

FEMSA OFFICIAL USER INFORMATION GUIDE

DANGER

- *Do not use your Protective Garment until you have read and understood all labels on your Protective Elements and this Official User Information Guide.*
- *Only end user shall separate this guide from the element. Remove guide from the element prior to using the element for emergency operations.*

Fire and Emergency Manufacturers
and Services Association, Inc.

www.femsa.org

PROTECTIVE GARMENTS
FOR URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

2010



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Read this guide and all labels before using your protective ensemble. Review this guide on a regular basis.

FEMSA acknowledges with thanks the input of the fire service in developing, reviewing and refining this work (especially the fine work of CAFER, NAFER, SAFER & FIERO on their "PPE Care & Use Guidelines").
#USAR100G





FEMSA Official User Information Guide

Protective Garments for Urban Search and Rescue Operations



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Chapter 1: Introduction

USAR operations are an **ultrahazardous, unavoidably dangerous** activity. To reduce your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses, you must carefully read and strictly follow this **entire** Official User Information Guide and all labels on your protective ensemble.

When engaging in USAR operations, you are constantly at risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases, and illnesses. There is no such thing as a “routine” or “ordinary” emergency operation. While use of safety equipment such as a protective ensemble can reduce your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases or illnesses, it will not make emergency operations completely safe. Even with the use of your protective ensemble, USAR will be **unavoidably dangerous**.

How to Reduce Your Risk

You can reduce - but not eliminate - your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses through the following:

- Proper training and constant practice in USAR tactics and safety;
- Proper selection, maintenance and use of safety equipment;
- Exercising extreme caution at all times. Your protective ensemble will not make you completely safe from death, burns, injuries, diseases or illnesses;
- A thorough knowledge of the design, performance and use limitations of applicable NFPA and OSHA standards. You must be knowledgeable of the content of these publications.

Training by Your Fire Department or Employer

This Guide will not discuss USAR tactics and safety procedures. Proper training and constant practice in USAR tactics and safety procedures must be provided by your fire department or employer consistent with its knowledge and basic approach to USAR and emergency operations.

Your fire department or employer is in the best position to know and respond to the dangers presented by any USAR or emergency operation. Accordingly, the type of safety gear (including protective ensemble) to be used and how it is used must be decided by your fire department or employer at each and every USAR scene or emergency operation.

This Guide will tell you how to maintain and wear elements of your protective ensemble. It will also tell you about the limitations of protection given by your protective ensemble. No protective ensemble or any other safety equipment will protect you from all burns, injuries, diseases, illnesses, conditions, hazards or death.

To reduce—but not eliminate—your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases or illnesses, you must carefully read, fully understand and strictly follow this entire Guide and all labels on your protective ensemble, the NFPA standards and OSHA regulations. All of the information contained in this Guide and on the labels in your protective ensemble deals directly with your life and safety.

But remember: even with the best protective ensemble, safety procedures and training, during USAR and emergency operations you are constantly at risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses.

Chapter 2: Signal Words and Definitions

No one section of this Guide is more important than another. Within each section, however, warnings will be given. “Signal words” will be used to attract your attention to selected warnings as follows:

Danger	Warning	Caution
This indicates a situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.	This indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.	This indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.
This red and red border represents Safety Red 	This grey and grey border represents Safety Orange 	This white and black border represents Safety Yellow 

Certain terms used in the Guide may be unfamiliar. This Guide has made an attempt to be consistent with NFPA and OSHA definitions. Please refer to NFPA 1951 for additional definitions.

Alarm Time: Alarm time: This is the time between feeling heat (“alarm”) and the onset of a second degree burn. Feeling pain or heat on your skin does not necessarily mean that you are burned. You may still have time to remove yourself from the heat source or reduce the heat before getting burned. The time interval between feeling the pain or heat and getting burned is called “alarm time.”

Approach Fire Fighting: Limited specialized exterior fire fighting operations at incidents involving fires producing very high levels of conductive, convective, and radiant heat, such as bulk flammable gas and bulk flammable liquid fires. Specialized thermal protection from exposure to high levels of radiant heat is necessary for the persons involved in such operations due to the limited scope of these operations and the greater distance from the fire at which these operations are conducted. Approach fire fighting is not entry, proximity or structural fire fighting.

Barrier Layer: The layer of garment material, glove material or face protection device material designated as providing bio-penetration resistance.

Biological Agents: Biological materials that are capable of causing an acute disease or long term damage to the human body.

Body Fluids: Fluids that are produced by the body including, but not limited to, blood, semen, mucus, feces, urine, vaginal secretions, breast milk, amniotic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid and pericardial fluid.

Burn Curve: Burns are a function of time and amount of heat transferred to the body. You can be burned in relatively low temperature environments if you are exposed for a long enough period of time. Similarly, you can be burned over a very short period of time if you are exposed to relatively high temperatures. It is theoretically possible to plot out the times at which different amounts of heat will cause human skin to burn. This plot or graph is called the “burn curve”.

CAFER: Central Area Fire Equipment Research, Auberry, Ca. Telephone: 209-385-6891.

Compression: A condition usually occurring when the protective element is pressed against a hard surface forcing the components or layers together. Compression may also occur when components or layers are pulled tight by flexing the elbows, knees or other areas of the body. Compression may also be caused by improperly fitting protective elements or S.C.B.A.

Conductive Heat: Energy transferred by direct contact with a heated surface. Examples: pan frying meat or kneeling on a hot floor.

Convective Heat: Energy transferred by heated gases. Example: roasting meat in an oven or a fire fighter in hot smoke and gases.

Elements: The parts or items that comprise the protective ensemble. The protective ensemble elements are coats, trousers, coveralls, helmets, gloves, footwear, and interface components.

Emergency Medical Operations: Delivery of emergency patient care and transportation prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility.

Entry Fire Fighting: Extraordinarily specialized fire fighting operations that can include the activities of rescue, fire suppression and property conservation at incidents involving fires producing very high levels of conductive, convective and radiant heat such as aircraft fires, bulk flammable gas fires and bulk flammable liquid fires. Highly specialized thermal protection from exposure to extreme levels of conductive, convective and radiant heat is necessary for persons involved in such extraordinary specialized

operations due to the scope of these operations and because direct entry into flames is made. Usually these operations are exterior operations. Entry fire fighting is not structural fire fighting.

