control the flow of water at the output end of the hose.

Host Employer. An employer who is in charge of coordinating work or who hires other employers to perform work at a multi-employer workplace.

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Hot work. Any activity involving riveting, welding, burning, the use of powder-actuated tools or similar fire-producing operations. Grinding, drilling, abrasive blasting, or similar spark-producing operations are also considered hot work except when such operations are isolated physically from any atmosphere containing more than 10 percent of the lower explosive limit of a flammable or combustible substance.

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH). An atmosphere that poses an immediate threat to life or that is likely to result in acute or immediate severe health effects.

Incident Management System. A system that defines the roles and responsibilities to be assumed by personnel and the operating procedures to be used in the management and direction of emergency operations; the system is also referred to as an "incident command system" (ICS).

Inert or Inerted Atmosphere. An atmospheric condition where:

(1) The oxygen content of the atmosphere in the space is maintained at a level equal to or less than 8.0 percent by volume or at a level at or below 50 percent of the amount required to support combustion, whichever is less; or

(2) The space is flooded with water and the vapor concentration of flammable or combustible materials in the free space atmosphere above the water line is less than 10 percent of the lower explosive limit for the flammable or combustible material.

Labeled. Identified with a sign, placard, or other form of written communication, including pictograms, that provides information on the status or condition of the work space to which it is attached.

Ledger. The horizontal member of a scaffold that runs at right angles to the structure and directly supports the planking of the platform.

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL). The minimum concentration of vapor in air below which propagation of a flame does not occur in the presence of an ignition source.

Marine Chemist. An individual who possesses a current Marine Chemist Certificate issued by the National Fire Protection Association.

Multi-Employer Workplace/site. A workplace where there is a host employer and at least one contract employer.

Not Safe for Hot Work. Denotes a space where hot work may not be performed because the conditions do not meet the criteria for Safe for Hot Work.

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL). An organization recognized by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), in accordance with Appendix A of Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations section 1910.7, which tests for safety and lists or labels or accepts equipment and materials that meet all the criteria found in section 1910.7(b)(1) through (b)(4)(ii).

NIOSH. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or designated representative.

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Not Safe for Workers. Denotes a space where an employee may not enter because the conditions do not meet the criteria for Safe for Workers.

Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere. An atmosphere having an oxygen concentration of less than 19.5 percent by volume.

Oxygen-Enriched Atmosphere. An atmosphere that contains 22.0 percent or more oxygen by volume.

Personal Alert Safety System (PASS). A device that sounds a loud signal if the wearer becomes immobilized or is motionless for 30 seconds or more.

Physical Isolation. The elimination of a fire hazard by removing the hazard from the work area (at least 35 feet for combustibles), by covering or shielding the hazard with fire-resistant material, or physically preventing the hazard from entering the work area.

Physically Isolated. Positive isolation of the supply from the distribution piping of a fixed extinguishing system. Examples of ways to physically isolate include: removing a spool piece and installing a blank flange; providing a double block and bleed valve system; or completely disconnecting valves and piping from all cylinders or other pressure vessels containing extinguishing parts.

Platform. A floored elevated area. It may be erected in the scaffolding independent of the staging or elsewhere.

Protected Space. Any space into which a fixed extinguishing system can discharge.

Proximity Firefighting. Specialized firefighting operations that require specialized thermal protection and may include the activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation at incidents involving fires that produce very high levels of conductive, convective and radiant heat such as aircraft fires, bulk flammable gas fires, and bulk flammable liquid fires. Proximity firefighting operations usually are exterior operations but may be combined with structural firefighting operations. Proximity firefighting is not entry firefighting.

Psi. Pounds per square inch.

Qualified Instructor. A person with specific knowledge, training, and experience in fire response or fire watch activities to cover the material found in Section 8397.13(b) or (c).

Rescue. Locating endangered persons at an emergency incident, removing those persons from danger, treating the injured, and transporting the injured to an appropriate health care facility.

Ribbon. The horizontal member in a scaffold which runs from upright to upright parallel to the hull or structure and is normally placed directly under the ledger.

Safe for Hot Work. Denotes a space that meets all of the following criteria:

- (1) The oxygen content of the atmosphere does not exceed 22.0 percent by volume;
- (2) The concentration of flammable vapors in the atmosphere is less than 10 percent of the lower explosive limit;

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(3) The residues or materials in the space are not capable of producing a higher concentration than permitted in subsection (1) or (2) of the above, under existing atmospheric conditions in the presence of hot work and while maintained as directed by the Marine Chemist or competent person, and

(4) All adjacent spaces have been cleaned, or inerted, or treated sufficiently to prevent the spread of fire.

