

NFPA®

1984

Standard on
Respirators for
Wildland Fire-Fighting and
Wildland Urban Interface Operations

2022



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Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire- Fighting and Wildland Urban Interface Operations

2022 Edition



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NFPA® 1984

Standard on

Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting and Wildland Urban Interface Operations

2022 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1984, *Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting and Wildland Urban Interface Operations*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Respiratory Protection Equipment and released by the Correlating Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment. It was issued by the Standards Council on March 18, 2021, with an effective date of April 8, 2021, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1984 was approved as an American National Standard on April 8, 2021.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1984

In October 2006, the NFPA Standards Council received a request that NFPA develop a new respiratory standard for fire fighters in wildland fire operations. The following month, the Standards Council voted to publish a notice of receipt of the request soliciting opinions on the need to address the subject matter, information on resources available on the topic, those interested in participating if approved, and other organizations actively involved in the subject.

At its October 2007 meeting, the Standards Council voted to proceed with the request to develop a new document on respiratory standards for wildland fire fighting. The council asked the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment to clarify whether this document would be assigned to an existing technical committee (TC) under the project or if a new TC was being contemplated. In addition, the council directed the TCC to submit a new or revised TC scope, and that a start-up roster for any new TC be submitted.

At its March 2009 meeting, the TCC on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment reported to the council that the TCC had assigned the development of the new document to the TC on Respiratory Protection Equipment. The council directed the TCC to review the membership on the TC and make any recommendations necessary to ensure that the TC had the appropriate wildland fire-fighting expertise to develop the document. The council subsequently determined that the TC on Respiratory Protection Equipment had the necessary expertise to develop the document and instructed the TC to proceed with the development of a draft, ballot the TC and TCC, and make a request to the council to enter an appropriate revision cycle.

The draft of NFPA 1984, *Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting and Wildland Urban Interface Operations*, was published in the Report on Proposals (ROP) and released for public review and comment on December 8, 2009. Following the public review period, which closed on March 5, 2010, the Report on Comments (ROC) was processed in the Spring of 2010. The TCC on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment processed the proposed NFPA 1984 at its meeting in June 2010 and approved the document to go forward.

The 2016 edition of NFPA 1984 incorporated TIA-11-1, issued by the Standards Council on March 1, 2011. This TIA addresses NIOSH certification of wildland fire fighter respirators in accordance with 42 CFR 84. This edition also featured two new tests for breathing resistance and air-purifying respirators' (APR) air purification component capacity.

The 2022 edition of NFPA 1984 includes respiratory protection equipment (RPE) considerations for when large numbers of wildland and urban interface fire fighters are exposed to a variety of respiratory hazards. Also considered are increasing medical and health concerns for fire fighters exposed to products of combustion in wildland and urban interface fire-fighting conditions.

This addition not only expands the range of protected members (with the addition of urban interface fire fighters), it offers, through advances in technology, agency or user group options for a layered filtering approach for protection as part of individual respiratory protection programs.

Typical use scenarios based on anticipated inhalation on hazard exposures are the following:

- (1) Class 1 is for conditions in camp and away from fire combustion activities.
- (2) Class 2 is for conditions in operational wildland fire fighter personnel activities.
- (3) Class 3 is for conditions in wildland urban interface fire activities, where manmade materials are likely to be encountered.

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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.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, performance, testing, and certification of protective clothing and protective equipment manufactured for fire and emergency services organizations and personnel, to protect against exposures encountered during emergency incident operations. This Committee shall also have the primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of such protective clothing and protective equipment by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.

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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.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on respiratory equipment, including breathing air, for fire and emergency services personnel during incidents involving hazardous or oxygen deficient atmospheres. This Committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of respiratory protection equipment and systems by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.

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