FEMSA: Fire and Emergency Manufacturers and Services Association, Inc., Lynnfield, MA. Telephone: 781-334-2771.

FIERO: Fire Industry Equipment Research Organization, Acworth, GA. Telephone: 404-974-1152.

Footwear: An element of the protective ensemble designed to provide minimum protection to the foot, ankle and lower leg.

Garment(s): 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.

Gloves: An element of the protective ensemble designed to provide minimum protection to the fingers, thumb, hand and wrist.

Heat: Energy (usually measured in calories, BTUs or joules) that flows from one body to another because of a temperature difference between them.

Heat Flux: The rate of transfer of heat energy through a medium.

Heat Stress: An increase in human body temperature and metabolism caused by physical exertion and/or a heated environment which can lead to exhaustion, mental confusion, disorientation, dehydration, loss of consciousness, heart attack, stroke and other fatal illnesses or injuries.

Helmet: An element of the protective ensemble designed to provide minimum protection to the head.

Hood: The interface component element of the protective ensemble designed to provide limited protection to the coat/helmet/SBCA facepiece interface area.

Liquid-Borne Pathogen: An infectious micro-organism contained within a body fluid or liquid.

NAFER: Northern Area Fire Equipment Research, Redwood City, CA. Telephone: 650-286-3350.

NFPA: The National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA. Telephone: 617-770-3000.

OSHA: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. Telephone: 202-401-0721.

PPE Care & Use Guideline: A precursor document from NAFER, CAFER, SAFER & FIERO. This document is highly recommended as further background (please see definitions of NAFER, CAFER, SAFER & FIERO for contact phone numbers).

Protective Ensemble: Multiple elements of clothing and equipment designed to provide a degree of protection for emergency workers from adverse exposures to the inherent risks of USAR operations and certain other emergency operations. The elements of the protective ensemble are coats, trousers, coveralls, helmets, gloves, footwear and interface components.

Proximity Fire Fighting: Specialized fire fighting operations that can include the activities of rescue, fire suppression and property conservation at incidents involving fires producing very high levels of conductive, convective and radiant heat such as aircraft fires, bulk flammable gas fires and bulk flammable liquid fires. Specialized thermal protection from exposure to high levels of radiant heat, as necessary for persons involved in such operations due to the scope of these operations and the close distance to the fire at which these operations are conducted, although direct entry into flame is NOT made. These operations usually are exterior operations but might be combined with interior operations. Proximity fire fighting is not structural fire fighting but might be combined with structural fire fighting operations. Proximity fire fighting also is not entry fire fighting.

Radiant Heat: Energy transferred by radiation. Examples: getting a sunburn or cooking meat in a broiler or energy felt while near a large fire.

SAFER: Southern Area Fire Equipment Research, San Diego, CA. Telephone: 619-523-2911.

SCBA: Self-contained breathing apparatus typically consisting of an air tank connected to a face mask which enables the fire fighter to breathe smoke-free, cool air at a fire scene.

Structural Fire Fighting: The activities of rescue, fire suppression and property conservation in buildings, enclosed structures, aircraft interiors, vehicles, vessels or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation.

Technical Rescue Incidents: Complex rescue incidents requiring specially trained personnel and special equipment to complete the mission.

Temperature: The degree or intensity of heat of a body or an atmosphere.

USAR Operations: Those technical incidents requiring at least one of the following: structural collapse functional capability, rope functional capability, confined space functional capability, trench/excavation functional capability and vehicle/machinery functional capability, but not wilderness functional capability or water functional capability.

Chapter 3: Intended Use of Protective Ensemble Elements

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor places the responsibility for selection, approval, maintenance, inspection and training in the proper use and limitations of safety gear on your fire department or employer. (*Code of Federal Regulations* Volume 29, Section 1910.132). By doing this, OSHA is recognizing a simple truth: how you use your protective ensemble is beyond the manufacturer's control. Your fire department or employer controls the circumstances under which the protective ensemble will be used and is in the better position to assess the hazards at the emergency scene and to direct the appropriate selection and use of safety equipment including protective ensembles.

Consistent with the OSHA regulations, your protective ensemble is offered for your fire department (paid or volunteer) or employer to evaluate and decide for itself whether or not the protective ensemble will provide an acceptable level of protection for any particular rescue or emergency operation. It is recommended that your department or employer conduct its own testing, evaluation and training in conjunction with qualified safety experts before issuing protective ensemble elements for use. Whether to use protective ensembles in a particular rescue or emergency situation, whether to enter a particular situation, which parts of the emergency scene should be entered and similar decisions are matters to be decided by your department or employer at the emergency scene on a case by case basis.

Since, obviously, the manufacturer of your protective ensemble element cannot know in advance all of the many conditions existing at each emergency scene, the appropriate use of your protective ensemble and its suitability for that use must be decided by your department or employer at each and every emergency scene. The manufacturer makes no guarantees or warranties, express or implied, that your protective ensemble is fit for a particular purpose. (See Warranty Information on inside back cover).

Your protective ensemble must be used only under the direct supervision of your fire department or employer in a manner consistent with NFPA 1500, (*Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety & Health Program*) NFPA 1581, Fire Department Infection Control Programs, NFPA 1670, Operations and Training for Technical Rescue Incidents and 29 CFR 1910.132 referenced earlier.

NFPA Label

The NFPA label on your protective ensemble element states that your protective element is a USAR operations protective element. This does not mean that you cannot be seriously injured as long as you use the protective ensemble only for USAR operations. Even if you limit yourself to USAR operations, you are still at risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses as described on the element's label and in this Guide. As will be explained later, there is no such thing as a "routine" or "ordinary" emergency operation, and you must realize that you are at risk at all times during all emergency operations.

Your USAR protective ensemble alone may not provide protection for structural, proximity, approach or fire entry applications or for protection from chemical, radiological or biological agents. You must not use your protective ensemble for structural, proximity, approach or fire entry applications. If you use your protective ensemble for structural, proximity, approach or fire entry applications, you will be at great risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses. Similarly, your protective ensemble will not protect you from all of the diseases and illnesses caused by poisons, toxic, carcinogens, radioactivity, germs, infectious bodily fluids, bloodborne pathogens and similar chemical, radiological and biological hazards routinely found at emergency scenes.

