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

Amend Section 3401 to read:

§3401. Application and General Requirements.

(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. Personal protective clothing, equipment or devices include protective ensembles or ensemble elements as defined by the NFPA standards, which are incorporated by reference in Article 10.1.

Sections 3402.1, 3402.3, <u>3402.4</u>, <u>3402.5</u>, <u>3</u>403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, and 3409, inclusive, apply to structural and proximity fire fighting as defined in Section 3402. Sections 3402.2, 3410, <u>3410.1</u>, <u>3410.2</u> and 3410.<u>3</u> apply to wildland fire fighting.

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

- (b) General Requirements.

 [Action Item: Make subsection (b)(1) and (b)(4) consistent]
- (1) Personal protective clothing and equipment specified in these Orders shall be provided and used whenever such employees are required to work in a hazardous environment that may be encountered during fire fighting activities or under similar conditions during training activities. [Consistent with NFPA 1500-2021, section 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3] [Subsection (b)(1) was amended to reflect the requirement for the employer to provide PPE. Subsection (b)(4) is about then about the utilization of the PPE when directed by the supervisor]
- (2) Employers shall develop and require use of a written plan covering the selection, safe use, maintenance, utilization, and replacement of the equipment required in these Orders. All affected employees shall be trained in accordance with such plan. [From subsection (b)(6), Consistent with NFPA 1500-2021, section 7.1.1.2, 7.1.4, 7.1.6]

NOTE to subsection (b)(2): See section 3402.3 for applicable section regarding the selection, care, and maintenance of protective ensembles for structural fire fighting and

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proximity fire Fighting and section 3410.1 for the applicable section regarding the selection, care, and maintenance of protective ensembles for Wildland Fire Fighting.

- (A) Protective ensembles shall be coordinated to ensure compatibility for full body protection. [From 3407(b), but should apply to the entire ensemble]
- (B) Protective ensembles shall be properly sized and fitted to the user in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. [Action Item: Address "fit"]

or

- (B) Protective ensembles shall be of such design, fit and durability as to provide adequate protection against the hazards for which they are designed. They shall be reasonably comfortable and shall not unduly encumber the employee's movements necessary to perform his or her work. [From section 3380 (e)]
- (C) Employers shall designate areas for cleaning protective ensembles. [NFPA 1500, section 7.1.6.2]
- (2)(3) The employer shall ensure the availability, maintenance, and use of all protective clothing and equipment in accordance with these Orders.
- (A) Protective ensembles shall be maintained in a location of readiness for immediate response to fires and like emergencies. [From 3403(a), which should apply for the entire ensemble]

Cal/OSHA suggested "state" of readiness instead of "location" of readiness. Cal/OSHA maintained in a location and state of readiness.

Mike Loput LA County Fire Department – state needs to be defined.

[No change to proposed text. Maryrose reviewed August 1977 rulemaking. First use of "location of readiness"]

(3)(4) Employees shall be instructed to wear or utilize appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment when directed to work in a hazardous environment until such time as the **efficer supervisor** in charge determines that such protection is no longer required.

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(4)(5) Personal protective clothing and equipment that has become damaged or otherwise defective to the point of voiding its intended protection shall be removed from service.

(5)(6) Fire fighters and other employees engaged in emergency activities requiring special protective techniques and equipment shall be trained in the appropriate techniques and provided with the necessary protective equipment. [Consistent with NFPA 1500, Section 7.1.7A)

(A) Employers shall provide training on the donning and doffing of protective ensembles to minimize exposure to contaminants.

Cal/Fire suggested to remove statement regarding other employees.
Alameda Fire Dept- define others
CalFire-inmate firefighters, CCC, CA military department – are considered as firefighters.

Action Item: Review rulemaking record to determine who "other employees" are being referred to.

Outcome: Reviewed November 1984 rulemaking Section 3401(b)(5) was amended to add "other employees". The rulemaking stated that the addition was to clarify its intent – In subsection (b)(5), the word "and other employees" are proposed to be added to ensure that all personnel engaged in emergency activities are provided with training and equipment.

