State **F**iremen's & **F**ire **M**arshals' **A**ssociation of Texas (**SFFMA**)	**PAGE 1 OF 6**	**REVISION NUMBER & DATE** **000**
Texas Industrial Emergency Services Board (**TIESB**) Training Criteria		**CREATION DATE** October 18, 2007
DOCUMENT TITLE Minimum Criteria For Industrial Rescue Team Training Program Certification		
DOCUMENT NUMBER SFFMA-TIESB009	**DOCUMENT AUTHORS** George Bud Melder	**APPROVERS SIGNATURE**

FORWARD

The issue of **Industrial Rescue Team** training program certification in **Texas** has always been a major concern of industrial members, and of the TIESB. Due to the complexity of this issue, many have varying opinions of exactly how such programs should be structured, and how to ensure meaningful application to all industrial facilities.

Because of those opinions, and the intent to properly address all concerns of the industrial rescue community, the TIESB debated the issue over several years to gain agreement on which criteria should be included that would address the proper course of action to develop standards.

The Texas Industrial Emergency Services Board recognizes that each **Rescue Team** is unique and that the major focus of a certification process must help companies deal with conditions and hazards that are limited to those that exist within its operation. With this standard, the TIESB has attempted to allow for flexibility so that each facility can structure its training programs to address the needs of its facility, and to achieve a higher level of training for its **Rescue members**.

This certification program offers to those facilities that choose to participate, the following benefits:

- ⊙ It establishes varying classification levels of criterion that all industrial facilities in the **State of Texas** can use to train members of its **Rescue Team** (see Attachment A).
- ⊙ For emergency response personnel in the rescue area, it offers the assurance that all response team members have achieved a **minimum** level of competency for the level(s) of rescue performed on site, as determined by site management and described in each member's Organizational Statement.
- ⊙ For **Rescue teams,** it allows all **Rescue Team** members to demonstrate their knowledge and ability before being assigned duties that include rescue.
- ⊙ It offers certification through the most respected fire organization in Texas (State Firemen's and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas).

THE PROCESS

The Texas Industrial Emergency Services Board intends for this program to be helpful to the entire industrial rescue community - those that seek certification and those that do not. Facilities that apply for certification should only submit applications when they have completed all elements of the training program listed in the attached TIESB certification program for the program (or programs) they desire the TIESB to certify.

We suggest that all facilities use the following guide to determine their program status:

- ⊙ Determine the level of certification desired for their personnel.
- ⊙ Define the requirements of what each member must be able to do.
- ⊙ Determine the level of competence of each member before beginning the training for certification.
- ⊙ For those members that are qualified before training, document their competency level.
- ⊙ Present training materials to those not qualified.
- ⊙ Test each member's competency by having him or her demonstrate their proficiency by performing each task outlined in the Certification Program.
- ⊙ Test each member's proficiency after completing the training.
- ⊙ Re-test if necessary, until all members have demonstrated at least minimum skill levels.

Once the above steps are completed, the facility has determined that all members are **qualified**. The final steps should include:

- ⊙ Documentation that members are certified by a qualified physician to perform emergency response duties.
- ⊙ Documentation of training materials used to qualify members.
- ⊙ Documentation of trainer's credentials.
- ⊙ Documentation of test results.

PRE-REQUSITES – ALL DISCIPLINES

The Texas Industrial Emergency Services Board recognizes that it is of major importance that industrial emergency response personnel meet established statutory requirements. In order to comply with these requirements, the TIESB has formally adopted the **N**ational **I**ncident **M**anagement **S**ystem (**NIMS**) and has designated it as the Incident Management System for all members that wish to certify their training programs through the TIESB.

NIMS provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the **private sector** (e.g., industrial members of the TIESB), and nongovernmental organizations to work seamlessly to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property. NIMS represents a core set of doctrine, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes that

enables effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management. The NIMS framework uses a systematic approach for preparedness.

