

NFPA®

1404

**Standard for
Fire Service Respiratory
Protection Training**

2018



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NFPA® 1404

Standard for

Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training

2018 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1404, *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Service Training. It was issued by the Standards Council on November 10, 2017, with an effective date of November 30, 2017, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1404 was approved as an American National Standard on November 30, 2017.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1404

The first edition of NFPA 1404, *Standard for a Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program*, was developed in response to a perceived need and was published in 1989. The Technical Committee on Fire Service Training recognized that there were no standards on a fire department program for self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and that the lack of guidance in areas such as training, maintenance, and SCBA program evaluation could cause serious problems for the fire service. At that time it was the hope of the technical committee that the void had been filled in a practical and reasonable manner.

The 1996 revised edition of NFPA 1404 was the result of efforts by the technical committee to update and provide a more user-friendly document.

A few years after the release of the 1996 edition, the committee appointed a task group to review the content and make recommendations to the full committee concerning the functionality of the document. As a result of that review, the task group suggested a general updating of the document.

In the same time frame, broad questions regarding other fire service standards resulted in the need for clarification of some issues of responsibility related to the subject of SCBA in NFPA 1404.

The Fire Service Training Committee previously included wide coverage of the subject of SCBA in NFPA 1404 because there was a void of coverage elsewhere when NFPA 1404 was first developed. Subsequently, however, the Standards Council reassigned the “use” of SCBA to the Fire Service Occupational Safety Committee and NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*. At the same time, the Council assigned “selection, care, and maintenance” and “respiratory breathing air quality” of SCBA to the Technical Committee on Respiratory Protection, which was developing NFPA 1852, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)*.

The Standards Council appointed a task group to oversee the separation of these aspects of SCBA during the current revision cycle for each affected document. As a result, some SCBA subject areas previously covered in NFPA 1404 were moved to NFPA 1500 (e.g., requirements for respiratory programs, fit-testing, and use of SCBA) and NFPA 1852 (e.g., selection, care, and maintenance), while NFPA 1404 concentrated on respiratory protection training. Due to these changes, the title of NFPA 1404 was changed to *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training*, and the scope was changed to cover the minimum requirements for the training component of the respiratory protection program found in NFPA 1500.

In the 2006 edition, the technical committee included updated information on respiratory protection used in training evolutions simulating exposure to weapons of mass destruction.

In the 2013 edition, the technical committee added instructor and safety officer provisions. The technical committee also included preliminary information dealing with facepiece inspection and other facepiece issues.

In the 2018 edition, the technical committee has made minor grammatical and semantical updates. They have also confirmed that the document is aligned with the current editions of NFPA 1500 and NFPA 1852.

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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for all fire service training techniques, operations, and procedures to develop maximum efficiency and proper utilization of available personnel. Such activities can include training guides for fire prevention, fire suppression, and other missions for which the fire service has responsibility.

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NFPA 1404

Standard for

Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training

2018 Edition

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A reference in brackets [] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. As an aid to the user, the complete title and edition of the source documents for extracts in mandatory sections of the document are given in Chapter 2 and those for extracts in informational sections are given in Annex D. Extracted text may be edited for consistency and style and may include the revision of internal paragraph references and other references as appropriate. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex D.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope. This standard shall contain minimum requirements for the training component of the Respiratory Protection Program found in NFPA 1500.

1.2* Purpose. The purpose of this standard shall be to specify the minimum requirements for respiratory protection training for the emergency response organization, including safety procedures for those expected to be involved in fire suppression, rescue, and related activities in a toxic, contaminated, or oxygen-deficient atmosphere or environment.

1.2.1 The respiratory protection training program shall establish written operational policies and reinforce those policies through comprehensive training.

1.2.2 This standard shall be used to support the requirement of 5.3.1 of NFPA 1001. The goal of achievement of these objec-

tives shall be to help prevent accidents, injuries, and exposure to harmful environments and to help develop an awareness of the critical importance of a respiratory protection program to the health and welfare of personnel who work in hazardous atmospheres.