(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. [Moved to (b)(2)]

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. [Proposing to delete, duplicative of the

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requirement to purchase only NFPA approved PPE if employers are only permitted to purchase NFPA approved equipment.]

- (8) If the employer purchases personal protective equipment containing with intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and perpolyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), the employer shall retain a copy of the written notice provided by the seller or manufacturer for three years from the date of the transaction. The written notice would shall indicate that the personal protective equipment contains PFAS chemicals and the reason PFAS chemicals were added to the equipment.
- (A) The employer shall provide a copy of the written notice to the fire fighter using the personal protective equipment upon initial issuance.

[Action Item: Amend (A) to add flexibility on the type of communication channel employer can use to inform employees of the presence of PFAS]

(A) The employer shall inform their employees of the written notice received from the manufacturer or seller regarding the presence of intentionally added PFAS in their personal protective equipment. The employee shall have means of obtaining a copy by electronic means or a hard copy.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 142.3 and 147.4, Labor Code and Section 13029, Health and Safety Code.

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Amend section 3402 to add the definition of Personal Protective Equipment:

§3402. Definitions.

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.

Personal Protective Equipment. Clothing, equipment or devices necessary to comply with Article 10.1. Personal Protecting Clothing and Equipment for Fire Fighters.

- (A) Ensemble Elements. The compliant products that provide protection to the upper and lower torso, arms, legs, head, hand, and feet.
- (B) Proximity Fire Fighting Protective Ensemble. Multiple elements of compliant protective clothing and equipment that when worn together provide protection from some risks, but not all risks, of emergency incident operations.
- (C) Structural Fire Fighting Protective Ensemble. Multiple elements of compliant protective clothing and equipment that when worn together provide protection from risks, but not all risks, of emergency incident operations.
- (D) Wildland Fire Fighting and Urban Interface Protective Clothing and Equipment. Items of compliant protective clothing and equipment products that provide protection from some risks, but not all risks, of emergency incident operations.

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Amend 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 July 1, 2023, 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 July 1, 2023, 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 July 1, 2023 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.

(d) Protective garments or clothing ordered or purchased on or after July 1, 2023, for use in structural or proximity fire fighting shall meet the certification, labeling, design, performance, and testing requirements of NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective

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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 July 1, 2023, 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 July 1, 2023, 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.

(a) Personal protective clothing (ensemble elements), open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), personal alert safety system (PASS) purchased on or after [OAL to insert - 6 months after the effective date], for use in structural or proximity fire fighting shall meet certification, labeling, design, performance, and testing requirements of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1971–1970, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, Work Apparel, Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, and Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS), 2018 2025 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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EXCEPTIONS:

1: Work Apparel

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

exception 2: Helmets can be purchased without ear covers, faceshield, or goggles, or both, provided that the shell, energy absorbing system, fluorescent and reflective trim meet the performance requirements of NFPA 1971, 2018 edition. For any head protection that does not come with assembled ear protection or eye protection, the employer shall provide ear protection and/or eye protection that meets the minimum NFPA requirements in conjunction with the helmet.

[Action Item: Rephrase]

EXCEPTION 2: Helmets can be purchased without ear covers, faceshield, or goggles, or both, provided that the shell, energy absorbing system, retentions system, fluorescent and reflective trim meet the applicable performance requirements of NFPA 1971, 2018 edition, subsections 7.4, 7.5, and 7.6.

Note: For any head protection that does not come with assembled ear protection or eye protection, or both, the employer shall provide eye protection and/or ear protection that meet the requirement of subsection(a) requirements in conjunction with the helmet.

- 3. Helmets not certified to NFPA 1971 shall have the minimum performance requirements per NFPA 1971 Appendix B3, Table B.3, sections 7.4.1 through 7.4.5, 7.4.7 through 7.4.14, 7.5.6, and 7.5.9, as documented by a UL and/or SEI laboratory. Helmets that do not meet the NFPA 1971 shall consist of the following assembled components: shell, energy absorbing system, retention system, fluorescent and retroreflective trim. [From Cal Fire]
- 3. If an employer purchases a previously certified (no longer) NFPA 1970, 2025 edition helmet and separately purchases NFPA 1970, 2025 certified eye, face, and ear protection, the helmet and these components taken together may meet the purchase quality standards of this section. [Committee to discuss if that should be a "may" or delete "may" and just state "meets".]

