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TO Del. CONWAY

1500-1

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FROM
MR. J.W.
SMITH

NFPA 1500

Standard on

Fire Department Occupational

Safety and Health Program

1987 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health, and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc. at its Annual Meeting held May 18-21, 1987 in Cincinnati, Ohio. It was issued by the Standards Council on July 17, 1987, with an effective date of August 7, 1987.

The 1987 edition of this standard has been approved by the American National Standards Institute.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1500

Fire fighting has been recognized as the most hazardous occupation in North America in terms of occupational death and injury statistics. Each year in recent history, over 100 line-of-duty deaths have been recorded among career and volunteer fire fighters in the United States alone. The statistics compiled annually by NFPA on fire service deaths and injuries are more than sufficient evidence to demonstrate the need for increased efforts to reduce this toll.

In addition to the direct line-of-duty deaths, there is growing concern with the number of fire fighters who suffer disabling injuries or develop occupational diseases and conditions that often have debilitating or fatal consequences and force them to discontinue their fire service activities. The link between respiratory and heart diseases and fire service careers has been well documented and established. There is growing evidence of a similar link to cancer and related diseases, derived from occupational exposure to carcinogens, toxic products of combustion, and hazardous materials.

The fire service is not only involved in fire suppression activities, but has an increasing role in the delivery of emergency medical and rescue services and response to incidents involving hazardous materials. The fire fighter may be exposed to a wide range of dangers arising from these activities that present an even more complex set of occupational health and safety concerns. There is a growing concern, as well, with the aspects of fire department activities and functions that are directly related to stress and the emotional and psychological consequences of providing emergency services.

Prior to this document, there was no consensus standard for an occupational safety and health program for the fire service. Fire service organizations are increasingly subject to regulations that were developed for general industry and do not provide for many of the specific needs and concerns of an organization involved in the delivery of emergency services. Depending on governmental authority and legislative actions, a fire service organization may or may not be subject to mandatory occupational health and safety requirements.

The intent of this standard is to provide the framework for a safety and health program for a fire department or any type of organization providing similar services.

The use of the term "member" throughout to refer to an individual who engages in any of the activities subject to the standard, and the generic use of the term "fire department" to refer to any organization engaging in activities of a similar nature is

intended to support the applicability of this standard to career, volunteer, mixed career and volunteer, part-time, private, military, and public sector organizations of any type that engage in the activities normally associated with a fire department. Certain provisions would only apply to those members who may be engaged in specified activities, but the overall applicability of the standard would encompass anyone who operates under the auspices of the organization.

This standard is meant to be appropriate for voluntary compliance, as a state-of-the-art document, whether or not it is adopted as a mandatory requirement by an authority having regulatory jurisdiction over a particular organization. It was the intent of the Technical Committee to produce a document that would meet or exceed any existing mandatory or voluntary compliance standards addressing any aspect of fire fighter safety and health.

The standard is intended to be an umbrella document, establishing the basic framework for a comprehensive safety and health program, and providing for its implementation and management. A series of companion documents, each providing more specific details on various aspects and components of fire service occupational safety and health, are planned to further support this umbrella document.

The Technical Committee on Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health began work on this document in November, 1983 and had several meetings in different parts of the country. This first edition was completed in April, 1986 for the 1987 Annual Meeting cycle, and was voted on by the Association on 20 May 1987 at the Cincinnati, Ohio Annual Meeting.

3-1.5* All training and education shall be provided by individuals who are qualified to provide instruction in the subjects covered.

3-1.6 Fire department training officers shall meet the qualifications specified in NFPA 1041, *Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications*.

3-2 Training Frequency.

3-2.1 Training shall be provided for all members as often as necessary to meet the requirements of Sections 3-1 and 3-2 of this chapter, but not less than twice each year.

3-2.2 Whenever changes in procedures or technology are introduced or new hazards are identified in the work environment, appropriate training and education shall be provided for all affected members.

3-3 Basic Training and Education Requirements.

3-3.1* Members shall be provided with training and education appropriate for their duties and responsibilities before being permitted to engage in emergency operations.

3-3.2* All members who engage in structural fire fighting shall meet the minimum requirements of Fire Fighter I as specified in NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*.

3-3.3 All fire apparatus drivers/operators shall meet the minimum requirements specified in NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*.

3-3.4 All members who are primarily assigned to aircraft rescue and fire fighting shall meet the minimum requirements specified in NFPA 1003, *Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*.

3-3.5 All fire officers shall meet the minimum requirements for at least Fire Officer I as specified in NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*.

3-3.6 All members who may be involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident command system, as specified in 6-1.2 of this standard.

3-3.7 The training program for all members engaged in fire ground operations shall include procedures to be followed to provide for their safe exit from the dangerous area in the event of equipment failure or sudden changes in fire conditions.

3-4 Training for Structural Fire Fighting.

3-4.1 Members engaged in structural fire fighting shall participate in training at least monthly.

3-4.2 Training in fire ground operations shall be based on standard operating procedures. These procedures shall be maintained in written form and shall address all emergency scene operations.

3-4.3 Training exercises shall be conducted in accordance with the established fire ground operating procedures and shall be supervised by qualified instructors.

3-4.4 When training involves live fire fighting exercises, these shall be conducted in compliance with NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures*.

3-4.5* Smoke generating devices that produce a hazardous atmosphere shall not be used in training exercises.

3-5 Special Hazards.

3-5.1 Specialized training and education shall be provided to members regarding special hazards to which they may be exposed during fires and other emergencies.

3-5.2 The fire department shall develop written procedures that describe the actions to be taken in situations involving special hazards and shall include these in the training and education program.

Chapter 4 Vehicles and Equipment

4-1 General.

4-1.1 The fire department shall consider health and safety as primary concerns in the specification, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, inspection, and repair of all vehicles and equipment.

4-2 Drivers/Operators of Fire Department Vehicles.

4-2.1 Fire department vehicles shall be operated only by members who are trained and certified in their proper operation. Driver/operators of fire apparatus shall meet the requirements specified in 3-3.3 of this standard.

4-2.2* Drivers of fire department vehicles shall have valid driver's licenses for the type of vehicle. Vehicles shall be operated in compliance with all traffic laws, including sections pertaining to emergency vehicles, as applicable.

4-2.3* Drivers of fire department vehicles shall be directly responsible for safe and prudent operation under all conditions. When the driver is under the direct supervision of an officer, that officer shall also assume responsibility for the actions of the driver.

4-2.4 Drivers shall not move fire department vehicles until all persons on the vehicle are seated and secured with seat belts or safety harnesses in approved riding positions.

4-3 Persons Riding on Fire Apparatus.

4-3.1 All persons riding on fire apparatus shall be seated and secured to the vehicle by seat belts or safety harnesses at any time the vehicle is in motion. Riding on tailsteps or in any other exposed positions shall be specifically prohibited. Standing while riding shall be specifically prohibited.

4-3.2* Helmets and eye protection shall be provided for

and used by persons riding in cabs or tiller seats that are not enclosed.

4-3.3* All new fire apparatus shall be specified and ordered with a sufficient number of seats in an enclosed area as specified by NFPA 1901, *Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus*, for the maximum number of persons who may ride on the vehicle at any time.

4-4 Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair of Vehicles.