1.2.3 It shall be possible to achieve many of the performance objectives of this standard in a variety of ways.

1.3 Application.

1.3.1* These requirements shall be applicable to organizations providing fire suppression, fire training, emergency medical services, rescue and respiratory protection equipment training, and other emergency services including public, military, and private fire departments and fire brigades that respond off-site.

1.3.2 The use of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) by fire fighters shall always be assumed to be in an atmosphere immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) because there is no way to predetermine those hazardous conditions, concentrations of toxic materials, or percentages of oxygen in air that exist in a fire environment, during initial overhaul (salvage) operations, or under other immediate emergency conditions involving spills or releases of chemicals or other toxic materials.

1.3.3 Fire fighters shall be trained to use positive pressure SCBA with a rated minimum service life of 30 minutes anytime there is the potential for an IDLH atmosphere.

1.3.4 Nothing herein shall be intended to restrict any authority having jurisdiction from exceeding these minimum requirements.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1041, *Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1582, *Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1583, *Standard on Health-Related Fitness Programs for Fire Department Members*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1852, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1975, *Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Emergency Services*, 2014 edition.

NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, 2013 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 U.S. Government Publications. U.S. Government Publishing Office, 732 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001.

NIOSH Letters to all Respirator Manufacturers.

Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 84.

2.3.2 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2003.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 55, *Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 68, *Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 318, *Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 402, *Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operations*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1407, *Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1451, *Standard for a Fire and Emergency Service Vehicle Operations Training Program*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1670, *Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, 2013 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3 Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materi-

als, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

3.2.4 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.5 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Δ 3.2.6 Standard. An NFPA Standard, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and that is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard and shall be located in an appendix, annex, footnote, informational note, or other means as permitted in the *NFPA Manuals of Style*. When used in a generic sense, such as in the phrase "standards development process" or "standards development activities," the term "standards" includes all NFPA Standards, including Codes, Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guides.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Air-Purifying Respirator (APR). A respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.

3.3.2 CBRN. Acronym for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear. This refers specifically to a NIOSH certification on the protective capabilities of a respirator.

3.3.3 CBRNE. Acronym for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives. This term refers to the general types of terrorist attacks, or WMD events.

3.3.4 Closed-Circuit SCBA. See 3.3.36, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

3.3.5* Confined Space. An area large enough and so configured that a member can bodily enter and perform assigned work but which has limited or restricted means for entry or exit and is not designed for continuous human occupancy. [1500, 2018]

3.3.6 Contaminant. A harmful, irritating, or nuisance material foreign to the normal atmosphere. [1500, 2018]

3.3.7 Corrective Lens. A lens designed to fit the specifications of the wearer's individual corrective prescription.

N 3.3.8 Emergency Breathing Safety System (EBSS). A device on an SCBA that allows a user to share their available air supply in an emergency situation. [1407, 2015]

N 3.3.9 End-of-Service-Time Indicator (EOSTI). A warning device on an SCBA that alerts the user that the reserve air supply is being utilized. [1981, 2013]

3.3.10 Emergency Escape Respirators (EER). Units used by the general working population to afford effective respiratory protection in escaping from hazardous environments. These units can be either air-purifying or self-contained escape respirators.

3.3.11 Exhalation Valve. A device that allows exhaled air to leave a facepiece and prevents outside air from entering through the valve.

3.3.12* Facepiece. Describes both full facepieces that cover the nose, mouth, and eyes and half facepieces that cover the nose and mouth.

3.3.13* Fire Department. An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials operations, special operations, and related activities.

3.3.14 Fire Service. Career or volunteer service groups that are organized and trained for the prevention and control of loss of life and property from any fire or disaster.

3.3.15 Gas. The state of matter characterized by complete molecular mobility and unlimited expansion; used synonymously with the term *vapor*. [68, 2013]

N 3.3.16 Heads-Up Display (HUD). Visual display of information and system condition status visible to the wearer. [1981, 2013]

3.3.17* Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH). Any condition that would pose an immediate or delayed threat to life, cause irreversible adverse health effects, or interfere with an individual's ability to escape unaided from a hazardous environment. [1670, 2017]

3.3.18 Individual Air Management Program. A program to develop an individual's awareness of his or her personal air consumption rate while wearing respiratory protection equipment in a work mode.