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NOTE: It is the burden of the employer to demonstrate that the shell, energy absorbing system, and retention system is of the same quality as the NFPA 1970, 2025 certified helmet.

[Question on Appendix B3, page 152 in NFPA 1971 and page 326 in NFPA 1970 7.4.4 Heat and Thermal Shrinkage Resistance (helmet: heat resistance). This test is performed on complete helmet specimens that are tested with all components in place as received

- (4) The retention system, energy absorption system, or ear covers separate, melt, or drip
- (9) The faceshield/goggle components drips.

Flame Resistance Test 1, Procedure B (faceshield/goggle components) This test is performed on helmet specimens with the faceshield component or goggle components, each of which is conditioned four ways prior to testing: at room temperature, at low temperature, in convective heat, and with wet conditioning......]

(g)(b) Personal Alert Safety Systems purchased on or after July 1, 2023 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. [Proposing to delete due to amendments to subsection (a) related to NFPA 1970]

EXCEPTION: PASS meeting the most current NFPA 1982 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard. [To be discussed at a later date by Cal/OSHA Research and Standards]

(h)(c) Open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) purchased on or after July 1, 2023 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. [Proposing to delete due to amendments to subsection (a) related to NFPA 1970]

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EXCEPTION: Open-circuit SCBA meeting the most current NFPA 1981 edition will be deemed as meeting the standard. [To be discussed at a later date by Cal/OSHA Research and Standards]

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Amend 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 [OAL to insert - 6 months after the effective date], shall meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2016-2022 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 July 1, 2023 [OAL to insert 6 months after the effective date] shall meet or exceed the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Specification, Shelter, Fire (M-2002), 5100-606C 606E, August 22, 2011 September 1, 2023, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to any other applicability, the aforementioned purchase quality standards apply to discretionary equipment orders or purchases. [Action Item: Update to the latest edition]
- (c) Purchase Quality Standards for Fire Chainsaw Chaps. Chainsaw chaps ordered [OAL to insert 6 months after the effective date] shall meet U.S Department of Forest Service, Specification 6170-4K, Chaps, Chain Saw, M-2020. [CalFire requested to delete subsection (c) because US Forest Service specifications are required to meet NFPA standards]

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Amend section §3402.3 to read:

§3402.3. Selection, Inspection, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting Application of Section 3402.4 and Section 3402.5.

Section 3402.4 Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting (NFPA 1851, 2014 Edition) is operative until [one year from OAL effective date].

The operative date of Section 3402.5 Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting (NFPA 1851, 2020 Edition) is [one year plus one day from OAL effective date].

(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

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Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2014 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference, shall be effective 1-1-2024. (2) Chapter 10 (Retirement, Disposition, and Special Incident Proecdure) 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 1-1-2026.

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Add section 3402.4 to read:

§3402.4. Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting (NFPA 1851, 2014 Edition). [Text in section 3402.3 was moved to section 3402.4 and the title of the section changed]

(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: (1) 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 Operative 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 operative January 1, 2024.
- (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

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incorporated by reference, and subsection (b) shall be effective operative January 1, 2026.

Add section 3402.5 to read:

§3402.5. Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting (NFPA 1851, 2020 Edition).

(a) The employer shall establish and implement the procedures and requirements National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2020 edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference without the Annex, except for A 5.1.5.

NOTE: Any mention of chapters and subchapters in this section are in reference to the NFPA 1851 standard, 2020 edition.

[Subsection (b) is unsettled, depends on decision to continue to permit the use of non-NFPA certified helmets]

(b) Non-NFPA certified head protection shall be retired 10 years from the date of manufacture.

(c) Training.

- (1) The written standard operating procedures (SOPs) as required in chapter 4 Program, subchapter 4.2.2 of the NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2020 edition shall include training requirements for users of protective ensembles, program administrators and selected personnel who are involved in the implementation of NFPA 1851, 2020 edition.
- (2) The program shall be administered by a suitably trained program administrator. Employees designated by the employer to perform the activities listed in NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2020 edition, chapter 4 Program Table 4.2.4 shall be trained according to their duties.
- (d) Recordkeeping.

