



Public Input No. 35-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 1.3.1]

1.3.1

The requirements of this standard shall be applicable to organizations providing rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials mitigation, special operations, fire investigations, fire inspections, and other emergency services, including public, military, private, and industrial fire departments.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Consistency with other sections

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus Firefighters

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 16:53:47 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-8-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made this change in order to maintain consistency with other sections within this document.



Public Input No. 38-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 3.3.19]

3.3.20 Contaminated/Contamination.

The accumulation of products of combustion and other hazardous materials on or in an ensemble element that includes carcinogenic, toxic, corrosive, or sensitizing allergy-causing chemicals, potentially infectious body fluids, other infectious microorganisms, or CBRN terrorism agents.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To provide consistency with the next revision on NFPA 1851

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 36-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 3.3.19]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 17:09:24 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-17-NFPA 1500-2018](#)
Statement: The committee has made this change for document and project consistency.



Public Input No. 36-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 3.3.19]

3.3.19 Contaminant Contaminants .

A harmful, irritating, or nuisance material foreign to the normal ~~atmosphere~~ atmosphere that can be airborne, dermal, ocular, or respiratory hazards consisting of products of combustion, carcinogens, toxic chemicals, ultrafine particles, and other incident health hazards .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Consistency with NFPA 1851. This new definition will replace existing 3.3.20.3

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 37-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 3.3.20.3]	
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 3.3.19]	
Public Input No. 39-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 3.3.25]	
Public Input No. 40-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 3.3.74]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
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Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 16:58:40 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-17-NFPA 1500-2018](#)
Statement: The committee has made this change for document and project consistency.



Public Input No. 37-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 3.3.20.3]

3.3.20.3 – Fireground Contaminants.

Airborne, dermal, ocular, or respiratory hazards consisting of products of combustion, carcinogens, toxic chemicals, ultrafine particles, and other incident health hazards.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This definition was misplaced in Control Zones. Edited and moved up to 3.3.19

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 36-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 3.3.19]</u>	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 17:02:45 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution:

Statement: The committee is deleting this as it has been incorporated into the definition that was created in part by FR 17.



Public Input No. 39-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 3.3.25]

Decontamination*

The act of removing contamination from or neutralizing contamination in protective clothing and equipment by a mechanical, chemical, thermal, or combined process. *(See also 3.3.12, Cleaning.)*

A.3.3.20 Decontamination.

Decontamination is specific to the removal of or neutralization of contamination whereas cleaning may remove both soiling and contamination. Decontamination may also apply to certain types of specialized cleaning where particular procedures are used to remove or neutralize contaminants other than products of combustion that are found on protective ensembles or elements. In this standard, decontamination does not pertain to microbial contamination as the use of the terms disinfectant and sanitizer are intended to address removal or inactivation of microbial (blood and body fluid) contamination.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

consistency with NFPA 1851

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 36-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 3.3.19]</u>	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 17:13:42 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-1-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: The committee has added this definition for document and project consistency.



Public Input No. 41-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 3.3.69]

3.3.69 ~~Member~~-Employee Assistance Program (MAP EAP).

A generic term used to describe the various methods used in the fire department for the control of alcohol and other substance abuse, stress, and personal problems that adversely affect member performance.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

MAP not used in document

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 17:22:36 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has chosen to keep MAP as that is what is used through the document and is currently accepted practice.



Public Input No. 40-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 3.3.74]

On-Scene (Preliminary) Cleaning

The light cleaning of personal protective equipment performed at or near the emergency scene or as soon as possible by the end user.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

consistency with NFPA 1851

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 36-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 3.3.19]</u>	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 17:18:52 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-90-NFPA 1500-2018
Statement: The committee has added this new term as they have now included it in the main body of the document.



Public Input No. 42-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 3.3.77]

Peer Supporter

Trained members of the fire service who talk with other peers about behavioral health concerns and connect members with helpful services.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

definition needed

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 17:55:53 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-65-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this new definition as they believe it is needed.



Public Input No. 32-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 3.3.99]

3.3.99 Tactical Level Management Component (TLMC).

A management unit identified in the incident management system commonly known as "division," "group," or "sector." [1561, -2014]

Delete this term. Conduct a word search and delete this term from the standard. Add the term "Division" or Group" in place of Tactical Level Management Unit. Delete the term "sector" if used.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Tactical Level Management Unit is in not a NIMS compliant term.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 03 16:08:08 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-73-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee is deleting this term as it is not a NIMS compliant term.



Public Input No. 43-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 4.1.2]

4.1.2*

The fire department shall prepare and maintain written policies and standard operating procedures that document the organization structure, membership, roles and responsibilities, expected functions, emergency operations, and training requirements, including the following:

- (1) The types of standard evolutions that are expected to be performed and the evolutions that must be performed simultaneously or in sequence for different types of situations
- (2) The minimum number of members who are required to perform each function or evolution and the manner in which the function is to be performed in accordance with NFPA 1710 or NFPA 1720
- (3) The number and types of apparatus and the number of personnel that will be dispatched to different types of incidents incidents in accordance with NFPA 1710 or NFPA 1720
- (4) The procedures that will be employed to initiate and manage operations at the scene of an emergency incident
- (5) Post-incident control and mitigation of emergency scene contaminants

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

operational SOPs and post incident mitigation of contaminants should be addressed here

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 18:02:07 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-3-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes in order to include operational SOPs and post incident mitigation of contaminants and the need for them to be addressed in this section.



Public Input No. 44-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 4.1.3]

4.1.2.1*

The fire department shall evaluate the effectiveness of written policies and SOPs at least annually.

A4.1.2.1 The fire department should evalaute current trends and research to determine if current policies and procedures are appropriate and adequate.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Gap identified

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 18:06:43 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-4-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this to ensure that this is being done at least annually.



Public Input No. 1-NFPA 1500-2017 [Section No. 4.2.2]

4.2.2

The risk management plan shall at least cover the risks associated with the following:

- (1) Administration
- (2) Facilities
- (3) Training
- (4) Vehicle operations, both emergency and non-emergency
- (5) Protective clothing and equipment
- (6) Operations at emergency incidents (*see Annex C*)
- (7) Operations at non-emergency incidents
- (8) Products of combustion, carcinogens, fireground contaminants, and other incident-related health hazards
- (9) Non-emergency services provided while not on the scene of an incident
- (10) Other related activities

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The list does not appear to cover non-emergency services that a fire department may provide while not on the scene of an incident. These could include fire inspections of new construction, fire inspection of existing buildings, pre-fire planning activities, public education, community risk reduction activities. As an example, conducting fire inspections on a new construction job site has a specific set of risk exposures that should be incorporated into a risk management plan with appropriate risk mitigation practices including training and PPE. This is just one example of these types of activities that need to be covered within the scope.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division
Street Address:
City:
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Submission Date: Mon Nov 27 13:42:38 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: The list does not appear to cover non-emergency services that a fire department may provide while not on the scene of an incident. These could include fire inspections of new construction, fire inspection of existing buildings, pre-fire planning activities, public education, community risk reduction activities. As an example, conducting fire inspections on a new construction job site has a specific set of risk exposures that should be incorporated into a risk management plan with appropriate risk mitigation practices including training and PPE. This is just one example of these types of activities that need to be covered within the scope.



Public Input No. 45-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 4.3.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The fire department shall evaluate the effectiveness of the occupational safety, health, and wellness program at least once every 3 years r following a catastrophic or near miss event .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

appropriate

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 18:10:32 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-6-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: This was added for document consistency .



Public Input No. 46-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 4.6.2]

4.6.2*

The data collection system shall also maintain overall incident exposure data, as well as individual records of any occupational exposure to known or suspected products of combustion, carcinogens, fireground contaminants, or other incident-related health hazards; toxic products; or infectious or communicable diseases.

Add Annex language with exposure reporting examples such as NFORS Exposure App and NFIRS integration

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

gap identified

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 18:12:57 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-7-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this as they have identified a gap and address it with this new text.



Public Input No. 47-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 5.1.4]

The fire department shall provide all members with training and education on behavioral health issues in the fire service to include the importance of addressing behavioral health problems, including but not limited to the impact of stigma associated with behavioral health and how to overcome it, substance use disorder, depression, post-traumatic stress, family and relationship concerns, factors that enhance resilience, suicide prevention and available resources for behavioral health treatment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Gap

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 18:16:34 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-94-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee is adding this new text as it addresses a gap in the document that was not addressed in the current edition.

**Public Input No. 48-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 5.3.13 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]**

All members shall be trained annually in the risks associated with workplace exposure to products of combustion, carcinogens, fireground contaminants, and other incident-related health hazards.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

need for ongoing training

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 18:18:35 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-9-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made this change in order to include the need for ongoing training.



Public Input No. 49-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 5.3.13.1]

5.3.14

Rapid intervention crew and firefighter self-rescue training and exercises shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 1407.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Gap

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 18:19:42 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-10-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee is adding this as this addresses a gap.



Public Input No. 17-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 6.1.6]

6.1.6*

Where tools ~~or~~ equipment ~~or respiratory protection~~ are carried within enclosed seating areas of fire apparatus or the patient compartment of an ambulance, such items shall be secured by either a positive mechanical means of holding the item in its stowed position or by placement in a compartment with a positive latching door.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Because respiratory equipment is generally defined as SCBA for the purpose of this standard, it needs to be removed from this section for two reasons: 1.) Because the DOT does not permit pressurized cylinders to be transported in the passenger compartment of a vehicle, and; 2.) Because SCBA regularly become contaminated with toxic and carcinogenic substances on the fire ground, and contaminated equipment should not be stored or transported in the passenger compartment of a fire apparatus or automotive ambulance.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 11:54:59 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has chosen to not act on this PI as they believe that the text does not accomplish what the submitter was attempting to do.



Public Input No. 18-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.1.9]

Fall arrest system on aerial apparatus

6.1.10 All aerial apparatus shall be equipped with a fall arrest system that prevents a member ascending or descending the ladder from falling more than 5 feet before the fall arrest system activates.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Each year fire fighters are injured, and occasionally killed falling from an aerial apparatus while ascending or descending the ladder. Incorporating a fall arrest system into aerial apparatus design would significantly reduce those injuries and deaths.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 12:08:45 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has chosen not to act on this as it is outside of the scope of this committee and will be submitted to the FDA-AAA committee for consideration as part of 1901.



