

NFPA 1521
Fire
Department
Safety
Officer
1992 Edition



NOTICE

All questions or other communications relating to this document should be sent only to NFPA Headquarters, addressed to the attention of the Committee responsible for the document.

For information on the procedures for requesting Technical Committees to issue Formal Interpretations, proposing Tentative Interim Amendments, proposing amendments for Committee consideration, and appeals on matters relating to the content of the document, write to the Secretary, Standards Council, National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with Section 16 of the Regulations Governing Committee Projects shall not be considered the official position of NFPA or any of its Committees and shall not be considered to be, nor be relied upon as, a Formal Interpretation.

Users of this document should consult applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations. NFPA does not, by the publication of this document, intend to urge action which is not in compliance with applicable laws and this document may not be construed as doing so.

Policy Adopted by NFPA Board of Directors on December 3, 1982

The Board of Directors reaffirms that the National Fire Protection Association recognizes that the toxicity of the products of combustion is an important factor in the loss of life from fire. NFPA has dealt with that subject in its technical committee documents for many years.

There is a concern that the growing use of synthetic materials may produce more or additional toxic products of combustion in a fire environment. The Board has, therefore, asked all NFPA technical committees to review the documents for which they are responsible to be sure that the documents respond to this current concern. To assist the committees in meeting this request, the Board has appointed an advisory committee to provide specific guidance to the technical committees on questions relating to assessing the hazards of the products of combustion.

Licensing Provision — This document is copyrighted by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

1. Adoption by Reference — Public authorities and others are urged to reference this document in laws, ordinances, regulations, administrative orders or similar instruments. Any deletions, additions and changes desired by the adopting authority must be noted separately. Those using this method are requested to notify the NFPA (Attention: Secretary, Standards Council) in writing of such use. The term "adoption by reference" means the citing of title and publishing information only.

2. Adoption by Transcription — **A.** Public authorities with lawmaking or rule-making powers only, upon written notice to the NFPA (Attention: Secretary, Standards Council), will be granted a royalty-free license to print and republish this document in whole or in part, with changes and additions, if any, noted separately, in laws, ordinances, regulations, administrative orders or similar instruments having the force of law, provided that: (1) due notice of NFPA's copyright is contained in each law and in each copy thereof; and, (2) that such printing and republication is limited to numbers sufficient to satisfy the jurisdiction's lawmaking or rulemaking process. **B.** Once this NFPA Code or Standard has been adopted into law, all printings of this document by public authorities with lawmaking or rulemaking powers or any other persons desiring to reproduce this document or its contents as adopted by the jurisdiction in whole or in part, in any form, upon written request to NFPA (Attention: Secretary, Standards Council), will be granted a nonexclusive license to print, republish, and vend this document in whole or in part, with changes and additions, if any, noted separately provided that due notice of NFPA's copyright is contained in each copy. Such license shall be granted only upon agreement to pay NFPA a royalty. This royalty is required to provide funds for the research and development necessary to continue the work of NFPA and its volunteers in continually updating and revising NFPA standards. Under certain circumstances, public authorities with lawmaking or rulemaking powers may apply for and may receive a special royalty when the public interest will be served thereby.

3. Scope of License Grant — The terms and conditions set forth above do not extend to the index to this document.

(For further explanation, see the Policy Concerning the Adoption, Printing and Publication of NFPA Documents which is available upon request from the NFPA.)

Statement on NFPA Procedures

This material has been developed under the published procedures of the National Fire Protection Association, which are designed to assure the appointment of technically competent Committees having balanced representation. While these procedures assure the highest degree of care, neither the National Fire Protection Association, its members, nor those participating in its activities accepts any liability resulting from compliance or noncompliance with the provisions given herein, for any restrictions imposed on materials or processes, or for the completeness of the text.

NFPA has no power or authority to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this document and any certification of products stating compliance with requirements of this document is made at the peril of the certifier.

Copyright © 1992 NFPA, All Rights Reserved

NFPA 1521
Standard for
Fire Department Safety Officer
1992 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1521, *Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc. at its Annual Meeting held May 18-21, 1992 in New Orleans, LA. It was issued by the Standards Council on July 17, 1992, with an effective date of August 14, 1992, and supersedes all previous editions.