Safe for Workers. Denotes a space that meets the following criteria:

(1) The oxygen content of the atmosphere is at least 19.5 percent and below 22 percent by volume;

(2) The concentration of flammable vapors is below 10 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL);

(3) Any toxic materials in the atmosphere associated with cargo, fuel, tank coatings, or inerting media are within permissible concentrations at the time of the inspection; and

(4) Any residues or materials associated with the work authorized by the Marine Chemist, Certified Industrial Hygienist, or competent person will not produce uncontrolled release of toxic materials under existing atmospheric conditions while maintained as directed.

Scaffolding. The structure erected and maintained for the purpose of supporting the staging planks.

Service Line. A small rope or hand line used for hoisting and lowering light loads by hand.

Shipbreaking. Any breaking down of a vessel's structure for the purpose of scrapping the vessel, including the removal of gear, equipment or any component part of a vessel.

Shipbuilding. The construction of a vessel, including the installation of machinery and equipment.

Shiprepair. Repair of a vessel including, but not restricted to, alterations, conversions, installations, cleaning, painting, and maintenance work.

Shipyard Firefighting. The activity of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation involving buildings, enclosed structures, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or similar properties involved in a fire or emergency situation.

Space. An area on a vessel or vessel section or within a shipyard such as, but not limited to: cargo tanks or holds; pump or engine rooms; storage lockers; tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids, gases, or solids; rooms within buildings; crawl spaces; tunnels or accessways. The atmosphere within a space is the entire area within its bounds.

Staging. The runways or walkways supported by the scaffolding, and from which or upon which the employees work.

Standard Guardrail. See Article 16, Construction Safety Orders.

Suitable. Capable of performing with safety the particular function specified in these orders.

Toeboard. A board set on edge in the same vertical plane as the railing and whose lower edge is no more than 1/4-inch from the top of the staging, platform or runway.

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Upper Explosive Limit (UEL). The maximum concentration of flammable vapor in air above which propagation of flame does not occur on contact with a source of ignition.

Vessel. Includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, including special purpose floating structures not primarily designed for or used as a means of transportation on water.

Vessel Section. A sub-assembly, module, or other component of a vessel being built, repaired, or broken.

Visual Inspection. The physical survey of the space, its surroundings and contents to identify hazards such as, but not limited to, restricted accessibility, residues, unguarded machinery, and piping or electrical systems.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Section 142.3, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 8397.10 to read:

§ 8397.10. Fire ~~Prevention~~Protection.

(a) Multi-employer worksites.

(1) Host employer responsibilities. The host employer's responsibilities are to:

(A) Inform all employers at the worksite about the content of the fire safety plan including hazards, controls, fire safety and health rules, and emergency procedures;

(B) Make sure the safety and health responsibilities for fire protection are assigned as appropriate to other employers at the worksite; and

(C) If there is more than one host employer, each host employer shall communicate relevant information about fire-related hazards to other host employers. When a vessel owner or operator (temporarily) becomes a host shipyard employer by directing the work of ships' crews on repair or modification of the vessel or by hiring other contractors directly, the vessel owner or operator shall also comply with these provisions for host employers.

(b) Contract employer responsibilities.

(1) The contract employer's responsibilities are to:

(A) Make sure that the host employer knows about the fire-related hazards associated with the contract employer's work and what the contract employer is doing to address them; and

(B) Advise the host employer of any previously unidentified fire-related hazards that the contract employer identifies at the worksite.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Section 142.3, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 8397.11 to read:

§ 8397.11. ~~Utilities.~~ Fire Safety Plan.

(a) Employer responsibilities. The employer shall develop and implement a written fire safety plan that covers all the actions that employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety in the event of a fire.

(b) Plan elements. The employer shall include the following information in the fire safety plan:

(1) Identification of the significant fire hazards;

(2) Procedures for recognizing and reporting unsafe conditions;

(3) Alarm procedures;

(4) Procedures for notifying employees of a fire emergency;

(5) Procedures for notifying fire response organizations of a fire emergency;

(6) Procedures for evacuation;

(7) Procedures to account for all employees after an evacuation; and

(8) Names, job titles, or departments for individuals who can be contacted for further information about the plan.