Chapter 4: Specific Safety Considerations

This entire Guide deals with issues that directly affect your life and safety. Even such matters as how you clean, store and maintain your protective ensemble element, how you put it on and take it off and how well it fits, directly impact your life, safety and well-being. While this chapter discusses certain specific safety considerations, it is equally important to read and heed the rest of this Guide to reduce your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses.

DANGER

Wearing your protective ensemble, elements, or any protective equipment may increase your risk of heat stress which may cause heart attack, stroke, dehydration or other conditions resulting in Death, Injury or Illness! At the first sign of heat stress, immediately seek medical help!

Heat Stress:

A leading cause of fire fighter death and injury

Heat stress is an increase in human body temperature and metabolism caused by physical exertion and/or a heated environment which can lead to exhaustion, mental confusion, disorientation, dehydration, loss of consciousness, heart attack, stroke and other fatal illnesses. Exerting yourself while wearing equipment such as protective ensemble (boots, gloves, garments, hoods or helmets) may increase your level of heat stress. Performing strenuous tasks in the heated environment of an emergency scene or in warm and/or humid weather may also increase your heat stress. Heat stress is a leading cause of death and a cause of serious illness and injury among fire fighters and other emergency responders.

Physical hazards

Falling objects, flying debris, abrasive or rough surfaces, sharp or jagged edges, pointed objects and other physical hazards are present at many emergency scenes. The majority of emergency scenes present severe physical hazards that can cause death or injuries.

- You must avoid building collapses and falls. In the event a building or debris falls on you, you will be at risk of death and injuries.
- Your protective ensemble can be penetrated by objects, especially sharp or pointed objects. All types of materials can be propelled by explosion, gravity or other means with sufficient force to penetrate your protective garment and cause death or injury.
- Your protective ensemble can be compromised by abrasive or rough surfaces. The garment materials may be worn through over time and expose your skin to further physical hazards that are capable of causing injury.

Burns:

The constant threat regardless of conditions

DANGER

If your protective ensemble is exposed to fire or high heat conditions, you may be burned underneath the protective ensemble with no warning and no sign of damage to the protective ensemble!

Your protective ensemble is not intended for protection during fire fighting or for any emergency where the possibility of exposures to sustained fire or high heat exists. Even for limited exposures, such as accidental hydrocarbon flash fire, your protective ensemble will not protect you from all burns and injuries. There are limits to the protection given by your protective ensemble. Though your protective ensemble will reduce your risk of burns or injuries, you can still be seriously burned or injured underneath your protective ensemble with no sign of damage to your protective ensemble elements.

Burns are a function of time and amount of heat transferred to the body. You can be burned in relatively low temperature environments if your protective ensemble is exposed long enough. Similarly, you can be burned over a very short period of time if your protective ensemble is exposed to relatively high temperatures. The times at which different amounts of heat will cause human skin to burn have been plotted by scientists on what is called the “burn curve.” Whether or not your skin ever reaches the “burn curve” will be a function of the many variables discussed below.

Your protective ensemble is made of heat-resistant materials. Even though you may not notice any burn damage to your protective ensemble element, you can still be burned suddenly and without warning. Heat can build up in your protective ensemble element to the point where your skin burns. Your skin will burn at temperatures far below the burning point of your protective ensemble. Do not be misled by the absence of burn damage to your protective ensemble. Even without such damage, you may still be burned suddenly and without warning.

Conductive heat burns

Conductive heat is transferred by direct contact with the heat source. Examples of conductive heat transfer would be kneeling on a hot floor, leaning against a hot wall or coming into contact with hot debris. **Depending on conditions, this or any sort of contact can burn you underneath your protective ensemble element with no advance warning and no sign of damage to your protective ensemble.**

Suppose, for example, you kneel on hot debris at an emergency scene. The heat passes from the floor to the knee portion of your protective ensemble by direct contact (conduction). The layers of materials in your protective ensemble are compressed by the weight of your body against the hot surface. If you remain kneeling long enough, the heat may build up in your protective ensemble and eventually pass through the compressed layers of your protective ensemble and burn your knee. The greater the temperature or rate of heat transfer at the surface, the less time it will take for the heat to build up in your protective ensemble and eventually pass through the protective ensemble to burn you. By the same token, a lesser heat source can burn you the longer you are exposed to it. How quickly this may happen depends on the length of exposure, amount of heat transferred, the particular materials used in the protective ensemble elements, the cleanliness and condition of the protective ensemble element, etc. Depending on conditions, you may not feel the heat build up in your protective ensemble element before you are burned.

DANGER

If your protective ensemble comes in contact with a hot environment or hot object, you may be burned underneath your protective ensemble with no warning and no sign of damage to the protective ensemble!

Radiant heat burns

Your protective ensemble does not have to be in direct contact with a hot surface or hot object in order for you to be burned. Heat can build up in your protective ensemble and pass through your protective ensemble as the result of exposure to radiant heat. A possible source of radiant heat during a rescue emergency can occur when a flammable vapor is suddenly ignited. Depending on your proximity to the resulting fireball and the conditions under which the fireball occurs, the amount of radiant heat and the duration of exposure will vary. Even if you did not compress the system or if you were to kneel or lean against a non-heated surface, the heat absorbed by the protective ensemble may still be great enough so you are burned. It is further possible that you can be burned in some areas of your body and not others even with the same number of layers protecting it. Burn injuries of this type can occur when the protective ensemble was pulled tight against your body causing compression of the clothing against your skin (as occurs in squatting so that the knee area is pulled tight across the knees, raising your arm so that the shoulder is tight across your upper body or bending your elbow).

However, you do not have to be kneeling or leaning against a surface to be burned. You do not have to compress the layers of your protective ensemble to be burned. You may be exposed to a high enough level of radiant heat for a short enough period of

time or a low level of radiant heat for a long enough period of time that you may be burned with no compression of the protective ensemble. Depending on conditions, you may not feel the heat build-up in and/or pass through your protective ensemble, before you are burned.

Convective heat burns

Convective heat is transferred by hot gases. You do not have to come into contact with flames in order to be burned. If your protective ensemble is exposed to heated air or gases at an emergency scene, you can be burned. You may not be able to see these heated gases.

The information above concerning conductive and radiant heat burns applies to convective burns as well. You should take into account all of the information pertaining to conductive and radiant heat burns when considering the possible effects of convective heat.