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- (1) 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, 2020 edition, 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.
- (2) Training records demonstrating the implementation of subsection (c)(2) shall be made available to the Division within seven days upon request. Records shall be kept as required by section 3203(b)(2).
- (e) Manufacturer's Instruction.
- (1) In addition to the requirements of chapter 4 Program, subchapter 4.4.3 of the NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2020 edition, the employer shall provide the user of the protective ensemble a copy of the manufacturer's instruction within 10 business days, upon written request.
- (e)(f) Reporting Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Health and Safety Concerns.
- (1) To implement chapter 4 Program, subchapter 4.6.1 of the NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2020 edition, the organization or employer shall notify the manufacturer and the certification organization in writing, within 20 business days, upon discovery of a PPE health and safety concern caused by a known or suspected element failure.
- (g) Risk Assessment.
- (1) The selection criteria for comparing elements as required in chapter 5 Selection, subchapter 5.1.5 of the NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2020 edition shall include the criteria listed in A.5.1.5.
- (h) Cleaning and Decontamination.
- (1) Preliminary exposure reductions (PER) shall be carried out by the end user of the PPE as required by chapter 7 Cleaning and Decontamination, subchapter 7.2.2.1 of the

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NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2020 edition.

EXCEPTION to (h)(1): Where an employer can demonstrate that it is infeasible to perform preliminary exposure reductions immediately, preliminary exposure reduction shall be performed as soon as practically possible.

[Mike Loput and Jim Evans will provide alternate language]

Note to EXCEPTION to (h)(1): Examples of where exposures are incurred that create danger for employees or the public include: heavy vehicle traffic areas, rural areas with challenges such as terrain, areas or conditions where environmental risk factors would prohibit PER, weather conditions (heat/cold exposures) that may purpose a risk to the health and safety of employees, situations where PER would cause a potential health and safety issue for the employee or public (such as a significant HAZMAT exposure, fentanyl, lithium, etc.), situations that would impede the duty to act and render aid or service to the public in a timely manner.

(2) Ensembles and ensemble elements that are soiled or contaminated shall receive advanced cleaning as required in chapter 7 Cleaning and Decontamination, subchapter 7.3.3 of the NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2020 edition, as soon as practically possible.

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Amend Section 3403 to read:

§3403. Head, Eye and Face Protection. Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting.

(a) General. In-service protective ensembles shall meet the requirements of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2013, 2018 edition and or NFPA 1970, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, Work Apparel, Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, and Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS), 2025 edition which is hereby incorporated by reference.

(a)(b) Head Protection. Head protection shall be provided 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.

[Action Item: Develop text to reflect that non-NFPA helmet (helmet without the components to be permitted, in case the AC outcome is permit allow its use]

- (1) In-Service Head Protection.—shall be one of the following:
- (A) Fire fighting helmets shall meet the certified as meeting NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2013 or 2018 edition and is within 10 years from the date of manufacture or[The 2013 edition will be deleted if the proposal is not noticed by 2026. Helmets purchased in 2017 (meets NFPA 1971 2013) has a 10 year life.]
- (B) Fire fighting helmets certified as meeting NFPA 1970, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, Work Apparel, Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, and Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS), 2025 edition and is within 10 years from the date of manufacture; or
- (C) Non-NFPA certified helmets purchased under the Exception to Section 3402.1(a) and are within 10 years from the date of manufacture.
 [If the committee accepts non-NFPA approved helmet]

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(b)(c) Eye and Face Protection.