NIMS is based on the premise that the utilization of the NIMS framework will provide emergency responders with a flexible yet standardized system for emergency management and incident response activities. NIMS is flexible because the system components can be utilized to develop plans, processes, procedures, agreements, and roles for all types of incidents and is applicable to any incident regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. The standardization within NIMS is realized during an incident by organizations that have previously coordinated and practiced using these tools.

With the adoption of NIMS, the TIESB is establishing **recommended** minimum NIMS training criteria that the TIESB has determined is warranted for industrial emergency responders to attain in order to ensure safety and standardization for the industrial community in Texas. These courses may be attained by taking them **on-line** or **classroom/qualified instructor-led**. Note: Support personnel, such as those persons that are typically located in the Emergency Operations Center (i.e., Logistics Section Chief, Public Information Officer, Liaison Officer, and et al.) should also attain this level of training. Free on-line training is available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other training providers.

- **IS-700** (NIMS: An Introduction)
- **ICS-100** (Introduction to ICS)
- **ICS-200** (Basic ICS)

The Board also recommends the following NIMS courses be taken to further increase the abilities of industrial emergency response team members, as well as support (EOC) personnel.

- **IS-800.A** (National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction)
- **ICS-300** (Intermediate ICS)
- **ICS-400** (Advanced ICS)

The TIESB further **requires** that training be provided, regardless of the training program(s) that the TIESB member is seeking certification for, in the facility's Incident Command System and each individual team member must demonstrate knowledge and understanding of each function listed in the Incident Command System. The following procedures for handling emergency response are **required** elements to be taught.

- The senior emergency response official responding to an emergency shall become the individual in charge of a site-specific incident command system (ICS). All emergency responders and their communications shall be coordinated and controlled through the individual in charge of the ICS assisted by the senior official present for each employer.

- The individual in charge of the ICS shall identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions present and shall address as appropriate site analysis, use of engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous substance handling procedures, and use of any new technologies.

- Based on the hazardous substances and/or conditions present, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate emergency operations, and assure that the personal protective equipment worn is appropriate for the hazards to be encountered.

- Employees engaged in emergency response and exposed to hazardous substances presenting an inhalation hazard or potential inhalation hazard shall wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus while engaged in emergency response, until such time that the individual in charge of the ICS determines through the use of air monitoring that a decreased level of respiratory protection will not result in hazardous exposures to employees.

- The individual in charge of the ICS shall limit the number of emergency response personnel at the emergency site, in those areas of potential or actual exposure to incident or site hazards, to those who are actively performing emergency operations. However, operations in hazardous areas shall be performed using the buddy system in groups of two or more.

- Back-up personnel shall stand by with equipment ready to provide assistance or rescue. Advance first aid support personnel, as a minimum, shall also stand by with medical equipment and transportation capability.

- The individual in charge of the ICS shall designate a safety official (aka Safety Officer), who is knowledgeable in the operations being implemented at the emergency response site, with specific responsibility to identify and evaluate hazards and to provide direction with respect to the safety of operations for the emergency at hand.

- When activities are judged by the Safety Officer to be an IDLH condition and/or to involve an imminent danger condition, the Safety Officer shall have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities. The Safety Officer shall immediately inform the individual in charge of the ICS of any actions needed to be taken to correct these hazards at the emergency scene.

- After emergency operations have terminated, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate decontamination procedures.

- When deemed necessary for meeting the tasks at hand, approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus may be used with approved cylinders from other approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus provided that such cylinders are of the same capacity and pressure rating. All compressed air cylinders used with self-contained breathing apparatus shall meet U.S. DOT and NIOSH criteria.

ATTACHMENT A

MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR INDUSTRIAL RESCUE TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL RESCUE TRAINING PROGRAM CERTIFICATION

1 PURPOSE

This criterion is the opinion of the TIESB as minimum requirements for **Rescue Team Training** for **Program Certification**. A TIESB Rescue Team member is a member that is trained to meet OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146 criterion, and has met the knowledge and skills criterion of one or more sections of NFPA 1006 (Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications) criterion (as defined later). The following requirements are intended to provide a standard for Industrial Rescue Team Member Training, a method for Industrial Rescue Team Training Program Certification, and to be used as an evaluation tool by all industrial facilities in Texas to determine minimum criteria for designing and developing an Industrial Rescue Training Program.

