

## REQUIRED MINIMUM TRAINING FOR CONNECTICUT FIRE SERVICES TO MEET STATE REGULATIONS

<b>Firefighting</b> 1910.156(c)	<b>Hazardous Materials Operations</b> Hazardous Materials Response 1910.120(q)(6) Training of Department Responders to a Haz Mat	<b>Command Leaders and Incident Commanders</b> Incident Command and Standard Operating Procedures - HazMat 1910.120(q)(6)(v)	<b>Infectious Disease Control</b> 29 CFR 1910.1030	<b>Confined space</b> 1910.146
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training and Education commensurate with duties</li> <li>2. Prior to work as firefighter</li> <li>3. Officers have more comprehensive training than members.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. (i) Awareness (no set hours). Department takes no action and remains in the cold zone.</li> <li>2. (ii) Operational (8 hrs). When the Department acts in a defensive mode and does not mitigate. (Damming, diking and decontamination is operational level)</li> <li>3. (iii) Technician (24 hrs). This level mitigates (plug &amp; patch) and uses chemical protective clothing. <b>Note:</b> Must meet specific competencies. List in 1910.120(q)(6) for each type of responder.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Requires 24 hours training equal to operations plus - competencies listed in 120(q)(6)(v)(A-F)</li> </ol> <p>ICS courses are a means of meeting this requirement as long as employer specific conditions and plans are also addressed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The standard allows for command to be passed on as higher ranking officers arrive. 120(q)(6)(v) applies to employees who are expected to assume command.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Communicable Disease Risk Exposure and Prevention of the Transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens for Emergency Responders</li> </ol> <p><b>TB</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have a program, training, skin test and respirators if: exposed to active or possible active TB and               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Transport them</li> <li>B. Prolonged indoor contact with patient</li> <li>C. High Risk Procedures</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><b>Note:</b> State EMT, MRT, EMT-P Training covers some elements. Training must be site specific and annual for 1030.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Only required for rescue activity.</li> <li>2. Based on hazards, monitoring and rescue equipment to be used.</li> <li>3. Annual Training</li> <li>4. The “employer” must ensure timely, effective rescue where outside service is used. (see appendix “F”)</li> </ol> <p>The 1910.146 is intended for employers entering spaces to supply their own rescue capability.</p>
<p><b>1910.156(c)(2) - Training (Frequency)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least quarterly for interior</li> <li>2. Annual for others</li> </ol>				
<p><b>The following subjects:</b> (Examples or Key Elements)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Safety and Protective Equipment</li> <li>2. Chemistry of Fire and Fire Behavior</li> <li>3. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus</li> <li>4. Fire Streams</li> <li>5. Hose</li> <li>6. Pumping Fire Apparatus</li> <li>7. Ladders</li> <li>8. Rescue</li> <li>9. Forcible Entry</li> <li>10. Ventilation</li> </ol>				

### Examples of Training Standards

I.F.S.T.A. ESSENTIALS meet 1910.156(c)

F.F.1 exceeds or meets this requirement. Training can be classroom and hands on.

### EMERGENCY VEHICLE OPERATIONS

Not required but suggested there be a program in place. It is strongly recommended that a fire department have personnel on the scene of an incident that have at least First Responder certification to provide emergency medical care to any firefighter injured on the scene.

1. The local authority having jurisdiction may require additional training and education: **EXAMPLE:** A fire department may require Responder Certification or Emergency Medical Technician Licensure.
2. Curriculum for firefighting practices will be based upon interior or exterior fire attack principles, practices and procedures. The equipment in the department and the instructor will make this determination. (Training on any special hazards (an industrial location, location with particular hazards); have to be included in training.
3. The Department of Labor and the supporting agencies and organizations encourage each fire department to exceed this minimum training. High standards for training and education; and health and safety are key factors to quality job performance and service to the community. State of Connecticut, Commission on Fire Prevention and Control courses often exceed OSHA requirements.
4. All training must have an evaluation component and participants must pass the evaluation to receive credit for the training. A pass/fail system is adequate. Evaluation instruments and/or activities are to be determined by the instructor based upon the instructional objectives of the class. Training activity must be documented.
5. All training and education must be delivered by an instructor who is capable of delivering subject and trained in the area being taught. (See Appendix A to 1910.156).
6. All training components require annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration needed to maintain competency. Competency can be demonstrated annually in place of refresher training. Means of demonstrating competency must be documented by the Department. Employer could use drills, tests as means of demonstrating competency.
7. Attendance at “state” Fire School could be included as meeting training as long as employer specific conditions are addressed as well.
8. OSHA standards allow flexibility and do not specify that recipients have a certificate. Employer must certify training is done.
9. OSHA does not regulate level of EMS response (i.e., BLS, MRT, EMT, Paramedic, etc.).

