



**GLASTONBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT
STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES**



SOG NUMBER: FDO-202 ISSUED DATE: 11-15-11 EFFECTIVE DATE: 11-15-11
REVISION #: 1 REVISED DATE: 01-11-16 EFFECTIVE DATE: 01-11-16
CATEGORY: EMERGENCY OPERATIONS - GENERAL
SUB-CATEGORY: 2 IN/2 OUT
SUBJECT: CONSIDERATIONS
RELATED GUIDELINES: FDO-201; FDO-203; FDO-204; FDO-205; FDO-206; FDO-207

Section I – Introduction

A. Objective

To express considerations included within document OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134

B. Applicability

All interior certified firefighters of the Glastonbury Fire Department when the incident involves an IDLH atmosphere or incipient stage of a fire.

C. References

Town of Manchester Fire-Rescue-EMS – General Operating Guideline

Section II – Guideline

Personnel shall be knowledgeable of the considerations expressed in the OSHA document 29 CFR 1910.134.

CONSIDERATIONS

OSHA requires that interior structural fire-fighting guidelines provide for at least two (2) firefighters inside the structure.

Firefighters working together must have direct visual or voice contact between each other and direct, voice or radio contact with firefighters outside the structure.

Once firefighters begin the interior attack on an internal or structural fire, the atmosphere is assumed to be IDLH.

Interior structural fire fighting is the physical activity of fire suppression, rescue or both inside of buildings or enclosed structures which are involved in a fire situation beyond the incipient stage.

OSHA requires that all firefighters engaged in interior structural fire fighting are using SCBA's which are NIOSH-certified, positive pressure, with a minimum duration of a thirty (30) minute SCBA cylinder.

OSHA requires all workers engaged in interior structural fire fighting operations, beyond the incipient stage, to work in teams of two or more.

Radio contact is not acceptable to replace visual or voice contact between members of the "buddy system" team. Radios can and should be used for communications on the fire ground, including communications between the interior firefighter team(s) and exterior firefighters.

OSHA requires at least a team of two (or more) properly equipped and trained firefighters to be present outside the IDLH before any team(s) enter the IDLH. The outside team is for firefighter rescue. The intent of the regulation is that a minimum, four individuals are required on scene before interior operations are considered.

OSHA requires that one of the two outside firefighters (2 OUT) function is to account for and, if necessary, initiate a firefighter rescue. Aside from this individual dedicated to tracking interior personnel; the other designated person(s) is permitted to take on other roles. However the other designated outside person cannot be assigned tasks that are critical to the safety and health of any other member working at the incident. Any task that outside firefighters perform must not interfere with the responsibility to account for those individuals in the hazard area. Any task, evolution, duty or function being performed by the standby personnel must be such that the work can be abandoned, without placing any member at additional risk.

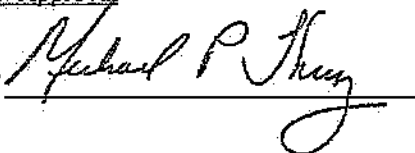
The buddy system must be maintained by the 2 OUT team if they are deployed.

OSHA does not require a separate 2 OUT team for each team operating in the structure. Formation of additional teams is incident driven and the responsibility of the Incident Commander.

OSHA requires firefighters to adhere to 2 OUT regulations for IDLH atmospheres not involving structural fires.

Section III- Approval

Fire Chief



Date of Approval:

