

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Respiratory Protection Program

SECTION II 14.0 – 14.5

April 6, 2016

Approved by R. Dale Horne – Fire Chief

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14.0 PURPOSE:

- a. The Anderson City Fire Department shall provide respiratory protection equipment to its firefighters appropriate for the hazards of structural firefighting, rescue, and hazardous materials operations.
- b. All personnel shall be administered OSHA qualified physical assessments, provided with proper instruction on the use and maintenance of equipment, and be supervised in the use of respiratory equipment.
- c. Equipment shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

14.1 PHYSICAL ASSESSMENTS

- a. Before an Anderson City firefighter can wear a respirator in an environment that is immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH), (s)he must complete the following:
 - i. Physical assessment that certifies that the firefighter meets the requirements of OSHA 1910.156, 1910.134, 1910.120, and NFPA 1582
 - ii. A quantitative fit test for each type of mask the firefighter may wear during the course of his employment.
 - iii. Formal evaluation on normal and foreseeable uses of the respiratory protection equipment.
- b. Documentation will be placed in the departmental personnel file

14.2 FIT TESTING

- a. Prior to respirator use and annually (or as needed) all firefighters will receive quantitative fit testing for his/her assigned mask.
- b. Documentation will be placed in departmental personnel file

14.3 EQUIPMENT:

- a. The Anderson City Fire Department utilizes the following respiratory equipment:
 - i. Scott 2.2 and 4.5 with integrated personal alert device and motion alarm
 1. Personnel are issued personal face masks
 - ii. Scott Model 65 Twin Cartridge Full Facepiece Respirator
 - iii. Scott Escape Pak for confined space entry

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1. Scott and other air cylinders will not be interchanged while SCBAs are stored ready for use. Each manufacturer's SCBA must be stored with its own cylinder.
2. However, during emergency operations NIOSH allows the interchanging bottles.
 - iv. Air compressor at Station 2 and Station 3
 - v. Cascade system on Rescue 3 and Rescue 2
 - vi. Supplied air breathing system on Rescue 3

14.4 INSPECTION

a. Daily Inspection

- i. Firefighters reporting for duty are responsible for the inspection of SCBA to insure that equipment is ready for service that day. Engineers are responsible for inspection SCBA on his/her apparatus that is not assigned to an individual firefighter. The daily inspection should include:
 1. Straps are completely pulled out from buckles
 2. Cylinder is at least 90% full
 3. Open bottle to insure there are no high pressure leaks and integrated alarm activates
 4. Close bottle and slowly release pressure using By-pass valve; close By-pass valve; note proper activation of low pressure alarm
 5. De-activate control console
 6. If SCBA is in a seat not being occupied for shift, insure restraining strap is secure around SCBA

b. After Use Inspection

- i. Clean harness, cylinder, and mask free of surface debris and smoke residue
- ii. Clean regulator per Scott manufacturer's recommendations
- iii. Refill cylinder
- iv. Reassemble SCBA and perform operational (Daily Inspection); return to service
- v. Document use and inspection in SCBA log

c. Monthly Inspection

- i. Perform inspection per checklist and document in SCBA log
- ii. Inspect all cylinders on apparatus for proper pressure and hydrostatic date.

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1. If cylinder is due for hydrostatic testing, remove from service, tag for hydro, and advise shift Battalion Chief.
2. Replace cylinder with in-service bottle.
- d. Yearly Inspection
 - i. All Scott SCBAs must receive tri-annual inspections which will be performed by an authorized Scott service center
- e. Certification of Air Supply
 - i. Air samples directly from the air compressors will be tested quarterly to insure compliance with OSHA standards

14.5 USE OF RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

- a. Every firefighter is responsible for:
 - i. Wearing the appropriate respiratory equipment when the potential for a respiratory hazard exists.
 - ii. A respiratory hazard may include, but not be limited to the following:
 1. excessive heat, oxygen deficient atmospheres, harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, and vapors.
- b. Command officers are responsible for:
 - i. Insuring all personnel under their command have received proper training in the use of assigned respiratory equipment
 - ii. Insuring respiratory equipment is ready for use each duty day
 - iii. Monitoring environments where a respiratory hazard may exist
 - iv. Require personnel to wear appropriate respiratory protection when there is a potential for a respiratory hazard