The 1992 edition of this document has been approved by the American National Standards Institute.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1521

The first edition of the Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer was adopted by the National Fire Protection Association at the Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 16-19, 1977. A complete revision was completed by the Committee in 1986 and became the second edition in June 1987. The first two editions were identified as NFPA 1501.

In 1992, a complete revision was completed and the identifying number of the standard was changed from NFPA 1501 to NFPA 1521 to fit in the numbering plan for fire service occupational safety and health documents. The 1992 edition is the third edition of this standard.

Technical Committee on Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health

Alan V. Brunacini, *Chairman*
City of Phoenix Fire Dept., AZ

Don R. Forrest, *Vice Chairman*
United Firefighters of LA City, CA

Murrey E. Loffin, *Secretary*
Virginia Beach Fire Dept., VA

Donald Aldridge, Lion Apparel Inc., OH
Vincent J. Bollon, International Association of Fire Fighters, DC
Edward Carter, Oceanside Fire District, NY
Rep. AFD/NY
William J. Cesareo, Wilton Fire Dept., CT
Boyd F. Cole, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL
A. W. Conners, Grand Rapids Fire Dept., MI
Rep. IAFC
James M. Connolly, M&M Protection Consultants, IL
John B. Deitz, Brookhaven National Laboratory, NY
Rep. NFPA/IFPS
Richard M. Duffy, International Association of Fire Fighters, DC
Rep. Tech. Committee FSPCE/IAFF
Philip J. Eckhardt, Mine Safety Appliances Co., PA
Rep. ISEA
Stephen N. Foley, Longmeadow Fire Dept., MA
Rep. MFA
Jerry H. Garrett, U.S. Air Force — Fire Protection
Directorate, FL
Jerry R. Hall, CA State Firemen's Assn., CA

JoAnne Fish Hildebrand, Port Republic, MD
Scott D. Kerwood, Tulsa Fire Dept., OK
Jonathan D. Kipp, Compensation Funds of New
Hampshire, NH
Eric S. Lamar, Washington, DC
Rep. IAFF
Bruce H. Lancaster, Howard County Fire Dept., MD
Rep. NFPA/FSS
Robert T. McCarthy, U.S. Fire Administration, MD
Robert W. Meyer, Johnson & Higgins, NY
Robert D. Neamy, Los Angeles City Fire Dept., CA
Neil Rossman, Rossman, Rossman & Eschelbacher, MA
Arthur C. Smith, NY Board of Fire Underwriters, NY
Rep. AISG
Philip C. Stittleburg, Jenkins & Stittleburg, WI
Rep. NVFC
Harry K. Tompkins, Pierce Mfg Inc., WI
Robert D. Tutterow, Charlotte Fire Dept., NC
Michael V. Vance, Southwest Toxicology Services, Inc., AZ

Alternates

Robert K. Andrews, M&M Protection Consultants, MI
(Alternate to J. M. Connolly)
Angelo M. Catalano, North Bellmore Fire District, NY
(Alternate to E. Carter)
Iby George, Virginia Beach Fire Dept., VA
(Alternate to M. E. Loffin)
Thomas Healy, Phoenix Fire Dept., AZ
(Alternate to A. V. Brunacini)

Timothy V. Manning, Los Angeles City Fire Dept., CA
(Alternate to R. D. Neamy)
Gordon M. Sachs, U.S. Fire Administration, MD
(Alternate to R. T. McCarthy)
Bradley J. Schmidt, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL
(Alternate to B. F. Cole)

Bruce W. Teele, NFPA Staff Liaison

This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

NOTE: Membership on a Committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the Committee on which the member serves.

Contents

Chapter 1 Administration	1521- 5
1-1 Scope	1521- 5
1-2 Purpose	1521- 5
1-3 Equivalency	1521- 5
1-4 Definitions	1521- 5
Chapter 2 Organization	1521- 6
2-1 Assignment	1521- 6
2-2 Qualifications	1521- 6
2-3 Authority	1521- 7
Chapter 3 Functions	1521- 7
3-1 Records and Data Management	1521- 7
3-2 Liaison	1521- 7
3-3 Rules, Regulations, and Procedures	1521- 8
3-4 Accident Prevention	1521- 8
3-5 Apparatus and Equipment	1521- 8
3-6 Accident Investigation, Procedures, and Review	1521- 8
3-7 Incident Scene Safety	1521- 8
3-8 Training and Education	1521- 9
Chapter 4 Referenced Publications	1521- 9
Appendix A	1521- 9
Index	1521-10

NFPA 1521
Standard for
Fire Department Safety Officer

1992 Edition

NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates explanatory material on that paragraph in Appendix A.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 4.