Chemical, Radiological and Biological Hazards: Poisons, toxins, carcinogens, radioactivity, germs, infectious bodily fluids, bloodborne pathogens, etc.



Your protective ensemble may not protect you from chemical, radiological or biological hazards which can cause death, injuries, diseases, and illnesses!

Chemical, radiological and biological hazards (poisons, toxins, carcinogens, radioactivity, pathogens) if encountered by emergency personnel, are a matter of life and death. You are at risk of death, injuries, diseases and illnesses as a result of these hazards. As an emergency responder, you must learn about these hazards and how to protect yourself from them.

Chemicals may occur at the emergency scene in various states as gases or vapors, liquids or solids. Your protective ensemble will not provide any protection to chemical vapors or gases. Your protective ensemble, while using materials and designed to repel liquids, will not prevent penetration of chemical liquids or solids under all conditions of exposure. Some chemicals can cause degradation of your clothing materials and subsequently penetrate, while other chemicals may pass through barrier materials under sufficient pressure (for example, by kneeling) because they have characteristics (that is, low surface tension) that allow the substances to penetrate easily, or by the manner in which you are exposed and have your body positioned. Certain types of protective ensembles may be designed to meet the requirements of NFPA 1992 Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Material Operations (consult your organization or employer to determine whether or not your protective ensemble is so designed). This does not mean that it will protect you under all circumstances from liquid chemicals. Even when wearing protective elements certified to NFPA 1992, you are still at risk of death, injury, diseases and illnesses due to contact with liquid chemicals. The fact that your protective element may be liquid repellent and penetration-resistant does not mean that it will protect you from all liquid chemicals.

In the event that radiological hazards are present, emergency personnel must leave the scene immediately. Your protective garment offers no protection from radiological hazards of any kind.

Pathogens can be transferred by air or liquids. Your protective garment offers no protection from airborne pathogens. Liquid or bloodborne pathogens are bacteria, viruses and similar harmful microorganisms carried in blood or body fluids that can cause death, disease and illnesses. Certain types of protective ensembles are designed to meet the requirements of NFPA 1999 Protective Ensemble for Emergency Medical Operations. (Consult your organization or employer to determine whether or not your protective ensemble is so designed). This does not mean that it will protect you under all circumstances from bloodborne pathogens. Even when wearing protective elements certified to NFPA 1999, you are still at risk of death, diseases and illnesses due to contact with such pathogens. The fact that your protective element may be liquid repellent and penetration-resistant does not mean that it will protect you from liquid pathogens.

To learn more about bloodborne pathogens, you should read and understand OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen Standard and its booklet entitled Occupational Exposures to Bloodborne Pathogens: Precautions for Emergency Responders. Similar publications exist for chemical, toxic, radiological and other biological hazards.

Even the best protective ensemble cannot protect you completely from chemical, radiological and biological hazards. Protective ensemble elements can reduce - but not eliminate - your risk of death, diseases and illnesses due to these hazards.

There are numerous federal, state and local environmental regulations and health codes on how to deal with these hazards. This Guide does not address all of these hazards or how to protect yourself from them. The Guide tells only how you should go about cleaning, donning and doffing your protective elements to **minimize - but not eliminate** - your exposure to these hazards. (See later chapters). There are numerous federal, state and local environmental regulations and health codes on how to clean your protective element and limit your exposure to these hazards.

Miscellaneous Hazards and Warnings:

USAR and emergency personnel operate in **unavoidably dangerous, ultrahazardous** surroundings. The numbers and types of hazards confronted at emergency scenes are limitless and constantly changing. It is impossible to list all types of hazards which you will confront. You must exercise extreme caution at all times to avoid hazards.

But, even extreme caution, the best possible safety equipment, and the best training and safety procedures will not eliminate your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns. USAR and emergency operations remain **unavoidably dangerous, ultrahazardous** activities.

Wet, dirty and/or contaminated protective elements can be a breeding ground for germs, bacteria, fungus and other harmful substances that can cause disease and illness. Your protective ensemble elements must be kept as dry and clean as possible in order to reduce the risk of fungus, infections, diseases and illnesses.



Your protective ensemble wet or dry may not protect you from electrical shock!

Electricity

If your protective ensemble comes in contact with a source of electricity, you may be killed, burned or injured due to electrocution. Even if your protective ensemble is dry, clean and properly maintained, you may be electrocuted. Water and other fluids conduct electricity. Wet, dirty and/or contaminated protective elements may increase your risk of death, burns and injuries due to electrocution.

Feeling heat under protective clothing and equipment



Your protective ensemble and other equipment will lower your ability to feel heat. Do not be misled by the absence of heat or discomfort underneath protective ensemble or other equipment. Even though you do not feel heat or discomfort, you can be burned or injured suddenly and without warning. Be constantly alert to the possibility of exposure to heat and other hazards!

Your protective ensemble will lower your ability to feel heat. You may not feel heat underneath your protective ensemble before suffering a burn. Do not assume that because you are not feeling heat or discomfort through your protective ensemble that you cannot be burned. You must remain constantly alert to the fact that you are operating in an ultrahazardous, heated environment. If you wear SCBA, ear flaps or other gear, you may be even less able to feel heat. Be constantly alert to the possibility of exposure to heat. You must use extreme caution at all times to limit your exposure to heat.

Pay close attention to your surroundings and operating conditions. Unless you remain constantly alert, you may get too close to the heat or stay exposed to it for too long. You must use extreme caution at all times and limit your exposure to heat.

 **DANGER**

If you feel heat or some slight discomfort or unusual sensation under your protective ensemble, you may already have been burned or are about to be burned. Be constantly alert to the possibility of exposure to heat and other hazards!

If you do feel heat under your protective ensemble, you may still have time to escape injury. The amount of time between feeling pain and actually suffering a burn is called “alarm time.” If at any time you feel heat or even minor discomfort or unusual sensation (especially underneath your protective ensemble or other equipment) burn injury may be imminent. You should remove yourself as soon as safely possible from the heated environment. If you cannot safely leave, change your body position (e.g., get off a hot surface, back up or turn away from the heat source, etc). or cool your environment with water stream or ventilation.

