

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services

Safety and Health Information for Public Sector Fire Departments

*Hyperlinks to SPS 330 are available throughout the presentation.
Click on the underlined portions to be directed to code sections.

Overview

- Contacts/Inspectors
- Applicable Codes for Fire Departments and Public Sector Employees
- SPS 330 Fire Department Safety and Health
- SPS 332 Public Sector Employee Safety

1- **Rick Sommerfeld**
715-944-4114
Richard.Sommerfeld@Wisconsin.gov

2- **April Hammond**
608-225-6593
April.Hammond@Wisconsin.gov

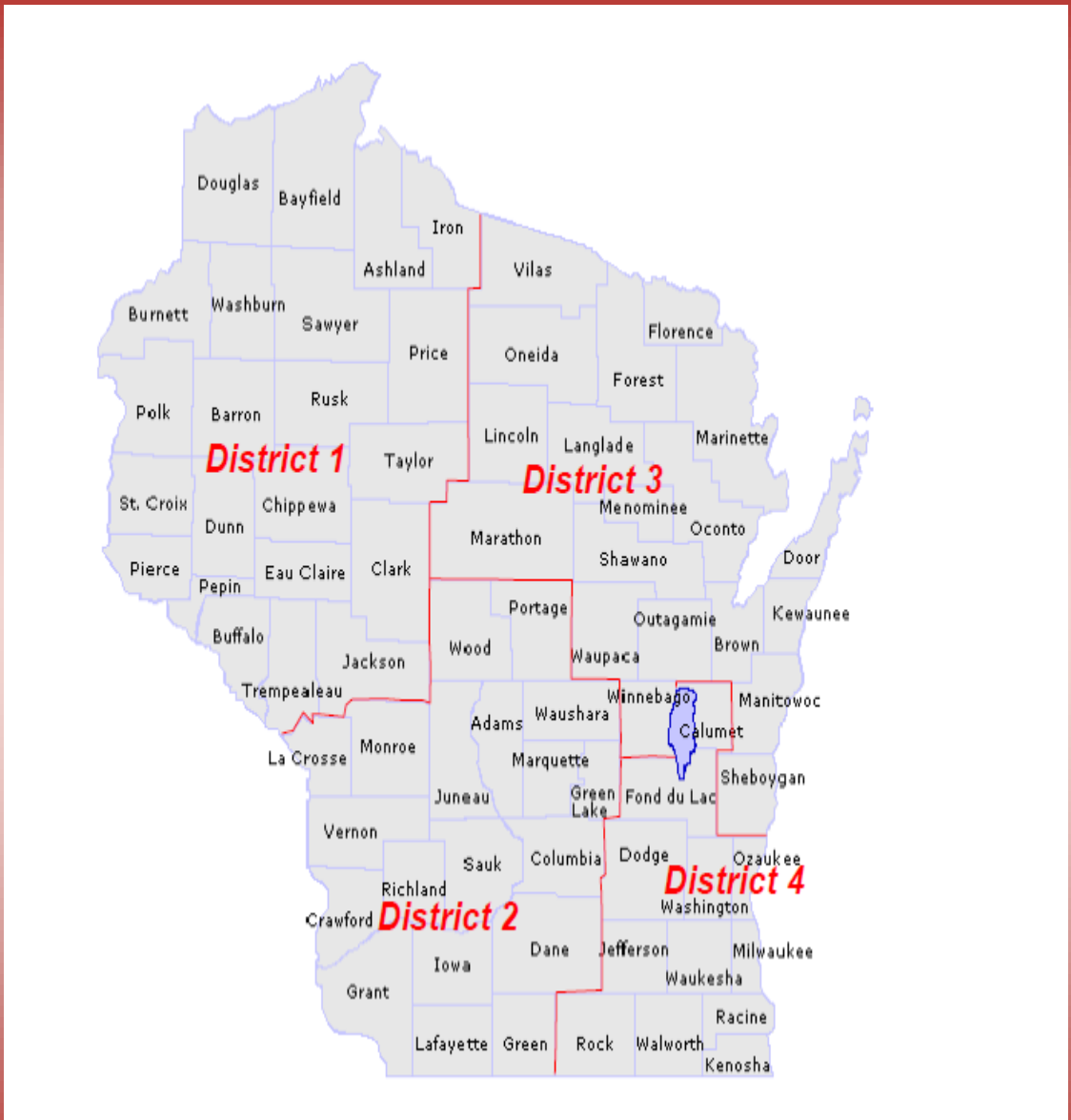
3- **Robert Kiser**
608-219-9470
Robert.Kiser@Wisconsin.gov