2 APPLICATION

These requirements cover basic industrial rescue training for rescue teams assigned to provide rescue-related services. The TIESB encourages all facility managers to use these requirements to determine if their rescue team training program needs meet or exceed this criterion.

- **29 CFR 1910.134** - This regulation outlines the requirements for respiratory protection used by employees in General Industry, Shipyards, Marine Terminals, Longshoring, and Construction.

- **29 CFR 1910.146** – This regulation outlines the requirements for practices and procedures to protect employees in general industry from the hazards of entry into permit-required confined spaces. Section (k) of the OSHA standard applies to rescue and emergency services.

- **NFPA 1006-2003 Ed.** - This standard contains minimum job performance requirements necessary for fire service and other emergency response personnel who perform technical rescue operations.

3 CERTIFICATION CONDITIONS

3.1 All Industrial Rescue Team Members with rescue-related responsibilities should be trained in all topics as listed in this minimum criterion.

3.2 All Industrial Rescue Team Members with rescue-related responsibilities are recommended to take and successfully complete the NIMS-required training that the TIESB has determined is warranted for industrial emergency responders to attain [**IS-700** (NIMS: An Introduction); **ICS-100** (Introduction to ICS); **ICS-200** (Basic ICS)].

3.3 All Industrial Rescue Team Members **must** be trained on the member's written procedure(s) for implementing an incident management system (that should comply with NIMS), and on standard operating procedures for site-specific conditions and hazards.

3.4 There are **9** different qualification levels contained in NFPA 1006, with the TIESB offering program certification for up to **5** of these levels. Management **must** decide which of these levels apply to their Rescue Team. TIESB certifies Rescue Team programs (not individuals), assuming a minimum criterion is met, for the levels that management trains their personnel to.

- 3.4.1 **Rope** – In order to receive TIESB certification as a High Angle/Rope Rescue Team, this level must be attained.
- 3.4.2 **Surface Water** – In order to receive TIESB certification as a Surface Water Rescue Team, this level must be attained.
- 3.4.3 **Confined Space** – In order to receive TIESB certification as a Confined Space Rescue Team, this level must be attained.
- 3.4.4 **Structural Collapse** – In order to receive TIESB certification as a Structural Collapse Rescue Team, this level must be attained.
- 3.4.5 **Trench** – In order to receive TIESB certification as a Trench Rescue Team, this level must be attained.

3.5 There are four (4) aspects Rescue Team Members **must** be trained on as listed in NFPA 1006 Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications:

- 3.5.1 Definitions - Chapter 3
- 3.5.2 Rescue Technician – Chapter 4
- 3.5.3 Job Performance Requirements - Chapter 5
- 3.5.4 **One or more** of the rescue specialty areas: **Chapters 6 (Rope), 7 (Surface Water), 9 (Confined Space), 10 (Structural Collapse),** and/or **11 (Trench)**.

3.6 All Industrial Rescue Team Members that are assigned rescue-related duties should be physically capable of performing those duties as outlined in NFPA 1006.

3.7 All Industrial Rescue Team Members that are assigned rescue-related duties **must** be provided personal protective clothing and equipment as required to perform those duties as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.146 and NFPA 1006.

3.8 All Industrial Rescue Team Members **must** receive training and show proficiency in areas of responsibility before being assigned duties as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.146 and NFPA 1006.

3.9 All Industrial Rescue Team Members that are assigned rescue-related duties **must** meet the entrance requirements for the rescue disciplines they are seeking team certification for from the TIESB as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.146 and NFPA 1006 prior to performing those duties.