Chapter 1 Administration

1-1 Scope.

1-1.1 This standard contains minimum requirements for the assignment, duties, and responsibilities of a safety officer for a fire department or other fire service organization.

1-1.2 These requirements are applicable to organizations providing rescue, fire suppression, and other emergency services, including public, military, private, and industrial fire departments.

1-1.3 This standard does not apply to industrial fire brigades that also may be known as emergency brigades, emergency response teams, fire teams, plant emergency organizations, or mine emergency response teams.

1-2 Purpose.

1-2.1 The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum requirements for a fire department safety officer.

1-2.2 This standard is intended to meet the requirements of Section 2-5 of NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

1-2.3 Many of the performance objectives of this standard may be achieved in a variety of ways. Nothing herein is intended to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding these minimum requirements.

1-3 Equivalency.

1-3.1 The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to approve an equivalent level of qualifications for the requirements specified in 2-2.1 of this standard provided that the fire department has technical documentation to demonstrate equivalency.

1-3.2 The approved equivalent levels shall secure as nearly equivalent training, education, competency, and safety as possible and shall require that training, education, and competency be commensurate with those functions that the members are expected to perform. In no case shall the equivalency afford less competency of members or safety to members than that which, in the judgement of the authority having jurisdiction, would be provided by compliance with the provisions of the specified paragraph.

1-4 Definitions.

Accident. Any unexpected event that interrupts or interferes with the orderly progress of fire department operations and may or may not include personal injury or property damage.

Approved.* Acceptable to the "authority having jurisdiction."

Assistant Safety Officer. A member of the fire department assigned and authorized by the fire chief to assist the fire department safety officer in the performance of the duties and responsibilities specified in this standard.

Authority Having Jurisdiction.* The "authority having jurisdiction" is the organization, office or individual responsible for "approving" equipment, an installation or a procedure.

Driver/Operator. A person having satisfactorily completed the requirements of driver/operator as specified in NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*.

Emergency Incident. A specific emergency operation.

Emergency Medical Care. The provision of treatment to patients, including first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, basic life support, advanced life support, and other medical procedures that occur prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility.

Emergency Operations. Activities of the fire department relating to rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical care, and special operations, including response to the scene of the incident and all functions performed at the scene.

Fire Apparatus. A fire department emergency vehicle used for rescue, fire suppression, or other specialized functions.

Fire Chief. The highest ranking officer in charge of a fire department.

Fire Department. An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, and related activities. The term "fire department" shall include any public, governmental, private, industrial, or military organization engaging in this type of activity.

Fire Department Facility. Any building or area owned, operated, occupied, or used by a fire department on a routine basis. This does not include locations where a fire department may be summoned to perform emergency operations or other duties, unless such premises are normally under the control of the fire department.

Fire Department Member. *See Member.*

Fire Department Safety Officer. The member of the fire department assigned and authorized by the fire chief as the principal safety officer assigned to perform the duties and responsibilities specified in this standard.

Fire Department Vehicles. Any vehicle operated by a fire department, including fire apparatus.

Fire Suppression. The activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires. Fire suppression shall include all activities performed at the scene of a fire incident or training exercise that expose fire department members to the dangers of heat, flame, smoke, or other products of combustion, explosion, or structural collapse.

Health Hazard. Any property of a material that either directly or indirectly can cause injury or incapacitation, either temporary or permanent, from exposure by contact, inhalation, or ingestion.

Imminent Hazard. An act or condition that is judged to present a danger to persons or property and is so immediate and severe that it requires immediate corrective or preventive action.

Incident Commander. The fire department member in overall command of an emergency incident.

Incident Management System. An organized system of roles, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures used to manage and direct emergency operations. Such systems are often referred to as incident command systems (ICS).

Incident Scene. The location where activities related to a specific incident are conducted. This shall include the entire area subject to incident-related hazards and all areas used by fire department members and equipment in proximity to the incident.