4-4.1* All fire department vehicles shall be inspected at least weekly and within 24 hours after any use or repair to identify and correct unsafe conditions. A preventive maintenance program shall be established and records shall be maintained as specified in 2-6.4 of this standard. Maintenance, inspections, and repairs shall be performed in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.

4-4.2 Any fire department vehicle found to be unsafe shall be placed out of service until repaired. After being repaired, the vehicle shall be inspected prior to being placed back in service.

4-4.3 Fire pumps on apparatus shall be service tested in accordance with the frequency and procedures specified in NFPA 1911, *Standard on Acceptance and Service Tests of Fire Department Pumping Apparatus*.

4-4.4* All aerial devices shall be inspected and service tested in accordance with the frequency and procedures specified in NFPA 1904, *Standard for Testing Fire Department Aerial Ladders and Elevating Platforms*.

4-5 Portable Equipment.

4-5.1* All equipment carried on fire apparatus or designated for training shall be visually inspected at least weekly and within 24 hours after any use. Inventory records shall be maintained for the equipment carried on each vehicle. Records shall also be maintained for equipment designated for training.

4-5.2 All equipment carried on fire apparatus or designated for training shall be tested at least annually in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and applicable standards.

4-5.3 Fire fighting equipment found to be defective or in unserviceable condition shall be removed from service and repaired or replaced.

4-5.4 All ground ladders shall be inspected and service tested as specified in NFPA 1932, *Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of Fire Department Ground Ladders*.

4-5.5 All fire hose shall be inspected and service tested as specified in NFPA 1962, *Standard on Care, Maintenance, and Use of Fire Hose Including Connections and Nozzles*.

4-5.6 All fire extinguishers shall be inspected and tested as specified in NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*.

4-5.7 The hearing conservation objectives of 5-8.3 of this standard shall be taken into account in the acquisition of new power tools and equipment.

Chapter 5 Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment

5-1 General.

5-1.1* The fire department shall provide each member with the appropriate protective clothing and protective equipment to provide protection from the hazards of the work environment to which the member is or may be exposed. Such protective clothing and protective equipment shall be suitable for the tasks that the member is expected to perform in that environment.

5-1.2 Protective clothing and protective equipment shall be used whenever the member is exposed or potentially exposed to the hazards for which it is provided.

5-1.3 Members shall be fully trained in the care, use, inspection, maintenance, and limitations of the protective clothing and protective equipment assigned to them or available for their use.

5-1.4 Protective clothing and protective equipment shall be used and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. A maintenance and inspection program shall be established for protective clothing and protective equipment. Specific responsibilities shall be assigned for inspection and maintenance.

5-2 Protective Clothing for Structural Fire Fighting.

5-2.1* All members who may be engaged in or exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting shall be provided with both protective coats and protective trousers that meet the requirements of NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Clothing for Structural Fire Fighting*. An overlap of not less than 8 in. (203 mm) of protective coat and protective trouser shall be required.

5-2.2 All members who may be engaged in or exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting shall be provided with helmets that meet the requirements of NFPA 1972, *Standard on Helmets for Structural Fire Fighting*.

5-2.3 All members who may be engaged in or exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting shall be provided with gloves that meet the requirements of NFPA 1973, *Standard on Gloves for Structural Fire Fighters*.

5-2.3.1 Fire departments that provide protective coats with protective resilient wristlets secured through a thumb opening may provide gloves of the gauntlet type for use with these protective coats. Fire departments that do not provide such wristlets attached to all protective coats shall provide gloves of the wristlet type for use with these protective coats.

5-2.4 All members who may be engaged in or exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting shall be provided

to deal with the issues confronting the group. The written minutes of each meeting should be distributed and posted in a conspicuous place in each fire station so that all members may be aware of issues under discussion and actions that have been taken.

A-2-6.1 The data collection system for accidents, injuries, illnesses, exposures, and deaths should provide both incident-specific information for future reference and information that can be processed in studies of morbidity, mortality, and causation. The use of standard coding as provided by NFPA 901, *Standard for Uniform Coding for Fire Protection*, will allow compatibility with national and regional reporting systems.

A-2-6.4 See NFPA 1401, *Recommended Practice for Fire Protection Training Reports and Records*, for further information and guidance.

A-3-1.5 A particular training class or session might be conducted by an individual who has special expertise or abilities in the subject area, whether or not the instructor is a member of the fire department or a qualified fire service instructor.

A-3-3.1 Members who have not met the specific qualifications listed in 3-3.2 through 3-3.5 should not perform the listed duties in actual emergency incidents. These members might, however, be utilized under structured supervision to perform functions for which they have been trained.

A-3-3.2 In order to ensure compliance with the minimum requirements of NFPA 1001, *Standard on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, fire department training programs should be certified through a recognized accreditation system. Members who have not completed the training requirements for Fire Fighter I should not participate in interior structural fire fighting, but might perform other support functions at emergency incidents.

A-3-4.5 Several accidents have occurred when smoke bombs or other smoke generating devices that produce a toxic atmosphere have been used for training exercises. When training exercises are intended to simulate emergency conditions, smoke generating devices that do not create a hazard are required.

A-4-2.2 When members respond to incidents or to the fire station in their own vehicles, the operation of these vehicles is governed by all applicable traffic laws and codes as enacted by the authority having jurisdiction. The fire department should enact specific rules and regulations pertaining to the use of private vehicles for emergency response. These rules and regulations should be at least equal to the provisions regulating the operation of fire department vehicles.

A-4-2.3 The driver of any vehicle has legal responsibility for its safe and prudent operation at all times. While the driver is responsible for the operation of the vehicle, the officer is responsible for the actions of the driver.

A-4-3.2 Helmets and eye protection (goggles, safety glasses, or face shield) should be worn by all members riding in positions that do not provide the protection of an enclosed cab. Helmets are also recommended for members riding in enclosed areas where seats are not designed to provide head and neck protection in a collision. Properly designed seats, with head and neck protection, alleviate the need for helmets and, in some cases, helmets would compromise the safety provided by the seats.

A-4-3.3 The minimum requirement for new fire apparatus provides seats in enclosed areas for all members who ride on fire apparatus at any time. It is generally agreed that fully enclosed cabs and passenger compartments provide a higher level of safety in collisions and rollovers, protection from flying objects, noise reduction, and protection from inclement weather and, therefore, fully enclosed cabs are strongly recommended for new apparatus purchases and for renovation of existing apparatus where possible. It is extremely important that all members remain seated and secured in the seats provided at all times when the vehicle is in motion.

A-4-4.1 and A-4-5.1 The content of these paragraphs is to ensure that all vehicles are inspected on a regular basis and checked for the proper operation of all safety features. This inspection should include tires, brakes, warning lights and devices, headlights and clearance lights, windshield wipers, and mirrors. The apparatus should be started and the operation of pumps and other equipment should be verified. Fluid levels should also be checked regularly.

Where apparatus is in regular daily use, these checks should be performed on a daily basis. Apparatus stored in unattended stations that might not be used for extended periods should be checked weekly. Any time such a vehicle is used, it should be checked before being placed back in service. The 24 hour reference provides for situations in which a vehicle may be used within the period preceding a scheduled inspection, although any deficiencies noted in use should be corrected without delay.

The safety equipment carried on fire department vehicles should be inspected in conjunction with the inspection of the vehicle.

A-4-4.4 Nondestructive testing is recommended and should be conducted in addition to the testing required by NFPA 1904, *Standard for Testing Fire Department Aerial Ladders and Elevating Platforms*. The publication "Aerial Device Testing and Certification Program" by the International Association of Fire Fighters provides information on this type of testing.

A-4-5.1 See A-4-4.1.

A-5-1.1 The provision and use of protective clothing and equipment should include safety shoes, gloves, goggles, safety glasses, and any other items appropriate to the members' activities. This applies to all activities members are expected to perform, including non-emergency activities. The applicable regulations pertaining to industrial worker safety should be consulted to determine the need for protective equipment in non-emergency activities.



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
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Phone 301-943-4004

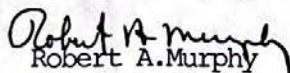


STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 1

SUBJECT: Turn out Gear Per: N.F.P.A. 1500

Only dues paying members assigned turn out Gear will be allowed on a Fire Ground. Members assigned turn out Gear Must wear it at all times when attending a fire or a training function unless approved otherwise by the Chief.

EXCEPTION TO THE RULE: Woods Fires will not require turn out Gear but it is strongly recommended.


Robert A. Murphy
Chief



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

5752 RHODESDALE-ELDORADO ROAD
RHODESDALE, MD 21859
Phone 410-943-4004



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #2

SUBJECT: CLASS OF DRIVERS LICENSES

ALL DRIVERS ARE REQUESTED TO HAVE VALID DRIVERS
LICENSES FOR THE TYPE OF VEHICLE THEY ARE DRIVING.
THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTION TO THIS PROCEDURE.

REVISED 3/27/00



ROBERT A. MURPHY, CHIEF

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 3

SUBJECT: TANKER 26

Assigned Drivers: Must be approved by the Chiefs

Robert A. Murphy 925-95
Robert A. Murphy, Chief

Effective: September 25, 1995



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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #

4

SUBJECT; RUBBER GLOVES

Rubber Gloves shall be worn at all times when administering
FIRST AID to ANYONE

Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy
Chief



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

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RHODESDALE, MD 21659
Phone 301-943-4004



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 5

SUBJECT: Riding On Trucks

There will be no riding on the back of any FIRE TRUCK

~~There will be no riding on the back of any FIRE TRUCK~~

~~There will be no riding on the back of any FIRE TRUCK~~

~~There will be no riding on the back of any FIRE TRUCK~~

Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy
Chief

11/8/93

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #6

SUBJECT: Turn Out Gear Per Chief

Turn Out gear will remain in the Station at all times unless approved by the CHIEF.

If someone wants an old coat and hat to carry in their vehicle, see the Chief.

Robert A. Murphy 9-25-95
Robert A. Murphy, Chief

Effective: Sept. 25, 1995



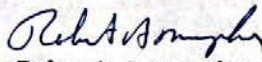
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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 7

SUBJECT: Stand-By Crew and a Fire in our AREA

If we are standing by at another station and we have a fire in our District and it is not a structure fire, and it is a three company response, the stand-by crew will not leave their location. If it is in our area and it is a one or two company response the officer in charge will let the Company that we are standing by for know that we are responding to a fire in our District and will return as soon as we possibly can.


Robert A. Murphy
Chief



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 8

SUBJECT: TRACKING MEMBERS:

REVISED ON JAN.12,2004

THE ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOL. FIRE CO. INC. HAS IMPLIMENTED A SYSTEM FOR KEEPING TRACK OF ITS MEMBERS WHEN OPERATING IN A SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS OR ON A SEARCH OR RESCUE. THE NEW SYSTEM IS KNOWN AS TOUCH & TRACK.


ROBERT A. MURPHY
CHIEF

ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.
RHODESDALE, MD.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 9

SUBJECT: Face Piece Seals

No member shall use a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus on emergency operations with beards or facial hair that interferes with the face seal.

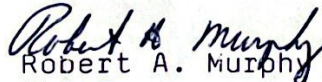
Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy
Chief

ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.
RHODESDALE, MD.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 10

SUBJECT: SCBA Cylinders

SCBA Cylinders shall be hydrostatically tested based on
manufactures recommendations.


Robert A. Murphy
Chief

ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.
RHODESDALE, MD.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 11

SUBJECT: Operating with SCBA

Eldorado-Brookview Vol. Fire Co. shall have at least one (1) member assigned outside to maintain a constant awareness whenever members are operating with a SCBA.

Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy
Chief

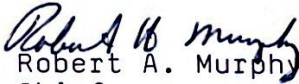
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RHODESDALE, MD.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 12

SUBJECT: Fire Extinguishers

All Fire Extinguishers shall be inspected and tested as specified in NFPA 10 and recorded.

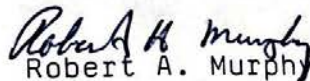

Robert A. Murphy
Chief

ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.
RHODESDALE, MD.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 13

SUBJECT: Protective Clothing and Equipment

Eldorado-Brookview Vol. Fire Co. requires that all members wear full protective clothing which meets applicable standards at all times. Any member who is not properly clothed and equipped for the hazard shall not be permitted in the operations area.


Robert A. Murphy
Chief

ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.
RHODESDALE, MD.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 14

SUBJECT: Fire Fighting Equipment

Any Firefighting equipment that is found to be defective through inspection or testing shall be removed from service and repaired or replaced.

Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy
Chief

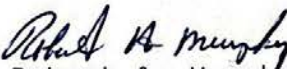
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RHODESDALE, MD.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 15

SUBJECT: Ladders

All ground ladders shall be inspected and serviced as detailed and specified in NFPA 1932 and recorded.


Robert A. Murphy
Chief

ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.

RHODESDALE, MD,

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 16

SUBJECT: Vehicles

Any vehicle found unsafe shall be placed out of service until repairs can be made. (Any vehicle found unsafe shall be reported to the chief or chief engineer.)

Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy
Chief



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VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

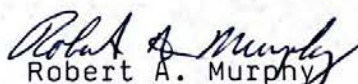
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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 17

SUBJECT: Inventory

An inventory will be made every year and records updated of all the equipment that is on our vehicles.


Robert A. Murphy
Chief



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 18

SUBJECT: Eyes and Hearing Protection

Face, eye, and hearing protection will be worn when exposed to hazards. Hearing Protection shall be worn when exposed to noises in excess of 90. D.B.A.

Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy
Chief



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#19

The following procedures will apply to all apparatus drivers of the Eldorado-Brookview Vol. Fire Company Inc.

1. The driver should not proceed to move the apparatus until the officer-in-charge has made a visual inspection of the apparatus to insure that all firefighters are safely positioned on the apparatus. This may include a circular inspection of the apparatus.
2. The driver should release the brake and slowly accelerate so as not to cause any member to lose his or her balance and fall from the apparatus.
3. All members should be seated and secured in their seat while the apparatus is in motion. If insufficient seating is available and members are required to ride in standing positions, they must be secured to the apparatus with harnesses. The apparatus should not move until all members are properly secured.
4. If members must ride in standing position, no members should be permitted to ride in a standing position alone.
5. The driver should operate the apparatus at a safe speed at all times. The speed shall be based on road conditions, traffic conditions, visibility, and environment. The driver must be mindful of reaction time and stopping distance for the particular piece of apparatus.
6. The driver is responsible for obeying all traffic control signals, i.e., stop signs and traffic lights.
7. The driver should make every attempt to remain on the proper side of the road in relation to traffic flow.
8. When driving in heavy traffic, the driver should be mindful of private vehicles which have not come to a complete stop and given the right-of-way to the emergency apparatus. The apparatus speed may have to be adjusted downward for safety.
9. Drivers should travel in the wrong direction on one-way streets unless the emergency is in that block.
10. The driver is responsible for the effective use of audible warning devices.
11. The driver must make full use of available visual warning devices.



