

NFPA® 1585

Standard for Exposure and Contamination Control

2025 Edition



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NFPA® 1585

Standard for

Exposure and Contamination Control

2025 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1585, *Standard for Exposure and Contamination Control*, was prepared by the Technical Committee for Emergency Responders Occupational Health. It was issued by the Standards Council on April 22, 2024, with an effective date of May 12, 2024.

This edition of NFPA 1585 was approved as an American National Standard on May 12, 2024.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1585

NFPA 1585, *Standard for Exposure and Contamination Control*, 2025 edition, is the first NFPA document to address minimum requirements for limiting emergency responders' exposure to fireground contaminants and controlling those contaminants in the emergency responder's workplace.

The proposed standard was submitted to the NFPA Standards Council as a project request in September 2017. This project request was to consolidate the requirements on contamination control into one source. A "New Projects Being Explored" post was included in the October 2017 edition of NFPA News to solicit feedback from stakeholders on developing a new standard or modifying a current standard to address contamination control. Additionally, the NFPA Standards Council took into consideration a report issued by the Fire Protection Research Foundation, *Developing and Implementing a Fire Service Contamination Control Campaign*, that outlined the breadth of requirements on contamination control being dispersed throughout many NFPA documents. Based on feedback received from the public, a task group consisting of many individuals representing major stakeholder groups and technical committees with requirements already addressing contamination control were assembled and held their first meeting in June 2018.

The NFPA Standards Council determined that a new technical committee was needed to develop a one-source document on contamination control. Additionally, the NFPA Standards Council identified that the scope of this new technical committee would address the occupational health, medical, and wellness requirements for all emergency responders, including those with a primary role in emergency medical and law enforcement agencies.

This document represents the work of a diverse group of subject matter experts from the various backgrounds related to contamination control and the occupational health of emergency responders. The document provides organizations with the necessary information to develop an exposure and contamination control program and draws in content from many existing sources.



Technical Committee on Emergency Responders Occupational Health

Randy J. Krause, *Chair*

Port of Seattle Fire Department, WA [E]

Christina M. Baxter, Emergency Response Tips, LLC, FL [U]

Scott H. Beecher, Ward Diesel Filter Systems, NY [M]
Rep. Fire Apparatus Manufacturers Association

David T. Bernzweig, Ohio Association of Professional Fire Fighters (OAPFF), OH [L]

James Lawrence Burneka, Firefighter Cancer Consultants, LLC, OH [SE]

Alberto Juan Caban-Martinez, University of Miami School Of Medicine, FL [SE]

Fabrice Czarnecki, DHS, VA [SE]
Rep. American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM)

Leo DeBobes, Stony Brook University/SBU Hospital, NY [SE]

Ryan Devine, Self Employed, CT [C]
Rep. Last Call Foundation

Mary H. Dozois, MA Department of Labor Standards, MA [E]

Kyle Ebersole, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, WI [SE]

Ian Emmons, Washington Township Fire Department, OH [E]

Jamie Ferrino-McAllister, FireTox, LLC, MD [SE]

David Frost, University of Toronto, Canada [U]

Kenneth Gale, Mitchell Associates Architects, PLLC., NY [SE]

Stanley Haines, UCF College of Medicine, FL [SE]

Thomas R. Hales, National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH), CO [E]

Michael Hamrock, St. Elizabeth's Medical Center, MA [U]

Edward M. Hawthorne, DFW Dynamics, TX [M]
Rep. National Incident Management System Consortium

Garrett Hedeon, Austin-Travis County EMS, TX [L]
Rep. National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians

Gavin P. Horn, UL Fire Safety Research Institute (FSRI), OR [RT]

David Hostler, University at Buffalo, NY [SE]

Kepra Jack, Heartfit For Duty, AZ [U]

Sara A. Jahnke, National Development & Research Institutes Inc. (NDRI), KS [RT]

Rep. The Center for Fire Rescue & EMS Health Research (CFREHR)

Scott D. Kerwood, Hutto Fire Rescue, TX [E]

Rep. International Association of Fire Chiefs

Jonathon Kingsbury, Minneapolis Police Department, MN [E]

Edward J. Klima, First Responder Center, MD [C]

Melissa R Kroll, Washington University, MO [U]
Rep. National Association of EMS Physicians

Kevin P. Kuntz, Verisk Analytics/Insurance Services Office, Inc., PA [I]