No such person as “ordinary” fire fighter

Just as there is no such thing as a “routine” or “ordinary” rescue scene, there is also no such thing as an “ordinary” USAR responder. **Each person reacts differently to pain, excitement, adrenaline rush and danger.** Because of this, some responders will have less alarm time than others. These responders may have a very high tolerance for pain or may be less aware of their pain so that they are burned before feeling any pain. You may be burned underneath your protective ensemble with no advance warning. Also, you may encounter such a tremendous temperature that you may be burned before feeling any pain. Again, you may be burned underneath your protective ensemble with no advance warning. You must remain constantly alert to your changing environment and not exceed the limitations of yourself or your equipment.

Wear, tear, dirt and contamination

If your protective ensemble element becomes even slightly torn, worn, cracked or abraded, do not use it. Tears, worn or abraded spots will greatly decrease your protective ensemble’s protective qualities and will increase your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses. Your department or employer should regularly inspect your protective ensemble for signs of wear and tear as well as to make sure that the protective element has not been modified or altered in any way. Even the most harmless looking changes to the protective clothing and equipment may increase your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses.

 **DANGER**

Do not use your protective ensemble element if it is torn, worn, cracked, abraded or altered from its original condition. Such use may result in death, injuries, diseases, illnesses or burns!

 **DANGER**

Do not use your protective ensemble element if it is soiled or contaminated. Such use may result in death, injuries, diseases, illnesses or burns!

Soiled or contaminated elements

If your protective element becomes even slightly dirty or even slightly contaminated, do not use it. Dirt or contaminants will reduce your protective element’s protective qualities and will increase your risk of death, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns. Your protective element must be cleaned in strict compliance with this Guide, manufacturers’ instructions and all federal, state and local government environmental regulations and health codes. Chlorine bleach may reduce the strength of your protective element and must not be used to clean your protective element. If you are unsure whether or not your protective element is free of contaminants, or dirt, do not use it. Do not use elements that are not thoroughly cleaned and dry. **Clean protective ensemble elements are a matter of life and death!**


DANGER

Your protective ensemble must fit properly and interface with your other safety equipment so that the protective layers overlap in all body positions. Any gaps in your protective layers may result in death, injuries, diseases, illnesses or burns!

Sizing, fit and adjustment

Before each use of your protective ensemble, make sure that it is sized, fits and adjusted properly. Your protective ensemble is made to fit you so that it will not be restrictive against your body and will not unduly restrict your movement (see “heat stress” above). Your protective elements should fit together and with your other equipment so that the protective ensemble’s protective layers overlap in all body positions. Do not allow gaps in coverage of your body by your protective equipment. As you change your body position, check to make sure that your protective ensemble’s protective layers continue to overlap. If your weight or body size changes, your protective ensemble must be refitted or adjusted.

NFPA Standard 1951 requires that your protective ensemble fit properly and interface with your other safety equipment so that your body is covered by overlapping protective layers. Consult your fire department or employer for information concerning these and other applicable standards and become familiar with their requirements. You must wear and properly use such equipment to minimize your risk of death, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns. **Only use protective clothing and equipment that fit properly. Never borrow or loan protective clothing or equipment unless they properly fit the individual.**


DANGER

Your protective ensemble is designed to be used as a unit. All elements, layers and accessories must be used. Failure to do so may result in death, injuries, diseases, illnesses or burns!

Components and layers

Your protective ensemble may also have additional layers, patches, inserts or protective components at various points such as the toes, ears, elbows, knees, shoulders, etc., provided by the manufacturer. Your protective elements must be used as a unit. Never use your protective ensemble without all layers and components provided by the manufacturer being in place. All components or layers of the protective ensemble elements (outer shell, moisture barrier, thermal barrier, patches, inserts, etc). must be used together. Failure to do so may result in death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses!


DANGER

All closures and components on your protective ensemble (flaps, buttons, hooks, collars, etc). must be fastened and in place when the protective ensemble is in use. Failure to do so may result in death, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns!

Closures

In order for your protective ensemble to reduce your risk of death, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns, you must fasten all closures (flaps, buttons, hooks, collars, etc). on your protective ensemble. Otherwise, there will be gaps in your protection. For example, an open collar may permit hot debris to get under your protective ensemble and burn you. Similarly, an unbuttoned coat may open up and expose you to radiant heat or toxic substances. Failure to fasten all closures and utilize all components may result in death, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns!


DANGER

Do not modify, change or alter your protective ensemble in any manner. Any changes to your protective ensemble may result in death, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns!

Modifications, alterations and markings

Modifying, changing, adding to, marking, painting or altering your protective clothing and equipment in any way may affect its protective qualities and increase your risk of death, injuries diseases, illnesses and burns. Do not modify, change, mark, paint or alter your protective elements without the manufacturer's written authorization. Any changes to your protective ensemble may result in death, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns!

Mounting, storing or affixing equipment or other items not approved by the manufacturer on your protective ensemble may affect its protective qualities and increase your risk of death, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns. Do not mount, store or affix any items on your protective ensemble which may degrade the protective qualities of the ensemble.

Below are listed some other - but by no means all - miscellaneous hazards you may confront.

- Before and after every use, each element of your protective ensemble must be inspected carefully for cleanliness, tears, cracks, holes, abrasions, leakage, missing stitches, soft spots and any physical damage of any type. Protective gloves, garments, and footwear should be regularly tested in a similar manner as prescribed by NFPA 1851 Water Integrity Tests, using tap water. However, continued water resistance may not indicate continued viral and chemical resistance. If any condition indicating damage, degradation or weakening of the element's protective capabilities is detected – DO NOT USE THE ELEMENT.
- Your garment will age. The usable service life of your garment is dependent on the number, type and degree of exposures, the work environment, frequency of use and maintenance of the garment. It is the responsibility of both you and your employer to determine when this garment should be taken out of service and to do so. Any garment showing signs of damage, weakening or degradation of any protective quality required in NFPA 1951 should not be used.
- You must avoid cryogenics or liquefied gas exposure.
- You must avoid flammable vapor exposures.
- This garment may absorb hazardous and/or flammable vapors and/or liquids which may later ignite.
- Your protective garment can be penetrated by objects, especially sharp objects. All types of materials can be propelled by explosion, gravity or other means with sufficient force to penetrate your protective garment and cause death or injury.
- You must exercise extreme caution around bodies of water. Your protective ensemble will not float and will make swimming difficult.
- You must avoid building collapses and falling objects. In the event a building or debris falls on you, you will be at risk of death, injuries, diseases, illnesses and burns.
- Sunlight, ultraviolet light, chlorine bleach, ozone, and other gases will weaken the protective qualities of your protective garment. Be particularly careful to avoid these hazards when you store your protective garment between uses.
- Do not wear clothing or other items under your protective garment which may melt or transfer heat onto your skin (such as polyester or nylon clothing, or metal jewelry).
- Never use your protective garment in USAR operations unless you are at the peak of mental alertness and physical fitness. Do not engage in USAR operations while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or other conditions or factors that would impair your physical and mental abilities.
- Different areas of your protective garments may provide varying protection against hazards. Depending on the different types of materials and construction used at different areas of your protective ensemble, one part of your body may have more or less protection than another part.
- You must use extreme caution at all times for all emergency operations. You must be constantly and fully aware of your surroundings, stay alert, react to changing conditions, **know (through training) your limitations and the limitations of your equipment (through training, NFPA and OSHA standards). You must avoid exceeding these limitations at all times.**