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122. The driver should position the apparatus at the emergency scene based on the direction of the officer-in-charge. Positioning should include consideration for the members when they must exit or work from the apparatus.
13. In the case of vehicular accidents, the driver should consider positioning the apparatus between the accident scene and on-coming traffic to provide an additional measure of safety for the members.
14. Upon arrival at the scene, the driver is responsible for setting the necessary parking brakes and chocking both sides of the rear wheel of the driver's side.
15. Upon return to quarter, the driver is responsible for performing a safety check of the apparatus to insure that all emergency warning devices are operating properly and that the vehicle is ready for the next alarm. Any mechanical problems should be reported to the proper individual for corrective action. Reports on vehicle performance should be completed.

The driver is responsible for the safe operation of the apparatus at all times.

It is more important for the apparatus to arrive at the scene safely rather than quickly

11-18-93

Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy
Chief



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Privately Owned Vehicles

No. 20 The following regulations will govern members of the Eldorado-Brookview Vol. Fire Company who respond to an emergency in their privately owned vehicles.

1. Members are expected to obey all vehicular traffic laws when traveling to an emergency scene in their privately owned vehicle. Remember, a privately owned vehicle is not an authorized emergency vehicle.
2. When approaching the emergency scene, members must follow the directions of traffic control personnel at the scene.
3. Upon arrival at the scene, members should park their vehicles so that they will not obstruct emergency apparatus or operations. They should also not obstruct traffic.
4. Members shall not follow apparatus any closer than 500 feet.

March 9, 1992
Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy
Chief



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

RT. 1, BOX 60
RHODESDALE, MD 21659
Phone 301-943-4004

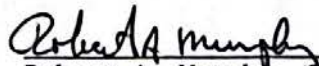


March 9, 1992

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 21

SUBJECT: SAFETY OFFICER

1. Shall report directly to the Chief.
2. Records and management. Compile and analyze information on health and safety factors and agency actions related to them.
3. Liaison. Maintain communication with individuals and groups involved in the agency's safety initiatives.
4. Rules, regulations, and procedures. Direct development and refinement of the agency's safety-related guidelines and requirements.
5. Accident prevention. Supervise a program of accident prevention measures.
6. Apparatus and equipment. Oversee the specification and assessment of safety-related criteria for agency facilities, apparatus, clothing, and equipment.
7. Accident investigation, procedures, and review. Develop agency procedures for responding to the injury, illness and/or death of personnel.
8. Incident scene safety. Oversee measures to maximize the safety of emergency scenes.
9. Training and education. Promote safety in training, including the safety of training events and the familiarization of agency personnel with safety-related information.
9. Shall see that all equipment is operated in a safe manner.
10. Shall see that all new members know how to operate all equipment in a safe manner and that they can operate such in a safe manner.
11. Shall report to the Chief any unsafe conditions.
12. Shall assist the Chief in all training of the Department.
13. Shall report to the Chief any member that is operating equipment in an unsafe manner or putting themselves or others in an unsafe situation.


Robert A. Murphy, Chief



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

RT. 1, BOX 60
RHODESDALE, MD 21659
Phone 301-943-4004



March 9, 1992

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 22

SUBJECT: CHIEF ENGINEER & ASST. ENGINEER

1. Shall report directly to the Chief.
2. Shall kept all equipment in good working order.
3. Shall check belts, oil, fuel, tires, antifreeze, brake fluid, transmission fluid, and light and report to the Chief any unsafe conditions.
4. Shall help with drivers training and the operation of all pumps and equipment so new members understand the operation of such equipment.
5. Shall report to the Chief and Asst. Chief any equipment that needs to be cleaned or taken out of service.

Robert A. Murphy
Robert A. Murphy, Chief



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

5752 RHODESDALE-ELDORADO ROAD
RHODESDALE, MD 21659
Phone 410-943-4004

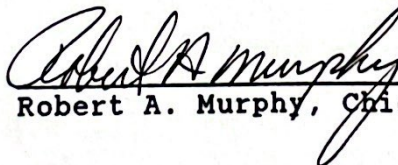


STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 23

SUBJECT: HEAD PROTECTION

EFFECTIVE 8/30/93

All personnel will wear head protection when involved with fire and rescue operations. Medical personnel will also be required to wear head protection when involved in a vehicle rescue and giving medical attention to the patient in the vehicle.


Robert A. Murphy, Chief

STANDARD OPERATING PROVEDURE #24

SUBJECT: AIRBORNE & BLOODBORN PATHOGENS

1. All new members shall attend an airborne and bloodborne pathogens training class before they are allowed to respond on any calls.
2. Each member shall sign an attendance roster.
3. Each member shall sign indicating they want Hepatitis B Vaccine or that they do not want the vaccine shot.
4. Members may respond to all calls after receiving the Airborn & Bloodborn Pathogens training, however, they will be responding at their own risk until the Company has scheduled the shots. (Hepatitis B - members have a choice as to receive it or not) (T.B. Shot - members do not have a choice It is mandatory) Any member not receiving their T.B. Shots or Helpatitis B. Shots after the Company has scheduled them, will not be permitted to respond on Ambulance calls.
5. All active members that will be responding on ambulance, rescue, or fire calls shall be required to be tested for T.B. yearly paid for by the Eldorado-Brookview Vol. Fire Dept.
6. Any member who choose not to be tested for T.B. and who does not attend the Airborne & Bloodborne Pathogen training shall not be allowed to respond on ambulance, rescue, and fire calls.
7. The Chief shall see to it that these classes are held yearly and that all active members attend or be notified they cannot respond on calls.
8. Records of test and attendance shall be kept on file at the station.
9. All test and records shall be kept on file for all members.
10. Any member that leaves the Company, The records shall be kept for 30 years after he/she leaves.
11. The Chief shall appoint two people to conduct the training and to maintain all files.

Robert A. Murphy 9-25-95
Robert A. Murphy, Chief

Effective Sept. 25, 1995



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

5752 RHODESDALE-ELDORADO ROAD
RHODESDALE, MD 21659
Phone 410-943-4004

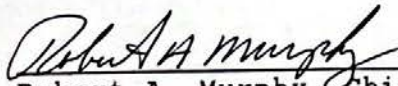


STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 25

EFFECTIVE JUNE 27, 1994

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

One long blast on AIR HORN will mean evacuation IMMEDIATELY. This could be from any place - house, woods, etc.


Robert A. Murphy, Chief

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE # 26

RESPONSE TO LIGHT VEHICLE FIRES

PURPOSE: The purpose of this procedure is to assure the efficient extinguishment of fires involving automobiles and other light duty vehicles while maintaining the highest level of safety for all responding personnel.