Todd LeDuc, Life Scan Wellness Centers, FL [E]

Frank A. Leeb, Fire Department City of New York (FDNY), NY [U]

Tamara DiAnda Lopes, American Iron Gym, NV [U]

Patrick Mahoney, Baytown Fire Department, TX [E]

Robert C. Mathis, The Port of Portland Fire and Rescue, OR [E]

Gary McCarraher, FirstNet Authority, VA [C]

Brian F. McQueen, Firemens Association of the State of New York, NY [U]

Rep. National Volunteer Fire Council

Chris Medley, Galls LLC, TX [M]

Steven M. Moffatt, Ascension St. Vincent/Public Safety Medical, IN [U]

Mark Henderson Pound, Kentville Volunteer Fire Department, Canada [U]

Chris Ross, Association des Pompiers de Montreal Inc., Canada [L]

Dennis A. Ross, H2M Architects & Engineers, NY [SE]

Daniel G. Samo, Northwestern Medical Group, IL [SE]

Andrew G. Schwartz, LION Group, Inc., OH [M]

Denise L. Smith, Skidmore College, NY [RT]

Jeffrey O. Stull, International Personnel Protection, Inc., TX [M]

Woodrow W Sullivan, Volunteer Fireman's Insurance Services, Inc. (VFIS), NC [I]

Fred C. Terryn, Evon Fire Services, FL [SE]

Brian Dean Thompson, United States Air Force, FL [U]

Tim W. Tomlinson, Addison Fire Department, TX [U]

Robert D. Tutterow, Jr., Fire Industry Education Resource Organization (FIERO), NC [U]

Grady Aaron Valencis, International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), DC [L]

Tim Allen Ward, Saudi Aramco Fire Protection Department, Saudi Arabia [U]

Kristen Wheldon, Wheldon Psychological Services, CA [U]
Rep. Fire Service Psychology Association (FSPA)

Alternates

Fred M. Bales, Verisk/Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO), PA [I]
(Alt. to Kevin P. Kuntz)

Bradley Roy Davidson, Self Employed, Canada [C]
(Alt. to Ryan Devine)

Darian E. Edwards, Washington Township Fire Department, OH [E]
(Alt. to Ian Emmons)

Judith Michele Eisenberg, National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH), OH [E]
(Alt. to Thomas R. Hales)

Edward I. Galaid, Roper St. Francis Occupational Medicine, SC [SE]
(Alt. to Stanley Haines)

Beth Gallup, Self Employed, OR [L]
(Alt. to Grady Aaron Valencis)

Johanna Garibaldi, University of Miami, FL [SE]
(Alt. to Alberto Juan Caban-Martinez)

John Jensen Haseney, Fire Department City of New York (FDNY), NY [U]
(Alt. to Frank A. Leeb)

Brittany Sara Hollerbach, National Development & Research Institutes Inc. (NDRI)-Usa, Inc., KS [RT]
(Alt. to Sara A. Jahnke)

Richard Kesler, UL Fire Safety Research Institute (FSRI), MD [RT]
(Alt. to Gavin P. Horn)

Gary L. Krichbaum, First Responder Center for Excellence, MD [C]
(Alt. to Edward J. Klima)

James Roger Lackore, REV Fire Group, WI [M]
(Alt. to Scott H. Beecher)

Karen E. Lehtonen, LION Group, Inc., OH [M]
(Alt. to Andrew G. Schwartz)

Jennifer Luz, Steward Medical Group, MAQ [U]
(Alt. to Michael Hamrock)

Luke Pedersen, Waterloo Professional Fire Fighters, Canada [U]
(Alt. to David Frost)

Michael Isaac Peters, Northwestern Medicine, IL [SE]
(Alt. to Daniel G. Samo)

Robert Fash, NFPA Staff Liaison

Kevin D. Quinn, Union Fire District, RI [U]
(Alt. to Brian F. McQueen)

Marni L. Schmid, Fortunes Collide Marketing LLC, MI [U]
(Alt. to Robert D. Tutterow, Jr.)

Micheal Thomas, JanCare Ambulance, WV [L]
(Alt. to Garrett Hedeon)

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Committee Scope: This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on occupational health, medical, and wellness requirements for emergency responders. The committee shall also have responsibility for documents pertaining to contamination and infection control.