Conclusion

The foregoing are simply examples of the many circumstances and variable factors that can combine in countless different ways to harm you. It is impossible to list all of the ways in which you may be killed, burned, injured or suffer disease and illness. No protective ensemble can provide complete protection from all conditions. As a USAR emergency responder you work in an ultrahazardous environment. Even using your protective ensemble, extreme caution, the best training and supervision, your USAR and emergency activities remain **unavoidably dangerous**.

Chapter 5: Donning and Doffing Your Protective Garments

WARNING

How you don and doff your protective garments will affect your life and safety. You must wear the protective ensemble properly in order for it to reduce your risk of death, burns, injury, illness and disease. You must also exercise caution when you remove your protective ensemble to avoid contaminating yourself and others with hazardous substances!

Donning your protective trousers

- Slip on protective trousers and footwear so that all components or layers of each trouser cuff completely cover and overlap the upper part of each boot. Be sure that the overlap remains in all body positions during use.
- Sit and bend over to check and adjust for comfortable fit.
- Fasten fly and engage cuff closures leaving no openings or gaps. Fasten all snaps and other closures.
- Make sure that all components, layers, accessories and other items provided by the manufacturer are in place.

Donning your protective coat

- Slip on protective coat so that the flaps are properly aligned and fasten all closures so that the closure area is smooth with no openings or gaps.
- Place your coat collar in the fully extended, “up” position. Secure collar closure completely covering the collar opening and make sure there are no gaps in coverage.
- Make sure that all components, layers, accessories and other items provided by the manufacturer are in place.
- Make sure that all layers of your protective coat overlap all layers of your protective trousers by at least 2 inches in all body positions. (See NFPA Standard 1500). You may measure for adequate overlap by assuming the following body positions without wearing SCBA:

Position A -- standing, hands together reaching overhead as high as possible.

Position B -- standing, hands together reaching overhead and bending body at waist to the front, the sides and to the back as much as possible.

Donning your protective coveralls

- Slip on trouser portion as above.
- Slip on coat portion as above.

Doffing your protective garments

Doffing procedures vary depending on whether or not your protective garment has been contaminated during use.

No contamination

- If not contaminated, remove your protective garments in reverse order from that described above for donning the protective garment.
- Inspect each item of protective ensemble for any damage or change in condition.
- If damage or change in condition is noted, bring this to the immediate attention of your fire department or employer. Such damage or change in condition must be corrected before you may use your protective garment.
- If no damage or change is noted, clean and store your protective garment as recommended in this Guide under “Storage”.

Contaminated protective garments

Protective ensembles contaminated with blood, bodily fluids, toxins, radioactivity, chemicals and hazardous materials.



WARNING

Avoid unprotected bodily contact with contaminated areas of your protective garments. Avoid contact between contaminated protective garments and your personal belongs, your living quarters and/or interior spaces in building and vehicles. Such contact may increase your risk of death, injury, disease and illness!

- Avoid unprotected bodily contact with any contaminated area of your protective ensemble. (See NFPA Standard 1999 and 1581 for procedures and types of garments and equipment to be used in handling protective ensembles contaminated with biologically hazardous materials. See NFPA Standard 1991, 1992 and 1994 for similar information concerning chemical hazards).
- Avoid spreading the contaminants from your protective garments to your personal belongings, your living quarters and/or interior spaces in buildings and vehicles.
- Place contaminated protective garments in a sealable, leak-proof, air tight bag.
- Dispose of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws.
- If a protective garment is to be reused, it must be decontaminated in accordance with the instructions which follow before you or anyone may have unprotected bodily contact with it.

Chapter 6: Cleaning Your Protective Garments

WARNING

You must keep your protective garments clean. If you do not keep your protective garments clean, you will increase your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses!

Some emergency responders prefer the appearance of well-used, discolored, “salty” and/or dirty protective garments as an indicator of their experience and status as veteran fire fighters. These individuals are at grave and unnecessary risk of death, burns, injuries, illnesses and diseases. You must keep your protective garments clean and maintain them as set forth in their garment labels and this user information guide. This is not merely a question of style, neat appearance and comfort; it is a matter of life and death.

You must clean your protective garment thoroughly and keep them clean. Contaminants not removed from your protective garment may present health hazards, shorten the protective garment’s effective life, reduce its protective qualities and/or catch fire. If you are unsure whether or not your protective garments have been thoroughly cleaned, do not use them.

Soiled protective garments will expose responders to toxins, poisons, carcinogens, infectious bodily fluids, bloodborne pathogens and other harmful substances that can enter the body through ingestion, inhalation and/or absorption. Repeated small exposures to some contaminants can, over time, cause serious health problems.

Soiled or contaminated protective garments **reflect** less heat and are **less insulative** than clean protective garments. Contaminated protective garments are more likely to conduct electricity increasing your risk of electrical shock. (See “*Electricity*” under “*Specific Safety Considerations*” section of this Guide). Moreover, contamination of your protective garments increases the risk that they can **catch fire** and injure you.

USAR responders encounter various chemicals in their normal emergency operations. These contaminants, in addition to being hazardous, can also degrade the protective qualities of the protective garments.

