



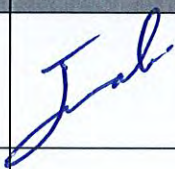



QAPCO
شركة قطر البتروكيماويات
QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY

Guideline for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

Instruction No: IN-255-FF-08

Approved by	Name	JONATHAN COOK	
	Position	CHIEF HSSE OFFICER	
	Date	18 / 10 / 18	

Rev.	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by			
02	01.06.2018					
		Fire & Emergency Manager	TGM	MGM (Vinyl)	MGM (PE/SC)	

 QAPCO شركة البتروكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

Revision / Modification History

Rev#	Date	Section	Reason of Revision / Modification
1	Jun 2018	All	PR-251-SF-19 converted as Instruction (IN-255-FF-08) to meet the BT requirements and modified as per New Organization structure.

Distribution

Through QAPCO Intranet

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------



 QAPCO الشركة القطرية للبتركيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

Table of Contents


1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	5
2.0	SCOPE	6
3.0	SUMMARY	6
4.0	REFERENCES / DOCUMENTS.....	7
5.0	DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS:.....	7
6.0	SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS	8
6.1	INAPPROPRIATE SELECTION AND PROCUREMENT OF SCBA	8
6.2	WORKING IN REDUCED VISIBILITY	8
6.3	IRRESPIRABLE ATMOSPHERE DUE TO OXYGEN DEFICIENCY OR TOXIC GASES/VAPOURS	8
6.4	DANGEROUS ATMOSPHERES DUE TO PRESENCE OF FLAMMABLE GASES & VAPOURS.....	8
6.5	DANGEROUS ATMOSPHERES DUE TO RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES, AIR BORNE PATHOGENS AND PARTICULATES	8
6.6	COLLAPSE OF BUILDING & STRUCTURES.....	9
6.7	ENTANGLEMENT & ENTRAPMENT	9
6.8	ERGONOMIC EFFECTS OF WEIGHT ON THE BODY	9
6.9	FAILURE OF EQUIPMENT IN USE.....	9
6.10	REDUCED ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE	9
6.11	FATIGUE/HEAT STRESS/EXHAUSTION.....	9
6.12	MOVEMENT/HANDLING OF CASUALTIES/FATALITIES	10
7.0	TECHNICAL ASPECTS	11
7.1	QAPCO SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS SETS.....	11
7.2	TESTING OF SCBA EQUIPMENT	11
7.3	SCBA SET LOG BOOKS	11
7.4	DEFECT / REPAIR PROCEDURE.....	13
7.5	FACEMASK FITTING & TESTING.....	13
7.6	FACIAL HAIR & SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.....	14
8.0	RESPONSIBILITIES.....	16
8.1	SHIFT LEADER RESPONSIBILITIES.....	16
8.2	ON SCENE COMMANDER/SENIOR FIRE OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES	17

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
----------------	-----	----------------	-----	--------------	--------------	----------------	--------

 شركة قطر البتروكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

8.3	SCBA WEARER RESPONSIBILITIES	18
8.4	SCBA TEAM LEADER RESPONSIBILITIES	20
8.5	SCBA ENTRY CONTROL OPERATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES	21
9.0	TRAINING & COMPETENCE	24
9.1	REQUIREMENTS AND DEFINITIONS	24
9.2	INITIAL TRAINING	24
9.3	MAINTAINENCE OF SKILLS TRAINING	25
10.0	OPERATIONAL USE OF SCBA	26
10.1	IMMEDIATE DEPLOYMENT TO ‘OPERATIONAL MODE’ WITHOUT HAVING CARRIED OUT A GERENRAL CHECK	26
10.2	COMMAND AND CONTROL OF BREATHING APPARATUS	26
10.3	BA ENTRY CONTROL – GENERAL PRINCIPLES	27
10.4	FIRE FIGHTING, SEARCH & RESCUE	28
10.5	WITHDRAWAL OF BA TEAMS	29
10.6	BA TEAM BRIEFING & DEBRIEFING	30
10.7	WELFARE OF SCBA WEARERS	30
11.0	APPENDIX	32

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
----------------	-----	----------------	-----	--------------	--------------	----------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة البتروكيماويات القطرية QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Hazardous substances such as fumes, vapors, gases (including heated fire gases) and oxygen deficient atmospheres may be encountered in the course of Fire and Rescue operations. Significant damage to health, even death, may result if rescue personnel are exposed to such substances/environments.


The policy of QAPCO Fire Department is that whenever there is a need to wear SCBA at emergency operations it is only done so:

- To fulfill QAPCO Fire Department obligations
- For the shortest duration necessary to complete the task(s)
- Following recognized safe systems of work - QAPCO SCBA procedures

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is an item of respiratory protective equipment (RPE) which is used in atmospheres that are hazardous to health. Often the work undertaken in SCBA will be complex, physically and psychologically demanding and, in certain circumstances, normal sensory perceptions will be denied.