SCOPE: This procedure shall apply to all automobiles, pick-up trucks and light duty vans that are reported to be on fire. For the purposes of this procedure the absence of smoke or flame shall not constitute sufficient evidence that a fire condition does not exist.

ENFORCEMENT: The Company officer has full responsibility for assuring compliance with this procedure. Authority to deviate from this procedure rest solely with the Company Officer who bears full responsibility for the results of any deviation. Under no circumstances shall any aspect of safety be sacrificed in order to increase the speed of the operations.

Apparatus approach and positioning apparatus responding to a vehicle fire shall be positioned (as far as condition permit)

- . upwind from the involved vehicle to minimize smoke exposure to the apparatus and the apparatus operator.

- . at least 100 feet from the involved vehicle to provide a safety zone around the involved vehicle.

- . between working firefighters and approaching traffic to protect personnel from traffic.

SAFETY PERIMETER

A safety perimeter shall be established around the involved vehicle. The area of the safety perimeter shall be all area within a 100 FT. radius of the vehicle. All personnel operating within the Safety Perimeter shall be in full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

All personnel shall operate with an awareness of the following potential hazards.

- . shock absorbing bumpers that may explode and separate from the vehicle.

- . multiple or auxiliary fuel tanks.

- . sealed drive shafts that may explode when heated.

- . multiple batteries (expecially on diesel vheicles)
- . high pressure hoses connected to air conditioning equipment that may separate or burst releasing oil and pressurized frean gas.
- . hood springs that maybe weekened by exposure to fire (hood should be properly open with an appropriate tool)

FIRE ATTACK

The initial attack shall be made with a line capable of flowing at least 100 GPM as soon as possible. The initial line shall be backed up with a second line also capable of flowing at least 100 GPM.

If possible the vehicle should be approached at a 45 degree angle so that firefighters are not in a direct line with the front or rear bumpers. When approaching a well involved vehicle a wide spray pattern will provide maximum protection for personnel.

PROTECT TANKS

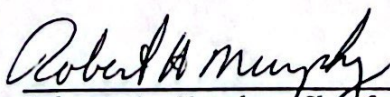
Any fire exposing the fuel tanks(s) should be controlled first. Exposed fuel tanks should be cooled to minimize internal pressure and the possibility of rupture. After all fire around the fuel tanks has been controlled, move to the passenger and engine compartments.

ENGINE & PASSENGER COMPARTMENTS

Use extreme caution when opening the passenger and engine compartments. Fire may flush outward when the compartmnets is ventilated. Always have charged hose lines available before the compartment is opened and all personnel should stand to the side when a compartment is opened.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

The Electrical system should be secured as soon as possible by disconnecting or cutting the battery cables. Always disconnect the negative or ground cable first.


Robert A. Murphy, Chief

Effective Sept. 11, 1995

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #27
EFFECTIVE APRIL 22, 1996

Robert A. Murphy
ROBERT A. MURPHY, CHIEF

Emergency Incident Rehabilitation



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

FA-114 / July 1992



Emergency Incident Rehabilitation

The physical and mental demands associated with firefighting and other emergency operations, coupled with the environmental dangers of extreme heat and humidity or extreme cold, create conditions that can have an adverse impact upon the safety and health of the individual emergency responder. Members who are not provided adequate rest and rehydration during emergency operations or training exercises are at increased risk for illness or injury, and may jeopardize the safety of others on the incident scene. When emergency responders become fatigued, their ability to operate safely is impaired. As a result, their reaction time is reduced and their ability to make critical decisions diminishes. Rehabilitation is an essential element on the incident scene to prevent more serious conditions such as heat exhaustion or heat stroke from occurring.

The need for emergency incident rehabilitation is cited in several national standards. Recent studies have concluded that a properly implemented fireground rehabilitation program will result in fewer accidents and injuries to firefighters.¹ Moreover, responders who are given prompt and adequate time to rest and rehydrate may safely reenter the operational scene, which may reduce the requirement for additional staffing at an incident.

An emergency incident rehabilitation program can be established in any department with a minimal impact on human, fiscal, and equipment-related resources. A successful rehabilitation program will improve the morale of the department and increase the level of productivity. It fits into the framework of the incident management systems (also known as incident command systems or ICS) used by fire departments, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response teams, and special rescue teams across the country.

The United States Fire Administration (USFA), in an effort to reduce the incidence of emergency responder injury and death, has developed this sample Emergency Incident Rehabilitation Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This SOP outlines the responsibilities of incident commanders, supervisors, and personnel; identifies the components of Rehabilitation Area establishment; and provides Rehabilitation guidelines. A sample Emergency Incident Rehabilitation Report form is also included.

The USFA acknowledges the efforts of the individuals, departments, and organizations who provided information for the development of this sample SOP, and who reviewed it for accuracy and clarity. Additional copies of this publication may be obtained by writing

USFA Publications,
Post Office Box 70274
Washington, DC, 20024

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

EMERGENCY INCIDENT REHABILITATION

1. PURPOSE.

To ensure that the physical and mental condition of members operating at the scene of an emergency or a training exercise does not deteriorate to a point that affects the safety of each member or that jeopardizes the safety and integrity of the operation.

2. SCOPE.

This procedure shall apply to all emergency operations and training exercises where strenuous physical activity or exposure to heat or cold exist.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Incident Commander.

The Incident Commander shall consider the circumstances of each incident and make adequate provisions early in the incident for the rest and rehabilitation for all members operating at the scene. These provisions shall include: medical evaluation, treatment and monitoring; food and fluid replenishment; mental rest; and relief from extreme climatic conditions and the other environmental parameters of the incident. The rehabilitation shall include the provision of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) at the Basic Life Support (BLS) level or higher.

b. Supervisors.

All supervisors shall maintain an awareness of the condition of each member operating within their span of control and ensure that adequate steps are taken to provide for each member's safety and health. The command structure shall be utilized to request relief and the reassignment of fatigued crews.

c. Personnel.

During periods of hot weather, members shall be encouraged to drink water and activity beverages throughout the work day. During any emergency incident or training evolution, all members shall advise their supervisor when they believe that their level of fatigue or exposure to heat or cold is approaching a level that could affect themselves, their crew, or the operation in which they are involved. Members shall also remain aware of the health and safety of other members of their crew.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF REHABILITATION SECTOR.

a. Responsibility.