3.3.19 Live Fire. Any unconfined open flame or device that can propagate fire to the building, structure, or other combustible materials. [1403, 2018]

3.3.20 Maintenance. Work performed to ensure that equipment operates as directed by the manufacturer.

3.3.21* Member. A person involved in performing the duties and responsibilities of a fire department under the auspices of the organization. [1500, 2018]

3.3.22 NIOSH. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

3.3.23* NIOSH Approved. Tested and certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

3.3.24 Open-Circuit SCBA. See 3.3.36, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

3.3.25 OSHA. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. [55, 2016]

3.3.26 Overhaul. The process of final extinguishment after the main body of a fire has been knocked down. All traces of fire must be extinguished at this time. [402, 2013]

3.3.27 Qualified Person. A person who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, professional standing, or skill, and who, by knowledge, training, and experience, has demonstrated the ability to deal with problems relating to a particular subject matter, work, or project. [1451, 2018]

N 3.3.28 Rapid Intervention Crew/Company (RIC). A dedicated crew of fire fighters who are assigned for rapid deployment to rescue lost or trapped members. [1407, 2015]

N 3.3.29 Rapid Intervention Crew/Company Universal Air Connection (RIC/UAC). A system that allows emergency replenishment of breathing air to the SCBA of disabled or entrapped fire or emergency services personnel. [1407, 2015]

3.3.30 Recruit. An individual who has passed beyond the candidate level and who has actively commenced duties as a member of the organization.

3.3.31 Respiratory Hazard. Any exposure to products of combustion, superheated atmospheres, toxic gases, vapors, or dust, or potentially explosive or oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any condition that creates a hazard to the respiratory system.

3.3.32* Respiratory Protection Equipment. Devices that are designed to protect the respiratory system against exposure to gases, vapors, or particulates.

3.3.33* Respiratory Protection Program. A systematic and comprehensive program of training in the use and maintenance of respiratory protection devices and related equipment.

3.3.34 Sanitize. The removal of dirt and the inhibiting of the action of agents that cause infection or disease.

3.3.35 SCBA. Acronym for Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. [1982, 2013]

3.3.36 Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). A respirator worn by the user that supplies a respirable atmosphere, that is either carried in or generated by the apparatus, and that is independent of the ambient environment.

3.3.36.1 Closed-Circuit SCBA. A recirculation-type SCBA in which the exhaled gas is rebreathed by the wearer after the carbon dioxide has been removed from the exhalation and after the oxygen content within the system has been restored from sources such as compressed breathing gas, chemical oxygen, and liquid oxygen.

3.3.36.2 Open-Circuit SCBA. An SCBA in which exhalation is vented to the atmosphere and not rebreathed. There are two types of open-circuit SCBA: negative pressure or demand type and positive pressure or demand type.

3.3.37 Smoke. The airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases evolved when a material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion, together with the quantity of air that is entrained or otherwise mixed into the mass. [318, 2018]

3.3.38 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Written instructions that document and define the manner in which activities should be conducted.

3.3.39 Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) or Air-Line Respirator. An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.

3.3.40 Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). A WMD is any device, material, or substance used in a manner, in a quantity or type, or under circumstances evidencing an intent to cause death or serious injury to persons or significant damage to property. A weapon of mass destruction includes chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive components.

Chapter 4 Provisions of Respiratory Protection Equipment Used in Training

4.1 Inventory and Allocation of Respiratory Protection Equipment.

4.1.1 Each member shall be provided with the appropriate respiratory protection equipment for the type of training evolution being conducted.

4.1.2 Spare filters, cartridges, cylinders, and breathing air supplies shall be provided for the specific type of respiratory protection equipment in use during the training session.

4.1.3 Members shall be fit-tested for each type of facepiece assigned to them or used in training.

Δ 4.1.4 All respiratory protection equipment shall be stored in accordance with Section 6.3 of NFPA 1852.

4.2 Selection and Use of SCBA for Training.

Δ 4.2.1 SCBA used by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) for training shall meet the requirements of Section 4.3 of NFPA 1852.

4.2.2* SCBA used in training exercises shall be of the type and manufacture employed by the AHJ.