(c) Reviewing the plan with employees. The employer shall review the plan with each employee at the following times:

(1) Within 90 days of March 17, 2005, for employees who are currently working;

(2) Upon initial assignment for new employees; and

(3) When the actions the employee must take under the plan change because of a change in duties or a change in the plan.

(d) Additional employer requirements. The employer also shall:

(1) Keep the plan accessible to employees, employee representatives, and the Division;

(2) Review and update the plan whenever necessary, but at least annually;

(3) Document that affected employees have been informed about the plan as required by subsection (c) of this section; and

(4) Ensure any outside fire response organization that the employer expects to respond to fires at the employer's worksite has been given a copy of the current plan.

(e) Contract employers. Contract employers in shipyard employment shall have a fire safety plan for their employees, and this plan shall comply with the host employer's fire safety plan.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Section 142.3, Labor Code.

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Amend Section 8397.12 to read:

§ 8397.12. ~~Work in or on Lifeboats.~~ Fire Response.

(a) Employer responsibilities. The employer shall:

(1) Decide what type of response will be provided and who will provide it; and

(2) Create, maintain, and update a written policy that:

(A) Describes the internal and outside fire response organizations that the employer will use; and

(B) Defines what evacuation procedures employees shall follow, if the employer chooses to require a total or partial evacuation of the worksite at the time of a fire.

(b) Required written policy information.

(1) Internal fire response. If an internal fire response is to be used, the employer shall include the following information in the employer's written policy:

(A) The basic structure of the fire response organization;

(B) The number of trained fire response employees;

(C) The fire response functions that may need to be carried out;

(D) The minimum number of fire response employees necessary, the number and types of apparatuses, and a description of the fire suppression operations established by written standard operating procedures for each type of fire response at the employer's facility;

(E) The type, amount, and frequency of training that shall be given to fire response employees; and

(F) The procedures for using protective clothing and equipment.

(2) Outside fire response. If an outside fire response organization is used, the employer shall include the following information in the written policy:

(A) The types of fire suppression incidents to which the fire response organization is expected to respond at the employer's facility or worksite;

(B) The liaisons between the employer and the outside fire response organizations; and

(C) A plan for fire response functions that:

1. Addresses procedures for obtaining assistance from the outside fire response organization;

2. Familiarizes the outside fire response organization with the layout of the employer's facility or worksite, including access routes to controlled areas, and site-specific operations, occupancies, vessels or vessel sections, and hazards; and,

3. Sets forth how hose and coupling connection threads are to be made compatible and includes where the adapter couplings are kept; or

4. States that the employer will not allow the use of incompatible hose connections.

(3) A combination of internal and outside fire response. If a combination of internal and outside fire response is to be used, the employer shall include the following information, in addition to the requirements in subsections (b)(1) and (2) of this section, in the written policy:

(A) The basic organizational structure of the combined fire response;

(B) The number of combined trained fire responders;

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- (C) The fire response functions that may need to be carried out;
- (D) The minimum number of fire response employees necessary, the number and types of apparatuses, and a description of the fire suppression operations established by written standard operating procedures for each particular type of fire response at the worksite; and
- (E) The type, amount, and frequency of joint training with outside fire response organizations if given to fire response employees.
- (4) Employee evacuation. The employer shall include the following information in the employer's written policy:
 - (A) Emergency escape procedures;
 - (B) Procedures to be followed by employees who may remain longer at the worksite to perform critical shipyard employment operations during the evacuation;
 - (C) Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation is completed;
 - (D) The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and
 - (E) Names or job titles of the employees or departments to be contacted for further information or explanation of duties.
- (5) Rescue and emergency response. The employer shall include the following information in the employer's written policy:
 - (A) A description of the emergency rescue procedures; and
 - (B) Names or job titles of the employees who are assigned to perform them.
- (c) Medical requirements for shipyard fire response employees. The employer shall ensure that:
 - (1) All fire response employees receive medical examinations to assure that they are physically and medically fit for the duties they are expected to perform;
 - (2) Fire response employees, who are required to wear respirators in performing their duties, meet the medical requirements of Section 5144 of the General Industry Safety Orders;
 - (3) Each fire response employee has an annual medical examination; and
 - (4) The medical records of fire response employees are kept in accordance with Section 3204 of the General Industry Safety Orders.
- (d) Organization of internal fire response functions. The employer shall:
 - (1) Organize fire response functions to ensure enough resources to conduct emergency operations safely;
 - (2) Establish lines of authority and assign responsibilities to ensure that the components of the internal fire response are accomplished;
 - (3) Set up an incident management system to coordinate and direct fire response functions, including:
 - (A) Specific fire emergency responsibilities;
 - (B) Accountability for all fire response employees participating in an emergency operation; and
 - (C) Resources offered by outside organizations; and
 - (4) Provide the information required in this subsection (d) to the outside fire response

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organization to be used.