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Standard for

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A reference in brackets [] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. 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 and extracted publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex C.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1 Scope. This standard shall contain minimum requirements for an ECCP for emergency services incident scene operations and training.

1.2 Purpose. The purpose of this standard shall be to provide minimum criteria for exposure and contamination control in emergency services facilities, in emergency vehicles and apparatus, during procedures at an incident scene, and at any other area where emergency service members are involved in routine or emergency operations.

1.3 Application.

1.3.1 The requirements of this standard shall apply to public, military, private, and industrial emergency services departments providing law enforcement, rescue, fire suppression, fire investigation, and emergency medical services, as well as other emergency services and special operations.

1.3.2 This standard shall not apply to hazardous material incidents exposures or infectious disease exposures.

1.4 Retroactivity. The provisions of this standard shall reflect a consensus of what is necessary to provide an acceptable degree of protection from the hazards addressed in this standard at the time the standard was issued.

1.4.1 Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this standard shall not apply to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that existed or were approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of the standard.

1.4.2 Where specified, the provisions of this standard shall be retroactive.

1.4.3 In those cases where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the existing situation presents an unacceptable degree of risk, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to apply retroactively any portions of this standard.

1.4.4 The retroactive requirements of this standard shall be permitted to be modified if, in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, their application would be impractical or it is evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

1.5 Equivalency. Nothing in this standard shall be intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this standard.

1.5.1* The requirements of this standard shall be intended to meet or exceed the most current applicable federal regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and guidelines of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

1.5.2 Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency.

1.5.3 The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction.

1.6 Units.

1.6.1* In this standard, values for measurement in US customary units are followed by an International System (SI) unit equivalent in parentheses, but only the first stated value shall be regarded as the requirement.

1.6.2 Equivalent values in parentheses shall not be considered as the requirement because these values are approximate.

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 1550, *Standard for Emergency Responder Health and Safety*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1584, *Standard on the Rehabilitation Process for Members During Emergency Operations and Training Exercises*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1851, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1855, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1877, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Wildland Firefighting Protective Clothing and Equipment*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1910, *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Refurbishment, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Emergency Vehicles and Marine Firefighting Vessels*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1937, *Standard for the Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Rescue Tools*, 2021 edition.

NFPA 1962, *Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing, and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles, and Fire Hose Appliances*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1970, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural and Proximity Firefighting, Work Apparel and Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services and Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, 2025 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ANSI Publications. American National Standards Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

ANSI Z535.4, *Product Safety Signs and Labels*, 2017.

2.3.2 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2020.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 1010, *Standard on Professional Qualifications for Firefighters*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Fire and Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*, 2020 edition.

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

NFPA 1550, *Standard for Emergency Responder Health and Safety*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1581, *Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1584, *Standard on the Rehabilitation Process for Members During Emergency Operations and Training Exercises*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1660, *Standard for Emergency, Continuity, and Crisis Management: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1710, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1851, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1900, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Vehicles, Automotive Fire Apparatus, Wildland Fire Apparatus, and Automotive Ambulances*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 1970, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural and Proximity Firefighting, Work Apparel and Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, and Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting and Urban Interface Fire Fighting*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 2500, *Standards for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents and Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services*, 2022 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General.

3.1.1 The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard.

3.1.2 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.

3.1.3 *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* Code. A standard that is an extensive compilation of provisions covering broad subject matter or that is suitable for adoption into law independently of other codes and standards.

3.2.4 Guide. An NFPA standard that is advisory or informative in nature and that contains only nonmandatory provisions. A guide may contain mandatory statements such as when a guide can be used, but the NFPA standard as a whole is not suitable for adoption into law.

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

3.2.6* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.7 Recommended Practice. An NFPA standard similar in content and structure to a code or standard but that contains only nonmandatory provisions using the word “should” to indicate recommendations in the body of the text.