Industrial Fire Department.* A fire department providing fire suppression, rescue, and related activities for a single occupancy or occupancies under the same management. An industrial fire department is usually designed to carry out suppression to completion independent of, or in close cooperation with, a municipal fire department.

Member. A person involved in performing the duties and responsibilities of a fire department under the auspices of the organization. A fire department member may be a full-time or part-time employee or a paid or unpaid volunteer, may occupy any position or rank within the fire department, and may or may not engage in emergency operations.

Occupational Illness. An illness or disease contracted through or aggravated by the performance of the duties, responsibilities, and functions of a fire department member.

Occupational Injury. An injury sustained during the performance of the duties, responsibilities, and functions of a fire department member.

Occupational Safety and Health Program. The overall program to provide occupational safety and health in a fire department as defined in NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

Rescue. Those activities directed at locating endangered persons at an emergency incident, removing those persons from danger, treating the injured, and providing for transport to an appropriate health care facility.

Safety Officer. Either an assistant safety officer or the fire department safety officer.

Safety Specialist. An individual who has the expertise, knowledge, and professional experience to achieve control or reduction of occupational hazards and exposures.

Service Testing. The regular, periodic inspection and testing of apparatus and equipment, according to an established schedule and procedure, to ensure that it is in safe and functional operating condition.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should. This term, as used in the appendix, indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Special Operations. Those activities that the fire department responds to that require specific and advanced training and specialized tools and equipment. Special operations include water rescue, hazardous materials, confined space entry, high angle rescue, and other operations requiring specialized training.

Standard Operating Procedure. An organizational directive that establishes a standard course of action.

Chapter 2 Organization

2-1 Assignment.

2-1.1* Each fire department shall have a designated fire department safety officer. The fire department safety officer shall be permitted to be assigned as a full-time or part-time position, depending on the size and character of the fire department.

2-1.2* Additional assistant safety officers shall be appointed when the activities, size, or character of the fire department warrants extra safety personnel. If the fire department safety officer is not capable of being available all of the time, additional assistant safety officers shall be appointed to ensure proper coverage.

2-1.3 The fire chief shall have the ultimate responsibility for the fire department occupational safety and health program as specified in NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*. The safety officer shall assist the fire chief in this responsibility.

2-1.4 The fire department safety officer shall report directly to the fire chief or to the fire chief's designated representative.

2-1.5* In the absence of the fire department safety officer and assistant safety officers, alternate personnel shall be assigned to perform the duties and responsibilities of the position that requires immediate attention.

2-2 Qualifications.

2-2.1 The fire department safety officer shall be a fire department officer and shall meet the requirements for Fire Officer Level 1 specified in NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*.

2-2.2* Safety officers shall have and maintain a knowledge of current federal, state, and local laws regulating occupational safety and health applicable to the fire service work environment.

2-2.3* Safety officers shall have and maintain a knowledge of current potential safety and health hazards involved in fire fighting and other related activities.

2-2.4* Safety officers shall have and maintain a knowledge of the current principles and techniques of management of a safety and health program.

2-2.5* Safety officers shall have and maintain a knowledge of the current health and physical fitness factors that affect the fire service work environment.

2-3 Authority.

2-3.1 Safety officers shall have the responsibility to identify and cause correction of safety and health hazards.

2-3.2 Safety officers shall have the authority to cause immediate correction of situations that create an imminent hazard to personnel.

2-3.3 At an emergency incident, where activities are judged by a safety officer to be unsafe and to involve an imminent hazard, the safety officer shall have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities. The safety officer shall immediately inform the incident commander of any actions taken to correct imminent hazards at an emergency scene.

2-3.4 At an emergency incident where a safety officer identifies unsafe conditions, operations, or hazards that do not present an imminent danger, the safety officer shall take appropriate action through the incident commander to mitigate or eliminate the unsafe condition, operation, or hazard.

2-3.5 Where nonimminent hazards are identified, a safety officer shall develop actions to correct the situation within the administrative process of the fire department. The fire department safety officer shall have the authority to bring notice of such hazards to whomever in the fire department has the ability to cause correction.

Chapter 3 Functions

3-1 Records and Data Management.

3-1.1* The fire department shall maintain records of all accidents, occupational deaths, injuries, illnesses, and exposures in accordance with Section 2-7 of NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*. The fire department safety officer shall manage the collection and analysis of this information.