Public Input No. 19-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.1.9]

Removal of contaminated equipment from passenger compartments of fire apparatus and ambulances

6.1.11 All new fire apparatus shall be designed so as to ensure that SCBA, PPE, tools, or equipment that could become contaminated shall not be carried within enclosed seating areas of fire apparatus or the patient compartment of an ambulance.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Contaminated equipment from the fire ground is routinely transported to the fire station for decontamination in the passenger compartment of fire apparatus or the patient compartment of an ambulance. This leads to increased exposures to contaminants by members and potentially patients. Designing new apparatus to have storage compartments for the transport of contaminated equipment will eliminate these toxic exposures to personnel.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 12:16:16 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has chosen not to act on this as it is outside of the scope of this document and committee.



Public Input No. 20-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.1.9]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

6.1.11.1 Fire apparatus and automotive ambulances designed prior to 2020 shall be retrofitted to ensure that contaminated PPE, SCBA, fire hose, and fire fighting equipment can be properly secured in accordance with NFPA 1500.6.1.6.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Per DOT regulations, loose equipment cannot be stored/transported in the passenger compartment. The changes proposed in 6.1.11 will address that for apparatus designed after 2020, but for existing apparatus and for departments that rely on transporting contaminated equipment in the passenger compartment, this change will ensure that that equipment is transported in compliance with DOT regulations.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

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Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 12:24:20 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has chosen not to act on this as it is outside of the scope of the document and committee, however they will attempt to address the submitters intent with another FR.



Public Input No. 21-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.1.9]

Policy on the transport of contaminated equipment

6.1.11.2 The fire department shall adopt a policy that ensures that contaminated PPE, SCBA, fire hose, and fire fighting equipment that must be transported in the fire apparatus cab back to the fire station for decontamination shall be sealed in a puncture resistant, clear plastic bag or container, and once bagged, shall be properly secured in the fire apparatus cab or patient compartment of the automotive ambulance in accordance with NFPA 1500.6.1.6.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Contaminated equipment that must be transported in the passenger compartment, must be contained prior to be secured in the passenger compartment.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

State:

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Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 12:31:48 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-69-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: The committee has added this new text and annex material to ensure that contaminated PPE and fire fighting equipment is not in areas where fire fighters could be continuously exposed to harmful contaminants.



Public Input No. 22-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.1.9]

Power lift assist stretchers in ambulances

6.1.12 All new automotive ambulances shall be equipped with a power lift assist self-loading stretcher.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Each year thousands of fire service personnel suffer significant repetitive motion injuries to spines, discs, shoulders, and knees due to lifting patients from a low position to an elevated position, and then loading the stretcher into the ambulance. Systems exist that can prevent these injuries, and the cost of those systems is less than the loss from one injury.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 12:35:18 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-68-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: Each year thousands of fire service personnel suffer significant repetitive motion injuries to spines, discs, shoulders, and knees due to lifting patients from a low position to an elevated position, and then loading the stretcher into the ambulance. Systems exist that can prevent these injuries, and the cost of those systems is less than the loss from one injury.



Public Input No. 23-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.1.9]

Step down height when wearing greater than 30lb of PPE

6.1.13 All new fire apparatus shall be designed so as to ensure that members exiting the enclosed seating areas of fire apparatus or the patient compartment of an ambulance while wearing more than thirty (30) pounds of PPE shall not step down more than 12 inches to street level.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Each year thousands of fire service personnel suffer ankle, knee, hip, and back injuries due to repetitive motion and stress. Some of that cannot be prevented, however apparatus design can be improved to ensure that when personnel are exiting the passenger compartment of a fire apparatus or patient compartment of an ambulance while wearing more than 30lb of PPE that steps are integrated into the design to ensure that the most a member would have to step down is 12", thereby systematically lessening the stress from those repetitive motions.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 12:44:49 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has chosen not to act on this as it is not within their scope, however they will work to submit it to the FDA-AAA committee as public input.



Public Input No. 24-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.1.9]

Community risk assessment prior to apparatus design

6.1.14 The fire department shall perform a community risk analysis prior to the design of new fire apparatus to ensure that the number of riding positions in the enclosed seating areas of the fire apparatus is consistent with the number of personnel required in NFPA 1710.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 1710 specifies clearly the number of personnel that should be deployed on an initial assignment. That number varies from four (4) members per truck in low-hazard response area to six (6) members per truck in high hazard areas. Despite those requirements, AHJs regularly spec apparatus with an insufficient number of riding positions relative to the risk profile to which the apparatus will respond.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 12:51:56 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has chosen not to act on this PI as they believe that it is already addressed in 4.1.2(3)



Public Input No. 25-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.1.9]

Diesel engine exhaust at emergency incidents

6.1.15 All new fire apparatus and automotive ambulances shall be designed so as to ensure that when operating at emergency incidents, diesel engine exhaust is directed away from members operating at the incident

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

At emergency incidents, particularly prolonged incidents, diesel exhaust that exits the apparatus from a ground level tail pipe exposes personnel to all of the harmful contaminants within that exhaust. Technology exists that allows that exhaust to be diverted away from personnel operating at an incident, either by directing it upward or to the "street side" of the incident. This will reduce personnel exposure to the carcinogenic substances in diesel exhaust.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker
Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department
Affiliation: IAFF
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 12:57:38 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-70-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: At emergency incidents, particularly prolonged incidents, diesel exhaust that exits the apparatus from a ground level tail pipe exposes personnel to all of the harmful contaminants within that exhaust. Technology exists that allows that exhaust to be diverted away from personnel operating at an incident, either by directing it upward or to the "street side" of the incident. This will reduce personnel exposure to the carcinogenic substances in diesel exhaust.



Public Input No. 26-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.1.9]

Pressurized cylinders in passenger compartments

6.1.16 In accordance with 49 CFR 173.301 through 173.840, all new fire apparatus and automotive ambulances shall be designed so as to ensure that pressurized gas cylinders such as SCBA cylinders and oxygen tanks are not transported within enclosed seating areas of fire apparatus or the patient compartment of an ambulance.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

DOT regulations do not allow pressurized cylinders to be transported in the passenger compartments of vehicles. This change brings NFPA standards in line with the applicable CFR

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

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Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 13:03:39 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has chosen not to act on this as they believe it is not within their scope.



Public Input No. 10-NFPA 1500-2017 [Section No. 6.2.1.2]

6.2.1.2

The AHJ shall establish the maximum speed that the apparatus shall operate at and post that speed on a placard mounted on the dash within view of the driver, stating "~~Maximum apparatus speed warning: Do~~ "Do not exceed max speed of XX mph."

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Too many words to make a feasible dashboard label. Trying to condense the wording while still getting the message to apparatus operators.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Andrew Holter
Organization: Strategic Municipal Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sat Dec 16 15:56:55 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-23-NFPA 1500-2018](#)
Statement: The committee has made this change recognizing that there are too many words to make a feasible dashboard label. Trying to condense the wording while still getting the message to apparatus operators.



Public Input No. 29-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.4.4]

Decontamination of fire apparatus

6.4.5 All fire apparatus enclosed seating areas and exterior compartments where contaminated equipment and PPE are stored for transport from the fire ground to the fire station shall be decontaminated prior to being returned to service.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Fire ground contaminants are routinely transferred from contaminated equipment and PPE to areas where members are located such as the passenger compartments of apparatus. This change will ensure that those areas are cleaned when exposed to contaminants prior to personnel being placed in them.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 14:00:50 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-69-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: The committee has added this new text and annex material to ensure that contaminated PPE and fire fighting equipment is not in areas where fire fighters could be continuously exposed to harmful contaminants.



Public Input No. 30-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 6.5.14]

Handling of contaminated fire hose

6.5.15 All fire hose deployed during fire suppression operations which are exposed to fire ground contaminants shall undergo gross decontamination at the fire scene, shall be transported to the fire station in accordance with NFPA 6.1.11 and 6.1.11.1, and shall be thoroughly decontaminated using a commercial fire hose washer and then dried prior to being returned to service.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Aside from PPE, of the equipment regularly used in fire suppression activities, fire hose represents the greatest source of contamination. It routinely sits in standing water contaminated with all varieties of products of combustion. It is routinely handled prior to being cleaned by personnel without PPE. And, it is routinely loaded without being decontaminated. This change will establish guidelines to reduce the exposures by member to fire ground contaminants.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker
Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department
Affiliation: IAFF
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 14:14:32 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-24-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: Aside from PPE, of the equipment regularly used in fire suppression activities, fire hose represents the greatest source of contamination. It routinely sits in standing water contaminated with all varieties of products of combustion. It is routinely handled prior to being cleaned by personnel without PPE. And, it is routinely loaded without being decontaminated. This change will establish guidelines to reduce the exposures by member to fire ground contaminants.



Public Input No. 13-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 7.1.2.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]

]

The fire department shall provide appropriately sized- ~~body~~ , properly fitting body armor to personnel who respond and are exposed to risks during civil unrest, active shooter incidents, or similar events where there are reasonably foreseen threats.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Body armor designed to be worn over the uniform generally comes with adjustable straps, and can generally be properly fitted using those straps and picking the proper size. Body armor designed to be worn under the uniform is much more customized, and needs to be fitted to the individual. Fire departments need to ensure that if they are going to deploy personnel using over the uniform body armor that there is sufficient sizes to meet the individual needs of the members, and if they are going to deploy personnel using under the uniform body armor that each member is custom fitted with that armor.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: International Association of Fire Fighters

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 11:31:16 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-79-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes based upon the submission of PI 13 and PI 14.



Public Input No. 14-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 7.1.2.1.1]

7.1.2.1.1*

Body armor provided shall be at a minimum a ~~Level~~ Type IIIA ballistic vest as ~~vest outfitted with Type IV plate inserts as~~ defined by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) *Standard 0101.06, Ballistic Resistance of Body Armor*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NIJ categorizes vest protection by "Types" not "Levels." Type IV plate inserts cover vital organs will protect personnel from most rifle rounds, which are commonly being utilized by those seeking to do harm.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker
Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department
Affiliation: IAFF
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 11:41:59 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-79-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes based upon the submission of PI 13 and PI 14.