The Incident Commander will establish a Rehabilitation Sector or Group when conditions indicate that rest and rehabilitation is needed for personnel operating at an incident scene or training evolution. A member will be placed in charge of the sector/group and shall be known as the Rehab Officer. The Rehab Officer will typically report to the Logistics Officer in the framework of the incident management system.

b. *Location.*

The location for the Rehabilitation Area will normally be designated by the Incident Commander. If a specific location has not been designated, the Rehab Officer shall select an appropriate location based on the site characteristics and designations below.

c. *Site Characteristics.*

- (1) It should be in a location that will provide physical rest by allowing the body to recuperate from the demands and hazards of the emergency operation or training evolution.
- (2) It should be far enough away from the scene that members may safely remove their turnout gear and SCBA and be afforded mental rest from the stress and pressure of the emergency operation or training evolution.²
- (3) It should provide suitable protection from the prevailing environmental conditions. During hot weather, it should be in a cool, shaded area. During cold weather, it should be in a warm, dry area.
- (4) It should enable members to be free of exhaust fumes from apparatus, vehicles, or equipment (including those involved in the Rehabilitation Sector/Group operations).
- (5) It should be large enough to accommodate multiple crews, based on the size of the incident.
- (6) It should be easily accessible by EMS units.
- (7) It should allow prompt reentry back into the emergency operation upon complete recuperation.

d. *Site Designations.*

- (1) A nearby garage, building lobby, or other structure.
- (2) Several floors below a fire in a high rise building.
- (3) A school bus, municipal bus, or bookmobile.
- (4) Fire apparatus, ambulance, or other emergency vehicles at the scene or called to the scene.
- (5) Retired fire apparatus or surplus government vehicle that has been renovated as a Rehabilitation Unit. (This unit could respond by request or be dispatched during certain weather conditions.)
- (6) An open area in which a rehab Area can be created using tarps, fans, etc.

e. *Resources.*

The Rehab Officer shall secure all necessary resources required to adequately staff and supply the Rehabilitation Area. The supplies should include the items listed below:

- (1) Fluids - water, activity beverage, oral electrolyte solutions and ice.
 - (2) Food - soup, broth, or stew in hot/cold cups.
 - (3) Medical - blood pressure cuffs, stethoscopes, oxygen administration devices, cardiac monitors, intravenous solutions and thermometers.³
 - (4) Other - awnings, fans, tarps, smoke ejectors, heaters, dry clothing, extra equipment, floodlights, blankets and towels, traffic cones and fireline tape (to identify the entrance and exit of the Rehabilitation Area).
-

5. GUIDELINES.

a. Rehabilitation Sector/Group Establishment.

Rehabilitation should be considered by staff officers during the initial planning stages of an emergency response. However, the climatic or environmental conditions of the emergency scene should not be the sole justification for establishing a Rehabilitation Area. Any activity/incident that is large in size, long in duration, and/or labor intensive will rapidly deplete the energy and strength of personnel and therefore merits consideration for rehabilitation.

Climatic or environmental conditions that indicate the need to establish a Rehabilitation Area are a heat stress index above 90 F (see table 1-1)⁴ or windchill index below 10 F (see table 1-2).⁵

b. Hydration.

A critical factor in the prevention of heat injury is the maintenance of water and electrolytes. Water must be replaced during exercise periods and at emergency incidents. During heat stress, the member should consume at least one quart of water per hour. The rehydration solution should be a 50/50 mixture of water and a commercially prepared activity beverage and administered at about 40 F.⁶ Rehydration is important even during cold weather operations where, despite the outside temperature, heat stress may occur during firefighting or other strenuous activity when protective equipment is worn. Alcohol and caffeine beverages should be avoided before and during heat stress because both interfere with the body's water conservation mechanisms.⁷ Carbonated beverages should also be avoided.

c. Nourishment.

The department shall provide food at the scene of an extended incident when units are engaged for three or more hours. A cup of soup, broth, or stew is highly recommended because it is digested much faster than sandwiches and fastfood products. In addition, foods such as apples, oranges, and bananas provide supplemental forms of energy replacement. Fatty and/or salty foods should be avoided.

d. Rest.

The "two air bottle rule," or 45 minutes of worktime, is recommended as an acceptable level prior to mandatory rehabilitation. Members shall rehydrate (at least eight ounces) while SCBA cylinders are being changed. Firefighters having worked for two full 30-minute rated bottles, or 45 minutes, shall be immediately placed in the Rehabilitation Area for rest and evaluation. In all cases, the objective evaluation of a member's fatigue level shall be the criteria for rehab time. Rest shall not be less than ten minutes and may exceed an hour as determined by the Rehab Officer.⁸ Fresh crews, or crews released from the Rehabilitation Sector/Group, shall be available in the Staging Area to ensure that fatigued members are not required to return to duty before they are rested, evaluated, and released by the Rehab Officer.

e. Recovery.

Members in the Rehabilitation Area should maintain a high level of hydration. Members should not be moved from a hot environment directly into an air conditioned area because the body's cooling system can shut down in response to the external cooling. An air conditioned environment is acceptable after a cool-down period at ambient temperature with sufficient air movement. Certain drugs impair the body's ability to sweat and extreme caution must be exercised if the member has taken antihistamines, such as Actifed or Benadryl, or has taken diuretics or stimulants.

f. Medical Evaluation.

(1) Emergency Medical Services (EMS) - EMS should be provided and staffed by the most highly trained and qualified EMS personnel on the scene (at a minimum of BLS level). They shall evaluate vital signs, examine members, and make proper disposition (return to duty, continued rehabilitation, or medical treatment and transport to medical facility). Continued rehabilitation should consist of additional monitoring of vital signs, providing rest, and providing fluids for rehydration. Medical treatment for members whose signs and/or symptoms indicate potential problems, should be provided in accordance with local medical control procedures. EMS personnel shall be assertive in an effort to find potential medical problems early.

(2) Heart Rate and Temperature-The heart rate should be measured for 30 seconds as early as possible in the rest period. If a member's heart rate exceeds 110 beats per minute, an oral temperature should be taken. If the member's temperature exceeds 100.6 F, he/she should not be permitted to wear protective equipment. If it is below 100.6 F and the heart rate remains above 110 beats per minute, rehabilitation time should be increased. If the heart rate is less than 110 beats per minute, the chance of heat stress is negligible.⁹

(3) Documentation-All medical evaluations shall be recorded on standard forms along with the member's name and complaints and must be signed, dated and timed by the Rehab Officer or his/her designee.

g. Accountability.

Members assigned to the Rehabilitation Sector/Group shall enter and exit the Rehabilitation Area as a crew. The crew designation, number of crew members, and the times of entry to and exit from the Rehabilitation Area shall be documented by the Rehab Officer or his/her designee on the Company Check-In/Out Sheet. Crews shall not leave the Rehabilitation Area until authorized to do so by the Rehab Officer.

WIND CHILL INDEX

		TEMPERATURE °F													
		45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	
WIND SPEED (MPH)	5	43	37	32	27	22	16	11	6	0	-5	-10	-15	-21	
	10	34	28	22	16	10	3	-3	-9	-15	-22	-27	-34	-40	
	15	29	23	16	9	2	-5	-11	-18	-25	-31	-38	-45	-51	
	20	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-39	-46	-53	-60	
	25	23	16	8	1	-7	-15	-22	-29	-36	-44	-51	-59	-66	
	30	21	13	6	-2	-10	-18	-25	-33	-41	-49	-56	-64	-71	
	35	20	12	4	-4	-12	-20	-27	-35	-43	-52	-58	-67	-75	
	40	19	11	3	-5	-13	-21	-29	-37	-45	-53	-60	-69	-76	
	45	18	10	2	-6	-14	-22	-30	-38	-46	-54	-62	-70	-78	
		A					B					C			

WIND CHILL TEMPERATURE °F		DANGER
A	ABOVE 25°F	LITTLE DANGER FOR PROPERLY CLOTHED PERSON
B	25°F / -75°F	INCREASING DANGER, FLESH MAY FREEZE
C	BELOW -75°F	GREAT DANGER, FLESH MAY FREEZE IN 30 SECONDS

Table 1-2

HEAT STRESS INDEX

TEMPERATURE °F	RELATIVE HUMIDITY									
	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	
104	98	104	110	120	132					
102	97	101	108	117	125					
100	95	99	105	110	120	132				
98	93	97	101	106	110	125				
96	91	95	98	104	108	120	128			
94	89	93	95	100	105	111	122			
92	87	90	92	96	100	106	115	122		
90	85	88	90	92	96	100	106	114	122	
88	82	86	87	89	93	95	100	106	115	
86	80	84	85	87	90	92	96	100	109	
84	78	81	83	85	86	89	91	95	99	
82	77	79	80	81	84	86	89	91	95	
80	75	77	78	79	81	83	85	86	89	
78	72	75	77	78	79	80	81	83	85	
76	70	72	75	76	77	77	77	78	79	
74	68	70	73	74	75	75	75	76	77	

NOTE: Add 10°F when protective clothing is worn and add 10°F when in direct sunlight.