4- **Steven Komar**
608-575-0179
Steven.Komar@Wisconsin.gov

Submit General Questions
DSPSSBHealthandSafetyTech@Wisconsin.gov

Program Supervisor-
Bradley Johnson
920-492-5605
Bradley.johnson@wisconsin.gov

Industrial Hygiene-
Ann Jurkowski
608-438-6331
Ann.Jurkowski@wisconsin.gov



Applicable Codes

The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services is responsible for enforcing all Safety and Health codes for PUBLIC sector employees using Wisconsin SPS 330 and Wisconsin SPS 332. Wisconsin SPS 332 adopts OSHA standards.

Wisconsin SPS 330

Purpose and Scope

Establishes minimum safety and health standards for **public sector** fire department employers and their employees.

Contains minimum requirements for an occupational safety and health program for **public sector** fire department employees involved in fire department operations.

Note: SPS 332 contains additional safety and health requirements for all public employees.

Note: Private Sector Fire Department employers and their employees are regulated under federal OSHA regulations

Adopted Standards

- **NFPA**
- **CGA**

Referenced Standards

- **SPS 332**
- **OSHA**
- **ANSI**

Fire Department Health and Safety Officer

- Assists the fire chief in his or her responsibility for the safety and health of the fire fighter.
- Has authority and responsibility to:
 - Recommend immediate correction of situations that create and imminent hazard to personnel
 - Identify and recommend corrections of violations of safety and health standards
 - Alter, suspend, or terminate any activities at an emergency scene when those activities are determined by the health and safety officer to be unsafe or an imminent hazard

Fire Department Health and Safety Officer

- Has knowledge of:
 - State/local laws regulating firefighter health and safety
 - Potential safety and health hazards involved in firefighting.
 - Principles and techniques of managing a safety and health program
- Shall do all of the following:
 - Be a member of the safety and health committee
 - Develop and revise rules, regulations, and standard operating guidelines pertaining to safety and health
 - Identify and mitigate safety and health hazards
 - Ensure that training in safety procedures is provided to all firefighters

Safety and Health Committee

Establish an occupational safety and health committee which advises the chief on issues related to the program.



- Research, develop, and review
- Hold regular biannual meetings
- Maintain written records

Records

Establish a data collection system and maintain permanent records of all job related accidents, injuries, illnesses, and deaths.

Maintain training records for each fire fighter including records of subjects covered, dates, and any certifications achieved



Training and Education

- Establish and maintain a member training and education program that identifies specific goals and objectives for the prevention and elimination of occupational accidents, injuries, illnesses, exposures to communicable diseases, and fatalities.
- Assure that the training and education provided under this section are based upon the fire department's written standard operation guidelines.
- Assure that the training and education required under this section and s. [SPS 330.08](#) are provided by a qualified instructor.

Note: The intent of this rule is not to require an instructor to be certified. Fire departments should ensure that instructors are qualified in that particular area of expertise familiar with the fire department, its organization, and its operations.

Who can provide training?

SPS 330 “Qualified Instructor”:

A fire service instructor who is determined by the fire chief to be knowledgeable in the topic and has demonstrated the knowledge and ability to deliver instruction effectively from a prepared lesson plan, including instructional aids and evaluation instruments; adapt lesson plans to the unique requirements of the students and authority having jurisdiction; organize the learning environment so that learning and safety are maximized; and meet the record-keeping requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.



Training and Education

- Provide training and education commensurate with the duties and functions the member is expected to perform.
 - Assure that a member obtains the minimum fire fighter training and education requirements before that member performs any interior structural fire fighting activity or within an IDLH environment as determined by the incident safety officer in accordance with s. [SPS 330.14 \(1\) \(g\)](#).
- Note:** The use of a structured on-the-job training program with close supervision can assist fire departments to utilize new members in non-IDLH environments during emergency operations.
- Assure that training and education involving live fire fighting exercises meet the standards specified in NFPA 1403.