4.2.3* SCBA used in training evolutions simulating exposure to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) shall meet the appropriate sections of 42 CFR 84 and shall be marked with a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) rating.

4.2.4 SCBA shall be available at the training site to provide one unit for each member who could be exposed to respiratory hazards.

4.2.5* A reserve air supply shall be provided by use of reserve cylinders or by an on-scene refill capability, or both, during training evolutions.

4.2.6* Training policies shall be established by the AHJ regulating the use of SCBA equipped with an emergency breathing support system (EBSS) commonly known as “buddy” or rescue breathing devices.

4.3 Selection and Use of Supplied-Air Respirators (SAR) in Training. SAR units used in training shall be of the type and manufacture employed by the AHJ. (See A.4.2.2.)

4.3.1* SARs used in training evolutions simulating exposure to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) shall meet the appropriate sections of 42 CFR Part 84.

4.3.2 At least one reserve SAR and one reserve length of hose shall be available at the training site as replacements should an SAR or length of hose fail.

4.4 Selection and Use of APRs and PAPRs. Air-purifying respirators (APR) and powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR) units used in training shall be of the type and manufacture employed by the AHJ.

4.4.1* APRs and PAPRs used in training evolutions simulating exposure to WMD shall meet the appropriate sections of NIOSH Letters To All Respirator Manufacturers and shall be marked with a CBRN rating. If there is no NIOSH CBRN certification for that style of respirator, the AHJ shall use the components and cartridges recommended by the manufacturer for WMD environments.

4.5 Selection and Use of PAPRs. PAPR units used in training shall be of the type and manufacture employed by the AHJ. (See A.4.2.2.)

4.5.1* PAPRs used in training evolutions simulating exposure to WMD shall meet the appropriate sections of 42 CFR 84 and shall be marked with a CBRN rating.

4.5.2 If there is no NIOSH CBRN certification for that style of respirator, the AHJ shall use the components and cartridges recommended by the manufacturer for WMD environments.

4.6 Selection and Use of Air-Purifying Emergency Escape Respirators and Self-Contained Escape Respirators. Emergency escape respirators used in training shall be of the type and manufacture employed by the AHJ. (See A.4.2.2.)

4.6.1* Air-purifying emergency escape respirators and self-contained emergency escape respirators used in training evolutions simulating exposure to WMD shall meet the appropriate sections of 42 CFR 84 and shall be marked with a CBRN rating.

4.7 Selection and Use of Filter, Canister, and Cartridge APRs. Filter and cartridge respirators used in training shall be of the type and manufacture employed by the AHJ. (See A.4.2.2.)

4.7.1 Filter and cartridge respirators used in training evolutions simulating exposure to WMD shall meet the appropriate sections of 42 CFR 84 and shall be marked with a CBRN rating.

4.7.1.1 Training filters and cartridges or expired filters and cartridges shall be permitted to be used when not used in CBRN environments.

4.7.2 If there is no NIOSH CBRN certification for that style of respirator, the AHJ shall use the components and cartridges recommended by the manufacturer for WMD environments.

4.7.3 Filter and cartridge respirators used in training shall be certified for the specific type of chemical, biological, or medical hazard against which they are intended to protect.

Chapter 5 Respiratory Protection Training Component

5.1 Coordinated Administrative Policies.

Δ 5.1.1 The AHJ shall adopt and maintain a respiratory protection program that meets the requirements of Section 7.3 of NFPA 1500.

5.1.2 The AHJ shall conduct ongoing respiratory protection training that meets the requirements of this standard.

5.1.3 Respiratory protection training shall be conducted according to written standard operating procedures.

Δ 5.1.4 The AHJ shall establish and enforce written standard operating procedures for training in the use of respiratory protection equipment that shall include the following:

(1)* When and how respiratory protection equipment is to be used

- (a) Emergency Breathing Safety System (EBSS) if provided
- (b) Rapid Intervention Crew/Company Universal Air Connection (RIC/UAC)
- (c) Heads-Up Display (HUD)
- (d) End-of-Service-Time Indicator (EOSTI)

(2)* Emergency evacuation procedures

- (3) Procedures for ensuring facepiece fit
- (4)* Cleaning and visual inspection of respiratory protection equipment components
- (5)* A policy for changing respiratory filters and cartridges
- (6) A policy defining end of service life for all types of filter or cartridge-type respirators
- (7) A policy defining the storage and inventory control of all respiratory protection equipment

5.1.5 The AHJ shall establish and enforce written standard operating procedures for training in the use of respiratory protection equipment that shall include an individual air management program.