HUMITURE °F	DAJGER CATEGORY	INJURY THREAT
BELOW 60°	NONE	LITTLE OR NO DANGER UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES
80° - 90°	CAUTION	FATIGUE POSSIBLE IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED AND THERE IS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
90° - 105°	EXTREME CAUTION	HEAT CRAMPS AND HEAT EXHAUSTION POSSIBLE IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED AND THERE IS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
105° - 130°	DANGER	HEAT CRAMPS OR EXHAUSTION LIKELY, HEAT STROKE POSSIBLE IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED AND THERE IS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
ABOVE 130°	EXTREME DANGER	HEAT STROKE IMMINENT!

Table 1-1



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

5752 RHODESDALE-ELDORADO ROAD
RHODESDALE, MD 21659
Phone 410-943-4004

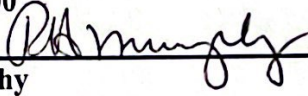


SOP 28

MVA'S

Effective February 1, 1997 all members of the Eldorado-Brookview Fire Dept. will be required to wear turn out gear of flame retardant jumpsuits on all MVA'S.

Revised March 27, 2000



Chief Robert A. Murphy

**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

5752 RHODESDALE-ELDORADO ROAD
RHODESDALE, MD 21659
Phone 410-943-4004



SOP # 29

DATE: FEBRUARY 10, 1997

SUBJECT: CONTROL BURNS

FROM:  R. A. MURPHY, CHIEF

THERE MUST BE A FORM LETTER SIGNED BY THE OWNER BEFORE
ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW FIRE DEPARTMENT CAN BURN ANYTHING. THE
INFORMATION NEEDED MUST BE OWNERS NAME 911 # AND MAILING ADDRESS.
THIS FORM LETTER MUST BE DATED, SIGNED, AND WITNESSED. FORM
LETTER IS AS FOLLOWS: NEXT PAGE IS A COPY.



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

5752 RHODESDALE-ELDORADO ROAD
RHODESDALE, MD 21659
Phone 410-943-4004



SOP # 30

DATE: _____

I _____, GIVE PERMISSION FOR THE
ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT TO BURN

_____ LOCATED AT _____

911 NUMBER _____

SIGNATURE _____

WITNESS _____



ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.

5752 RHODESDALE-ELDORADO ROAD
RHODESDALE, MD 21859
Phone 410-943-4004



S.O.P. # 31

Substance Abuse Policy For Eldorado-Brookview Fire Dept.

Substance abuse is a serious national crisis which has a detrimental effect on the lives of many of our citizens and has exerted a negative effect on the operation of businesses and government. Surveys indicate that of the 18-25 year old adult population nation-wide, representing those entering the work force, 65% have used illicit drugs; and it is estimated that as much as 15% of the American work force arrives for work each day under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

(A) In this S.O.P. the following words have the meanings indicated:

1. Substance means alcohol or drugs.
2. Alcohol means ethyl, alcohol or drugs.
3. Drugs means any substance including controlled dangerous substance taken into the body other than alcohol which may impair ones mental faculties, changes in ones mood and/or physical performance.
4. Abuse means
 - a. any use of any illegal drug
 - b. intentional misuse of any over the counter drugs in cases where such misuse impairs job performance
 - c. use of any prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with its medically prescribed intended use or under any circumstances where use is not permitted

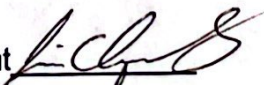
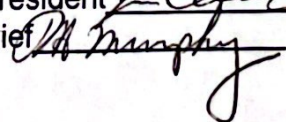
(B) Eldorado-Brookview Vol. Fire Dept. adopts the following substance abuse policy:

1. The officers and members are prohibited from unlawfully manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing or using a controlled substance while on duty or on a call.
2. The officers and members must report to a call in fit condition to perform their duties. Reporting to a call under the influence of drugs or alcohol is a violation of this policy and shall subject the officer and/or member to disciplinary action.
3. All officers and members must report any drug or alcohol conviction to the Chief or President within five days. Any action taken will be before the board.
4. All officers and members must co-operate fully with appropriate law enforcement authorities in the investigation and prosecution of illegal drugs or alcohol use.
5. The President of the company may educate and inform its members about:
 - a. The dangers of drugs and alcohol abuse in the company and community at large

- b. Eldorado-Brookview Fire Dept.'s policy of managing a drug free fire company
 - c. Any drug and alcohol abuse counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs that are available
6. Member will not be terminated for voluntarily seeking assistance for a substance abuse problem, however, continued unacceptable job performance and behavior problems shall result in disciplinary action up to and including termination for the the company.
7. Any member or officer found to be in violation of any provisions of this policy shall be subject to the penalties contained in this policy as well as the by-laws and constitution of our company.
8. All administrative and line officers are responsible for adherence, implementation, enforcement and monitoring of this policy.
9. Member in accidents:
- a. In the event of a crash involving EBVFD equipment the member of Eldorado-Brookview Fire Dept. will be subject to an alcohol and controlled subject testing. Any member involved in such a crash must within the first hour of the crash notify the Chief of the incident, the location of the incident and the location of that member.
10. Prohibited alcohol and controlled substance-Related Conduct: The following activities are prohibited:
- a. Reporting for duty or remaining on duty
 - b. Being on duty and operating a company vehicle
 - c. Using drugs or alcohol while on duty
 - d. Refusing to submit to an alcohol or controlled substance test required by this company in the event of a crash
11. As a condition of being a member of the Eldorado-Brookview Fire Dept. all members will be required to acknowledge receipt of this policy by returning a signed copy of the affirmation to the President for insertion in their personal files.
12. Eldorado-Brookview Fire Dept. is committed to making good faith efforts to insure a safe and drug free fire dept. for its members and officers. This policy requires the co-operation and support of all the officers and members as we move toward this objective passed and adopted the 12 day of Feb 1998.