Public Input No. 15-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 7.1.2.2]

7.1.2.2

In addition to the requirements in 7.1.2.1, personnel assigned to a rescue task force (RTF) deployed during events as described in 7.1.2.1 shall be equipped at a minimum with the following:

- (1) ~~A Level IIIA~~ A Type II ballistic helmet (NIJ *Standard 0106.01 for Ballistic Helmets*)
- (2) A flashlight
- (3) Medical exam gloves
- (4) A radio with remote microphone and earpiece for communication
- (5) An individual first aid kit

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Type II helmets provide greater protection to personnel from rifle rounds. Members on a RTF should be outfitted at a minimum with an individual first aid kit for self care in the event of a hostile situation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

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Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 11:46:23 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-12-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: Type II helmets provide greater protection to personnel from rifle rounds. Members on a RTF should be outfitted at a minimum with an individual first aid kit for self care in the event of a hostile situation.



Public Input No. 12-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 7.1.3]

Storage of PPE when not in use

7.1.1.3 When not in use by on duty members, PPE shall be stored in an enclosed and ventilated space that ensures it is not exposed to UV light, diesel exhaust, or fire ground contaminants.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

PPE when not in use by on duty personnel is regularly exposed to UV light, diesel exhaust, and other contaminants while stored commonly in open lockers in the engine bay. This leads to PPE degradation and personnel exposures to contamination.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: International Association of Fire Fighters

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City:

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Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 11:25:53 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-37-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this new text to ensure the potential for exposure of fire fighters to contaminants is reduced or eliminated entirely and when PPE is not in use by on duty personnel is regularly exposed to UV light, diesel exhaust, and other contaminants while stored commonly in open lockers in the engine bay. This leads to PPE degradation and personnel exposures to contamination.



Public Input No. 50-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 7.2.1]

The member shall be provided properly fitted protective clothing as determined by the protective clothing manufacturer

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Importance of properly fitted PPE

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

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Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 18:51:31 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-13-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: This has been added to ensure correctly fitted PPE



Public Input No. 2-NFPA 1500-2017 [New Section after 7.4.4.2]

Insert a new section and renumber the remaining:

7.5 Protective Clothing for Fire Inspections on Construction Sites

7.5.1 The fire department shall develop standard operating procedures outlining the minimum required levels of protection based on risk assesment of the fire inspection activities involved.

7.5.1.1 Members who perform fire inspections on new construction sites shall be provided with eye, hand, head, respiratory and footware protection compliant with 29 CFR 1926, Subpart E.

7.5.2 Members shall utilize the appropriate personal protective equipment, as specified in 7.5.1.1, when exposed to risks on construction sites.

7.5.3 Members conducting fire inspections on construction shall be trained in hazard identification, risk mitigation and personal protective equipment selection that is appropriate to the hazard.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Most fire departments are tasked with conducting fire inspections on construction sites to determine compliance with the applicable codes and standards. Construction sites have numerous risk exposures even during non-emergency/non-incident environments. 29 CFR 1926 addresses many of these hazards and the appropriate PPE to mitigate the exposure. Since this standard does scope to include such non-incident fire department services, such as new construction fire inspections, the standard should address the occupational hazards unique to this environment and the PPE and training that is required to mitigate some of that risk exposure. If the TC wishes to revise the PI wording, the submitter has no objection. The key point of this PI is that the risk should be specifically identified in the standard, a risk assessment should be conducted as a procedure and the PPE, along with the training, should be specified to address this risk exposure.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

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State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 29 11:57:07 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-14-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee understand what the submitter was attempting to accomplish with the submitted PI, however they believe this text meets the submitters intent.



Public Input No. 51-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 7.7.3]

7.7.4* Members who engage in or are exposed to the hazards of wildland fire-fighting operations shall be required to carry a minimum of one gallon of water.

A7.7.4 language that talks about hydration and rhabdomyolysis.

Wildfires can last hours, days, or weeks, depending on their severity. As a result, firefighters can be required to work long shifts (12, 24 hours and sometime more) over consecutive days or weeks, while performing a range of physically demanding tasks. Many of these tasks involve the presence of a live fire in wildfire suppression/urban interface firefighting and some are performed away from the fire such as: during preparation for, or 'mopping up' after, a fire event. In addition to the physical demand imposed by firefighting work, firefighters frequently perform their duties under a range of extreme environmental conditions.

Given this combination of long hours and extreme environmental conditions and physically demanding work, it is important for policy makers in the fire service to understand the impact of performing consecutive work shifts in the heat. If firefighters cannot sustain their work performance over multiple work days it may have negative implications for the fire suppression effort. Slowed productivity may result in an increase in the time taken to control a wildfire, which may ultimately place firefighters, civilians, and their property at undue risk. Further, and most importantly, understanding the physiological and subjective responses to such work is important for fire service in preserving the health and safety of their personnel. This is particularly important, since it appears that firefighters may have a propensity toward baseline dehydration. There is a strong imperative to encourage proper hydration before being on an incident. Firefighters also need to be able to better assess and maintain safe hydration levels while on duty, particularly during an extended attack or extreme heat days. This is particularly important given the relationship between hydration levels, core temperature, and heart rate. As a person becomes dehydrated, their blood becomes thicker, and causes the heart to work harder. This can lead to elevated maximum Heart Rate, core temperatures, and a myriad of other issues that can significantly diminish a firefighters health and safety.

Hydration Strategies

We know from studies that all types of fire fighters routinely arrive for duty in some state of dehydration.

Before Work—Drink 1 to 2 cups of juice or water. Eat small amounts of salty foods to stimulate thirst.

During Work—Take several fluid breaks every hour, drinking at least 1 quart of fluid each hour during hard work in the heat. Firefighters should drink as much as possible during the lunch break. Water is the body's greatest need during work in the heat. Studies show that workers drink more when lightly flavored beverages are available. Providing a portion of fluid replacement with sports drinks will help firefighters retain fluids and maintain energy and electrolyte levels. The carbohydrate in sports drinks also helps to maintain immune function and mental performance. The sodium in sports drinks reduces urinary water loss.

After Work—Continue drinking to replace fluid losses. Thirst underestimates fluid needs, so firefighters should drink more than they think they need. Rehydration is enhanced when fluids or foods contain sodium and potassium. These electrolytes replace those lost in sweat. Sodium also stimulates thirst. Including some protein may help muscles recover from hard work.

Hydration starts early, 1/3 of fire fighters start their day at or near dehydration.

Before work drink at least 1-2 cups of juice or water.

During work take several fluid breaks every hour, drinking at least 1 quart of fluid each hour during hard work in the heat.

Fire fighters should drink as much as possible during the lunch break. Studies show that workers drink more when lightly flavored beverages are available.

Providing a portion of fluid replacement with sports drinks will help fire fighters retain fluids and maintain energy and electrolyte levels. The carbohydrate in sports drinks also helps to maintain immune function and mental performance. The sodium in sports drinks reduces urinary water loss.

After work, continue drinking to replace fluid losses. Thirst underestimates fluid needs, so firefighters should drink more than they think they need. Rehydration is enhanced when fluids or foods contain sodium and potassium. These electrolytes replace those lost in sweat. Including some protein may help muscles recover from hard work

Proper Nutrition is vital for mental acuity, immune functions and energy. . . [Fit to Survive](#)

Fire fighters can burn as many calories as triathletes.

Shift Food—Intermittent feeding throughout the day maintains blood glucose and work output.

Proteins (Meat, Milk, Beans) & Fats (Nuts, Meats, Dairy) provide energy needs for your day.

Carbohydrates are used by the muscles for work and improves decision making.

NFPA 1854—products that should be avoided:

___ Caffeine—it acts as a diuretic and causes a loss of fluids.

___ Energy Drinks—they contain high amounts of caffeine and sugar.

___ Tobacco

___ Alcohol

___ Creatine and Creatine Supplement

What is Rhabdomyolysis?

Rhabdomyolysis is a medical condition in which skeletal muscle is damaged, either by direct crushing trauma or by a malfunctioning of the cell membranes of the individual muscle cells. Damaged cells will then release various proteins, enzymes, and electrolytes into the bloodstream that then can cause further harm to the body.

Rhabdomyolysis may cause many severe, even life-threatening complications. These can include:

- Acute Renal Failure. The excess myoglobin in the blood interferes with kidney function. Also, alterations in blood flow patterns to the damaged muscle may cause ischemia (damage from lack of oxygen) in the kidney.
- Electrolyte Abnormalities. The ruptured muscle cells release electrolytes, particularly potassium, that are usually kept inside the cells, into the bloodstream. This imbalance can, in turn, interfere with normal cardiac functioning.
- Cardiomyopathy and Cardiac Arrhythmias. The heart is a muscle and therefore can be directly affected. It may also start to beat irregularly due to electrolyte imbalances.
- Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy (DIC). This is a rare outcome in which clotting mechanisms in the body malfunction, causing large clots in some places and uncontrolled bleeding in others.
- Compartment Syndrome. This occurs when the swelling in an extremity is so tight that blood flow and nerve conduction are compromised.
- Reversible or Irreversible Muscle Damage. The damaged muscles are not only incredibly painful but also may be weak and unable to regain full strength and movement.

What causes Rhabdomyolysis?

There are numerous causes for rhabdomyolysis. These include:

- Crush injury. Crushing trauma to the muscles causes direct injury to the cell membranes.

- Extreme physical exertion. Rhabdomyolysis occurs in military recruits, extreme physical fitness programs, marathoners and others who demand too much from their bodies. When metabolism in the muscles deplete ATP, the channels in the cell membranes begin to malfunction, leading to cell destruction.
- Seizures. The mechanism here is similar to extreme physical exertion, but due to the seizure activity and not to a purposeful activity.
- Extremes of temperature. Hyperthermia is associated with increased metabolic demands similar to extreme physical exertion. Hypothermia causes mechanical breakage of the muscle cells not unlike a crush injury.
- Electric shock. A lightning strike or a high-voltage electrical injury damages the muscle cells both directly and through the increased heat of the electrical current.
- Certain Drugs. These include alcohol, cocaine, PCP, and amphetamines, as well as lipid-lowering and anti-malarial prescription medications.
- Carbon monoxide poisoning and/or Hypoxemia (low oxygen states). The muscles will deplete ATP in an anaerobic fashion
- Certain biologic toxins. Poisons found in the venom of rattlesnakes and other dangerous snakes as well as in the stings from killer bees can induce rhabdomyolysis.
- Certain genetic defects. Inherited diseases in which normal metabolism pathways are disrupted or altered can make individuals prone to rhabdomyolysis. Attacks are often recurrent.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 1500 1.1 Scope. states that this standard shall contain minimum requirements for a fire service–related occupational safety, health, and wellness program. The addition to section 7.7 Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting will require each fire fighter to carry drinking water and the annex material provides insight on why it is a requirement to maintain proper hydration and the possible issues.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Jan 04 18:54:59 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-44-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: NFPA 1500 1.1 Scope. states that this standard shall contain minimum requirements for a fire service–related occupational safety, health, and wellness program. The addition to section 7.7 Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting will require each fire fighter to carry drinking water and the annex material provides insight on why it is a requirement to maintain proper hydration and the possible issues.