**Firefighting Practices**

29 CFR 1910.156(c) Fire Brigades

1. Training and education commensurate with those duties and functions members are expected to perform, provided before they perform fire emergency activities.
2. Training and education frequently enough to assure each member is able to perform assigned duties and functions satisfactorily and in a safe manner.

All members shall be provided training at least annually. Members who are expected to perform interior structural firefighting shall be provided training at least quarterly.

**Hazardous Materials**

29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6) and (8) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

**General Requirements**

1. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each emergency responder. Hazardous Material First Responder Awareness - Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and have been trained to initiate an emergency response plan. You can tailor to your operation.
2. Annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain competencies, or shall demonstrate competencies yearly.
3. 1910.120(q)(1) Emergency response plan. Must cover all elements. Town plan may meet these requirements.
4. 1910.120(q)(3) Requires provision for having a safety officer, air monitoring prior to SCBA removal, back up personnel, first aid support at site, PPE, implementation of decontamination.

**EPA 40 CFR Part 311**

EPA Regulations are identical to OSHA.

**Breathing Apparatus**

Must comply with 1910.134

- 1910.134(c) Written respirator program
- 1910.134(e) Medical evaluation
- 1910.134(f)(2) Annual fit test
- 1910.134(g)(1) Facial hair policy - not allowed in face seal area
- 1910.134(g)(3) Written procedures for dangerous atmospheres planning for communications, standby persons equipped for rescue of entrants.
- 1910.134(h) Monthly SCBA inspections
  - Records of inspections
  - Low air alarms
  - 30 minute bottles
  - Cylinders fully charged
  - Current hydrostatic test on cylinders
  - Flow test apparatus as recommended by manufacturer

**Incident Command System (ICS)**

CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(ii) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

Requires the implementation of an Incident Command System. Training in ICS is inherent in this requirement. For officers who are expected to be I.C. [see 1910.120(q)(6)(v)]

**Infectious Disease Control**

29 CFR 1910.1030 Bloodborne Pathogens

All employees with occupational exposure shall participate in a training program at least annually. Occupation exposure means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from performance of duties. This covers most, if not all, fire departments in the State of Connecticut.

1910.1030 Requires the following:

1. Written exposure control plan
2. Training
3. PPE
4. HBV vaccinations
5. Post exposure follow up
6. Maintain records of training (3 years)
7. Maintain medical records 30 years

**Other Requirements General**

1. 1910.156(d)(1) - Equipment annual inspection and maintenance
  - a. Hose (To NFPA 1962 or equivalent)
  - b. Ground and aerial ladders (To NFPA 1932 and 1914 or equivalent)
2. 1910.156(b)(1) - Organizational statement
3. 1910.156(e)(1) - PPE provided at no cost
4. 1910.156(e)(1-5) - PPE meets .156 or NFPA
5. 1910.147 - Lockout/Tagout. Employee exposure most likely will apply to large department with a repair facility
6. 1910.1200 - Employee exposure (site chemicals such as cleaners, fuels)
  - a. (e) Program must be in writing
  - b. (g) Material safety data sheets available to employees
  - c. (h) Training (firefighters may have equivalent through 1910.120 awareness level)
7. 31-371 - OSHA notice posted
8. 31-374 - Form 300 must be maintained back 5 years. 300A has to be posted every February 1 through April 30.

Maintaining a safe workplace in accordance with all laws is your responsibility. This informational guide is intended to provide a generic non exhaustive overview of CONN-OSHA firefighting standards. This document does not itself alter or determine compliance with any particular CONN-OSHA standard.