This policy document presents a framework for a safe system of work for operations at emergency incidents where the use of SCBA is required. It provides a robust, yet flexible system that can be adapted to the nature, scale and requirements of the incident.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
--------------------	-----	--------------------	-----	-----------	-----------	--------------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

2.0 SCOPE

This document represents an amalgamation of the following UK and NFPA guidance for the use of SCBA:

- UK Home Office Technical Bulletin Breathing Apparatus 1/97
- Operational Guidance Breathing Apparatus -UK Home Office Guidance Document
- Operational Training Guidance Breathing Apparatus – UK Home Office Guidance Document
- NFPA 1981 Standard on Open Circuit Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)
- NFPA 1852 Standard on the selection of Open Circuit Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)


Both the UK and NFPA standards promote and develop good practice within the fire and rescue service and are used as the current industry standard. These standards govern the design, specification and testing of RPE that utilizes compressed air during emergency and rescue operations, and does not include RPE such as dust masks and respirators.

Note this Policy Document only applies to the use of SCBA, Airline Equipment and self-contained escape sets, but does not include the use of Emergency Escape Masks which are classed as a PPE requirement

3.0 SUMMARY

This Document describes QAPCO's SCBA policy, all practical application of SCBA procedures will be detailed in the QAPCO SCBA Procedures document to be released in the future.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة قطر البتروليكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	: IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	: 1
		Date	: 01-June-2018


4.0 REFERENCES / DOCUMENTS

Document ID	Document Title
Technical Bulletin 1/97	Breathing Apparatus
UK Home Office OGBA	Operational Guidance Breathing Apparatus
UK Home Office OTGBA	Operational Training Guidance Breathing Apparatus
NFPA 1981	Standard of Open Circuit Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
NFPA 1852	Selection of Open Circuit Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

5.0 DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS:

#	Abbreviation / Key word	Definition summary
1	TGM	Technical Group Manager
2	MGM	Manufacturing Group Manager
3	CHSSEO	Chief HSSE Officer
4	COO	Chief Operation officer
5	BAW	Breathing Apparatus Wearer
6	ECO	Entry Control Operative
7	OSC	On Scene Commander
8	TL	Team Leader
9	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
10	ECB	Entry Control Board
11	ECP	Entry Control Point
12	BA Team	A group of BA Wearers acting together to perform a task.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة قطر البتروكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

6.0 SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS

6.1 INAPPROPRIATE SELECTION AND PROCUREMENT OF SCBA

SCBA equipment used for Emergency operations must meet defined standards. Using SCBA not approved for use in hazardous environments encountered during, firefighting, search/rescue, chemical incident response and other occasions where RPE may be required will endanger the wearers in a risk area.

6.2 WORKING IN REDUCED VISIBILITY

The products of combustion within an enclosed space result in varying degrees of restrictions on visibility making movement hazardous. Complex layouts of buildings and structures can place wearers at risk from disorientation and ultimately an inability for them to be able to exit a risk area. Any employees who are required to wear spectacles must inform the Learning and Development Dept. who will organize the provision of a personal issue spectacles to fit inside the SCBA mask.

6.3 IRRESPIRABLE ATMOSPHERE DUE TO OXYGEN DEFICIENCY OR TOXIC GASES/VAPOURS

An irrespirable atmosphere is one not fit for breathing or incapable of being breathed. Such atmospheres will not support life without a supplementary source of breathing air. Oxygen deficient and dangerous atmospheres will be found not only during fire situations but other incidents at sites where gases, vapours and other hazardous materials are present.


6.4 DANGEROUS ATMOSPHERES DUE TO PRESENCE OF FLAMMABLE GASES & VAPOURS

The presence of flammable gases and vapours within a risk area can present a risk of fire and explosion. The introduction of oxygen or an ignition source into a risk area can also result in rapid fire development scenarios such as back draughts and flashovers.

6.5 DANGEROUS ATMOSPHERES DUE TO RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES, AIR BORNE PATHOGENS AND PARTICULATES

Additional hazards may be present due to storage, or the processes undertaken at the plant. Incidents involving such hazardous substances will require the use of breathing apparatus, often in conjunction with protective clothing i.e. coverall CP suits/Chemical suits.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة قطر البتروكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

6.6 COLLAPSE OF BUILDING & STRUCTURES

Fires and explosions can impact severely on the structural integrity of buildings and plant putting SCBA wearers at risk while they are deployed into a risk area. Firefighting operations themselves can also impact on the structure.

6.7 ENTANGLEMENT & ENTRAPMENT

There is a risk of entanglement in electrical or telecommunications cabling displaced from cable trunking. The risk is greatest from surface mounted trunking, and suspended ceilings

6.8 ERGONOMIC EFFECTS OF WEIGHT ON THE BODY

A full SCBA set can be a significant additional load for an individual while carrying out heavy physical work including bending and lifting. This can increase the risk of musculoskeletal injury if the set is not adjusted and worn correctly.