Public Input No. 34-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 7.9.4]

7.10 Protective clothing for Fire Investigators

7.10.1 The fire department shall develop standard operating procedures for the use of fire investigation protective clothing and outlining the minimum required level of protection based on a risk assessment of the hazards present at the fire investigation scene.

7.10.2 Members who engage in fire investigations shall be provided with and shall use a protective ensemble that provides protection based on the hazards present at the fire investigation scene.

7.10.2.1 Members who conduct any fire investigation inside structures while fire suppression operations are being conducted shall wear protective clothing as described in 7.2

7.10.2.2 Members who conduct any fire investigation inside structures during overhaul operations shall wear SCBA.

7.10.2.2.1 The fire department shall provide on scene resources and support for any member wearing SCBA.

7.10.2.3 Members who conduct any fire investigation after fire suppression and overhaul operations are concluded shall wear protective clothing based on the hazards present at the fire scene including appropriate respiratory protection as described in 7.12 (13).

7.10.3 Outer layer garments

7.10.3.1 When exposed to chemicals or particulates at the fire investigation scene, outer layer garments shall be doffed at the fire investigation scene.

7.10.3.1.1 Outer layer garments shall be discarded or cleaned in accordance with 7.1.6.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As fire scene investigations are conducted the fire investigator is exposed to many of same chemicals and particulates as during suppression and overhaul, especially when the investigation is conducted prior to completion of suppression and/or overhaul. After the overhaul phase is completed the investigator is exposed to unknown chemical and particulate matter. The 2018 edition of this book added "fire investigators" in section 1.2.2. Further reference to fire investigators in 8.6.13.2 does not address fire investigations during suppression and/or overhaul operations and does not address disposal or decontamination of fire investigator clothing. Survey results from IAAI Health and Safety Committee revealed that 59% of employers do not have a written policy for fire investigator health and safety. 52% do not have a policy regarding decontamination of contaminated fire investigator clothing. Currently 42% of employers require PPE use while 24% only suggest PPE use for fire investigators. The entire survey results are available through the IAAI Health & Safety Committee.

Other FEMA funded studies including prevalence and persistence of contaminants at fire investigation scenes and contaminants in fire investigator clothing are being scheduled and/or currently conducted by the IAAI Health & Safety Committee in cooperation with CDC, University of Miami, and University of Arizona.

The addition of this section will correspond with current existing text and with PI's submitted to NFPA 921 Chapter 13 - Safety

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin B Crawford
Organization: IRIS Fire Investigations, Inc.
Affiliation: International Association of Arson Investigators - Health and Safety Committee
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City:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 15:16:38 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-16-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this text based on the submission of PI 34. The committee realizes what what the submitter what looking to accomplish with PI 34 however they believe the text they have developed is appropriate with the hopes that there will be submission of comments for this FR.



Public Input No. 31-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 7.20.6]

Decontamination of Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment

7.21 Decontamination of Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment

All protective clothing and protective equipment utilized during fire suppression operations which are exposed to fire ground contaminants shall undergo gross decontamination at the fire scene, shall be transported to the fire station in accordance with NFPA 6.1.11 and 6.1.11.1, and shall be thoroughly decontaminated and dried prior to being returned to service.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Guidance given in 1500 regarding the decontamination of PPE and equipment is insufficient. Consequently, members are exposed to contaminants routinely that could be avoided. This change establishes guidelines for a fire department to follow when dealing with contaminated PPE and equipment.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

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Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 14:27:21 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-69-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this new text and annex material to ensure that contaminated PPE and fire fighting equipment is not in areas where fire fighters could be continuously exposed to harmful contaminants.



Public Input No. 27-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 8.1.8 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

At an emergency incident, the incident commander shall have the responsibility for the following:

- (1) Arrive on-scene before assuming command
- (2) Assume and confirm command of an incident and take an effective command position
- (3) Perform situation evaluation that includes risk assessment
- (4) Initiate, maintain, and control incident communications
- (5) Develop an overall strategy and an incident action plan and assign companies and members consistent with the standard operating procedures
- (6) Initiate an accountability and inventory worksheet
- (7) Assign or assume responsibility of the incident safety officer in accordance with NFPA 1521
- (8) Develop an effective incident organization by managing resources, maintaining an effective span of control, and maintaining direct supervision over the entire incident, and designate supervisors in charge of specific areas or functions
- (9) Review, evaluate, and revise the incident action plan as required
- (10) Continue, transfer, and terminate command
- (11) On incidents under the command authority of the fire department, provide for liaison and coordination with all other cooperating agencies
- (12) On incidents where other agencies have jurisdiction, implement a plan that designates one incident commander or that provides for unified command

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The presence of an Incident Safety Officer (ISO) is required per NFPA 1521, but not reflected in 1500. This change ensures that 1500 and 1521 are harmonious.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

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Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 13:42:34 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-25-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made this change based on PI 27 and PI 33.



Public Input No. 33-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 8.1.8 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

At an emergency incident, the incident commander shall have the responsibility for the following:

- (1) Arrive on-scene before assuming command
- (2) Assume and confirm command of an incident and take an effective command position
- (3) Perform situation evaluation that includes risk assessment
- (4) Initiate, maintain, and control incident communications
- (5) Develop an overall strategy and an incident action plan and assign companies and members consistent with the standard operating procedures
- (6) ~~Initiate an accountability and inventory worksheet~~
- (7)
- (8) Develop an effective incident organization by managing resources, maintaining an effective span of control, and maintaining direct supervision over the entire incident, and designate supervisors in charge of specific areas or functions
- (9) Review, evaluate, and revise the incident action plan as required
- (10) Continue, transfer, and terminate command
- (11) On incidents under the command authority of the fire department, provide for liaison and coordination with all other cooperating agencies
- (12) On incidents where other agencies have jurisdiction, implement a plan that designates one incident commander or that provides for unified command

Replace language in #6 to read. Initiate and maintain a tactical worksheet, which maintains resource and personnel accountability and functions as the initial incident action plan.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The use of a tactical worksheet is an essential document for the Incident Commander to initiate and maintain throughout the incident.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

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City:

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Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 03 16:16:57 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-25-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made this change based on PI 27 and PI 33.



Public Input No. 28-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 8.1.8.1]

Incident safety officer responsibilities

8.1.9 At an emergency incident, the incident safety officer shall have the responsibility for the following:

- (1) Identify collapse zones, communicate the presence of collapse zones to the incident commander and personnel operating at the incident, and ensure access to collapse zones is restricted
- (2) Ensure that a system is in place to effect immediate rescue of personnel that declare a “mayday” at an emergency incident
- (3) Establish member rehabilitation in accordance with NFPA 1584 on incidents where members are exposed to IDLH environments, or where members undergo physical exertion for more than 20 minutes
- (4) Render gas and electric utilities safe or restrict access to areas where utilities cannot be controlled
- (5) Establish means of egress from an IDLH for members operating at an emergency incident
- (6) Ensure members operating at an emergency incident are adhering to safe work practices
- (7) Ensure members operating at an emergency incident are wearing appropriate PPE
- (8) Ensure that all contaminated personnel, tools, hose, equipment, and PPE are decontaminated prior to being returned to service

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The roles and responsibilities of the incident safety officer (ISO) are not defined in 1500. When reviewing the causes of fire fighter morbidity and mortality, issues such as: cardiac stress, exposure to contaminants, lack of egress from buildings, lack of RIT/On-Deck systems, personnel in collapse zones, etc...are all primary hazards of the job. The ISO, by nature, should assume the responsibility of identifying and restricting access to collapse zones, ensuring that ladders are thrown to windows when crews are on the interior, ensure that the utilities are shut off, ensure that RIT/On-Deck is in place, ensure that rehab is established per 1584, and ensure that contaminated personnel and equipment are properly decontaminated before being placed back in service. These changes will positively impact those circumstances.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker
Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department
Affiliation: IAFF
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 13:46:11 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-43-NFPA 1500-2018](#)
Statement: The committee has added this new text in order to provide a clarification as to what the specific roles of the safety officer are.



Public Input No. 52-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 8.6.15.9.8]

8.6.16

Fire departments shall develop a standard operating procedure for operations during a wildland fire as described in NFPA 1143, Standard for Wildland Fire Management (2018).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Chapter 8 is Emergency Operations, and NFPA 1500 speaks to wildland fire-fighting but does not address to the needed requirements for fire service–related occupational safety dealing with wildland firefighting operations. This addition focuses on the requirements that wildland emergency operations use NFPA 1143.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 18:57:06 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-26-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: Chapter 8 is Emergency Operations, and NFPA 1500 speaks to wildland fire-fighting but does not address to the needed requirements for fire service–related occupational safety dealing with wildland firefighting operations. This addition focuses on the requirements that wildland emergency operations use NFPA 1143.



Public Input No. 53-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 8.7]

8.7– Emergency Incident Hazard Control Zones.

8.7.1

Hazard control zones shall be established at every emergency incident to identify the level of risk to emergency responders and the appropriate level of PPE.

8.7.2

The perimeters of the hazard control zones shall be designated by the incident commander.

8.7.3

If the perimeters change during the course of the incident, these changes shall be communicated to all members on the scene.

8.7.4*

Hazard control zones shall be as follows:

- (1) Designated as no-entry, hot, warm, and cold (similar to hazardous materials incidents)
- (2) Marked with the applicable colored hazard tape, signage, or other appropriate means wherever possible
- (3) Communicated to all personnel attending the incident prior to being assigned to a hazard zone

8.7.4.1*

Hot zone (red tape) is the area presenting the greatest risks to members, will often be classified as an IDLH atmosphere, and presents the highest risk of human injury and/or exposure; therefore all members shall wear all of the PPE appropriate for the risks that might be encountered while in the hot zone.