3.2.8 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

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

3.2.10 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 phrases “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 Ambulance. A vehicle used for out-of-hospital medical care and patient transport, which provides a driver's compartment; a patient compartment to accommodate an emergency medical services provider (EMSP) and one patient located on the primary cot so positioned that the primary patient can be given emergency care during transit; equipment and supplies for emergency care at the scene as well as during transport; safety, comfort, and avoidance of aggravation of the patient's injury or illness; two-way radio communication; and audible and visual traffic warning devices. [1900, 2023]

3.3.2 Awareness. Having knowledge of a situation or fact.

3.3.3 Cleaning. The physical removal of dirt and debris, which generally is accomplished with soap and water and physical scrubbing. [1581, 2022]

3.3.3.1* Advanced Cleaning. The act of removing both soiling and contamination generally associated with products of combustion. [1851, 2020]

3.3.3.2* Specialized Cleaning. The act of removing hazardous materials, soiling associated with body fluids, or other forms of contamination. [1851, 2020]

3.3.4 Company. A group of members (1) under the direct supervision of an officer; (2) trained and equipped to perform assigned tasks; (3) usually organized and identified as engine companies, ladder companies, rescue companies, squad companies, or multi-functional companies; (4) operating with one piece of fire apparatus (pumper, aerial fire apparatus, elevating platform, quint, rescue, squad, ambulance) except where multiple apparatus are assigned that are dispatched and arrive together, continuously operate together, and are managed by a single company officer; (5) arriving at the incident scene on fire apparatus. [1550, 2024]

3.3.5* Contaminants. Harmful, irritating, or nuisance material foreign to the normal atmosphere. [1550, 2024]

3.3.6 Contaminated. The presence or anticipated presence of contaminants on an item or surface.

3.3.7 Contamination Control Areas Within Fire Department Facilities. Areas inside a facility that are designated to indicate the likelihood of exposure to contaminants.

3.3.7.1* Green Area. Portion(s) of an emergency services facility considered uncontaminated.

3.3.7.2* Red Area. Areas within a facility that are likely to be exposed to contaminants.

3.3.7.3* Yellow Area. Portion(s) of a facility used to remove or reduce contamination from people or equipment before transitioning to a green area.

3.3.8* Contamination. The accumulation of products of combustion and other hazardous materials on or in an ensemble element that includes carcinogenic, toxic, corrosive, or

allergy-causing chemicals, body fluids, infectious microorganisms, or CBRN terrorism agents. [1851, 2020]

3.3.9 Control Zones. The areas at an incident that are designated based upon safety and the degree of hazard. [1550, 2024]

3.3.9.1 Cold Zone. The control zone of an incident that contains the command post and such other support functions as are deemed necessary to control the incident. [1550, 2024]

3.3.9.2 Collapse Zone. The area that is exposed to trauma, debris, and/or thrust should a building or part of a building collapse. [1550, 2024]

3.3.9.3 Hot Zone. The control zone immediately surrounding a hazardous area, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects to personnel outside the zone. [1550, 2024]

3.3.9.4 No-Entry Zone. Those areas at an incident scene that no person(s) are allowed to enter, regardless of what personal protective equipment (PPE) they are wearing due to dangerous conditions. [1550, 2024]

3.3.9.5 Warm Zone. The control zone outside the hot zone where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. [1550, 2024]

3.3.10 Decontamination. The removal of hazardous substances (e.g., biological, chemical, and radioactive materials) from an ESO's vehicles and employees, as well as clothing, equipment, tools, and sites to the extent necessary to prevent occurrences of adverse health and environmental effects.

3.3.11 Emergency Incident. Any situation to which an ESO responds to deliver emergency services.

3.3.12 Emergency Medical Services. The provision of treatment, such as first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, basic life support, advanced life support, and other pre-hospital procedures including ambulance transportation, to patients. [1550, 2024]

3.3.13 Emergency Services Apparatus. Patrol cars, ambulances, fire apparatus, and other emergency services department vehicles, including patient compartments and areas used by emergency services firefighters or EMS providers.

3.3.14* Emergency Services Facility. Any building or area owned, operated, occupied, or used by an emergency services provider on a routine basis.

3.3.15* Emergency Services Organization (ESO). Any public, private, governmental, or military organization that provides emergency response and other related activities, whether for profit, not for profit, or government owned and operated.

3.3.16 Emergency Service Organization (ESO) Vehicle. Any vehicle operated by an ESO, including any privately owned vehicle (POV) operated by a member while performing ESO operations.

3.3.17* Environmentally Preferable Products (EPP) Cleaning Program. Products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose.

3.3.18 ESO. See 3.3.16, Emergency Service Organization.

3.3.19* Exposure. The process by which members, PPE, and equipment are subjected to, or come in contact with, products of combustion or other harmful substances.

3.3.20 Exposure and Contamination Control Program (ECCP). The ESO's formal policy and implementation of procedures relating to preventing exposure and the control of contamination and contaminated waste where employees, patients, or the general public could be exposed to contamination or potentially contaminated materials in the emergency services work environment.

3.3.21 Exposure Management. A contaminant control and reduction program to reduce the risk of contact with harmful substances and actions to mitigate harmful substance spread after it occurs.

3.3.22 Facility. See 3.3.14, Emergency Services Facility.

3.3.23 Fire Apparatus. A vehicle designed to be used under emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment, and to support the suppression of fires and mitigation of other hazardous situations. [1900, 2023]

3.3.24 Fire Department. An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, and related activities, including any public, governmental, private, industrial, or military organization engaging in this type of activity. [1010, 2024]

3.3.25 Fire Department Member. See 3.3.37, Member.

3.3.26 Firefighting.

3.3.26.1* Proximity Firefighting. Specialized firefighting operations that can include the activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation at incidents involving fires producing high levels of radiant heat as well as conductive and convective heat. [1970, 2025]

3.3.26.2 Structural Firefighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or other structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties. [1710, 2020]

3.3.26.3 Wildland Firefighting. The activities of fire suppression and property conservation in woodlands, forests, grasslands, brush, prairies, and other such vegetation, or any combination of vegetation, that is involved in a fire situation but is not within buildings or structures. [1977, 2022]

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

3.3.28 Garment. The coat, trouser, or coverall elements of the protective ensemble designed to provide minimum protection to the upper and lower torso, arms, and legs, excluding the head, hands, and feet.

3.3.29 Gross Decontamination. A phase of the decontamination process where significant reduction of the amount of surface contamination takes place as soon as possible, most often accomplished by mechanical removal of the contaminant or initial rinsing from handheld hose lines, emergency showers, or other nearby sources of water. [1550, 2024]

3.3.30 Handwashing Facility. A facility providing a location with a supply of running potable water, liquid soap, and single-use towels or hot-air drying machines.

3.3.31* Hazardous Atmosphere. Any atmosphere that is oxygen deficient or that contains a toxic or disease-producing contaminant. [1550, 2024]

3.3.32 Health and Safety Officer (HSO). The member of the ESO assigned and authorized as the manager of the safety and health program.

3.3.33 Hot Zone. See 3.3.9.3.

3.3.34 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. [2500, 2022]

3.3.35* Incident Management System (IMS). A system that defines the roles and responsibilities to be assumed by responders and the standard operating procedures to be used in the management and direction of emergency incidents and other functions. [1550, 2024]

3.3.36* Kitchen. An area designated for storage, preparation, cooking, and serving of food for members. [1581, 2022]

3.3.37* Member. A person involved in performing the duties and responsibilities of an ESO under the auspices of the organization.

3.3.38 Occupational Exposure. An exposure that resulted from performance of a member's duties.

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

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

3.3.41 Patient. An individual, living or dead, whose body fluids, tissues, or organs could be a source of exposure to the member.

3.3.42 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Specialized clothing or equipment worn by a member for protection against a hazard.

3.3.43* Preliminary Exposure Reduction (PER). The systematic removal of contaminants acquired on the fireground that remain on tools, equipment, PPE, and ESO personnel.

3.3.44 Privately Owned Vehicle (POV). A vehicle owned by a private party.

3.3.45 Procedure. An organizational directive issued by the authority having jurisdiction or by the department that establishes a specific policy that must be followed. [1550, 2024]

3.3.46* Protective Ensemble. Multiple elements of compliant protective clothing that when worn together can reduce, but not eliminate, the health and safety risks of emergency incident operations.

3.3.47 Recovery. The process of returning a member's physiological and psychological states to levels that indicate the

person is able to perform additional emergency tasks, be reassigned, or released without any adverse effects.

3.3.48* Rehabilitation. An intervention designed to mitigate against the physical, physiological, and emotional stress of fire-fighting in order to sustain a member's energy, improve performance, and decrease the likelihood of on-scene injury or death. [1584, 2022]

3.3.49 Relative Risk. The likelihood of occurrence of a given hazard and severity of its effects from products of combustion, carcinogens, fireground contaminants, and other incident-related health hazards.

3.3.50* Response and Support Vehicles (RSV). Patrol cars, ambulances, fire apparatus, and other emergency services department vehicles.