By the members of our company

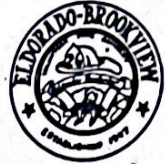
President
Chief



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., INC.**

5752 RHODESDALE-ELDORADO ROAD
RHODESDALE, MD 21859
Phone 410-943-4004



SOP: 4 3a

TO: ALL MEMBERS

FROM: CHIEF R.A. MURPHY

DATE: 03-15-99

SUBJECT: CHIEF'S UNIT

THE CHIEF'S UNIT MAYBE USED BY ANY CHIEF FOR CHIEF DUTIES. ANY CHIEF THAT HAS THE UNIT WILL BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST THE AMB. CREW AS A DRIVER OR EMT IF NEEDED. THE DUTY CHIEF WILL ONLY RESPOND TO THE SCENE WHEN THERE IS ADEQUATE MAN POWER FOR THE ENGINE OR AMBULANCE.

SIGNATURE

R. A. MURPHY CHIEF



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SOP 33

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE & SAFETY EQUIPMENT

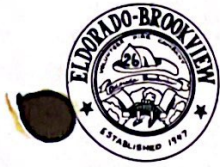
Standard operating procedures are in place for the safety of all our members which addresses personal protective gear and safety equipment and that it is required to be worn. However from time to time we find ourselves on the scene of a MVA that has just happened or a fire that is only a few minutes from where we might be. In these cases that I have mentioned above, we should all use good judgement and common sense when we get involved.

The responsibility for wearing the personal protective gear and safety equipment is **YOUR** responsibility as a member. When you choose to get involved without your personal protective gear and safety equipment, remember you are responsible for your own safety and well being.

Revised March 27, 2000



Chief Robert A. Murphy



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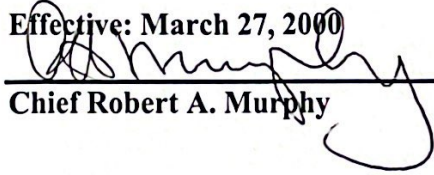
SOP 34

LIGHTS & SIREN

Eldorado-Brookview Fire Co., Inc. will respond on non emergency calls without lights and siren. This will be determined by a Chief, Ambulance Captain, or the CRT/EMT-P that is on call.

This is being done to take Eldorado-Brookview Vol. Fire Dept. personnel out of life threatening situations if not needed.

Effective: March 27, 2000



Chief Robert A. Murphy



**ELDORADO - BROOKVIEW
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RHODESDALE, MD 21659



SOP # 35

Date: June 9, 2008
Subject: Years of service Recognition
From: Chief R.A. Murphy
To: All Members

5 Years- Pin

10 Years- Pin

15 Years- Pin

20 Years- Pin

25 Years- Pin, watch or coat. Metal Lifetime member card

30 Years- Pin and coat

35 Years- Pin and \$50.00 visa card

40 Years- Pin and coat

45 Years- Pin and \$100.00 visa card

50 Years- Pin, watch or coat and \$100.00 visa card

55 Years- Pin and \$100.00 visa card

60 years- Pin, coat. \$100.00 visa card and certificates from the senate, house of delegates and the county



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SOP # 36

REVISED 12/12/08

DATE: DEC. 12, 2008
SUBJECT: PARADES
FROM: CHIEF R. A. MURPHY

TO: ALL MEMBERS

ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOL. FIRE DEPT. MAY
PARTICIPATE IN PARADES EFFECT THIS DATE WITH THE
FOLLOWING GUIDE LINES.

THEY WILL NOT PARTICIAPATE IN ANY PARADES ON
THE NIGHT OF NOMINATIONS FOR OUR COMPANY
WHICH IS THE 1ST MEETING IN NOVEMBER.

THEY WILL NOT PARTICIAPATE IN ANY PARADES ON
ELECTION NIGHT OF OUR COMPANY WHICH IS THE 1ST
MEETING NIGHT IN DECEMBER.

ALL PARADE INVITATIONS THAT COME INTO THE
COMPANY THAT IS A RESONABLE TRAVEL TIME FROM
OUR STATION WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE PARADE
CHAIRPERSON. WHO WILL DETERMINE IF THE
COMPANY WILL GO OR NOT AND TALK TO THE CHIEF
FOR APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT HE OR SHE WOULD LIKE
TO TAKE.



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S. O. P. # 37

Date: June 9, 2008

Subject: Tables & Chair Rental-non members

From: Chief Murphy

To: All Members

Non members may rent/use the tables/chairs in building 27. These must be signed out through the President or the Vice President by a member who either takes responsibility for them or collects a tax deductible donation of \$50.00 for their use. A member may sign them out (through the President or the Vice President) for a friend or family member at no cost, but they are responsible for taking them out and putting them back. Other than friends or family members there will be a tax deductible donation of \$50.00 required.



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SOP # 38

DATE: DEC. 12, 2008
SUBJECT: HIGH VISIBILITY TRAFFIC VEST
FROM: CHIEF R. A. MURPHY

EFFECTIVE THIS DATE ALL TRAFFIC VEST WILL BE
WORN OVER TURNOUT GEAR AT ALL TIMES. THE ONLY
EXCEPTION TO THIS POLICY IS WHEN FIGHTING FIRE.

S.O.P. # 39

Date: December 14, 2009

Subject: Classes, Training, and Education

From: President Barry Lord

Any member that belongs to two Volunteer Fire Departments will only have one half of their books, classes, or material paid for by Eldorado-Brookview Vol. Fire Dept.

Also they will pay only one half of the shots required by Eldorado-Brookview Vol. Fire Dept.

SOP # 40

SUBJECT: PAGERS

FROM: ROBERT A. MURPHY, CHIEF

DATE: JULY 20, 2009

ALL PAGERS ARE PROPERTY OF THE ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW
VOL. FIRE DEPT.

THESE PAGERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO YOU AS A MEMBER TO
USE.

ALL MEMBERS ARE ACCOUNTABLE AND RESPONSIBLE FOR
THESE PAGERS AS IF THEY WERE YOUR OWN.

EFFECTIVE THIS DATE ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOL. FIRE DEPT.
WILL NO LONGER PAY FOR ANY REPAIRS TO THESE PAGERS.

ELDORADO-BROOKVIEW VOL. FIRE DEPT. WILL PAY FOR
FREQUENCY LOST ONLY.

NO EXCEPTIONS UNLESS THE CHIEF APPROVES IT.

IF WE HAVE EXTRA PAGERS YOU CAN GET A LOANER UNTIL
YOURS IS REPAIRED. THE SAME RULES APPLY TO THE LOANER.

SOP # 4/

Date January 13,2020
Subject: Stand by Requirements
From: Chief Brad Murphy
To: All Members

When an Engine Company is requested to stand by at another department it is required that we have a crew of no less then 4 qualified firefighters.

Brad Murphy
Brad Murphy
Chief of Department



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Phone 410-943-4004



I have read all of Eldorado - Brookview Vol. Fire Co. Inc. Standard Operating Procedures and fully understand them completely.

NAME

DATE

Catherine Tesala

5/12/97

Thomas Polidore

6/23/97

Luke Thomas

8-16-98

Ben Mauri Jr.

01-21-99

T. Tishy Jr.

12/18/00

W. E. Halyers

6-29-04

~~W. E. Halyers~~

8/8/05

Bridget Harding

8/8/05

Justin Glessner

9-8-05

Daniel Ebling

8-8-05

Wilbert Cole

8-8-05

Thomas W. Ryan

8-8-05

Conna Nissen

8/8/05

Rachael Bailey

8-10-05

Paul T. Dwyer

12-11-05

Cory Polidore

12-15-05