8.7.4.1.1*

All members operating within the hot zone shall have an assigned task.

8.7.4.2*

Warm zone (yellow tape) shall serve as a limited access area for members directly aiding or in support of operations in the hot zone where significant risk of human injury can still exist.

8.7.4.3

Cold zone (green tape) shall establish the public exclusion or clean zone where there are minimal risks for human injury or exposure, or both, in this zone.

8.7.4.4

No-entry zone (red/white chevron tape) is the area at an incident scene that no person(s) shall be permitted to enter due to imminent hazard(s), dangerous conditions, or the need to protect evidence.

8.7.4.4.1*

Where a no-entry zone is designated, no personnel shall enter regardless of PPE.

8.7.4.4.2*

Where red/white chevron tape is not readily available, no-entry zones shall be marked using three horizontal strands of yellow barrier tape, spaced 18 to 24 in. (46 to 61 cm) apart and securely fixed to stationary supports.

8.7.4.4.3*

No-entry zones shall be illuminated to enhance nighttime visibility.

8.7.4.4.4

Where the threat of a building collapse exists, a collapse zone shall be established.

8.7.4.4.4.1

A collapse zone shall be a No Entry Zone.

8.7.4.4.4.2*

Collapse zones shall be established around the perimeter of the building at a distance that is equal to a minimum of 1.5 times the height of the building.

8.7.5

The incident commander shall ensure that the designation of the appropriate protective clothing and equipment is commensurate with the hazard in the zone the member will be operating in.

8.7.6

All officers and members shall ensure the appropriate use of personnel protective equipment within that zone.

8.7.7

The process of utilizing hazard control zones shall continue until the incident hazards have been mitigated or the incident is over.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In order to differentiate contamination control zones

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 19:03:24 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-27-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: These changes were made in order to differentiate between contamination control zones as well as in order to comply with the NFPA MOS.



Public Input No. 55-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 8.9.1.1]

8.9.2

On-Scene preliminary exposure reduction of PPE as required in NFPA 1851, shall be performed before entering the Rehabilitation Area.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 1854 Standard on Rehabilitation Process for Members During Emergency Operations and Training Exercises does not place any requirements to perform any exposure reduction prior to entering the rehabilitation area. By adding this addition to NFPA 1500 it will provide needed direction to provide preliminary contamination control.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 19:13:48 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-28-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: NFPA 1854 Standard on Rehabilitation Process for Members During Emergency Operations and Training Exercises does not place any requirements to perform any exposure reduction prior to entering the rehabilitation area. By adding this addition to NFPA 1500 it will provide needed direction to provide preliminary contamination control.



Public Input No. 56-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 8.9.1.1]

8.9.3*

The rehabilitation process shall include initial on-scene personal hygiene.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Personal hygiene should be addressed as part of the rehab process

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 19:16:13 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-29-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this as they believe that personal hygiene should be addressed as part of the rehab process



Public Input No. 4-NFPA 1500-2017 [New Section after 10.1.3.2]

Insert a new 10.1.3.3 and renumber the remaining.

10.1.3.3 Smoke detectors, required by section 10.1.3.1 and 10.1.3.2, shall be connected to a building fire alarm system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current language in 10.1.3.1 and 10.1.3.2 requires smoke detectors to be installed. "Smoke detectors" are part of a building fire alarm system as opposed to "smoke alarms" which are single station or multiple station devices. While 10.1.3.1 and 10.1.3.2 requires smoke detectors and the current 10.1.3.3 requires a general evacuation alarm to sound, there is no core requirement for a fire alarm system for these detectors to connect to in order to achieve their objective. This could lead to a reader inferring that "smoke alarms" would be acceptable for compliance with 10.1.3.1 and 10.1.3.2. This PI clarifies that the required "smoke detectors" are part of a building fire alarm system which is required to provide the notification under the current 10.1.3.3 (proposed 10.1.3.4.)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Dec 06 09:39:08 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee believes that this is already addressed in the current text.



Public Input No. 7-NFPA 1500-2017 [New Section after 10.1.3.5]

Add a new section

10.1.3.6 Cooking equipment in fire department buildings shall comply with NFPA 96.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There is a long history of cooking fires in fire stations due to cooking operations being interrupted by alarm incidents. Due to the amount and type of cooking in a fire stations, NFPA 96 applies to cooking appliances in fire stations. However, NFPA 96 does not callout specific types of occupancies where NFPA 96 is applicable. These can create a doubt in the mind of some if NFPA 96 applies to this application. Therefore, providing this provision in NFPA 1500 will address one of the major fire hazards in a fire station, ensure property and lives are protected from this hazard and bring clarity to the application of NFPA 96 in this particular use.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Dec 06 14:43:35 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-31-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: There is a long history of cooking fires in fire stations due to cooking operations being interrupted by alarm incidents. Due to the amount and type of cooking in a fire stations, NFPA 96 applies to cooking appliances in fire stations. However, NFPA 96 does not callout specific types of occupancies where NFPA 96 is applicable. These can create a doubt in the mind of some if NFPA 96 applies to this application. Therefore, providing this provision in NFPA 1500 will address one of the major fire hazards in a fire station, ensure property and lives are protected from this hazard and bring clarity to the application of NFPA 96 in this particular use.



Public Input No. 5-NFPA 1500-2017 [New Section after 10.1.4]

Insert a new 10.1.5 and renumber the remaining.

10.1.5 Existing fire department buildings housing emergency fire, rescue, or ambulance services, that also contain sleeping accommodations, shall be protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system by January 1st, 2025.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As the primary advocates for fire sprinkler systems, the fire service need to show leadership in protecting our own employees in our own facilities. The key risk factor to our staff is when a sleeping environment is present. This condition will limit the retrofit to those structures where the risk to our staff is highest. It will also limit the cost impact to rural and volunteer departments that do not have sleeping accommodations. A compliance date of January 1, 2025 seems reasonable to phase in this provision from both a financial and planning perspective. If the TC believes that date is too stringent, the proponent would not object to more liberal compliance date. The key issue with this PI is the need to move in this direction.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Dec 06 10:08:42 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee chose not to act on this as they believe that this is something that the AHJ should determine based on their own jurisdictions.



Public Input No. 11-NFPA 1500-2017 [Section No. 10.1.5]

10.1.5*

The fire department shall ~~prevent exposure to fire fighters and contamination of~~ take reasonable steps to prevent fire fighter exposure to exhaust emissions.

New Section: The fire department shall prevent exposure and contamination to exhaust emissions in living and sleeping areas to exhaust emissions .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Exhaust emissions are one of the most dangerous and frequent exposure sources in the fire department, and certainly one that can be limited and controlled better than a fire scene. According to a study conducted by the Air Resources Board of California, diesel exhaust and its particulate matter are one of the most carcinogenic air pollutants on the planet. Fire fighters are subject to exposure on calls, running tests on the apparatus indoors, and in many other instances not pertaining to living and sleeping area. Fire departments should take actions to limit exposure at all times when reasonable, and affirmatively prevent all exposure and contamination in sleeping areas and living quarters.

https://www.countyofglenn.net/sites/default/files/Air_Pollution_Control/fact_sheet_health_effects_of_diesel_exha.pdf

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Andrew Holter
Organization: Strategic Municipal Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Sat Dec 16 16:06:41 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-32-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: Exhaust emissions are one of the most dangerous and frequent exposure sources in the fire department, and certainly one that can be limited and controlled better than a fire scene. According to a study conducted by the Air Resources Board of California, diesel exhaust and its particulate matter are carcinogenic. Fire fighters are subject to exposure on calls, running tests on the apparatus indoors, and in many other instances not pertaining to living and sleeping area. Fire departments should take actions to limit exposure at all times when reasonable, and affirmatively prevent all exposure and contamination in sleeping areas and living quarters.



Public Input No. 85-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 10.1.5]

10.1.5*

The fire department shall prevent exposure to fire fighters and contamination of living and sleeping areas to from exhaust emissions through the use of direct or source capture systems .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

industry best practice

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Thu Jan 04 23:46:46 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-32-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: Exhaust emissions are one of the most dangerous and frequent exposure sources in the fire department, and certainly one that can be limited and controlled better than a fire scene. According to a study conducted by the Air Resources Board of California, diesel exhaust and its particulate matter are carcinogenic. Fire fighters are subject to exposure on calls, running tests on the apparatus indoors, and in many other instances not pertaining to living and sleeping area. Fire departments should take actions to limit exposure at all times when reasonable, and affirmatively prevent all exposure and contamination in sleeping areas and living quarters.



Public Input No. 57-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 10.1.6]

10.1.6

~~Any components-~~ No component of the protective ensemble ~~that are contaminated-~~ shall ~~not-~~ be allowed in sleeping and living areas.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

there is no good way to determine if a piece of PPE is or is not contaminated, once placed into service, no piece of PPE needs to be in the living or sleeping areas.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 19:20:48 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-33-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made this change as there is no good way to determine if a piece of PPE is or is not contaminated, once placed into service, no piece of PPE needs to be in the living or sleeping areas.



Public Input No. 6-NFPA 1500-2017 [New Section after 10.2.2]

Insert the following:

10.2.2.1 A copy of all required annual and monthly health and safety inspection reports shall be provided to the fire department Health and Safety Officer.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

While section 10.2 requires inspections, there is no accountability created for conveying the information gathered during the course of such inspections. The department Health and Safety Officer should be actively engaged in ensuring the inspections are completed and the results of such inspections are reviewed and escalated when necessary.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Dec 06 14:34:53 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-82-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: While section 10.2 requires inspections, there is no accountability created for conveying the information gathered during the course of such inspections. The department Health and Safety Officer should be actively engaged in ensuring the inspections are completed and the results of such inspections are reviewed and escalated when necessary.



Public Input No. 59-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 11.1.1]

NEW 11.1.2

Members of a fire department shall meet the medical requirements specified in NFPA 1582, Chapter 7.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This requirement is more appropriately tied to NFPA 1582. reduces confusion.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 19:35:24 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-38-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: This requirement is more appropriately tied to NFPA 1582 and also reduces confusion, which is why the committee has made this change.



Public Input No. 58-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 11.1.1]

11.1.1

Candidates - shall be medically evaluated and qualified for duty by the fire department physician of a fire department shall meet the medical requirements specified in NFPA 1582, Chapter 6 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This requirement is more appropriately tied to NFPA 1582. reduces confusion.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 19:31:38 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-38-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: This requirement is more appropriately tied to NFPA 1582 and also reduces confusion, which is why the committee has made this change.