3.3.51 Risk. A measure of the probability and severity of adverse effects that result from an exposure to a hazard. [1451, 2018]

3.3.52 Risk Assessment. The process of identifying threats and hazards to life, property, operations, the environment, and entities, and the analysis of probabilities, vulnerabilities, and impacts. [1660, 2024]

3.3.53* Risk Control. The management of risk through stopping losses via exposure avoidance, prevention of loss (addressing frequency) and reduction of loss (addressing severity), segregation of exposures, and contractual transfer techniques. [1250, 2020]

3.3.54 Risk Management. The process of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling the resources and activities of an organization in order to minimize detrimental effects on that organization. [1250, 2020]

3.3.55 Standard Operating Guideline (SOG). A written organizational directive that establishes or prescribes specific operational or administrative methods to be followed routinely, which can be varied due to operational need in the performance of designated operations or actions.

3.3.56* Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). A written organizational directive that establishes or prescribes specific operational or administrative methods to be followed routinely for the performance of designated operations or actions. [1550, 2024]

3.3.57 Supervisor. An emergency services responder responsible for overseeing the performance of other responders assigned to a specific division or group.

3.3.58 Warm Zone. See 3.3.9.5.

3.3.59 Wildland Firefighting. See 3.3.26.3.

Chapter 4 Program Components

4.1 Program Overview.

4.1.1* The emergency services organization (ESO) shall have a written exposure and contamination control program (ECCP) designed to identify and limit the possibility of members' exposure to contaminants during the performance of their duties and within the ESO working and living environment.

4.1.2 As part of the overall ESO's occupational safety and health program, ESO management shall implement an ECCP that meets the requirements of this standard, including the following:

- (1) Program components, which includes the following:
 - (a) Initial program risk assessment
 - (b) Roles and responsibilities
 - (c) Training requirements, both initial and updates
 - (d) Ongoing education and awareness
 - (e) Standard operating procedures and guidelines
 - (f) Exposure reporting
- (2) Emergency services facilities
- (3) Contamination control for response and support vehicles
- (4) Emergency operations and training exercises, including the following:
 - (a) Ongoing risk assessment
 - (b) Tactical considerations
- (5) The cleaning, disinfecting, and disposal of personal protective clothing and ensembles
- (6) Cleaning of equipment at the incident scene and postincident

4.2 ECCP Risk Assessment.

4.2.1 Prior to establishing or updating an ECCP, ESO management shall conduct a risk assessment to determine potential contamination hazards and how to mitigate them.

4.2.2* A risk assessment shall incorporate the following:

- (1) Risk identification and assessment, including potential and actual hazards
- (2) Risk evaluation, including the relative risk of each hazard
- (3)* Establishment of priorities for action
- (4)* Risk control techniques using the hierarchy of controls
- (5)* Risk management monitoring

4.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Personnel Involved with the ECCP.

4.3.1* Program Management. It shall be the responsibility of the ESO to implement an ECCP that identifies and mitigates occupational exposures from the workplace, including incident scene operations and training exercises.

4.3.2 Responsibilities of ESO Management.

4.3.2.1* ESO management shall be responsible for compliance with all applicable laws and legal requirements with respect to the ECCP.

4.3.2.2 ESO management shall establish and enforce rules, regulations, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to meet the requirements of this standard.

4.3.2.3 ESO management shall take corrective action to avoid repetition of accidental contamination control incidents, releases, and exposures that present a hazard to responders.

4.3.2.4 ESO management shall give the HSO the authority to administer the ECCP as part of the overall health and safety program.

4.3.2.5 ESO management shall make additional personnel or other resources available as needed to meet ECCP requirements.

4.3.2.6 ESO management shall oversee the ECCP requirements.

4.3.2.7 ESO management shall determine annually whether or not the program is accomplishing the goals set out in the risk assessment used to establish the ECCP.

4.3.3 Responsibilities of the ESO Health and Safety Officer (HSO).

4.3.3.1* The ESO HSO shall develop an organizational risk assessment and management plan that addresses the risks specified in Section 4.2.