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

[Action Item: For consistency, rephrase "use" language for consistency in other subsections]

(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+". [Replaced by §3403(a)]

- (3)(2) 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)(3) 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.
- (d) Ear and Neck Protection and Protective Hood Interface. Protection against burns or injury to the ears and neck shall be provided by one or both of the following: [From §3404 (a)]

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- (1) Ear flap attachment to helmet; or
- (2) Hood or shroud.
- (e) Body Protection. Body protection shall be provided to each fire fighter and used as directed by each fire fighter when exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting and proximity fire fighting activities. Body protection shall consist of structural or proximity fire protective garments. [From §3405(a)]
- (1) Body protection provided for activities other than structural fires shall be appropriate for the potential hazards. [From §3405(c)]
- (f) Hand and Wrist Protection. Protective gloves shall be provided to each fire fighter and used by each fire fighter as directed when exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting and proximity fire fighting activities. Such protective gloves shall be suitable to the hazards encountered in fires and fire related emergencies. [From §3406(a)]
- (g) Foot Protection. Foot protection shall be provided to each fire fighter and worn as directed by fire fighters while engaged in structural fire fighting and proximity fire fighting activities. [From 3407(a)]

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Amend Section 3404:

§3404. Ear and Neck Protection and Protective Hood Interface. [Reserved]

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

the following: [Moved to 3403(d)]

- (1) Ear flap attachment to helmet;
- (2) Hood or shroud.
- (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 Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2007 Edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference. [Replaced by §3403(a)]

(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. [Replaced by §3403(a)]

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Amend Section 3405:

§3405. Body Protection. [Reserved]

(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. [Moved to §3403(e)]

(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. [Replaced by §3403(a)]

(c) Body protection provided for other than structural fires shall be appropriate for the potential hazards. [Moved to §3403(d)(1)]

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Amend Section 3406:

§3406. Hand and Wrist Protection. [Reserved]

(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. [Requirement to provide moved to 3403(f), properly sized requirement moved to Section 3401 (b)(2)(B)]

(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. [Replaced by a general requirement in §3403(a) covered in NFPA 1971-2013 and 2018 edition]

(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. [Replaced by a general requirement in §3403(a), covered in NFPA 1971-2013 and 2018 edition]

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Amend Section 3407 to read:

§3407. Foot Protection. [Reserved]

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

and proximity fire fighting activity. [Moved to 3403(g)]

(b) The use of foot protection shall be coordinated with the wearing of the protective clothing

system to ensure full body protection. [Moved to 3401(b)(2)(A) to require that the entire ensemble be coordinated]

(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. [Replaced by a general requirement in §3403(a)]

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

§3408. Personal Alert Safety System (PASS) [Will be updated by Cal/OSHA Research and Standards]

§3409. Respiratory Protection [Will be updated by Cal/OSHA Research and Standards]

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Amend section 3410 to read:

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

Fighting Application of Section 3410.1 and Section 3410.2.

[Text in section 3410 was moved to section 3410.1]

Section 3410.1 Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Wildland Fire Fighting (NFPA 1877, 2011 Edition) is operative until [one year from OAL effective date].

The operative date of Section 3410.2 Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Wildland Fire Fighting (NFPA 1877, 2022 edition) is [one year plus one day from OAL effective date].

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

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

(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.

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Amend section 3410.1 to read:

- §3410.1. Personal Protective Equipment for Wildland Firefighting Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Wildland Fire Fighting [Text was relocated from section 3410]
- (a) The employer shall perform a risk assessment prior to the selection of personal protective equipment (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) 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) 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.
- (D) Fabric damage.
- (E) Discoloration.
- (F) Embrittlement.
- (G) Burns or char.
- (H) Seam integrity.

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

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- (4) Donning and doffing of the PPE.
- (5) Cleaning procedures.
- (6) Inspection procedures and frequencies.
- (7) Storage of the PPE.
- (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.
- (3) Retired PPE shall be destroyed or disposed of in a manner that ensures it will not be used for any fire fighting.
- (g) Recordkeeping.
- (1) Training records demonstrating the implementation of subsection (e) shall be maintained for three 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.

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Add section 3410.2 to read:

§3410.2. Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Wildland Fire Fighting (NFPA 1877, 2022 Edition).

(a) The employer shall establish and implement the procedures and requirements of NFPA 1877, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles of Wildland Fighting Clothing and Equipment, 2022 edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference excluding the Annex, sections 4.3, 4.5.3, 7.1.2, 7.1.3 7.3.2, and 10.2.22(2) and Annex.