Public Input No. 63-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 12.1.1.1]

12.1.1.2 The behavioral health assistance program shall include trained peers with the knowledge and skills to provide support, educate members about behavioral health, serve as a bridge to behavioral health programs and community resources, and build or enhance their peer support programs.

12.1.1.3 The fire department shall provide training to all peer support members on the following topics:

- (1) active listening skills,
- (2) recognition of mental health and substance abuse problems impacting members,
- (3) crisis intervention,
- (4) how to access referrals to local resources and develop relationships with local behavioral health providers
- (5) how to build an effective peer support program.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:26:15 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-40-NFPA 1500-2018](#)
Statement: These changes provide clarity to the requirement.



Public Input No. 62-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 12.1.1.1]

12.1.1.1

The behavioral health assistance program shall at a minimum include the capability to provide diagnostic assessment, basic short-term counseling, and crisis intervention assistance for stress, alcohol and substance abuse, anxiety, depression, traumatic exposure, suicidality, and referral coordination for the following behavioral health and personal problems that could adversely affect the member, as well as fire department work performance:___

- (1) alcohol and substance abuse
- (2) anxiety,
- (3) depression,
- (4) suicidality,
- (5) traumatic exposure,
- (6) acute stress reactions,
- (7) grief
- (8) financial problems
- (9) marital and/ or family problems .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

provides clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Jan 04 20:22:27 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-41-NFPA 1500-2018
Statement: The changes provide clarity for the requirements.



Public Input No. 65-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 12.1.2.1]

12.1.2.1

The fire department shall adopt and follow clear written policies regarding alcoholism, substance abuse, and other behavioral conditions that can adversely affect performance or fitness for duty, or both.

12.1.2.1.1– (NEW)

A member who voluntarily discloses substance abuse or mental health problems shall be evaluated by the department behavioral health specialist and should not be subject to discipline, if compliant with the individual treatment and rehabilitation plan established by the behavioral health specialist and/ or treating specialist(s).

12.1.2.1.2 (OLD 12.1.2.1.1)

When fitness for duty is in question, such fitness shall be evaluated and determined in accordance with Section 11.7.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

provides clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:32:10 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-71-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this new text in order to address the confidentiality of behavioral health information of fire department members.



Public Input No. 66-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 12.1.2.2]

12.1.2.2

* _

~~The fire department shall adopt and follow clear, written policies consistent with applicable statutes, regulations, and standards respecting records, confidentiality, data gathering and reporting, and protection and release of privileged information related to its behavioral health program~~

(NEW) Confidentiality of Behavioral Health Information.

12.1.2.2.1* Specific information concerning behavioral health interactions shall be released by the fire department physician only with written permission from the candidate or member, and/or as required by law.

A.12.1.2.2.1 Confidentiality of all behavioral health data is critical to the success of the program. Members need to feel assured that the information provided to the clinicians and peer support personnel will not be inappropriately shared.

12.1.2.2.2 No fire department personnel, other than the behavioral health specialist or appropriate clinical staff, shall have access to a member's records without the express written consent of that member .

12.1.2.2.

~~1~~

3 These

~~policies shall identify to whom and under what conditions information can be released and what use, if any, can be made of records for purposes of research, program evaluation, and quality assurance~~

records shall include all written and oral communications, notes, and reports arising out of a peer support interaction .

12.1.2.2.

~~2~~

4 Member records maintained by a behavioral health program shall not become part of a member's personnel file.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

addresses patient and records confidentiality

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:34:31 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-71-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: The committee has added this new text in order to address the confidentiality of behavioral health information of fire department members.



Public Input No. 67-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 12.1.2.2]

12.1.2.2 * –

The fire department shall adopt and follow clear, written policies consistent with applicable statutes, regulations, and standards respecting records, confidentiality, data gathering and reporting, and protection and release of privileged information related to its behavioral health program.

12.1.2.2.1 –

These policies shall identify to whom and under what conditions information can be released and what use, if any, can be made of records for purposes of research, program evaluation, and quality assurance.

12.1.2.2.2 –

Member records maintained by a behavioral health program shall not become part of a member's personnel file.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

See PI-66

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:41:18 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-71-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this new text in order to address the confidentiality of behavioral health information of fire department members.



Public Input No. 68-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 12.1.4]

12.1.4.1

12.1.4.1 Members shall be permitted to utilize medical leave or alternate duty to access behavioral health services, as consistent with leave or alternative duty for physical health or other medical issues.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Necessary here

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:42:45 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-45-NFPA 1500-2018](#)
Statement: The committee has added this to ensure that members could seek the assistance needed using time off.



Public Input No. 69-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 12.2.2.1]

12.2.3* The fire department shall develop a policy on the use of tobacco products for all members.

12.2.3.1

—

The fire department shall provide a smoking/tobacco use cessation program to incumbent tobacco users that is non-punitive and operates with short-term and long-term goals .

12.2.3.2 The fire department should develop a policy that candidates be tobacco-free upon appointment and throughout their length of service to the department.

12.2.3.3 Members shall not use tobacco products inside the work-site, within, or on fire department apparatus, or inside training facilities.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

current tobacco requirements are not encompassing enough

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:45:53 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-85-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes as they believe that the current requirements are not encompassing enough as written.



Public Input No. 74-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 13.1.1.1]

13.1.1.1

The fire department shall maintain a relationship with an appropriately licensed ~~and/or certified~~ behavioral health specialist as defined by the occupational safety and health program in NFPA 1582.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

consistent with NFPA 1582

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:57:35 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-47-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes for the purposes of consistency and current trends as well as to strengthen the current tobacco requirements.



Public Input No. 75-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 13.1.2]

13.1.2*

The fire department shall adopt and utilize a written policy outlining its protocols to address occupational exposure to ~~atypically stressful~~ potentially traumatic events.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

consistent with current best practices

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:58:29 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-47-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes for the purposes of consistency and current trends as well as to strengthen the current tobacco requirements.



Public Input No. 76-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 13.1.3.2]

13.1.3.2*

Where specialty treatment is indicated, referral shall be made to licensed specialists who are certified and ~~certified specialists~~ competent to provide specialized evidence-based treatment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

consistent with current best practices

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 21:02:20 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-47-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes for the purposes of consistency and current trends as well as to strengthen the current tobacco requirements.



Public Input No. 77-NFPA 1500-2018 [Chapter 14 [Title Only]]

Exposure to Fireground Toxic Contaminants

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

previous chapter title not broad enough for emergency response exposures

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 21:04:41 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-117-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: previous chapter title not broad enough for emergency response exposures



Public Input No. 80-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 14.1]

14.1* Training.

The AHJ shall provide training on the hazards associated with exposure to fireground toxic contaminants.

14.1.1

Training on the hazards associated with exposure to fireground toxic contaminants shall include the following:

- (1) Awareness
- (2) Prevention
- (3) Mitigation
- (4) Risk factors

A 14.1 Cancer has become one of the leading cause of line of duty deaths (LODDs) for fire fighters. Cancer rates for fire fighters have risen dramatically in correlation with the increase in toxicity of smoke. Smoke from a fire always contains contaminants, which are harmful to health when these toxins enter the body via mouth, respiratory tract, mucous tissue or skin. Research has shown that contaminants including Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) settle on protective equipment and do not breakdown, leading to longer exposure times through off-gassing and an increased rate of various health problems. VOCs and PAHs are persistent toxins and remain constant in the air and on protective equipment. Additional hazards at the fire ground may be caused by hazardous materials such as asbestos or flame retardant materials found in the products of combustion. (FROM NFPA 1700 1st Draft)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Jan 04 21:18:44 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-49-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made for the purposes of clarity and to provide the end user with additional information.



Public Input No. 79-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 14.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The AHJ shall provide training on the hazards associated with exposure to ~~fireground toxic~~ contaminants during emergency responses .

Annex: Unique exposure hazards exist on the fireground, during EMS responses, wildland fires, hazardous material and technical rescue incidents, and water operations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

contaminants exist in many different response environments

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 21:11:53 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-49-NFPA 1500-2018
Statement: The committee has made for the purposes of clarity and to provide the end user with additional information.



Public Input No. 88-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 14.2]

14.2.1

The Incident Commander/Safety Officer shall establish contamination control zones at the incident scene.

14.2.1.1

Control zones shall be communicated and marked.

14.2.1.2

Appropriate levels of PPE shall be designated for each of the designated zones

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Gap Identified

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 23:53:24 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-50-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this as there has been a gap Identified, which is now addressed by this new text.



Public Input No. 89-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after 14.3.1]

NEW

Contaminated PC&E shall be placed in an airtight bag or container during transport for decontamination.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

prevent cross contamination

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 23:58:53 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has addressed this in a previous FR.



Public Input No. 78-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 14.3.2]

14.3.2

The AHJ shall ensure that soiled or contaminated protective clothing and equipment is removed from service until cleaned and ~~disinfected~~ decontaminated in accordance with NFPA 1851.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

accuracy

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 21:11:02 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-51-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has deleted this text as it is already covered in the document.



Public Input No. 87-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 14.3.2]

14.3.2

The AHJ shall ensure that soiled or contaminated protective clothing and equipment is immediately removed from service following the incident where it was contaminated until cleaned and disinfected in accordance with NFPA 1851.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 23:51:49 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-51-NFPA 1500-2018
Statement: The committee has deleted this text as it is already covered in the document.



Public Input No. 81-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 14.4.2.1.1]

14.4.2.1.1—*

An APR with an appropriate chemical cartridge shall be permitted only when all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The APR is used ≥ 30 minutes post-extinguishment.
- (2) No active overhaul is taking place.
- (3) Positive pressure ventilation is in place.
- (4) Continuous air monitoring is in place and levels are within the following acceptable short-term occupational exposure limits:
 - (5) Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) ≤ 4.7 ppm
 - (6) Carbon monoxide (CO) ≤ 35 ppm

A 14.4.2.1.1

The post-fire environment presents a wide range of chemical hazards, including gases, vapors and particulates. Research from Underwriters Laboratory has concluded that the fire environment contains:

- (1) Asphyxiants (such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide),
- (2) Irritants (such as ammonia, hydrogen chloride, particulates, nitrogen oxides, phenol and sulfur dioxide),
- (3) Allergens,
- (4) Carcinogens (such as asbestos, benzene, styrene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and certain heavy metals),
- (5) Particulates, including particles in the ultrafine range (particles less than 0.1 micron in diameter)

Exposure to these gaseous and particulate agents has been linked to acute and chronic effects resulting in increased fire fighter mortality and morbidity (higher risk of specific cancers and cardiovascular disease). Research suggests that the use of air purifying respirators (APR) fitted with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) canisters are effective in reducing occupational respiratory exposures in the post-fire environment. However, caution should be applied when using an APR as cartridge breakthrough may occur with aldehydes and potentially other chemical agents.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

provides clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Jan 04 21:21:32 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-52-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this text as they believe it provides clarity to the requirement.