4.3.3.2* The ESO HSO shall manage the ECCP plan, which includes the following:

- (1) Organizational activities
- (2) Risk management plan results
- (3) Program elements, including those in compliance with this standard
- (4) Communication methods for distributing the ECCP plan

4.3.3.3 The ESO HSO shall function as the ESO ECCP officer to ensure that the objectives of the ESO's ECCP are met.

4.3.4 Laws, Codes, and Standards. The ESO HSO shall ensure SOPs or standard operating guidelines (SOGs) for the ECCP comply with applicable laws, codes, and standards, and are reviewed and revised, as needed.

4.3.5 Training and Education.

4.3.5.1 The ESO HSO shall develop and distribute health and safety information to educate and train ESO members on the ECCP.

4.3.5.2* The ESO HSO shall implement the safety provisions of the organization's ECCP plan into training and education programs.

4.3.5.3* The ESO HSO shall conduct an annual safety audit of the ECCP.

4.3.5.4 The ESO HSO shall develop a policy for reporting accident and injury investigations that involve ECCP incidents.

4.3.6 Apparatus, Clothing, and Equipment.

4.3.6.1 The ESO HSO shall recommend safety-related specifications for ESO apparatus and equipment that meet the ESO needs identified in the ECCP risk management plan.

4.3.6.2 The ESO HSO shall ensure safety-related specifications for ESO apparatus and equipment comply with federal, state/provincial, and local laws, as well as with the applicable NFPA codes and standards.

4.3.6.3 The ESO HSO shall verify the development, implementation, and maintenance of a protective clothing and protective equipment program that both provides for the selection, care, maintenance, storage, and periodic inspection and evaluation of all protective clothing and equipment and complies with the ESO ECCP.

4.3.6.4* The ESO HSO shall identify minimum criteria for a station ECCP.

4.3.7 Responsibilities of the Member.

4.3.7.1 Members shall participate in exposure and contamination control prevention activities as outlined in this standard.

4.3.7.2 Members shall minimize their exposure to contaminants as much as possible in accordance with the ECCP.

4.3.7.3 Members shall remain current of the elements of the ECCP.

4.3.7.4 Members shall be aware of the health and safety of other members of their crew in accordance with the ECCP.

4.3.7.5 Members shall ensure their personal protective equipment (PPE) is worn according to the manufacturer's instructions and the ESO's ECCP.

4.3.8 Responsibilities of the Company Officer.

4.3.8.1 Company officers shall both maintain an awareness of the contamination exposure of each member operating within their span of control and ensure steps are taken to provide for each member's safety and health.

4.3.8.2* Company officers shall maintain compliance with the ESO ECCP in nonemergency activities.

4.3.8.3* Company officers shall ensure personal protective equipment (PPE) is worn according to the manufacturer's instructions and the ESO's ECCP.

4.3.8.4 Company officers shall ensure interfaces between PPE items for each member limit exposure and contamination.

4.3.8.5 Company officers shall ensure the following:

- (1) Members are decontaminated after every incident.
- (2) All equipment is decontaminated, isolated, or disposed of prior to returning to service whether at the scene or at the station.

4.3.8.6 Company officers shall ensure that members are trained in the elements of the ESO's ECCP and the associated SOPs and SOGs.

4.3.8.7 Company officers shall ensure that each member within their span of control documents any exposures as part of the exposure recordkeeping process.

4.3.9 Responsibilities of the ESO Instructor.

4.3.9.1 The ESO instructor shall incorporate the ESO's ECCP into any training activities.

4.3.9.2 Wherever personnel or students are exposed to contaminants during training, ESO instructors shall ensure PER actions are conducted in accordance with Chapter 6.

4.3.9.3 The ESO instructor shall ensure that the training participants' PPE is serviceable, and worn in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

4.3.9.4 While operating on the training ground, ESO instructors shall ensure PPE is worn during all phases of training where contaminants exist.

4.3.9.5 Wherever personnel or students are exposed to fire-ground contaminants, ESO instructors shall ensure PER actions are conducted in accordance with Chapter 7.

4.3.9.6 The ESO instructor shall ensure doffing of equipment and PER actions are conducted in accordance with 7.6.4 and NFPA 1851.

4.3.9.7 The ESO instructor shall ensure fuels used are in accordance with 7.8.1 and NFPA 1403.

4.3.10 Training—Initial and Updates.

4.3.10.1 The ESO shall conduct initial and annual training on the ECCP for all members.

4.3.10.2 The ESO shall ensure that all training is in accordance with state, provincial, or federal regulations on exposure and contamination prevention.