6.9 FAILURE OF EQUIPMENT IN USE

Failure of a SCBA set while being worn in a risk area may result in a distress to wearer event if they are exposed to a hazardous environment. In addition to a complete loss of air, other set defects may restrict the ability of a wearer to complete tasks or reduce the working duration of a SCBA set.

6.10 REDUCED ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE

The wearing of a full facemask will restrict the ability to verbally communicate. Hearing may also be restricted and can lead to personnel not hearing, or mis-hearing important information.


Due to the complexity of structures and other spaces where breathing apparatus is worn, radio black-spots may be encountered which will result in poor communication between personnel inside and outside of the risk area.

It is essential that each team committed into the risk area have at least one intrinsically safe radio for communication purposes.

6.11 FATIGUE/HEAT STRESS/EXHAUSTION

Working in hot and humid atmospheres can lead to serious physiological effects including fatigue and confusion. In consequence, performance levels deteriorate, decision making and manipulative skills reduce.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------


 QAPCO شركة البتروكيماويات القطرية QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

6.12 MOVEMENT/HANDLING OF CASUALTIES/FATALITIES

The retrieval of casualties from a risk area can involve transportation over a considerable distance. Personnel involved in carrying casualties may be at increased risk of physical exhaustion and manual handling injury.

Casualty handling also involves the risk of blood Borne viruses for personnel if blood or body fluids come into contact with the eyes, mouth or broken skin, especially if the skin is punctured.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
----------------	-----	----------------	-----	--------------	--------------	----------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة قطر البتروكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

7.0 TECHNICAL ASPECTS

7.1 QAPCO SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS SETS

Technical Information and its safe use, regarding the current QAPCO SCBA sets, Escape Sets, Airline equipment, control boards and ancillary BA equipment can be found in the QAPCO SCBA Procedures Document

7.2 TESTING OF SCBA EQUIPMENT

QAPCO Fire Dept. has a testing and cleaning regime for breathing apparatus equipment in use which conforms to the manufacturer's recommendations and guidelines. This will encompass:

- General Check
- Pre-use Check
- Full after use Inspection and Test
- Monthly Test
- 12 Monthly test


A full list of QAPCO SCBA Testing and Recording Schedules can be found in QAPCO SCBA Procedures Document.

7.3 SCBA SET LOG BOOKS

A logbook for ALL SCBA sets at QAPCO will be held at QAPCO Fire Station for the purpose of recording all tests and maintenance work. The front cover of each book is clearly marked with the type of SCBA set and the set number.

All entries in the log book are to be made with black ink, except for the work carried out by the designated certified maintenance contractor who will use red ink.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------


	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

Column Number	The following information is to be recorded:
Column 1	Date of test
Column 2	Time of test
Column 3	Cylinder pressure and cylinder number
Column 4	Type of test carried out as indicated by one of the following test code letters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'G' - General Check ▪ 'T' - After use of Training ▪ 'O' - After Operational Use (i.e. full after use test) ▪ 'M' - Monthly Test ▪ '12' - 12 Monthly Test <i>NOTE:.</i> 1) <i>When carrying out an After Use test following training or operations it is permissible to record either O/M or T/M in column 4 provided the set has been worn for sufficient duration.</i>
Column 5	Surname & Service number of person carrying out the test
Column 6	Result of test – Pass/Fail to be written in full. <i>If a BA set fails the nature of the failure should be recorded on the line below the test entry</i>
Column 7	Incident number

On the last day of each month the entries of each logbook are to be checked for detail and accuracy by the Shift Coordinator. Immediately following the last entry, the page should be ruled across and the words 'MONTHLY CHECK CORRECT', together with the Officer's signature entered. The new month should commence on the line immediately following.

SCBA set logbooks provide an important audit trail and therefore must be retained in accordance with the QAPCO's document retention policy.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة قطر البتروكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

7.4 DEFECT / REPAIR PROCEDURE

Where a SCBA set fails to function correctly or develops a fault likely to affect its safe working - the set must be withdrawn from use and the Shift Coordinator/Shift Leader informed. The Firefighting Maintenance dept. will collect and replace the equipment and arrange for repair. Where the defect or malfunction didn't occur during use or in testing immediately prior to use, the details of the defect must be entered in the SCBA set logbook. The logbook should be stowed with the SCBA set and a label attached to the set stating 'DEFECTIVE'.

The cylinder must be removed from the BA set. The Shift Leader will inform the appointed SCBA Maintenance contractor of the fault and arrange for collection.

Inspection of, and interference with defective SCBA sets is expressly forbidden. It is the duty of all persons with a responsibility to wear SCBA to ensure that this does not occur.

7.5 FACEMASK FITTING & TESTING

QAPCO has a duty to ensure that facemasks provided for use with breathing apparatus form an effective seal with the wearers face. This will be determined by the application of both qualitative testing (a subjective assessment by wearer) and quantitative testing (an objective assessment using a discharge and sampling device).


