



Standards Adopted by the InterAgency Board

The following is a list of standards and related publications that have been adopted by the InterAgency Board's Standards Coordination Committee. These documents are directly applicable to items listed in the most recent Standardized Equipment List (SEL). *Note that by IAB policy, the adoption of a document always applies to the most recent edition/revision of that document.*

ANSI Z87.1, Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices: Sets forth criteria related to the description, general requirements, testing, marking, selection, care, and use of protectors to minimize or prevent injuries, from such hazards as impact, non-ionizing radiation and chemical type injuries.

ANSI Z89.1, Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers: Provides performance and testing requirements for industrial helmets, commonly known as hard hats.

ANSI/ISEA 105, Hand Protection Selection Criteria: Provides guidance for selecting the correct gloves that will protect workers and assist employers in compliance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.138.

ANSI/ISEA 107, High-Visibility Safety Apparel and Headwear: Specifies requirements for apparel, capable of signaling the user's presence visually, and intended to provide conspicuity of the user on hazardous situations under any light conditions by day and under illumination by vehicle headlights in the dark.

ASTM E2592, Standard Practice for Evaluating Cache Packaged Weight and Volume of Robots for Urban Search and Rescue: This practice covers the requirement that urban search and rescue robots and all necessary associated components or equipment (for example, operator control station, power sources, spare parts, sensors, manipulators, tools, and so forth) shall complement the response organizations cache packaging and transportation systems.

Global Justice XML Data Model (DOJ): The GJXDM represents a the process of developing appropriate standards for expressing the baseline data needs of the justice and public safety communities and their related partners.

NFPA 472, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents: This standard shall identify the levels of competence required of responders to hazardous materials incidents, and shall cover the competencies for first responders at the awareness level, first responders at the operational level, hazardous materials technicians, incident commanders, hazardous materials branch officers, hazardous materials branch safety officers, and other specialist employees.

NFPA 473, Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/WMD Incidents: This standard identifies the levels of competence required of emergency medical services (EMS) personnel who respond to hazardous materials incidents. It specifically covers the requirements for basic life support and advanced life support personnel in the prehospital setting.

NFPA 1404, Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training: NFPA 1404 contains minimum requirements for the training component of the Respiratory Protection Program found in NFPA 1500: Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program. Areas addressed include safety procedures for those involved in fire suppression, rescue, and related activities in a toxic, contaminated, or oxygen-deficient atmosphere or environment.

NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs: provides a foundation for disaster/emergency management planning and operations in private and public sector organizations. It describes common elements, techniques, and processes using a total program approach.

NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents: This standard shall identify and establish levels of functional capability for conducting operations at technical search and rescue incidents while minimizing threats to rescuers. The requirements of this standard shall apply to organizations that provide response to technical search and rescue incidents including those not regulated by governmental mandates.

NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting: This standard specifies requirements for the design, performance, testing, and certification of the items of protective clothing for protection from the hazards of wildland fire fighting operations. Provisions address criteria for garments including shirts, jackets, cold weather outerwear, and pants; and for helmets, shrouds, goggles, gloves, footwear, chainsaw leg protectors, and load-carrying equipment.

NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural and Proximity Fire Fighting: This

standard shall specify the minimum selection, care, and maintenance requirements for structural fire fighting protective ensembles, and the individual ensemble elements that include coats, trousers, coveralls, helmets, gloves, footwear, and interface components that are compliant with NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensemble for Structural Fire Fighting.

NFPA 1852, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus: Specifies minimum requirements for the selection, care, and maintenance of open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) that are used in fire fighting, rescue, and other hazardous duties and that are compliant with NFPA 1981, Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems, where applicable.

NFPA 1936, Standard on Powered Rescue Tools: Requirements for powered rescue tool systems and rescue tools used by fire and emergency services personnel for extrication of victims from entrapment.

NFPA 1951, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents: Establishes minimum requirements for garments, head protection, gloves, and footwear, for fire and emergency services personnel operating at technical rescue incidents involving building or structural collapse, vehicle/person extrication, confined space entry, trench/cave-in rescue, rope rescue, and similar incidents.

NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting: This standard specifies minimum design, performance, testing, and certification requirements, for both structural fire fighting protective ensembles and proximity fire fighting protective ensembles; also specifies optional requirements for CBRN protection.

NFPA 1975, Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Fire and Emergency Services: Specifies minimum requirements for the design, performance, testing, and certification of station/work uniforms that are non-primary protective garments, so that they will not cause or contribute to burn injury severity.

NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2005 Edition: This standard specifies the minimum design, performance, testing, and certification requirements for protective clothing, helmets, gloves, and footwear that are designed to protect fire fighters against adverse environmental effects during wildland fire-fighting operations. (voted on June 2008)

NFPA 1981, Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services: Establishes the minimum

respiratory protection and functional requirements for SCBA used by emergency services personnel.

NFPA 1982, Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS): This standard shall specify minimum design, performance, and certification requirements and test methods for all Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS) to be used by fire fighters and other emergency services personnel who engage in rescue, fire fighting, and other hazardous duties.