Training and Education

- Provide training and education to fire fighters about special hazards to which they may be exposed during a fire and other emergencies and advise of any changes that occur in relation to the special hazards. The procedures to address special hazards shall be maintained in written form. Training and education under this subsection shall be provided at least biannually.
- Assure that the training and education are conducted frequently enough to ensure that each fire fighter is able to perform the assigned duties and functions satisfactorily and in a safe manner so as not to endanger other fire department members or employees.

Training and Education

- Assure that fire fighters whose duties include interior structural fire fighting receive training and education consistent with established fire ground operating procedures. Training and education under this subsection shall be provided **at least monthly**.
- Assure that a training and education program for any fire fighter engaged in fire ground operations includes procedures to perform a safe exit from a dangerous area in the event of equipment failure or sudden change in fire conditions.
- Assure that fire fighters receive training and education on the incident management system in accordance with s. [SPS 330.14 \(1\) \(c\)](#).

Employment Standards for Firefighters

No member may be permitted to participate in firefighting activities until that individual has completed the minimum training and education requirements as specified by any of the following:

(October 1, 2018-October 1, 2019 language reads-
“Any new firefighter engaged in structural firefighting shall meet the minimum requirements specified by:)

- An Entry-Level firefighter course approved by the technical college system board
- An approved state apprenticeship program
- An in-house training program approved by the technical college system board
- NFPA 1001



Employment Standards for Pump Operators

No member may act as a pumper or aerial operator during an emergency operation until that individual meets the minimum training and education requirements as specified by any of the following:

(October 1, 2018-October 1, 2019 language reads- "Every new pumper operator or new aerial operator shall meet the minimum requirements specified by:)

- An entry-level driver/operator-pumper or driver/operator-aerial course approved by the technical college system board
- An approved state apprenticeship program
- An in-house training program approved by the technical college system board
- NFPA 1002



Employment Standards for Fire Officers

Effective October 2019, a fire officer appointed after October 1, 2018 may not act as a fire officer during an emergency operation until that individual completes NIMS training in accordance with SPS 330.14 and obtains the minimum training and education requirements as specified by any of the following:

- A fire officer course approved by the technical college system board
- An approved state apprenticeship program
- An in-house training program approved by the technical college system board
- NFPA 1021

Vehicles and Equipment

- Give substantial consideration to the health and safety of fire fighters in relation to the specification, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, inspection and repair of all vehicles and equipment.
- Provide helmet and eye protection to any person riding in any part of a fire vehicle that is not enclosed
- Require a sufficient number of seats in an enclosed area as specified by NFPA 1901



Vehicles and Equipment

Establish a preventative maintenance program that includes all of the following:

- Inspection of all fire apparatus and equipment at least monthly and within 24 hours after any use to repair or identify and correct unsafe conditions
- Maintenance, inspections, and repairs of fire apparatus and equipment that follows the instructions of the manufacturer
- Inspection of tires for signs of damage and wear
- Removal from service of any fire apparatus or equipment found to be unsafe
- Inspection and service testing of fire pumps and aerial devices on apparatus as specified in NFPA 1911

Drivers

- The driver of a fire apparatus shall have a valid driver's license and training relating to the operation of the fire apparatus. The driver shall in all conditions operate the fire apparatus in a safe and prudent manner.
- The driver of a fire apparatus may not move the apparatus until every person on the apparatus is seated and secured



Video links:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCUTKqXf-wE>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1W04B0-rJCM>

Safety Belts

Any person riding on a fire apparatus shall be seated and secured by a seat belt or safety harness at any time the apparatus is in motion.

No person may stand or ride on the tail steps, side steps, running boards, fully enclosed personnel areas, or other exposed part of a fire apparatus while the apparatus is in motion.



Who is exempt from the Safety Belt Rule?