Qualitative testing (suck down test) will be carried out every time a General Check and Pre-entry Check is carried out.

Quantitative Testing

The following test must be carried out by all persons required to wear either SCBA or Airline Masks, and the following criteria shall be used to determine the adequacy of the facemask fit:

- Chin properly placed
- Adequate strap tension, not overly tightened
- Fit across nose bridge
- Respirator of proper size to span distance from nose to chin
- Tendency of respirator to slip
- Self-observation to evaluate fit and respiratory position
- Consider if user is wearing other equipment (glasses, goggles) and their facial features (cheekbone protrusion, facial surgery)

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	: IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	: 1
		Date	: 01-June-2018

Assessment to determine the comfort of the respirator:			
No.	Subject test	Pass	Failed
1	Position of the mask on the nose		
2	Room for eye protection		
3	Room to talk		
4	Position of mask on face and cheeks		
Criteria to determine the adequacy of the respirator fit:			
1	Chin properly placed.		
2	Adequate strap tension, not overly tightened.		
3	Fit across Nose Bridge.		
4	Respirator of proper size to span distance from nose to chin.		
5	Tendency of respirator to slip.		
6	Self-observation to evaluate fit and respirator position.		
Test exercises performed for all fit testing:			
1	Normal breathing. In a normal standing position, without talking		
2	Deep breathing. In a normal standing position, slowly and deeply		
3	With standing in place, slowly turn the head from side to side between the extreme positions on each side, and instruct to inhale at each side.		
4	With standing in place, slowly move his head up and down and instruct to inhale in the up position.		
5	Talk out loud slowly and loud enough so as to be heard clearly by safety agent.		
6	Grimace by smiling or frowning.		
7	Bend over at the waist as if you were to touch your toes.		
8	Jogging in place, and stop, to check the tightness, and instruct to inhale		


The test will be carried out by HSSE Trainers and records of this test will be held by QAPCO Fire Department.

Where staff experience difficulty in achieving a facemask seal they should report the circumstances to their Shift Leader who will make arrangements for the person to undertake a quantitative fit test at the earliest opportunity.

7.6 FACIAL HAIR & SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

There is a potential of pressurized atmospheres being created during fire situations due to the heating and subsequent expansion of fire gases. Whilst QAPCO utilize positive pressure SCBA this can only be classed as positive in normal atmospheric conditions and wearers must be aware of the potential for gases to enter the mask if an effective face seal is not achieved or the mask is dislodged.


Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة البتروكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

To assist in achieving an effective face seal NFPA standards and TB 1/97 state that all persons being required to wear SCBA must keep their face free from facial hair in the area where the mask seal is achieved.

**It is therefore mandatory for Firefighters and ERT members to
be “Clean Shaven”**

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
------------------------	-----	------------------------	-----	--------------	--------------	------------------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

8.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

This document identifies a number of roles in relation to the use of SCBA by QAPCO.


Shift Coordinator	The Person in charge of a Shift or unit who is responsible for allocation of duties in relation to SCBA and ensuring checks, cleaning and maintenance of BA equipment is undertaken.
On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Officer	Person in charge of the Incident ground, responsible for briefing and debriefing BA teams
BA Wearer	An individual nominated to wear BA.
BA Team Leader	A BA wearer designated to lead a team of BA wearers. This person must be an experienced member of the fire department.
BA Entry Control Operative	An individual under the command and direction of either the On Scene Commander or Senior Fire Officer, nominated to monitor the wearing of SCBA through an entry control point.

8.1 SHIFT COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Shift Coordinator as part of station routines will:

- Nominate suitably qualified and competent individuals to wear SCBA plus 1 person as Team Leader (TL)
- Nominate a shift member to assume the duties of Entry Control Operative; when nominating these individuals take into account any other specific duties any crew member may have at an operational incident.
- Ensure that the appropriate tests of SCBA and associated equipment are carried out, and that the test records are accurately maintained.
- Ensure that defective equipment is removed; reported as defective; and that replacement equipment is obtained as soon as possible.
- Ensure that SCBA and associated equipment is maintained in a clean, safe and serviceable condition and is available for operational use.
- During a duty shift make such changes as are necessary in the nomination of BA wearers and Entry Control Operative.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------


 QAPCO شركة البتروكيماويات القطرية QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

8.2 ON SCENE COMMANDER/SENIOR FIRE OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

When reaching decisions on control of risk the Senior Fire Officer is responsible for

Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining, on the basis of a risk assessment, whether SCBA is required to deal with the incident. • Determining, on the basis of a risk assessment, the appropriate procedures and level of command and control. • If any other safety precautions are required in conjunction with SCBA for specific risks (e.g. chemical protective clothing).
Organising & Allocation of Roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The siting of entry control points. • Nominating a person (or specifically delegating responsibility for the nomination) to be responsible for each SCBA entry control point/s to establish, manage and monitor the implementation of SCBA entry control procedures. • Establishing and communicating responsibilities for suitable and sufficient briefing and debriefing of BA teams.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing the processes for the logging and recording of all relevant SCBA command and control information. • Determining and communicating the appropriate structural search procedures, where appropriate to the incident. • SCBA wearer welfare requirements • The sufficiency of SCBA and associated equipment available to deal with the incident and the need to request any additional assistance required • Appropriate BA emergency arrangements.
Command & Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate provision of relief SCBA teams at entry control points in a timely fashion. • Arrangements for communicating with the persons responsible for entry control points via the command line. • The Senior Fire Officer must maintain a high degree of command, control and management over SCBA operations and should ensure that the procedures adopted comply with this Policy

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
--------------------	-----	--------------------	-----	-----------	-----------	--------------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

8.3 SCBA WEARER RESPONSIBILITIES


SCBA Wearers duties on station/pre incident

- Ensure that if nominated and/or required to wear SCBA that a face mask seal can be achieved.
- Prior to using SCBA, ensure the apparatus is checked and functioning correctly by carrying out the tests as detailed in the QAPCO SCBA Procedures Document.
- Complete the individual SCBA set log book after testing; this will include the recording of the cylinder number fitted to the apparatus at the time of testing.
- Ensure competencies are maintained for their SCBA role, including fire behaviour awareness and any specialist equipment, by attendance of training and participating in assessments.
- BA wearers should be aware of the responsibilities of persons with SCBA command and control responsibilities, including the SCBA Team Leader, the person responsible for entry control point and the SCBA Entry Control Operative, as detailed within this Document.

SCBA Wearers duties at an incident

Actions Immediately Prior to Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure SCBA is donned and fitted correctly in safe air. • Ensure they are fully aware of their brief, tasks and instructions, where and how they are required to enter the risk, any identified hazards and any limitations on the duration of the wear (on the instructions of the person responsible for the entry control point). • On instruction from the person responsible for the entry control point, complete required pre-entry checks and proceed to the BA entry control point. • Test communications equipment with BA Entry Control to ensure functionality and that the required radio channel is selected. • Ensure personal protective equipment is fitted correctly. • Test firefighting media, such as hose reel/hose line, to ensure all equipment is operating prior to entering. • Check cylinder contents just prior to entry to the risk and calculate an appropriate turn around pressure, in agreement with person responsible for BA entry control point. • Hand BA tally to the BA Entry Control Operative before entering the risk area (ensure tally is located into the BA entry control board with the 'time in' completed).
---	--

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة قطر البترเคมีة QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018


Within the Risk Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out safe movement at all times, utilizing safe and effective firefighting and/or search and rescue techniques. • Maintain contact and regular verbal communication with the BA team leader and other members of the BA team and update them regarding any relevant information including hazards and gauge readings. • Regularly check their pressure gauge (and prompt other members of the team to do so) whilst in the risk area, monitor air consumption closely to allow sufficient duration to withdraw safely to the BA entry control point before the low pressure warning whistle/device sounds. • Carry out gauge checks more frequently when working hard as air consumption can increase dramatically reducing estimated duration times. • Assist the BA Team Leader with brief and task, memorising route in and out of the risk, and pass radio messages to BA entry control point if required to do so by BA Team Leader. • Constantly monitor conditions and re-evaluate risk, be especially observant regarding signs of potential back draught and flashover and the integrity of the structure/compartment for signs of potential collapse.
Exiting The Risk Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately report to BA entry control point on exiting risk, collect BA tally from the person responsible for the BA entry control point, shut down set. • Assist team leader with debrief (as required) ensuring that any information of use to the On scene/Senior Fire Officer is made known • If applicable draw a basic plan (or utilize any plans available) to identify the route, any hazards, location of casualty/s and clearly mark areas that have been searched to assist any further BA teams.

SCBA Wearers duties post wear

Welfare:

- On completion of a wear ensure they and others within the team are not suffering effects of heat stress and on the instructions of the relevant officer, relax personal protective equipment, allow to cool down, hydrate as soon as possible and rest and recuperate.
- Wearers must report any accidents, injuries or near-miss events in line with QAPCO accident reporting procedures.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

Hygiene:

- As soon as possible after wearing SCBA clean and wash hands to reduce the risk of contamination from the risk area, avoid SCBA or personal protective equipment coming into contact with the skin and mouth especially prior to re-hydrating/wiping face etc.
- Ensure apparatus is returned to Fire Fighting department so it can be thoroughly cleaned; fitted with a fresh cylinder; and tested as required. Any defects found during routine testing (or during use) must be reported in line with QAPCO procedures.


8.4 SCBA TEAM LEADER RESPONSIBILITIES

An appropriately qualified member of the SCBA team will be nominated as Team Leader.