3-1.2 Safety officers shall identify and analyze safety and health hazards and shall develop corrective actions to deal with these hazards.

3-1.3 The fire department safety officer shall ensure that records on the following are maintained as specified in Section 2-7 of NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*:

- (a) Fire department safety and health policies
- (b) Periodic inspection and service testing of apparatus and equipment
- (c) Periodic inspection and service testing of personal safety equipment
- (d) Periodic inspection of fire department facilities.

3-1.4 Safety officers shall maintain records of all recommendations made and actions taken to implement or correct safety and health hazards or unsafe practices.

3-1.5 Safety officers shall maintain records of all measures taken to implement safety and health procedures and accident prevention methods.

3-1.6 The fire department safety officer shall issue a report to the fire chief, at least annually, on fire department accidents, occupational injuries, illnesses, deaths, and exposures.

3-2 Liaison.

3-2.1 The fire department safety officer shall be a member of the fire department occupational safety and health committee.

3-2.2 The fire department safety officer shall report the recommendations of the fire department occupational safety and health committee to the fire chief or the fire chief's designated representative.

3-2.3 The fire department safety officer shall submit recommendations on occupational safety and health to the fire chief or the fire chief's designated representative.

3-2.4 Safety officers shall provide information and assistance to officers and fire fighters for surveying their districts, so they will be able to identify and report safety and health hazards that could have adverse effects on fire department operations.

3-2.5 A safety officer shall maintain a liaison with staff officers regarding recommended changes in equipment, procedures, and recommended methods to eliminate unsafe practices and reduce existing hazardous conditions.

3-2.6 A safety officer shall maintain a liaison with equipment manufacturers, standards-making organizations, regulatory agencies, and safety specialists outside the fire department regarding changes to equipment and procedures and methods to eliminate unsafe practices and reduce existing hazardous conditions.

3-2.7 A safety officer shall maintain a liaison with the fire department physician to ensure that needed medical advice and treatment are available to the members of the fire department.

3-2.8 A safety officer shall maintain a liaison with the person or persons designated as infection control liaison to assist in achieving the objectives of the infection control program as specified in NFPA 1581, *Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program*.

3-3 Rules, Regulations, and Procedures.

3-3.1 A safety officer shall develop, review, and revise rules, regulations, and standard operating procedures pertaining to the fire department occupational safety and health program. These recommended or revised rules, regulations, or standard operating procedures shall be submitted to the fire chief or the fire chief's designated representative by the fire department safety officer.

3-3.2 The fire department safety officer shall periodically report to the fire chief or the fire chief's designated representative on the adequacy of, effectiveness of, and compliance with the rules, regulations, and standard operating procedures specified in 3-3.1 of this section.

3-3.3 The fire chief shall define the role of safety officers in the enforcement of the rules, regulations, and standard operating procedures.

3-4 Accident Prevention.

3-4.1 The fire department safety officer shall manage an accident prevention program that addresses the items specified in this section. The fire department safety officer shall be permitted to delegate the development, direct participation, review, or supervision of this program.

3-4.2 The accident prevention program shall provide instruction in safe work methods to fire department members.

3-4.3 The accident prevention program shall address the training and testing of all fire department drivers, including all fire apparatus driver/operators.

3-4.4 Safety officers shall periodically survey operations, procedures, equipment, and fire department facilities with regard to maintaining safe working practices and procedures. The fire department safety officer shall report any recommendations to the fire chief or the fire chief's designated representative.

3-5 Apparatus and Equipment.

3-5.1 Safety officers shall review specifications for new apparatus, equipment, protective clothing, and protective equipment for compliance with the applicable safety standards, including the provisions of Chapters 4 and 5 of NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

3-5.2 Safety officers shall assist and make recommendations regarding the evaluation of new equipment and its acceptance or approval by the fire department in accordance with the applicable provisions of Sections 4-1, 4-4, and 4-5 of NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

3-5.3 Safety officers shall assist and make recommendations regarding the service testing of apparatus and equipment to determine its suitability for continued service, and in accordance with Sections 4-4 and 4-5 of NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

3-5.4 Safety officers shall develop, implement, and maintain a protective clothing and protective equipment program that will meet the requirements of Section 5-1 of NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, and provide for the periodic inspection and evaluation of all protective clothing and equipment to determine its suitability for continued service.

3-6 Accident Investigation, Procedures, and Review.