Personnel performing hose loading operations

(Conditions 1-7 must be met)

1. Written SOG and training
2. Safety Observer
3. Traffic Control
4. 5mph or less
5. No tail standing on tailsteps, sidesteps, running boards etc.
6. No standing in hose bed while in motion
7. Situation evaluation and verification of compliance with SOG

Portable Equipment

- Visually inspect at least monthly and within 24 hours after any use all equipment carried on fire apparatus or designated for training.
- Maintain inventory records for equipment carried on fire apparatus or designated for training
- Test all equipment at least annually according to the instructions and standards of the manufacturer.
- Remove from service and repair or replace any fire fighting equipment which is defective or unserviceable

Portable Equipment

- Inspect and service test all ground ladders.
- Inspect and service test all fire hose.
- Inspect and test all fire extinguishers.



Life Safety Ropes, Harnesses, and Hardware

- Use life safety rope, harnesses, and hardware that meet the standards specified in NFPA 1983
- Use for training evolutions, life safety rope which is designated training rope if the rope is inspected before and after each use according to manufacturer instructions
- Maintain records to document the use of each life safety rope used for training or at fires and other emergency incidents



Life Safety Ropes, Harnesses, and Hardware

- Life Safety rope shall be inspected by a qualified individual before and after each use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions
- If inspection indicates any weakness, wear, or damage, or there is any question regarding the safety or serviceability of the life safety rope, the rope shall be taken out of service and altered in a manner that it could not be mistakenly used as life safety rope
- Unused life safety ropes, harnesses, and hardware shall be recertified in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions

Protective Clothing and Equipment

Provide, and enforce the use of, a protective ensemble and equipment to all fire fighters who engage in structural fire fighting or are exposed to hazards or potential hazards in accordance with [29 CFR 1910.132](#), subject to all of the following:

- Protective clothing and equipment shall provide protection related to the fire fighter's job duties.
- Required protective clothing and equipment shall be provided at no cost to the fire fighter.
- Ensure protective clothing and equipment is used and maintained in accordance with manufacturer instructions and [29 CFR 1910.132](#).

Protective Clothing and Equipment

- New protective clothing and equipment shall meet the applicable standards as specified in NFPA 1971.
- Existing protective clothing and equipment shall meet the NFPA standard that was current when the protective clothing or equipment was purchased or obtained by the fire department.

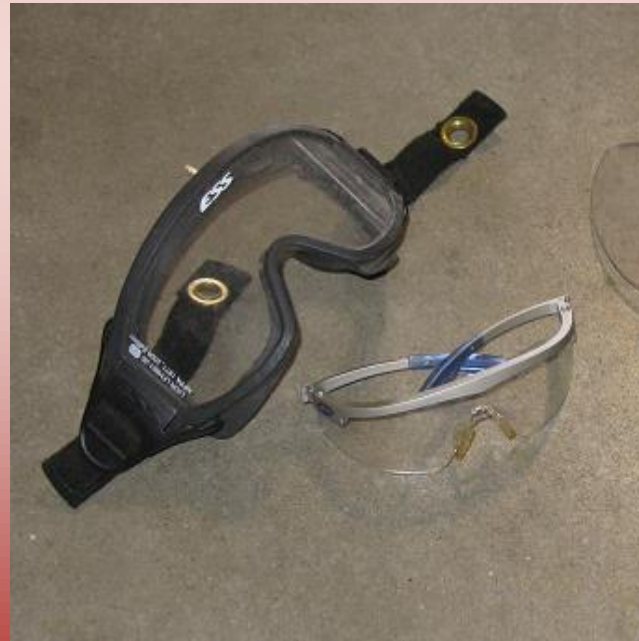


Protective Clothing and Equipment

- Establish a maintenance and inspection program for protective clothing and equipment and assign specific responsibilities for inspection and maintenance.
- When protective clothing and equipment is assigned or available for use to a fire fighter, provide training to each fire fighter under this paragraph in the proper care, use, inspection, cleaning, decontamination, maintenance, and limitations of the protective clothing and equipment.

Eye, Face, and Hearing Protection

- Provide eye and face protection for any fire fighter engaged in fire suppression and other operations involving hazards to the eyes and face whenever the fire fighter's face is not protected by an SCBA facepiece.



Eye, Face, and Hearing Protection

- Provide hearing protection for any fire fighter operating or riding in fire apparatus when exposed to noise in excess of 90 dBA.
- Provide hearing protection for any fire fighter exposed to noise in excess of 90 dBA from power tools or equipment unless the use of the protective equipment would create an additional hazard to the fire fighter.