The duties of a SCBA Team Leader are to:

- Ensure the team is fully briefed by the person responsible for the entry control point before deployment into the risk area.
- Co-ordinate gauge checks and ensure that the team return to the BA entry control point before any low pressure warning whistle/device activates, or within limits previously agreed with the Senior Fire Officer to prevent undue exposure to difficult or strenuous conditions.
- Monitor the working conditions and be aware of potential physiological effects and the dangers they may cause to team members.
- Provide regular updates to the entry control point on the progress of the team and any other information relevant to the Senior Fire Officer such as conditions, layout and hazards.
- The SCBA Team Leader is responsible for the conduct of the team during the time that it is within the risk area. The Team Leader should base decisions for action on:
 - The training and experience gained from previous incidents.
 - Information received by communications from outside the risk area.
 - Sensory perception inside the risk area (e.g. noise, temperature).
 - Information from other team members.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة قطر البتروكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

SCBA Team Leaders must withdraw their team, if any member:

- Has an uncontrolled loss of pressure.
- Appears to be unwell, confused or in discomfort (especially when exposed to rapid temperature increase).
- Has a gauge which has become faulty or unreadable.
- Has been exposed to an irrespirable atmosphere due to a BA failure.
- Has a low pressure warning whistle/device activating.
- Reaches a pre-determined pressure gauge reading set by the person responsible for the entry control point following an assessment of physiological risk and other relevant information. For example, by determining sufficient time for decontamination procedures to be carried out before the operation of the low pressure warning device.
- Hears a radio message to immediately withdraw from the risk area.
- Experiences a loss of firefighting media that makes the situation dangerous.
- Experiences a sustained loss of communications with their Entry Control Operative.
- Acting on personal initiative, experience, and assessment of risk or on the advice of team members, the Team Leader decides that conditions in the risk area have deteriorated to the extent that BA team members are exposed to an unacceptable level of risk.

8.5 SCBA ENTRY CONTROL OPERATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES


An Entry Control Operative must be a SCBA wearer.

BA Entry Control Operative duties on station/pre incident

The nominated entry control operative will, as soon as practicable:

- Examine the entry control board
- Ensure the availability of BA ancillary equipment such as a suitable marker & tabard
- Check and where practicable adjust the entry control board to the correct time.
- Report to the shift leader any defects or omissions.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------


	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

BA Entry Control Operative duties at an incident

The BA Entry Control Operative will:


Establishing Entry Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a BA entry control board. • Take up the position nominated by the person responsible for the entry control point. • Set up and operate the BA entry control board
Annotating the BA Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the BA entry control board, annotate with details and indicate clearly on the Board: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name of the BA Entry Control Operative. • Ensure time on the BA entry control board clock is correct or amended. • Receive the tallies of SCBA wearers and check that the name of the wearer, SCBA set number and the cylinder pressure at the time of entry into the risk area are correct. • Maintain communications with BA teams operating inside the risk area. • Enter the 'Time In' on each tally. • Clearly identify on the BA entry control board, the SCBA team member responsible for communications and ensure radio channels identified and equipment is tested before entry into the risk area. • Place each tally in a slot on the BA entry control board so that the tallies of each team of wearers are together and are indicated as a team by bracketing the tallies using the waterproof marker. • Overwrite the BA set number onto the BA entry control board with a water proof marker in case they become dislodged. • Calculate the 'time of whistle/low pressure warning device' for each wearer and enter this in the appropriate section of the BA entry control board, opposite the tally.
Monitoring the BA Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SCBA wearer and team leader should be advised to withdraw from the risk area at a predetermined pressure gauge reading. • Acting on the instructions of the Senior Fire Officer, if necessary, restrict the length of exposure in difficult or strenuous conditions and determine an earlier time of exit from the risk area. • Indicate the location of teams in the column provided and record details on the BA entry control board as necessary. • Where a BA team re-enters a risk area annotate the BA entry control board accordingly. • Keep the person responsible for the entry control point fully informed of all relevant developments or requirements related

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

	<p>to the wearing of SCBA and the operational aspects of the incident, using information gained from SCBA wearers at the incident.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a communications check prior to SCBA wearer's entry into the risk area. • Inform the person responsible for the entry control point of any prolonged breakdown in communications with BA teams. • When SCBA teams exit the risk area, remove their tallies from the BA entry control board and return them to the respective wearers.
BA Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement BA emergency procedures as appropriate: • Inform the On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Officer

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
--------------------	-----	--------------------	-----	-----------	-----------	--------------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة البتروكيماويات القطرية QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

9.0 TRAINING & COMPETENCE

9.1 REQUIREMENTS AND DEFINITIONS

Only personnel qualified as a SCBA Wearer at an approved Training Centre may wear SCBA at operational incidents.

NON BA WEARER	Operational personnel not yet qualified to wear SCBA
QUALIFICATION TO WEAR SCBA	All personnel must successfully undergo and pass a SCBA Wearer course.
BA TEAM LEADER	A BA Team Leader is a competent SCBA Wearer, who is experienced in wearing SCBA in hot and complex situations
TRANSFEREES	All personnel who have transferred from other companies will be required to attend an initial SCBA course prior to being allowed to wear SCBA at QAPCO unless they can evidence they have successfully completed a certified SCBA course.