3-6.1 A safety officer shall develop procedures to ensure that emergency medical care and transportation to medical facilities are provided for members injured on duty. These procedures shall also ensure that occupational injuries and illnesses are treated at the most appropriate health care facilities.

3-6.2 The fire department safety officer shall investigate, or cause to be investigated, all occupational injuries, illnesses, exposures, and fatalities involving fire department members and all accidents involving fire department vehicles, fire apparatus, equipment, or fire department facilities.

3-6.3 A safety officer shall develop corrective recommendations resulting from accident investigations. The fire department safety officer shall submit such corrective recommendations to the fire chief or the fire chief's designated representative.

3-6.4 A safety officer shall develop accident reporting and investigation procedures and shall periodically review these procedures for revision.

3-6.5 A safety officer shall review the procedures employed during any unusually hazardous operation. Wherever it is determined that incorrect or questionable procedures were employed, the fire department safety officer shall submit corrective recommendations to the fire chief or the fire chief's designated representative.

3-7 Incident Scene Safety.

3-7.1 Safety officer(s) shall respond to emergency incidents that involve a high risk to personnel. Standard operating procedures shall define criteria for the response of safety officer(s).

3-7.2* At the scene of high-risk incidents, safety officers shall identify and mitigate safety hazards. The functions of the safety officer at such incidents shall be based on the provisions of Chapter 6 of NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, and shall be integrated with the incident management system as specified in NFPA 1561, *Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System*. Safety officers shall report to the incident commander. When necessary, safety officers shall exercise the authority and responsibility specified in Section 2-3 of this standard.

3-7.3 Safety officers shall routinely observe operations at the scene of emergency incidents to ensure that safety regulations are being followed. When necessary, the fire department safety officer shall recommend corrective actions after the incident to the fire chief or the fire chief's designated representative.

3-7.4 Safety officers shall be involved in the process of postincident critiques in order to review the safety factors involved in emergency incidents.

3-8 Training and Education.

3-8.1* The fire department safety officer shall ensure that training in safety procedures relating to all fire department operations and functions is provided to fire department members. Training shall address recommendations arising from the investigation of accidents, injuries, occupational deaths, illnesses, and exposures and the observation of incident scene activities.

3-8.2 The fire department safety officer shall cause safety supervision to be provided for training activities, including all live burn exercises. All structural live burn exercises shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures*. A safety officer shall be personally involved in preburn inspections of any acquired structures to be utilized for live fire training.

3-8.3 Safety officers shall develop and distribute safety- and health-related materials for the education of fire department members.

Chapter 4 Referenced Publications

4-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this document.

4-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*, 1988 edition

NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*, 1992 edition

NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures*, 1992 edition

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 1992 edition

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System*, 1990 edition

NFPA 1581, *Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program*, 1991 edition

Appendix A

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document, but is included for information purposes only.

A-1-4 Approved. The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials nor does it approve

or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations or procedures, equipment or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization concerned with product evaluations which is in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

A-1-4 Authority Having Jurisdiction. The phrase "authority having jurisdiction" is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner since jurisdictions and "approval" agencies vary as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the "authority having jurisdiction" may be a federal, state, local or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief, fire marshal, chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, health department, building official, electrical inspector, or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the "authority having jurisdiction." In many circumstances the property owner or his designated agent assumes the role of the "authority having jurisdiction"; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the "authority having jurisdiction."

A-1-4 Industrial Fire Department. Industrial fire departments should be distinguished from industrial fire brigades. Industrial fire departments are similar in mission to municipal fire departments and usually employ fire apparatus, mobile water supplies, large diameter hose, and specialized equipment based on the site-specific hazards present within the occupancy. These occupancies may have separate organizations, covered by separate organizational statements, operating as industrial fire brigades or teams providing rescue unrelated to fire incidents. Membership in these organizations may overlap.

A-2-1.1 The determination of whether the fire department safety officer will be a full-time or part-time assignment should be made by the fire chief. This should depend on the size and structure of the organization, the activity level, the level of risk in the fire department's work environment, and the history of accidents, injuries, occupational illnesses, deaths, and exposures.

A-2-1.2 A large fire department should have several assistant safety officers working in the area of safety and health, under the direction of the fire department safety officer. A small department may have one individual assigned as the safety officer; however, most small fire departments will require several persons to be assigned as assistant safety officers to ensure that someone will always be available.