4.3.11* Education and Awareness Program. The education and awareness program shall provide the following:

- (1) Information on contamination control and exposure prevention
- (2) Ongoing education/awareness to responders on the hazards and protective measures
- (3) Means to encourage member support for the implementation of the ECCP

4.3.12 SOPs and SOGs.

4.3.12.1 ESO management shall develop SOPs and SOGs that outline a systematic approach for both exposure and contamination control and release prevention, and recovery of members operating at incidents and training exercises.

4.3.12.2* SOPs and SOGs shall address the following:

- (1) Processes for contamination reduction, including the following:
 - (a) Prevention and mitigation of firefighter and emergency responder exposure to contaminants
 - (b) Decontamination of firefighters and emergency responders exposed to contaminants
 - (c) Mitigation of on-scene exposure to contaminants for personnel exiting the warm and hot zones
- (2) Operation of laundry and cleaning facilities in the ESO facility, including the following:
 - (a) SOPs shall require that protective ensembles or ensemble elements not be worn or stored in the living areas of ESO facilities.
 - (b) The public shall not be exposed at any time, except during emergency operations, to soiled or potentially contaminated protective ensembles or ensemble elements.
 - (c) Soiled or potentially contaminated ensembles or ensemble elements shall not be brought into the home, taken to public facilities, or transported in private vehicles.
- (3) Segregation of contaminated clothing from vehicles until that equipment can be decontaminated
- (4) Cleaning of vehicle equipment prior to being returned to the vehicle
- (5) Vehicle decontamination by outlining how to identify, evaluate, control, and decontaminate vehicles and their equipment where exposed to contaminants that could be harmful
- (6) How to minimize the public and ESO personnel's exposure to soiled or contaminated tools and equipment during cleaning
- (7) Other SOPs, as needed, to implement the requirements of this standard as part of an ECCP

4.3.13 Exposure Reporting. The ESO shall ensure that a member who has a confirmed or possible contamination or exposure receives immediate medical guidance, evaluation, and, if needed, postexposure prophylaxis and confidential postexposure testing and counseling.

4.3.13.1 Postincident Exposure Reporting. ESO management shall ensure a record is made of all contaminant exposures to members as soon as possible after the exposure using a standardized form designed to allow for follow-up.

4.3.13.1.1 The AHJ shall establish an exposure reporting system for its members to use to record possible exposure to fireground toxic contaminants, airborne hazards, dusts, or chemicals.

4.3.13.1.2 Where the National Fire Operations Reporting System (NFORS) is used, the member making the report shall complete the documentation.

4.3.13.1.3 Where NFORS is not used, the exposed member's direct supervisor shall complete the documentation.

4.3.13.2* Exposure Documentation. The ESO shall retain employee documentation for 30 years after separation of that employee.

4.3.13.2.1 A member's documentation shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Employee name
- (2) Incident number
- (3) Date of incident
- (4) Nature of incident
- (5) Cumulative on-scene time of the employee
- (6) Function of the employee at the incident
- (7) PPE worn
- (8) Any specific known extinguishing media or suspected contaminants
- (9) Highest level of exposure incurred at the incident as identified in an ongoing risk assessment

4.3.13.2.2 The requirements in 4.3.13.2 and 4.3.13.2.1 shall be satisfied by existing reporting channels where the requirements in Section 4.7 are met.

4.4 Emergency Services Facilities.

4.4.1 All ESO facilities shall comply with all applicable health and contamination control laws and regulations.

4.4.2 All ESOs shall implement a facility ECCP in accordance with Chapter 5 that includes each of the following components:

- (1) Protecting the public and personnel from exposure to fireground contamination as well as contamination inside and outside an emergency services facility
- (2) Designating areas in the facility based on the likelihood of exposure to contamination, such as the following:
 - (a) Contamination control areas
 - (b) Transition areas
 - (c) Living, administrative, or public areas
- (3) Identifying, cleaning, and maintaining all areas within the fire and ESO facility

4.5 Contamination Control for Response and Support Vehicles (RSVs). The ESO shall address contamination control concerns in the specification, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, inspection, repair, and retirement of all RSVs in the following areas:

- (1) Preventive contamination activities for vehicles
- (2) On-scene activities for vehicles
- (3) Vehicle staging by zone
- (4) Condition at the scene
- (5) Ongoing decontamination