9.2 INITIAL TRAINING


All operational personnel must complete a SCBA wearer course at a Certified Training Centre e.g. Ras Laffan College.

The course will comply with either:

- NFPA Standards
- UK NOS Firefighter Standards (as detailed in Operational Training Guidance Breathing Apparatus)

On successful completion of the SCBA wearer course, individuals will be deemed a competent SCBA wearer.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------


 QAPCO شركة البتروكيماويات القطرية QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

9.3 MAINTAINENCE OF SKILLS TRAINING

Once a Firefighter or ERT Member has been assessed as competent within a skill as evidenced within the workplace. Individuals will continue to have their on-going training and competence monitored against NFPA Standards Fire Fighter I & II

It is considered that whilst wearing BA at operational incidents assists in maintaining competence, it may not be, in itself, sufficient to demonstrate continuing competence. To achieve this requirement all personnel with a responsibility to wear SCBA will attend a 1 day Hot Fire course every year at a certified training centre approved by QAPCO.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
--------------------	-----	--------------------	-----	-----------	-----------	--------------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

10.0 OPERATIONAL USE OF SCBA

10.1 IMMEDIATE DEPLOYMENT TO 'OPERATIONAL MODE' WITHOUT HAVING CARRIED OUT A GENERAL CHECK

QAPCO SCBA Procedures require a SCBA wearer to carry out a 'General Check' of SCBA when taking over a set. This may be:

- At change of shift.
- When taking over a BA set.
- For training purposes.
- After repair or servicing.
- At large incidents when taking over a set from a BA pool.

A BA wearer who has previously carried out a General Check on their BA set need only undertake a Pre-entry Check prior to deployment.

Because of the nature of emergency operations it is recognized that occasions may arise where a BA wearer is required to take over a SCBA set when there is insufficient time to undertake the 'General Check' due to the need for immediate deployment for the purpose of saving life.


In these exceptional circumstances the On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Officer may authorize BA wearers to dispense with the requirement to carry out a 'General Check' and only carry out a 'Pre-Entry Check'.

The 'Pre-Entry Check' provides the wearer with assurance that the BA Set is working correctly and can be deployed into a risk area.

10.2 COMMAND AND CONTROL OF BREATHING APPARATUS

BA can only be worn on the authority of the On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Office; however, operational personnel have the right to request to wear it for respiratory protection. Such requests should be considered as part of the normal risk management process.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة البترول القطرية QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

When breathing apparatus is being worn for respiratory protection, rather than direct fire-fighting/rescue purposes the On Scene Commander must consider the welfare of firefighters and seek to remove them from the hazard area if possible or allow BA to be worn. Such deployments will be in accordance with QAPCO SCBA Entry Control Procedures.

Procedures for briefing and debriefing of BA wearers/teams are critical to the effectiveness and safety of fire-fighting operations, the establishment of a safe system of work and firefighter safety. Full and effective briefing and debriefing of BA teams should therefore, be undertaken on every occasion that BA is deployed.

The On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Officer should ensure that suitable means of communication are established, with appropriate consideration for contingencies in instances of communications failure

10.3 BA ENTRY CONTROL – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The purpose of BA entry control procedures is to provide a consistent method for the safe and effective command and control and management of BA operations.


SCBA is worn at incidents to provide respiratory protection for firefighters working in oxygen deficient, toxic and hazardous atmospheres. It must only be donned and removed in ‘safe air’. The practice of firefighters and ERT members rigging in safe air but not donning their face masks until they reach contaminated atmospheres and then starting up their SCBA sets is extremely dangerous and must not be permitted.

BA teams will consist of no less than two SCBA wearers, one of which will be designated as BA Team Leader.

All relevant personnel should be made aware of the BA entry control and/or additional procedures in use at the incident, particularly those in the command line.

The BA team should remain together as a team for the entire time that they are deployed.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	: IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	: 1
		Date	: 01-June-2018

Only a Competent Breathing Apparatus Wearer may undertake the tasks and duties of the BA Entry Control Operative. Overall responsibility for BA entry control will rest with the On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Officer.

The Entry Control Operative will undertake specific tasks under the command and direction of the person responsible for the entry control point.

BA entry control point should be established near the scene of operations (commensurate with safety) where they can be easily located by wearers so that the maximum duration of the BA set can be used, pre-entry checks made in safe air, and briefings provided with minimum background noise.

The location of the BA entry control point in these circumstances will be determined by the On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Officer based on the operational plan and the level of risk faced by the SCBA wearers.

Some of the factors that should be taken into account when determining the location of BA entry control point are:


- The potential for an escalation of the incident.
- The safe air environment necessary to start up BA.
- Access and egress to the scene of operations.
- Effective communications with BA wearers/ On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Officer.
- Ideally in line of sight of the entry point.
- The distance from the initial point of access to the BA entry control point.