NOTE to subsection(a): See subsection (d)(1) for the requirement that replaces 7.3.2, which permits the machine washing. [Add a note regarding 7.3.2]

- (b) Program for the Selection, Care, and Maintenance of protective ensembles (Chapter 4 of NFPA 1877).
- (1) The written standard operating procedures (SOPs) as required in chapter 4
 Program, subchapter 4.2.1 of the NFPA 1877, Standard on Selection, Care, and
 Maintenance of Protective Ensembles of Wildland Fighting Clothing and Equipment,
 2022 edition shall include training requirements for users of protective ensembles,
 program administrator and selected personnel who are involved in the implementation
 of NFPA 1877, 2022 edition.
- (2) The program shall be administered by a suitably trained program administrator. Employees designated by the employer to perform the activities listed in chapter 4 Program, Table 4.2.2 of the NFPA 1877, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles of Wildland Fighting Clothing and Equipment, 2022 edition, shall be trained according to their duties.
- (3) Employees shall be trained on in the importance of decontamination to reduce dermal exposure to chemicals.

[Action Item: CPF will submit proposed text to add to subsection(b)(3). CFP withdrew proposing text to amend subsection(b)(3)]

- (4) Reporting PPE Health and Safety Concerns.
- (A) To implement chapter 4 Program, subchapter 4.6.1 of the NFPA 1877, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles of Wildland Fighting

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Clothing and Equipment, 2022 edition, the organization or employer shall notify the manufacturer and the certification organization in writing within 20 business days upon discovery of the PPE health and safety concern caused by a known or suspected element failure.

[Action Item: CPF wants to be notified in addition to the manufacturer. Chair to consult with our legal department.

Outcome: No change in the proposed text]

(5) Records.

- (A) Records of inspections as required by chapter 6 Inspection, subchapter 6.2.1 of the NFPA 1877, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles of Wildland Fighting Clothing and Equipment, 2022 edition shall be maintained for one year.
- (B) Training records demonstrating the implementation of subsection (b)(2) shall be made available to the Division within seven days upon request. Records shall be kept as required by section 3203(b)(2).

(c) Selection.

(1) Employers or fire departments that choose to adopt the findings of the risk assessment performed by California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) from January 2010 shall be deemed as meeting chapter 5 Selection subchapter 5.1.1 of the NFPA 1877, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles of Wildland Fighting Clothing and Equipment, 2022 edition. CAL FIRE predicted a Reasonable Maximum Exposure (RME) of 7.1 kilowatts per square meter(kW/m²), which necessitated a minimum Radiant Protection Performance value (RPP) value of 10 and Total Heat Loss (THL) of 500 watts per square meter (W/m²). [Check for an updated risk assessment prior to drafting rulemaking documents]

(d) Cleaning and Decontamination.

- (1) In lieu of chapter 7 Cleaning and Decontamination, subchapter 7.3.2 of the NFPA 1877, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles of Wildland Fighting Clothing and Equipment, 2022 edition, the employer may use a machine designed for washing helmets. [7.3.2 was added in subsection (a)]
- (e) Special Incident Procedure.

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(1) In lieu of chapter 10.2 Retirement, Disposition, and Special Incident Procedure, subchapter 10.2.2.(2) of the NFPA 1877, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles of Wildland Fighting Clothing and Equipment, 2022 edition, clothing, equipment, and other materials shall be collected, tagged, and stored in a manner to preserve evidence for investigation.

Note: Plastic or airtight containers may further degrade clothing and equipment due to moisture.



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Amend section 3410.3 to read:

§3410.3 Personal Protective Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting. [Relocated from section 3410.1, There is no change to the edition of permitted in-service PPE, because NFPA 1850 does not have a 10 year limit on their PPE]

- (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. [The edition was not changed because protective ensembles under NFPA 1977 do not have a 10 year life restriction]
- (B) Structural fire fighting helmet in accordance with Section 3402.3. 3403.
- (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 googles 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.

Is it necessary to provide a minimum number of sets of protective clothing due to potential infeasibility to launder?

- (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.

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

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Amend section 3411 to read:

§3411. Private Fire Brigades.

(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 Ssections 3402.1, 3402.3, 3402.4, 3402.5, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, and 3409, 3410, 3410.1. 3410.2. and 3410.3.