Public Input No. 83-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 14.5]

14.5 Post-Incident Fireground Toxic- Preliminary On-Scene Contaminant Exposure Reduction .

14.5.1*

The AHJ shall adopt procedures to mitigate on-scene exposure to contaminants for personnel exiting the hot zone.

A14.5.1 Annex language should address initial gross decon methods along with associated benefits and drawbacks

14.5.2

The AHJ shall train its members on the appropriate doffing and containment of contaminated protective clothing and equipment.

14.5.4 2 .1

Training on doffing and containment of contaminated protective clothing and equipment shall include prevention of possible cross-contamination.

14.5.2

The AHJ shall provide standard operation procedures related to the decontamination of fire fighters exposed to fireground toxic contaminants.

14.5.3

The AHJ shall provide appropriate decontamination facilities and equipment for fire fighters exposed to fireground toxic contaminants.

14.5.3.1

Fire fighter personal hygiene following exposure to fireground toxic contaminants shall include the following:

- (1) Wiping skin areas near the interfaces of protective clothing and equipment with a wet wipe immediately after doffing
- (2) Taking a soap and water shower within an hour of an incident where an exposure could have occurred

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

original language did not address gross decon methods

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

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State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 21:35:06 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-53-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes in order to address the need for the reduction in exposure to contaminants that are potentially cancer causing as well as to provide some information on practices

that are potentially helpful as well as some that are unsafe.



Public Input No. 84-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 14.5.3.1]

14.5.3.1*

Fire fighter personal hygiene following exposure to fireground toxic contaminants shall include the following:

- (1) Wiping skin areas near the interfaces of protective clothing and equipment with a wet wipe immediately after doffing
- (2) Taking a soap and water shower within an hour of an incident where an exposure could have occurred

A14.5.3.1 Annex material should address the risks associated with sauna use

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The efficacy of sauna use post-fire is questionable at best. The cardiac risks associated with sauna use post-fire should indicate caution for users

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 21:42:48 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-53-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: The committee has made these changes in order to address the need for the reduction in exposure to contaminants that are potentially cancer causing as well as to provide some information on practices that are potentially helpful as well as some that are unsafe.



Public Input No. 86-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 14.5.3.1]

14.5.3.1

Fire fighter personal hygiene following exposure to fireground toxic contaminants shall include the following:

- (1) Wiping skin areas near the interfaces of protective clothing and equipment with a wet wipe immediately after doffing
- (2) Taking a soap and water shower within an hour of an incident where an exposure could have occurred
- (3) Changing into a clean uniform after a shower

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

prevent recontamination

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 23:48:48 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-53-NFPA 1500-2018

Statement: The committee has made these changes in order to address the need for the reduction in exposure to contaminants that are potentially cancer causing as well as to provide some information on practices that are potentially helpful as well as some that are unsafe.



Public Input No. 82-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. 14.6.1.1]

14.6.1.1

The exposure report records shall be maintained by the AHJ for at least 15- 30 years following the member's separation from the AHJ- ~~or until the death of the member, whichever occurs first .~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

consistent with federal law related to asbestos exposures

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

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State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 21:26:34 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee has addressed this in FR-121



Public Input No. 60-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. A.12.1]

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A.12.1

A unique understanding of the fire service and its inherent dynamics, as well as advanced knowledge about trauma and addictions, is required of behavioral health specialists and ~~counselors~~ clinicians to effectively address fire department members' behavioral issues and maintain overall behavioral health and wellness. The intrinsic value to the first responders of the availability of such behavioral health specialists trained in the unique cultural aspects of the fire service is essential to the success of the program. Such training should include regular opportunities for experiential learning such as ride-alongs and/ or participation in live simulated training exercises, which help familiarize the behavioral health specialist with the daily working environment of the fire service.

Current research with first responders has shown that developing an understanding of how the body and brain respond to stress is essential. ~~Developing coping mechanisms in helping first responders maintain ongoing personal behavioral health~~ mechanisms that support the unique behavioral health need and challenges of first responders is a core component of this program. Providing first responders with techniques to help mitigate the impacts of traumatic exposures is critical to long-term personal health, interpersonal dynamics, and overall organizational health. The term *resiliency* is used to address this multifaceted approach for overall health and well-being. ~~Education and training should begin in recruit classes and continue into retirement and throughout the member's years of service.~~

A behavioral health and wellness program can encompass all or some of the following services:

- (1) Acute stress ~~reactions~~
- (2) Traumatic exposures
- (3) Post-traumatic stress (PTS)
- (4) Depression ~~and grief~~
- (5) Grief
- (6) Family situations
- (7) Line of duty death (LODD) support services
- (8) Stress management
- (9) Substance abuse
- (10) Health and wellness concerns
- (11) ~~EAP behavioral health problem identification and assessment~~
- (12) Resiliency

A behavioral health and wellness program can utilize all or some of the following delivery methods to reach members: [DB1]

- (1) Peer Support Program
- (2) MAP or EAP behavioral health problem identification, assessment, and brief counseling
- (3) Treatment and/or referrals to outside agencies, as appropriate
- (4) Family support
- Resiliency training and outreach
 - (5) ~~Follow-up services and case management~~
 - (6) ~~Leadership development~~
 - (7) ~~Executive coaching~~
 - (8) ~~Coaching for supervisors dealing with troubled employees~~
 - (9) ~~Workplace mediation~~
 - (10) ~~Conflict resolution~~
- Traumatic exposure recovery programs
Health promotion
 - (11) ~~Health and psychoeducational materials/ activities~~
- "Back to work" conferences for employees after illness/injury
 - (12) ~~Management of behavioral health care under insurance plans~~

~~(13) — Department diversity training~~

~~(14) — Officer and department-wide training~~

~~Other issues that can impact work productivity~~

~~(15) — Chaplain services for spiritual needs~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Accuracy and clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:03:56 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-55-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes in order to provide some accuracy and clarity to the end user.



Public Input No. 61-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. A.12.1.1]

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for public input or comments.

A.12.1.1

Basic levels of assistance as enumerated in the standard should be available at the first step of access. The objective should be to provide these services in a manner that facilitates ease of access and usage, minimizes delays and obstacles, and encourages proactive utilization. Members and their families should be informed about the program, its services, and how to access its resources, both at the time that they enter the organization and regularly throughout their tenure. The behavioral health assistance program should also serve as a resource for identification of and access to other important community resources such as self-help groups (e.g., Alcoholics Anonymous, Alanon, and Alateen), community health resources, parenting resources, and the like. The behavioral health assistance program should articulate- collaborate with the fire department's program to address occupational exposure to atypically stressful events (see *Chapter 13*).

The fire department behavioral health assistance program does not need to be operated or financed by the fire department. Many community/county/state mental health agencies provide such services and these can be available without charge or at reduced fees. Labor and employee organizations can also sponsor and/or operate such programs. The fire department needs to have the ability to identify when pertinent problems exist and be able to provide confidential referral for professional services when indicated.

Program standards developed by the Association of Labor-Management Administrators and Consultants on Alcoholism (ALMACA) and the Employee Assistance Professional Association (EAPA) recommend the following:

- (1) The physical location at which services are provided should facilitate easy access while ensuring confidentiality.
- (2) Medical and disability plans should be reviewed to ensure that plans provide adequate coverage for alcohol, substance, and mental health needs (including, where feasible access to , outpatient- care and , intensive outpatient, partial hospitalization, inpatient and residential care and day treatment options).
- (3) Staff should- of the fire department behavioral health assistance program should be sufficiently familiar with medical and disability benefit plans to facilitate adequate advising regarding the extent, nature, and cost of the recommended treatment and the reimbursement available.

Primary staff for the program should hold the following:

- (1) Appropriate managerial and administrative experience in a clinical setting
- (2) Skill- Skilled in problem-identification,- clinical interviewing, client motivation,- and appropriate-referral
Appropriate training, licensure,
- (3) diagnostic assessment, treatment planning, brief counseling, case management and referral/ care coordination for behavioral health problems and disorders

(3) Possess a Ph.D. or Master's degree in the field of psychology, clinical social work, mental health counseling, or psychiatric nursing

(4) Possess an active license in good standing in the state which services will be delivered, as well as appropriate training and certification with respect to any direct clinical or counseling services that can be provided by primary staff relevant to the behavioral health issues in the fire service

(5) Primary staff training should include regular opportunities for experiential learning such as ride-alongs and/ or participation in live simulated training exercises, which help familiarize the behavioral health specialist with the daily working environment of the fire service.

Active and appropriately prepared peer personnel are often critical to the success of a fire serve behavioral health program.

These personnel serve most effectively as a bridge

and a link

between the distressed member and professional services

and serve providers of the program and their coworkers, friends, and associates

. They can serve valuable roles in outreach, referral, connection, awareness, and support for those who could benefit from support but might be unaware of its availability or benefits , are resistant to seeking help, or are uncertain about

~~its benefits or its confidentiality~~

~~the confidentiality of services . With proper training,~~

~~they~~

~~peer personnel can help coworkers evaluate situations, consider alternatives, and access resources.~~

~~Preparation should include training regarding resources, protocols, and procedures related to the peer~~

~~support program, as well as active listening skills,~~

~~referral skills, and appropriate elements of program content for outreach and education~~

~~_ assessment, outreach, and referral skills . Preparation should emphasize boundaries between peer~~

~~roles and staff responsibilities, especially with respect to counseling and intervention.~~

It- Peer personnel should operate in regular consultation with a licensed mental health provider, ideally the behavioral health specialist. It is important that members and their families are informed about the program and the services it offers and are continually updated on its existence, availability, and confidentiality. Information about the program should be made available to all new members and their families.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

accuracy and addition of peer programs

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

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City:

State:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:10:34 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-56-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes in order to provide the end user with accuracy and with the addition of peer programs.