Clean your protective garments at least every six months if they have been issued, used and are soiled. (See NFPA Standard 1500 and SAFER, CAFER, NAFER, FIERO and “PPE Care & Use Guidelines”). Clean your protective garments as soon as possible after an incident where it has been soiled or exposed to blood or body fluids, tars, fuels, resins, paints, acids, by-products of combustion or other hazardous materials. When possible, flush the protective equipment with water at the emergency scene after emergency operations are completed. This will remove some but not all of the contaminants. Avoid spreading these contaminants beyond the scene; apparatus and stations may become contaminated by contact with your unclean protective garments and other equipment after an emergency operation.

For detailed cleaning instructions, consult “*PPE Care and Use Guidelines*” published by SAFER, CAFER, NAFER, & FIERO.

NFPA Standard 1581 Fire Department Infection Control Program and *NFPA Standard 1851 Selection, Care and Maintenance* offer information on cleaning and decontamination of protective garments. These standards should be followed by you and your department or employer for cleaning and decontaminating your protective garments. Chemical and radiological contamination requires special considerations, see discussion at end of this section.

Do not commercially dry clean. Commercial dry cleaning is generally not recommended for cleaning protective garments. Some dry cleaning solvents that are used can damage components of the protective garment. Consult with the protective element’s manufacturer prior to dry cleaning to learn whether or not dry cleaning will damage your protective garment.

Hand washing

Hand washing of protective garments should be performed in a utility sink. The water temperature should range between 105-110° F to help avoid hand burns. Protective gloves must be worn during washing. Avoid inhaling vapors from the wash water. Avoid contact of the wash water with skin.

The waste water from the utility sink must be handled according to federal, state and local law. You must avoid the use of chlorine bleach, water temperatures greater than 110° F, heavy abrasion and/or scrubbing, water and/or cleaning solutions with a pH greater than 10.5, mixing flame resistant and non-flame resistant items in the utility sink.

Machine cleaning

To prevent the spread of contamination to other laundry or clothing items, home washing machines and public washing machines should not be used to clean contaminated protective garments. **Your department or employer should provide cleaning facilities for the sole purpose of cleaning protective garments and other protective equipment.**

Top loading agitating washing machines may reduce the service life of protective garments due to damage caused by mechanical agitation. Front loading machines or machines specially designed for cleaning protective garments should be used.

The waste water from the washing machine must be handled and disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local law.

You must avoid using chlorine bleach, water temperatures greater than 105° F, chlorinated solvents, heavy abrasion and/or scrubbing, water and/or cleaning solutions with a pH greater than 10.5, high velocity power washers, mixing flame resistant and non-flame resistant items.

Drying guidelines

In deciding how to dry your protective garments, you must keep two primary factors in mind: Time constraints and the ability to minimize shrinkage. You should separate the outer shell from the other protective garment components or layers to reduce drying time.

- **Forced ventilation air drying:** Air drying causes little or no shrinkage. Forced ventilation air drying can be achieved by using fans to re-circulate air inside the drying room. The basic drying room should include floor drains, a method to exchange the air with the outside environment and drying racks for hanging protective garments to provide maximum air exposure. You may dry protective garments without using fans or a drying room. The use of racks providing maximum air exposure is recommended. **Do not dry protective garments in direct sunlight.**
- **Machine drying:** Machine drying is not recommended since the dryer's mechanical action can degrade the equipment. If you use a dryer, you should fasten all closures including pocket closures, hooks and loops, snaps, zippers, hooks and any other closures on the garment. **Do not use heat in machine drying.** Such heat can cause damage to the protective garments including excessive shrinkage and potentially cause premature failure and early retirement of the protective garments.

Decontamination

WARNING

If your protective ensemble is contaminated, you must follow procedures mandated by federal, state, and local law for handling and/or decontaminating your protective garments. Failure to do so may increase your risk of death, injuries, illnesses and diseases!

If your protective garments become contaminated with chemical, radiological or biological hazardous materials, special steps must be followed in handling your protective garments and decontaminating them. This should be done in consultation with the appropriate health department, hazardous material ("hazmat") team or authority having jurisdiction.

Contaminated protective garments should be isolated and the contaminants should be identified, if possible. Avoid bodily contact with contaminated protective elements. (See Contaminated Protective Garments above). Decontamination should be performed by a decontamination professional who has established procedures for the removal of blood and other hazardous materials and uses techniques developed to minimize damage to your protective garments. The decontamination professional must adhere to all applicable federal, state and local laws regarding the decontamination of medical, radiological and chemical contaminated products.

Isolation of the protective garments, identification of the contaminants and the handling of the protective garments must be in accordance with federal, state and local law and should be undertaken under the guidance of decontamination professionals.

Chapter 7: Maintenance and Repairs

Before and after every emergency operation use, equipment should be inspected. Maintenance should be performed as needed on worn areas, tears, missing stitches on all layers, hardware detachment, changes in coloration, etc. Any loose stitches, any ripped areas, any detached trim or loose pockets should be repaired before the garment's next use. Include the testing of the reflective trim in a darkened area by use of a flashlight. You are cautioned that some trim may have lost its reflectivity (by being clogged with dirt or affected by heat and/or water) and the deterioration is not visible under normal daylight conditions. Any change in outer shell suppleness, color or weave irregularities should be immediately referred to competent personnel to determine if the protective qualities of the garments have been in any manner compromised.

Moisture barriers should be examined at high wear areas (elbows, under the arms, seat areas and knees) frequently to insure there has been no abrasion or deterioration in the moisture-proof coating of same. In the event of either questionable appearance or characteristics, caution should prevail and the garment should be returned to the manufacturer for expert analysis to determine whether the garment's protective qualities have been altered. Never make moisture barrier repairs in the field.

Remember, whenever there is a question about garment condition, the garment should be at least temporarily retired from service and referred to the manufacturer for evaluation. Please review the SAFER, NAFER, CAFER, FIERO "PPE Care and Use Guidelines" for more detail.

Inspection of Your Protective Ensemble Elements

Though most performance properties of the protective ensemble can not be tested adequately in the field, OSHA regulations require your department or employer to regularly inspect your protective ensemble and other safety equipment. Your department or employer should have a systematic, routine, and regularly scheduled inspection of your protective ensemble and other equipment. Full documentation and records of these inspections should be kept. See "PPE Care and Use Guidelines" for further discussion of this issue.



Never use damaged protective elements. Even if the damage appears to be minor, it may increase your risk of death, burns, injuries, illnesses and diseases!