A-2-1.5 There are obvious circumstances, including emergency incidents, that would require the immediate response or attention of the safety officer. It is unrealistic to assume that one individual would be available on a continual basis to fulfill these requirements. The system should provide for additional assistant safety officers to assume

these responsibilities in the absence of the fire department safety officer. The response of a safety officer to an emergency incident might be delayed by distance, simultaneous events, or other circumstances. When the need for a safety officer is a priority at an incident scene and none are available, the incident commander should assign a qualified member to establish a safety sector and assume those duties and responsibilities on a temporary basis. All members should be aware of the basic functions and responsibilities of the safety officer at an incident scene.

A-2-2.2 The standard requires safety officers to have and maintain a knowledge of current codes, standards, laws, hazards, principles, techniques, and factors. Such current knowledge requires continuing efforts to be aware of the developing bodies of knowledge and experience pertaining to fire service occupational safety and health. This may be gained through reading journals and periodicals, attending classes and seminars, and regularly reviewing changes in applicable codes and standards.

A-2-2.3 See A-2-2.2.

A-2-2.4 See A-2-2.2.

A-2-2.5 See A-2-2.2.

A-3-1.1 Data management refers to the collection and assimilation of information related to fire department safety and health and the use of this data to enhance the efforts of the occupational safety and health program. The data management process serves several important functions:

(a) It provides a summary of fire department experience in different categories (i.e., fire fighter injuries, vehicular accidents, work-related illnesses)

(b) It provides a measure of how the experience of a particular fire department compares with other fire departments, with national trends, and with other occupations or industries

(c) It provides a systematic method to record information for future reference and use.

Data management provides a means of determining trends and program effectiveness, whether problems are becoming worse, whether accidents and injuries are being reduced, and whether the costs associated with accidents and injuries are increasing or decreasing.

Occupational safety and health laws require employers to maintain records of job-related injuries and illnesses.

A-3-7.2 The normal role of a safety officer would be to operate a safety sector at emergency incidents. The safety sector could be comprised of the safety officer alone or with additional members assigned to assist in providing the level of safety supervision appropriate for the magnitude of the incident and the hazards associated with it.

A-3-8.1 The safety officers are not the only safety trainers. To fulfill this function properly, even in a small fire department, the safety officers should act as a clearinghouse for information and training programs related to occupational safety and health.

Index

© 1992 National Fire Protection Association, All Rights Reserved.

The copyright in this index is separate and distinct from the copyright in the document which it indexes. The licensing provisions set forth for the document are not applicable to this index. This index may not be reproduced in whole or in part by any means without the express written permission of the National Fire Protection Association, Inc.

-A-

Accidents
 Definition 1-4
 Investigation, procedures, and review 3-6
 Prevention program 3-4
Apparatus see Fire apparatus
Assignment 2-1, A-2-1
 Absence, procedures for 2-1.5, A-2-1.5
 Full- or part-time 2-1.1, A-2-1.1
Assistant safety officer 2-1.2, A-2-1.2
 Definition 1-4
Authority 2-3

-D-

Data management 3-1, A-3-1.1
Driver/operator
 Definition 1-4

-E-

Emergency incidents see also Incident scene safety
 Definition 1-4
Emergency medical care
 Definition 1-4
Emergency operations
 Definition 1-4
Equivalency 1-3

-F-

Fire apparatus and equipment 3-5
 Definition 1-4
 Service testing 3-5.3
 Definition 1-4
Fire chief 2-1.3
 Definition 1-4
Fire department
 Definition 1-4
 Industrial
 Definition 1-4, A-1-4

Fire department member see Members
Fire department personnel, liaison with 3-2.4, 3-2.5
Fire department safety officer 2-1.1, A-2-1.1
 Definition 1-4
Fire department vehicles
 Definition 1-4
Fire suppression
 Definition 1-4
Functions Chap. 3

-H-

Health hazard
 Definition 1-4

-I-

Imminent hazard 2-3.2 thru 2-3.4
 Definition 1-4
Incident commander
 Definition 1-4
Incident management system
 Definition 1-4
Incident scene
 Definition 1-4
Incident scene safety 3-7, A-3-7.2
Industrial fire department see Fire department
Investigation, accident 3-6