(e) Personal protective clothing and equipment for fire response employees.

(1) General requirements. The employer shall:

(A) Supply to all fire response employees, at no cost, the appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment they may need to perform expected duties; and

(B) Ensure that fire response employees wear the appropriate personal protective clothing and use the equipment, when necessary, to protect them from hazardous exposures.

(2) Thermal stability and flame resistance. The employer shall:

(A) Ensure that each fire response employee exposed to the hazards of flame does not wear clothing that could increase the extent of injury that could be sustained; and

(B) Prohibit wearing clothing made from acetate, nylon, or polyester, either alone or in blends, unless it can be shown that:

(C) The fabric will withstand the flammability hazard that may be encountered; or

(D) The clothing will be worn in such a way to eliminate the flammability hazard that may be encountered.

(3) Respiratory protection. The employer shall:

(A) Provide self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to all fire response employees involved in an emergency operation in an atmosphere that is immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH), potentially IDLH, or unknown;

(B) Provide SCBA to fire response employees performing emergency operations during hazardous chemical emergencies that will expose them to known hazardous chemicals in vapor form or to unknown chemicals;

(C) Provide fire response employees who perform or support emergency operations that will expose them to hazardous chemicals in liquid form either:

1. SCBA, or

2. Respiratory protective devices certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under 42 CFR Part 84 as suitable for the specific chemical environment;

(D) Ensure that additional outside air supplies used in conjunction with SCBA result in positive pressure systems that are certified by NIOSH under 42 CFR Part 84;

(E) Provide only SCBA that meet the requirements of NFPA 1981, Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus for Fire and Emergency Services, 2002 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference; and

(F) Ensure that the respiratory protection program and all respiratory protection equipment comply with Section 5144 of the General Industry Safety Orders.

(4) Interior structural firefighting operations. The employer shall:

(A) Supply at no cost to all fire response employees exposed to the hazards of shipyard fire response, a helmet, gloves, footwear, and protective hoods, and either a protective coat and trousers or a protective coverall; and

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(B) Ensure that this equipment meets the applicable recommendations in NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensemble for Structural Fire Fighting, 2000 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(5) Proximity firefighting operations. The employer shall provide, at no cost, to all fire response employees who are exposed to the hazards of proximity firefighting, appropriate protective proximity clothing that meets the applicable recommendations in NFPA 1976, Standard on Protective Ensemble for Proximity Fire Fighting, 2000 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(6) Life safety ropes, body harnesses, and hardware. The employer shall ensure that:

(A) All life safety ropes, body harnesses, and hardware used by fire response employees for emergency operations meet the applicable recommendations in NFPA 1983, Standard on Fire Service Life Safety Rope and System Components, 2001 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference;

(B) Fire response employees use only Class I body harnesses to attach to ladders and aerial devices; and

(C) Fire response employees use only Class II and Class III body harnesses for fall arrest and rappelling operations.

(f) Equipment maintenance.

(1) Personal protective equipment. The employer shall inspect and maintain personal protective equipment used to protect fire response employees to ensure that it provides the intended protection.

(2) Fire response equipment. The employer shall:

(A) Keep fire response equipment in a state of readiness;

(B) Standardize all fire hose coupling and connection threads throughout the facility and on vessels and vessel sections by providing the same type of hose coupling and connection threads for hoses of the same or similar diameter; and

(C) Ensure that either all fire hoses and coupling connection threads are the same within a facility or vessel or vessel section as those used by the outside fire response organization, or supply suitable adapter couplings if such an organization is expected to use the fire response equipment within a facility or vessel or vessel section.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3 Labor Code. Reference: Section 142.3, Labor Code.

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Amend SSSSO, Article 8 Section 8397.13 to read:

§ 8397.13. ~~Health and Sanitation.~~ Training.