Frequency of Inspections

Your protective ensemble should be inspected by you and your department or employer upon its receipt, and thereafter after each cleaning and after each use of any kind. Your protective ensemble should be inspected for cleanliness, contamination, heat damage, fabric, leather or material damage, thread or seam damage, discoloration, dye loss, continued reflectivity of reflective trim, cracks or tears, damage to reflective trim, worn areas, etc. Your department or employer must develop and use standards and guidelines for determining whether or not your protective ensemble elements pass inspection and can continue to be used for emergency operations.

If inspection discloses any damage or deterioration to any protective element, do **not** use it and do **not** attempt to repair it. Consult your department or employer as to the proper steps to be taken in dealing with damaged protective elements.

The moisture barrier has not been evaluated for chemicals that can be encountered during Technical Rescue operations. The effects of chemical exposure on the moisture barrier are to be evaluated by the user per the inspection procedures in NFPA 1855.

Record Keeping

For each piece of the protective ensemble, the following records should be kept: Date put into service, date cleaned, date out of service, date returned to service, days out of service, ID of the item of element, age of the element, who cleaned the element, type of cleaning performed, type of repairs performed, who performed the repairs. See “PPE Care and Use Guidelines” for further discussions of this issue.

Storage

Proper storage of your protective ensemble can extend its life, maintain its performance and reduce potential health hazards. Improper storage may result in damage to your protective ensemble and increase your risk of death, burns, injuries, diseases and illnesses. Do not store your protective elements in **direct sunlight** since this will cause the materials in the protective ensemble to deteriorate.

Do not store wet or moist protective elements since this will promote the growth of mildew, fungus and bacteria and other harmful substances which can lead to skin irritation, rashes, diseases or illnesses. Mildew and bacteria growth may also affect the strength of your protective element’s materials.

Do not store your protective ensemble in extreme temperatures, in abrasive environments or in contact with sharp objects.

Protective elements should be clean and dry before storage. The storage area should be clean, dry and well ventilated. **The protective ensemble should be kept out of direct sunlight or other sources of ultraviolet radiation.** You should avoid exposing the protective ensemble to temperature extremes for extended periods, sharp objects, contact with chemicals, tools, and other equipment. Never store wet, soiled or contaminated protective elements.

Retirement of Protective Elements

Pursuant to OSHA regulations, your department or employer must determine whether or not your protective ensemble is ready for retirement and replacement. For any retirement program to be effective, your protective ensemble must be evaluated by trained personnel working under the direct supervision of your department or employer.

The actual service life of each protective element will vary depending upon how much it has been used and how well it has been cleaned and maintained. If you are unsure whether your protective elements should be retired, do not use them. Consult your fire department or employer.

Chapter 8: Warranty Information

Your protective ensemble is warranted by the manufacturer to be free from defects in material or workmanship. This warranty does not cover normal wear or unusual exposures. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, including but not limited to, implied warranties of marketability and/or fitness for a particular purpose. Repair or replacement for breach of this warranty shall be the exclusive remedy available. The manufacturer shall not be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

Replacement Guides and Labels

Keep this Official User Information Guide in a safe place and refer to it regularly. Replacement Guides for your protective ensemble may be obtained from the manufacturer. If you lose this Guide or if any label becomes unreadable, contact the manufacturer.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY CODE

DANGER

The member companies of FEMSA that provide emergency response equipment and services want responders to know and understand the following:

1. Fire Fighting and Emergency Response are inherently dangerous activities requiring proper training in their hazards and the use of extreme caution at all times.
2. It is your responsibility to read and understand any user's instructions, including purpose and limitations, provided with any piece of equipment you may be called on to use.
3. It is your responsibility to know that you have been properly trained in Fire Fighting and/or Emergency Response and in the use, precautions and care of any equipment you may be called upon to use.
4. It is your responsibility to be in proper physical condition and to maintain the personal skill level required to operate any equipment you may be called upon to use.
5. It is your responsibility to know that your equipment is in operable condition and has been maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
6. Failure to follow these guidelines may result in death, burns or other severe injury.



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COPY OF PRODUCT LABEL

 **DANGER**

DO NOT USE THIS GARMENT IF YOU HAVE NOT READ AND UNDERSTOOD THE ENTIRE FEMSA OFFICIAL USER INFORMATION GUIDE AND ALL LABELS FOR USAR PROTECTIVE GARMENTS!

- USAR operations are ULTRAHAZARDOUS, UNAVOIDABLY DANGEROUS activities. Neither this protective garment nor any other will protect you from all burns, injuries, diseases, conditions or hazards. No protective garment can replace proper training and constant practice in USAR tactics and safety. Consistent with OSHA regulations, this garment is offered for departments (paid or volunteer) or other employers to evaluate and decide for themselves whether or not it provides an acceptable level of protection for their emergency operations. You may be KILLED, BURNED, INJURED OR SUFFER DISEASE OR ILLNESS with NO WARNING and NO SIGN of damage to this garment.
- You will increase your risk of DEATH, BURNS, INJURY, DISEASE OR ILLNESS if you do not strictly comply with the entire FEMSA OFFICIAL USER INFORMATION GUIDE and all LABELS.
- Wearing this or any protective garment may increase your risk of heat stress which may cause heart attack, stroke, dehydration or other conditions resulting in DEATH, INJURY or ILLNESS.
- You may NOT feel heat under this garment before suffering a BURN. This garment will lower your ability to feel heat. Be constantly alert to the possibility of exposure to heat and other hazards.
- If this or any protective garment is exposed to heat or comes in contact with a hot surface, you may be BURNED underneath the garment with NO warning and NO sign of damage to the garment.
- Do NOT use this garment if it is soiled, torn, abraded, worn or altered from its original condition. Do NOT use this garment unless it has been properly inspected and maintained by your department or employer. Such use may result in DEATH, BURNS, INJURY, DISEASE OR ILLNESS.
- This garment is designed to be used as a unit. All garment components (outer shell, moisture barrier, etc). MUST be used and all garment closures (flaps, buttons, hooks, collars, etc). MUST be fastened when in use. Failure to do so may result in DEATH, BURNS, INJURY, DISEASE OR ILLNESS.
- This garment is NOT warranted to be fit for a particular purpose. Read carefully the “Warranty Information” in the FEMSA OFFICIAL USER INFORMATION GUIDE.
- If you do not have A FEMSA OFFICIAL USER INFORMATION GUIDE, contact the manufacturer.

DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL



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