-K-

Knowledge of codes, standards, and laws 2-2, A-2-2

-L-

Liaisons 3-2

-M-

Members
 Definition 1-4

-O-

Occupational illness
 Definition 1-4
Occupational injury
 Definition 1-4
Occupational safety and health program
 Definition 1-4
Organization Chap. 2

-P-

Purpose of standard 1-2

-Q-

Qualifications 2-2, A-2-2.2

-R-

Records 3-1, A-3-1.1
Rescue
 Definition 1-4
Rules, regulations, and procedures 3-3

-S-

Safety officer 2-2, A-2-2.2 thru A-2-2.5
 Definition 1-4
Safety specialist
 Definition 1-4
Scope of standard 1-1
Service testing
 Definition 1-4
Special operations
 Definition 1-4
Standard operating procedure
 Definition 1-4

-T-

Training and education 3-8, A-3-8.1

SUBMITTING PROPOSALS ON NFPA TECHNICAL COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

**Contact NFPA Standards Administration for final date for receipt of proposals
on a specific document.**

Note: All proposals must be received by 5:00 p.m. E.S.T./E.D.S.T. on the published proposal closing date.

INSTRUCTIONS

Use a separate proposal form for submitting each proposed amendment.

1. Type or print legibly in black ink.
2. Indicate the number, edition year, and title of the document. Also indicate the specific section or paragraph that the proposed amendment applies to.
3. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether this proposal recommends adding new text, revising existing text, or deleting text.
4. In the space identified as "Proposal" indicate the exact wording you propose as new or revised text, or the text you propose be deleted.
5. In the space titled "Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Proposal" state the problem which will be resolved by your recommendation and give the specific reason for your proposal. Include copies of test results, research papers, fire experience, or other materials that substantiate your recommendation.
6. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not this proposal is original material, and if it is not, indicate the source of the material.
7. Sign the proposal.

If supplementary material (photographs, diagrams, reports, etc.) is included, you may be required to submit sufficient copies for all members and alternates of the technical committee. The technical committee is authorized to abstract the "Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Proposal" if it exceeds 200 words for publication in the Technical Committee Reports.

NOTE: The NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects in Paragraph 10-10 state: Each proposal shall be submitted to the Council Secretary and shall include:

- (a) identification of the submitter and his affiliation (Committee, organization, company) where appropriate, and
- (b) identification of the document, paragraph of the document to which the proposal is directed, and
- (c) a statement of the problem and substantiation for the proposal, and
- (d) proposed text of proposal, including the wording to be added, revised (and how revised), or deleted.

FORM FOR PROPOSALS ON NFPA TECHNICAL COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

Mail to: Secretary, Standards Council
National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101
Fax No.: 617-770-3500

Note: All proposals must be received by 5:00 p.m. E.S.T./E.D.S.T. on the published proposal closing date.

Date 5/18/85 Name John B. Smith Tel. No. 617-555-1212

Address 9 Seattle St., Seattle, WA 02255

Representing (Please indicate organization, company or self) Fire Marshals Assn. of North America

1. a) Document Title: Protective Signaling Systems NFPA No. & Year NFPA 72D

b) Section/Paragraph: 2-7.1 (Exception)

2. Proposal recommends: (Check one) new text
 revised text
 deleted text.

3. Proposal (include proposed new or revised wording, or identification of wording to be deleted):

Delete exception.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Log #: _____
Date Rec'd: _____
Proposal #: _____

4. Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Proposal:

A properly installed and maintained system should be free of ground faults. The occurrence of one or more ground faults should be required to cause a "trouble" signal because it indicates a condition that could contribute to future malfunction of the system. Ground fault protection has been widely available on these systems for years and its cost is negligible. Requiring it on all systems will promote better installations, maintenance and reliability.

5. This Proposal is original material.
 This Proposal is not original material; its source (if known) is as follows: _____

(Note: Original material is considered to be the submitter's own idea based on or as a result of his own experience, thought, or research and, to the best of his knowledge, is not copied from another source.)

I hereby grant NFPA the non-exclusive, royalty-free rights, including non-exclusive, royalty-free rights in copyright, in this proposal and I understand that I acquire no rights in any publication of NFPA in which this proposal in this or another similar or analogous form is used.


Signature (Required)

PLEASE USE SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH PROPOSAL