10.4 FIRE FIGHTING, SEARCH & RESCUE

This section outlines the basic principles for BA command and control and a safe system of work in the deployment of BA teams.

The appropriate BA command and control procedures must be established immediately the decision is made to deploy BA wearers into a risk area for the purposes of firefighting or search and rescue within a structure.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

No SCBA teams should operate inside a structure or plant that contains smoke filled compartments that have the potential for any form of rapid fire progression without the protection of suitable and sufficient firefighting or fire extinguishing media.

Whilst in smoke filled structure, when visibility is severely impaired, BA team members must remain in close proximity to each other by one of the following methods:

- Actual physical contact between each BA team member.
- Within physical touching distance i.e. when casualty handling.

The Limit of entry into a Building should not exceed the length of 2 lines of delivery hose or 50m approximately, whilst remaining in line of site of the entry point

10.5 WITHDRAWAL OF BA TEAMS

The decision about when to withdraw from a risk area is extremely important. The main aim is to ensure that all BA teams return to the entry control point by the estimated time of operation of the low pressure warning whistle/device. Each team member must calculate their Turn around Pressure (TAP) and agree a team TAP prior to commencement into the risk area. TAP can be calculated in the following way:


$$\text{TAP} = \frac{\text{Cylinder pressure}}{2} + 30$$

For example a SCBA wearer with a cylinder pressure of 280 bars would have a TAP of 170 bars

However, the timing of withdrawal from a risk area must take into account:

- The potential for physiological and psychological stress and or distress as a result of environmental conditions or workload (e.g. high temperatures, humidity, casualty rescue etc).
- The physical conditions or depth of penetration into the risk area (e.g. confined spaces).
- A deteriorating situation (e.g. fire growth, signs of collapse).
- Any relocation of the entry control point.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

BA team leaders should not rely solely on cylinder contents when reaching a decision about when to withdraw their team, but should take into account information received from all sources.

The BA Entry Control Operative should immediately be informed of any decision to withdraw prematurely from a risk area. This decision should then be relayed to the Incident Commander.

10.6 BA TEAM BRIEFING & DEBRIEFING

It is essential that each and every BA team is fully briefed at the entry control point by either the On Scene Commander or Senior Fire Officer.

When a brief is delivered to a BA Team, the briefing officer must ensure that the BA Team appropriately repeats the brief to confirm understanding of the allocated tasks.

On completion of any BA deployment, the team should be fully debriefed at the entry control point by the appropriate person.

Ideally, suitable plans of the structure with landmarks and hazards identified, should be provided as this significantly improves the quality and effectiveness the BA team briefing and therefore, the safety and effectiveness of the BA team/s.

Similarly, the effectiveness of the BA team debrief is also enhanced through the use of suitably annotated structural and floor plans.


10.7 WELFARE OF SCBA WEARERS

This section provides guidance in order to safeguard the welfare, safety, and effectiveness of SCBA wearers prior, during, and post incident. The welfare of SCBA wearers should be addressed on each and every occasion that BA is deployed.

On Scene Commanders/Senior Fire Officers should consider the physiological effect that prior activities might have upon an individual or team’s wellbeing and their ability to safely undertake their task when deployed to use SCBA.

SCBA teams should consider whether it is necessary to leave equipment in the hazard area to reduce the workload when withdrawing.

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
-------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------

 QAPCO شركة قطر البتروكيماويات QATAR PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY	Guidelines for using QAPCO Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Instruction	:	IN-255-FF-08
		Revision	:	1
		Date	:	01-June-2018

All SCBA wearers should monitor their team members for signs of heat stress and other heat related conditions, such as dizziness, nausea, abdominal pain or a burning sensation of the skin. Under such circumstances, the whole SCBA team should immediately withdraw from the risk area.

Wherever appropriate, and subsequent to the findings of risk assessment, ‘dressing down’ of personal protective equipment, away from the scene of operations, to allow for the venting of body heat and the reduction of the resulting physiological burden, should be a normal procedure pre and post-deployment.

Following undertaking a SCBA wear at an incident, the On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Officer must ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to ensure welfare of SCBA wearers this will include:

- A proportionate recovery period after an initial breathing apparatus wear to allow core temperature levels to reduce, based on conditions in the risk area and time deployed.
- Access to water for rehydration and refreshment.
- Observation of individuals after exposure to high temperatures, to identify any individuals suffering from a heat disorder.

When redeploying a SCBA crew at an incident, the On Scene Commander/Senior Fire Officer should give full consideration to:

- Previous deployments and conditions experienced.
- Condition of PPE.
- Opportunities for rotation of crew

Prepared by	FEM	Reviewed by	TGM	MGM Vinyl	MGM SC/PE	Approved By	CHSSEO
--------------------	-----	--------------------	-----	-----------	-----------	--------------------	--------

Notes

11.0 APPENDIX

N/A