SCBA's

- Provide and enforce use of SCBA for all firefighters engaged in interior structural firefighting or who enter any area where the atmosphere is hazardous, is suspected of being hazardous, or may become hazardous
- Provide and enforce use of SCBA for all fire fighters working below ground level or inside any confined unless the safety of the atmosphere can be established by testing and continuous monitoring.
- Adopt and maintain a **respiratory protection program** that satisfies the requirements of s. **29 CFR 1910.134**



SCBA's

- Assure that all sources of compressed gaseous breathing air, such as compressors, used for filling SCBA are tested to assure their compliance
- Hydrostatically test each SCBA tank within the time limits specified by the manufacturer of the apparatus and by any federal, state or local agency with jurisdiction over the possession and use of the apparatus.
- **Inspect, use and maintain all SCBA as recommended by the manufacturer.**

Fit Tests

Conduct a fit test:

- To verify the seal and proper fit of the facepiece for each fire fighter required or qualified to use an SCBA.
- Using a qualitative or quantitative test method.
- Prior to initial use and at least annually thereafter.
- Whenever a different type of SCBA is issued.
- Whenever a fire fighter has a change in facial structure that could affect the seal of the SCBA facepiece.



Fit Tests

Ensure that:

- SCBA is not worn by a fire fighter who has facial hair or any condition that interferes with the seal of the SCBA facepiece.
- A fire fighter's corrective glasses or goggles are worn in a manner that does not interfere with the seal of the SCBA facepiece.
- Only a fire fighter who has been fit tested for an SCBA is permitted to function in a hazardous or IDLH atmosphere.



Photo from www.rockhospital.com

SCBA Teams

Fire fighters using SCBA shall operate in **teams of 2** or more members who are:

- In continuous communication with each other through visual, audible, physical, safety guide rope, electronic, portable radio, or other means to coordinate their activities
- In close enough proximity to each other to be able to provide assistance in case of an emergency.



PASS Devices

- Every fire department shall provide, and enforce the use of, a PASS device to every fire fighter using SCBA while engaged in rescue, fire fighting, or other hazardous operations.
- Each PASS device shall be tested at least weekly and prior to each use as specified in NFPA 1982 and shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

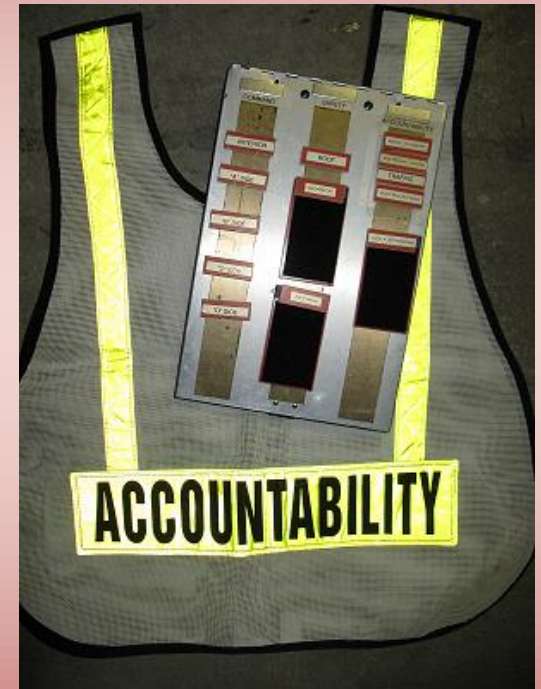


Incident Management

- Conduct emergency operations and other hazardous situations, including training exercises, in a manner to recognize hazards and to prevent accidents and injuries.
- Require the Incident Commander of an emergency operation to be responsible for :
 - The overall safety of all fire fighters and activities occurring at the scene of the operation. The IC has the overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of emergency operations and the activities of personnel.
 - Assigning safety responsibilities to supervisory personnel at each level of operations and establish an organization with sufficient supervisory personnel to control the position and function of all fire fighters operating at the scene.

Incident Management

- Establish, and ensure use of, an incident management system in accordance with NIMS that includes written standard operating guidelines applicable to all members involved in an emergency operation.
- Provide NIMS training to all members involved in emergency operations.
- Use a standardized system to identify and account for the assignment of each fire fighter at the scene of an emergency operation.



Incident Safety Officer

At an emergency operation where hazards may exist, require the incident commander to assign an incident safety officer with responsibility and authority to do all of the following:

- Identify, monitor, and assess safety hazards or unsafe situations.
- Develop measures for ensuring personnel safety.
- Recommend corrections of violations of safety and health standards.
- Recommend immediate correction of situations that create an imminent hazard to personnel.
- Alter, suspend, or terminate activities at the emergency scene when those activities are deemed by the incident safety officer to be unsafe or an imminent hazard.



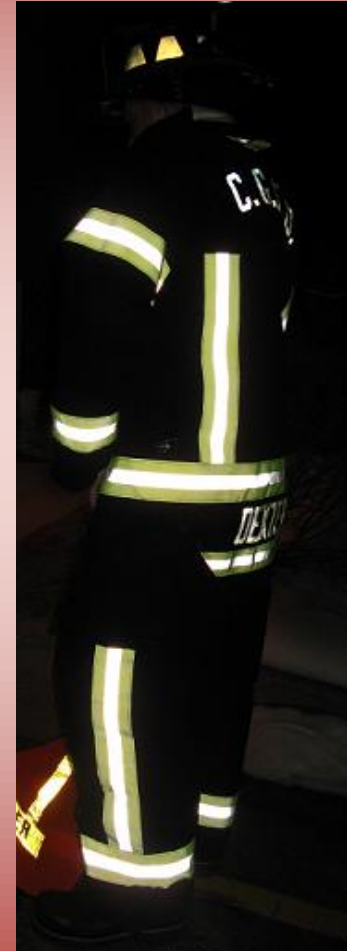
Incident Safety Requirements

- Provide sufficient personnel to safely conduct emergency scene operations and limit such operations to those that can be safely performed by the personnel available at the scene.
- If inexperienced fire fighters are working at an emergency operation, provide direct supervision by more experienced officers or members.

Incident Safety Requirements

If any fire fighter is operating at an emergency operation and his or her assignment places him or her in potential contact with motor vehicle traffic, that fire fighter shall wear:

- A helmet as specified in NFPA 1971
- High visibility safety apparel as specified in ANSI 107



Rescue Members

A fire fighter using SCBA and operating in an interior structural fire shall operate in a team of 2 or more fire fighters.

Except in the case of a structural fire that can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, a back-up team of at least 2 fire fighters wearing SCBA shall be assigned to remain available to perform assistance or rescue activities.

One back-up team member with a charged line shall be assigned to a safe non-affected area in or near the structure. The other back-up team member shall remain within voice contact and may be assigned to additional roles so long as this individual is able to perform assistance or rescue activities without jeopardizing the safety or health of any fire fighter working at the scene. At least one additional member shall be assigned to remain outside the structural fire and monitor the operations.

Note: It is not the intent of this rule to prevent any number of persons from responding to a fire call, setting up equipment and initiating exterior suppression at the fire scene. Also, it is not the intent of this rule to prohibit an individual fire fighter from taking an action to preserve the life or safety of another person.

Rescue Members

At emergency operations, the officer in command shall evaluate the risk to fire fighters and, if necessary, request that at least basic life-support personnel and patient transportation be available.

Physical and Medical Capabilities

- Assure that fire fighters who are expected to do structural fire fighting are physically capable of performing duties
- The fire chief may not permit a fire fighter with known heart disease, epilepsy, or emphysema to participate in fire department emergency operations unless a physician's certificate of the fire fighter's fitness to participate in such operations is provided.

Member Assistance Referral Program

- Establish and adopt a written policy statement for a fire fighters assistance referral program that identifies and assists fire fighters with alcohol or substance abuse, stress and personal problems adversely affecting their job performance
- Provide health promotion activities

SPS 332/OSHA 1910 & 1926

- Facility Safety
- Hazardous Materials
- Confined Spaces
- Diving Operations
- Misc. Hazardous Situations

*Requirements for fire departments providing emergency medical services are administered and enforced by the Department of Health Services under chs. DHS 110 and 256