(a) The employer shall train employees in the applicable requirements of this section:

(1) Within 90 days of March 17, 2005, for employees currently working;

(2) Upon initial assignment for new employees; and

(3) When necessary to maintain proficiency for employees previously trained.

(b) Employee training. The employer shall ensure that all employees are trained on:

(1) The emergency alarm signals, including system discharge alarms and employee evacuation alarms; and

(2) The primary and secondary evacuation routes that employees must use in the event of a fire in the workplace. While all vessels and vessel sections must have a primary evacuation route, a secondary evacuation route is not required when impracticable.

(c) Additional training requirements for employees expected to fight incipient stage fires. The employer shall ensure that employees expected to fight incipient stage fires are trained on the following:

(1) The general principles of using fire extinguishers or hose lines, the hazards involved with incipient firefighting, and the procedures used to reduce these hazards;

(2) The hazards associated with fixed and portable fire protection systems that employees may use or to which they may be exposed during discharge of those systems; and

(3) The activation and operation of fixed and portable fire protection systems that the employer expects employees to use in the workplace.

(d) Additional training requirements for shipyard employees designated for fire response. The employer shall:

(1) Have a written training policy stating that fire response employees shall be trained and capable of carrying out their duties and responsibilities at all times;

(2) Keep written standard operating procedures that address anticipated emergency operations and update these procedures as necessary;

(3) Review fire response employee training programs and hands-on sessions before they are used in fire response training to make sure that fire response employees are protected from hazards associated with fire response training;

(4) Provide training for fire response employees that ensures they are capable of carrying out their duties and responsibilities under the employer's standard operating procedures;

(5) Train new fire response employees before they engage in emergency operations;

(6) At least quarterly, provide training on the written operating procedures to fire response employees who are expected to fight fires;

(7) Use qualified instructors to conduct the training;

(8) Conduct any training that involves live fire response exercises in accordance with NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, 2002 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference;

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- (9) Conduct semi-annual drills according to the employer's written procedures for fire response employees that cover site-specific operations, occupancies, buildings, vessels and vessel sections, and fire-related hazards; and
- (10) Prohibit the use of smoke generating devices that create a dangerous atmosphere in training exercises.
- (e) Additional training requirements for fire watch duty.
- (1) The employer shall ensure that each fire watch is trained by an instructor with adequate fire watch knowledge and experience to cover the items as follows:
- (A) Before being assigned to fire watch duty;
- (B) Whenever there is a change in operations that presents a new or different hazard;
- (C) Whenever the employer has reason to believe that the fire watch's knowledge, skills, or understanding of the training previously provided is inadequate; and
- (D) Annually.
- (2) The employer shall ensure that each employee who stands fire watch duty is trained in:
- (A) The basics of fire behavior, the different classes of fire and of extinguishing agents, the stages of fire, and methods for extinguishing fires;
- (B) Extinguishing live fire scenarios whenever allowed by local and federal law;
- (C) The recognition of the adverse health effects that may be caused by exposure to fire;
- (D) The physical characteristics of the hot work area;
- (E) The hazards associated with fire watch duties;
- (F) The personal protective equipment (PPE) needed to perform fire watch duties safely;
- (G) The use of PPE;
- (H) The selection and use of any fire extinguishers and fire hoses likely to be used by a fire watch in the work area;
- (I) The location and use of barriers;
- (J) The means of communication designated by the employer for fire watches;
- (K) When and how to start fire alarm procedures; and
- (L) The employer's evacuation plan.
- (3) The employer shall ensure that each fire watch is trained to alert others to exit the space whenever:
- (A) The fire watch perceives an unsafe condition;
- (B) The fire watch perceives that a worker performing hot work is in danger;
- (C) The employer or a representative of the employer orders an evacuation; or
- (D) An evacuation signal, such as an alarm, is activated.
- (f) Records. The employer shall keep records that demonstrate that employees have been trained as required by subsections (a) through (e) of this section.
- (1) The employer shall ensure that the records include the employee's name; the trainer's name; the type of training; and the date(s) on which the training took place.

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

PROPOSED STATE STANDARD,
TITLE 8, CHAPTER 4

Amend Section 8397.13 to read (continued):

(2) The employer shall keep each training record for one year from the time it was made or until it is replaced with a new training record, whichever is shorter, and make it available for inspection and copying by the Division upon request.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3 Labor Code. Reference: Section 142.3, Labor Code.