3.10 Each facility that has an Industrial Rescue Team **must** have a written Rescue Team Organizational Statement. This Statement should emulate and be structured similar to the Organizational Statement that is required for fire brigades as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.156 and NFPA 600. One combined Organizational Statement may be utilized for the various rescue disciplines and/or the various program certifications (e.g., Fire Brigade, Marine Fire, Rescue, HazMat, and Medical).

3.11 All training that will be used for Industrial Rescue Team certification **must** be documented and show the following:

- 3.11.1 Lesson Plans or Materials presented.
- 3.11.2 Proof that rescue team members are required to demonstrate proficiency in the area(s) that they are trained/expected to perform.
- 3.11.3 Instructor's name or name of facility providing training (A&M, BEST, Reno, RTFC, etc.).
- 3.11.4 Date and time of classes
- 3.11.5 Student's names and signatures.
- 3.11.6 Where classes were presented.
- 3.11.7 Reference material used (e.g., NFPA, etc.)
- 3.11.8 Signature of a qualified instructor or company representative.
- 3.11.9 Note: NIMS-related training certificates issued by FEMA, DHS, USFA, TFS or other entities should also be kept on file.

3.12 Where rescue training is contracted by an outside agency, the rescue training coordinator **must** verify that the material and instructor complies with requirements listed in this document. Training **must** be accomplished by using a prepared lesson plan and must be approved by a company representative and the training coordinator.

- 3.12.1 Other employees or rescue team members can also instruct rescue training sessions if they have experience and knowledge in the subject matter, and have been trained in methods of teaching.

- 3.12.2 The rescue training coordinator must oversee all rescue team training and education programs to ensure quality and consistency of the training provided.

- 3.12.3 Each training agency must provide a system of testing that provides appropriate documentation of test results of their test methods. All training records must be maintained for a minimum of 5 years and must be available for inspection if requested.

- 3.12.4 Instructor Qualifications - Rescue team leaders and training instructors should be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the rescue team. The TIESB requires that the designated Rescue Team Training Coordinator and

instructors attain qualification (preferably certification) utilizing NFPA 1041 (Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications), or an equivalent (e.g., IFSAC certification or Methods of Teaching certification).

3.13 The member's rescue team training program should be annually evaluated for its effectiveness.

4 TRAINING PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Each facility shall be responsible for:

4.1 Developing a written Rescue Team Organizational Statement. This may be a part of, or separate from, the Organizational Statement required by OSHA for Fire Brigades and Emergency Response Teams (see 29 CFR 1910.156).

4.2 Evaluating the effectiveness of the industrial rescue team training program.

4.3 A written procedure for implementation of an incident command system.

4.4 Developing written standard operating procedures for site specific conditions and hazards.

4.5 Determining baseline levels of proficiency, skills and knowledge of all rescue team members. (Each facility will be responsible for determining proficiency levels of the training provided).

4.6 Developing testing methods to ensure baseline proficiency, skills, and knowledge are obtained.

4.7 Documenting test results.

5 FACILITY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Training should be provided and each rescue team member **must** demonstrate knowledge and understanding of those conditions and hazards that may be unique to the facility.

6 ADDITIONAL TIESB REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)

6.1.1 In addition to requirements that may be found in 29 CFR 1910.146 and/or NFPA 1006, the TIESB requires that SCBA training **must** be provided to explain:

6.1.1.1 How to don and doff an SCBA properly.

6.1.1.2 The hazards of wearing an SCBA.

6.1.1.3 How to maintain and care for an SCBA.

6.1.2 Each rescue team member **must** demonstrate the ability to function in their assigned duties wearing SCBA without risk to his/her self or to other team members.

6.1.3 Special consideration should be given to maintaining adequate air supplies (e.g., 60-minute cylinders). The 30-minute SCBA for some forms of rescues has frequently proven insufficient.

7 REFRESHER TRAINING

7.1 The subject matter presented should be used as a building block to improve the skills of all rescue team members. Once mastered, this material does not have to be reviewed unless a rescue team member is removed from active participation on the team for more than 12 consecutive months. In such cases, retraining and re-testing must be done as deemed necessary.