5.1.5.1* The individual air management program shall be designed to develop the ability of an individual to manage his or her air consumption as part of a team during a work period.

5.1.5.2 The individual air management program shall include the following directives:

- (1) The individual shall exit from an IDLH atmosphere before consumption of reserve air supply begins.
- (2) The individual shall recognize that the low air alarm notification or End-of-Service-Time Indicator (EOSTI), indicates the member is consuming the reserve air supply.
- (3) The individual and the team shall take immediate action upon activation of the reserve air alarm (EOSTI) and shall follow their department's SOP/SOG.

5.1.6 The AHJ shall provide respiratory protection equipment for each member at the training site who could be exposed to respiratory hazards.

5.1.7 The AHJ shall establish written training policies for respiratory protection.

5.1.8* Training policies shall include but shall not be limited to the following:

- (1)* Identification of the various types of respiratory protection equipment
- (2) Responsibilities of members to obtain and maintain proper facepiece fit
- (3) Responsibilities of members for proper cleaning and maintenance
- (4)* Identification of the factors that affect the duration of the air supply
- (5)* Determination of the air consumption rate of each member
- (6) Responsibilities of members for using respiratory protection equipment in a hazardous atmosphere
- (7) Limitations of respiratory protection devices
- (8) Battery life limitations and recharging requirements of PAPRs

Δ 5.1.9 The members of the AHJ shall be trained on the procedures for inspection, maintenance, repair, and testing of respiratory protection equipment in accordance with Chapter 7 of NFPA 1852.

Δ 5.1.10* Records of all respiratory protection training shall be maintained, including training of personnel involved in maintenance of such equipment, in accordance with Section 4.3 of NFPA 1852.

5.2 Requirements of the Respiratory Protection Training Component. The AHJ shall ensure that each employee can demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- (1) Why the respirator is necessary and how improper fit, usage, or maintenance can compromise the protective effect of the respirator
- (2) What the limitations and capabilities of the respirator are
- (3) How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations, including situations in which the respirator malfunctions
- (4) How to inspect, don and doff, use, and check the seals of the respirator
- (5) What the procedures are for maintenance and storage of the respirator
- (6) How to recognize medical signs and symptoms that can limit or prevent the effective use of respirators
- (7)* How to recognize medical signs and symptoms associated with exposure to WMD
- (8) How to properly dispose of contaminated filters or cartridges
- (9) What the general requirements of Section 5.2 are

Chapter 6 Respiratory Protection Training

6.1 Safety Officer.

6.1.1 A safety officer shall be appointed for all respiratory protection training evolutions.

6.1.2 All respiratory protection training instructors and safety officers shall be trained on the application of the requirements contained in this standard.

6.1.3 The safety officer shall have the authority, regardless of rank, to intervene and control any aspect of the operations when, in his or her judgment, a potential or actual danger, accident, or unsafe condition exists.

6.1.4 The responsibilities of the safety officer shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- (1) Prevention of unsafe acts
- (2) Elimination of unsafe conditions

6.1.5 The safety officer shall provide for the safety of all persons on the scene, including students, instructors, visitors, and spectators.

6.1.6 The safety officer shall not be assigned other duties that interfere with safety responsibilities.

6.1.7 The safety officer shall be knowledgeable in the operation and location of safety features available for the respiratory protection training structure or prop.

6.1.8 Additional safety personnel, as deemed necessary by the safety officer, shall be located to react to any unsafe or threatening situation or condition.

6.2 Instructor-in-Charge and Instructors.

Δ 6.2.1 The instructor-in-charge shall have received training to meet the minimum job performance requirements for Fire Instructor I in NFPA 1041.