Public Input No. 64-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. A.12.1.2]

A.12.1.2

Referrals for specialty care should be made whenever a member or family requires treatment beyond primary counseling ~~Specialists that cannot be provided by the department behavioral health specialist.~~ Community specialists receiving referrals should be fully licensed and certified to provide care consistent with appropriate standards (e.g., American Society of Addiction Medicine for alcohol and substance abuse treatment; the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy for family and relationship ~~issues~~ issue; and the American Psychological Association, the American Counseling Association, and the National Association of Social Workers for the treatment of mental health problems and psychological disorders) and current guidelines for evidence-based practice in the treatment of clinical diagnoses (e.g., published reviews of the Cochrane Collaboration).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

provides clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

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City:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:28:09 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-57-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes as they believe that it provides clarity.



Public Input No. 70-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. A.12.2.1]

A.12.2.1

Components of a prevention and health promotion program ~~include~~ should focus on cardiac risk reduction, smoking/tobacco cessation, blood pressure regulation, strength and aerobic physical fitness training, nutrition, stress management, diabetes prevention, metabolic syndrome prevention, weight management or control, shift work and sleep hygiene, infectious disease and control and so forth, and should provide education and counseling for the purpose of preventing health problems and enhancing overall well-being.

The wellness program should also include education, resources, and counseling on a variety non-clinical issues relevant to member wellness and maintaining a balanced life, including but not limited to balancing emergency service work with marriage and family obligations, interpersonal communication skills, financial literacy, career/ vocational guidance, and retirement planning.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

adds clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:49:34 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-58-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes as they believe that it adds clarity.



Public Input No. 71-NFPA 1500-2018 [New Section after A.13.1]

A13.1.1.2

The training of the behavioral health specialist should include regular opportunities for experiential learning such as ride alongs and/ or participation in live simulated training exercises, which help familiarize the behavioral health specialist with the daily working environment of the fire service

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:53:15 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-47-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes for the purposes of consistency and current trends as well as to strengthen the current tobacco requirements.



Public Input No. 72-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. A.13.1.2]

A.13.1.2

Over the past 10-15 years, fire departments across the country have realized some of the components and their implementation of the early critical incident stress management (CISM) programs have not met the needs of fire department members or responders from other emergency service departments and organizations.

Current approaches integrate information about the brain and brain trauma, understanding how repeated exposure to traumatic events can erode resilience, mentally and physically, and accumulate over time, affecting each person differently and how to empower each individual to manage his or her own symptoms.

Some examples of traumatic events are as follows:

- (1) Line-of-duty deaths
- (2) Suicide of a colleague
- (3) Serious work-related injury
- (4) Multicasualty/disaster/terrorism incidents
- (5) Events with a high degree of threat to the personnel
- (6) Significant events involving children
- (7) Events in which the victim is known to the personnel
- (8) Events with excessive media interest
- (9) Events that are prolonged and end with a negative outcome
- (10) Any significantly powerful, overwhelming distressing event

A behavioral health program for ~~atypically stressful~~ potentially traumatic events should include the following:

- (1) Selection of highly respected and trusted members to serve on the peer support team, along with the department's behavioral health specialist
- (2) Department-wide education on the program prior to implementation to include training for new members
- (3) Trained chaplains that can recognize signs of distress and use a non-denominational approach to persons needing emotional or spiritual support
- (4) Regularly scheduled peer team meetings for ongoing education and incident review

Interventions should focus specifically on those directly exposed to the traumatic event. Not all members who respond to an event are exposed to the trauma, and if participating in the intervention, might be unnecessarily exposed to the details of the trauma and subsequently negatively impacted.

The fire department's written policy should indicate the responsibilities of the organization, its officers, and its members in ensuring that the impact of occupational events is systematically anticipated and considered. The policy should enhance support from officers, supervisors, and peers and full integration where indicated with the department's behavioral health assistance (*see Chapter 12*).

Research shows the importance of recognizing the long-term impacts of repeated exposure to stress and the need to educate organization members to recognize the signs of cumulative exposure. It is also critical to note that EMS providers, whether in a stand-alone EMS agency or part of a combined service, suffer at an even higher rate than many firefighters. With the increasingly larger role the fire service plays in the delivery of EMS services, the data and consequences should not be ignored. Industry agencies are beginning to recognize and provide active support for stress-related issues.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

clarity

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig

Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:54:32 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-47-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes for the purposes of consistency and current trends as well as to strengthen the current tobacco requirements.



Public Input No. 73-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. A.13.1.3.2]

A.13.1.3.2

Examples of licensed ~~and certified specialists~~ mental health providers include psychiatrists, nurse practitioners, clinical psychologists, licensed clinical professional counselors, and clinical social workers.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes consistent with current best practices.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 20:56:20 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-47-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes for the purposes of consistency and current trends as well as to strengthen the current tobacco requirements.



Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1500-2017 [Section No. A.3.3.68]

A.3.3.68 Member.

A fire department member can be a full-time or part-time employee or a paid or unpaid volunteer, can occupy any position or rank within the fire department, and can engage in emergency or non-emergency operations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current Annex A language is unclear as if by the inclusion of the "emergency" language it is intending to exclude those fire department employees that would otherwise be considered members under the core standard definition. The submitter of the is PI believes that the intent is to include all fire department employees, including those that would perform non-emergency operations, such as fire inspections, fire investigations, apparatus maintenance and administrative tasks. This PI has been written to add "non-emergency" so that it is clear those types of functions are covered as members. If that is not the intent to include all of those functions, then the TC should revise the definition of member and the associated annex text to clarify the limited scope of the application of the definition.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Dec 06 09:18:47 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-62-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The current Annex A language is unclear as if by the inclusion of the "emergency" language it is intending to exclude those fire department employees that would otherwise be considered members under the core standard definition. The submitter of the is PI believes that the intent is to include all fire department employees, including those that would perform non-emergency operations, such as fire inspections, fire investigations, apparatus maintenance and administrative tasks. This PI has been written to add "non-emergency" so that it is clear those types of functions are covered as members. If that is not the intent to include all of those functions, then the TC should revise the definition of member and the associated annex text to clarify the limited scope of the application of the definition.



Public Input No. 16-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. A.7.1.2.1.1]

A.7.1.2.1.1

The NIJ establishes minimum performance standards for body armor and administers a program to test armor for compliance. ~~Level~~ Type IIIA ballistic panels provide ballistic penetration protection for most all standard handgun and shotgun ammunition. Also known as “soft armor” due to their ability to shape and mold to the body, these ballistic panels are constructed of Kevlar[®] laminate and can be easily removed for cleaning. The front and back ballistic panels are designed for a specific location, which is marked on the panel; the side ballistic panels are interchangeable. A Type IV hard armor or plate insert will be tested by the manufacturer in accordance with this standard and found compliant as a stand-alone armor at its specified threat level. NIJ-approved hard armors and plate inserts must be clearly labeled as providing ballistic protection only when worn in conjunction with the NIJ-approved flexible armor system with which they were tested.

RTFs are deployed with law enforcement personnel to provide point-of-wound care to victims where there is an ongoing but indirect ballistic or explosive threat. Indirect threat care is rendered once the casualty is no longer under fire (i.e., in the warm zone).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Explanatory material for changes made in 7.1.2.1.1

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kurt Becker

Organization: Clayton, Missouri Fire Department

Affiliation: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

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Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 11:51:48 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-79-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has made these changes based upon the submission of PI 13 and PI 14.



Public Input No. 54-NFPA 1500-2018 [Section No. A.8.7.4.1]

A.8.7.4.1

A hot zone may include the are where outside fire control activities are taking place.

A hot zone can include a no-entry zone (marked with red and white chevron tape or other means). No personnel should enter the no-entry zone due to imminent hazard(s) or the need to protect evidence. Examples of no-entry zones could be holes in floors, explosive devices, crime scenes, and so forth. Examples of the PPE are SCBA, flash hood, and so forth.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

clarification

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Bernzweig
Organization: Columbus (OH) Division of Fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 19:10:13 EST 2018

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-27-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: These changes were made in order to differentiate between contamination control zones as well as in order to comply with the NFPA MOS.



Public Input No. 8-NFPA 1500-2017 [Section No. C.1]

C.1

Fire fighters are being exposed to increased risks on the fireground. Buildings are being occupied in a manner different from that for which they were originally designed. The design of some buildings has changed so that the roofs and floors can and do fail at a faster rate. Mezzanines over the floor area have created hazards during fire-fighting operations. These changes have created safety hazards, which have increased the risks to fire fighters.

Fire departments should take appropriate measures to identify buildings that can cause hazardous conditions during emergency operations. A method that could be used is ~~to add a letter or letters to the bottom white "specific hazard" area on existing placards as specified in NFPA 704. Some buildings are constructed utilizing several types of roof construction. The local fire department should determine which identifier is used based upon the construction feature or hazard that creates the greatest risk to fire fighters.~~

The identifier ~~letter or letters that could be used are as follows:~~

- (1) ~~**A** — Artisans living in a commercial building~~
- (2) ~~**LT** — Lightweight trusses used in roof or floor construction (e.g., roofs open web, wooden I-beams)~~
- (3) ~~**AT** — Arch trusses used in roof construction~~
- (4) ~~**P** — Panelized roof construction~~
- (5) ~~**M** — Mezzanines above floor area~~

~~Fire departments should initiate local actions that allow for the local adoption of NFPA 704 placards, with the same identifiers to be installed on nonplacarded buildings.~~

~~The NFPA 704 marking system could prove beneficial for first-responding companies and move-up companies, including companies used during mutual and automatic aid.~~

~~It is recommended that fire departments develop tactical plans to address safety concerns for fire fighters confronted with buildings placarded with specific hazards.~~

~~contained in Annex E of NFPA 1.~~

~~(Extract the Fire Fighter Safety Building Marking System Annex E from NFPA 1 into Annex C)~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 1 Annex E contains a model firefighter building marking system with detailed provisions addressing multiple hazards, maintenance and training. This system has been well vetted by the NFPA 1 TC and is appropriate to reference here and guide users toward as a model system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Thu Dec 07 14:37:41 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-102-NFPA 1500-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this in order to provide the end user another option when it comes to building markings.