NFPA 1983, Edition Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services: This standard shall specify minimum design, performance, testing, and certifications requirements for life safety rope, escape rope, water rescue throwlines, life safety harnesses, belts, and auxiliary equipment for emergency services personnel.

NFPA 1989, Standard on Breathing Air Quality for Fire and Emergency Services Respiratory Protection: NFPA 1989 provides requirements for breathing air quality of the overall respiratory protection program required by NFPA 1500.

NFPA 1991, Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies: Specifies minimum requirements for design, performance, testing, and certification of elements of vapor-protective ensembles for emergency responders to hazardous materials incidents, and chemical or biological terrorism incidents, for protection from specified chemical vapor, liquid splash, and particulate exposures. The Standard also provides additional optional requirements for protection from chemical and biological agents that could be released during a terrorism incident, chemical flash fire protection, liquefied gas protection, and combined chemical flash fire and liquefied gas protection.

NFPA 1992, Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies: Minimum requirements for the design, performance, testing, and certification of the elements of liquid splash-protective ensembles.

NFPA 1994, Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents: This standard shall establish the minimum requirements for the design, performance, testing, documentation, and certification of protective ensembles and ensemble elements for protection from chemicals, biological agents, and radiological particulates (CBRN) terrorism agents.

NFPA 1999, Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations minimum documentation, design, performance, testing, and certification requirements for new-single use and new multiple-use emergency medical clothing used by fire and emergency services personnel during EMS

operations.

NFPA 2112, Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire: The standard shall specify the minimum performance requirements and test methods for flame-resistant fabrics and components and the design and certification requirements for garments for use in areas at risk from flash fires.

NFPA 2113, Standard on Selection, Care, Use and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire: This standard shall specify the minimum selection, care, use, and maintenance requirements for flame-resistant garments for use in areas at risk from flash fires by industrial personnel that are compliant with NFPA 2112, Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire.

NIJ Guide 100-01 Selection and Application Guide to Personal Body Armor (replaces 100-98): This guide provides information to help determine what level of protection is consistent with the threats to which individual officers are exposed.

NIOSH APR CBRN Statement of Standard: Specifies minimum requirements to determine the effectiveness of full facepiece air purifying respirators (APR) used during entry into chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) atmospheres not immediately dangerous to life or health.

NIOSH Air-Purifying Escape Respirator/Self Contained Escape Respirator CBRN Statement of Standard: Specifies minimum requirements to determine the effectiveness of air-purifying escape respirators that address CBRN materials identified as inhalation hazards from possible terrorist events for use by the general working population.

NIOSH CBRN-PAPR Standard for CBRN Powered Air-Purifying Escape Respirators: The purpose of this standard is to specify minimum requirements to determine the effectiveness of powered air-purifying respirators that address CBRN materials identified as inhalation hazards from possible terrorist events for use by the general working population.

NIOSH SCBA CBRN Statement of Standard: Provides requirements and testing standards for NIOSH CBRN certification testing for SCBA.

NIJ 2005 Interim Requirements for Bullet-Resistant Body Armor: Establishes minimum performance requirements and test methods for the ballistic resistance of personal body armor.

NSF/ANSI 5 Water Heaters, Hot Water Supply Boilers, and Heat Recovery Equipment: This standard contains requirements for heat recovery equipment and equipment intended to provide hot water heated by electricity, gas, steam, or oil.

UL 2075, Gas and Vapor Detectors and Sensors: These requirements cover toxic and combustible gas and vapor detectors and sensors intended to be portable or employed in indoor or outdoor locations in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70. A gas detector and/or sensor and/or vapor detector, as covered by these requirements, consists of an assembly of electrical components coupled with a sensing means inside a chamber, or by separate components to detect toxic and/or combustible gases or vapors. The detector includes provision for the connection to a source of power and signaling circuits.

UL 913, Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III: These requirements apply to the apparatus or parts of apparatus for installation and use in Class I, II, or III, Division 1 hazardous (classified) locations in accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code, Part 1, and gassy underground mines.

Standards for Radiation and Nuclear Detection Equipment

ANSI N42.32- Performance Criteria for Alarming Personal Radiation Detectors for Homeland Security: This standard describes design and performance criteria along with testing methods for evaluating the performance of instruments for homeland security that are pocket sized and carried on the body for the purpose of detecting the presence and magnitude of radiation. This standard specifies the performance criteria for radiation detection and measurement instruments that may be used in a variety of environmental conditions. The performance criteria contained in this standard are meant to provide a means for verifying the capability of these instruments to reliably detect significant changes above background levels of radiation and alert the user to these changes.

ANSI N42.33- Portable Radiation Detection Instrumentation for Homeland Security: This standard establishes design and performance criteria, test and calibration requirements, and operating instruction requirements for portable radiation detection instruments. These instruments are used for detection and measurement of photon emitting radioactive substances for the purposes of detection and interdiction and hazard assessment. The informative annexes of this standard provide reference information.

ANSI N42.34- Performance Criteria for Hand-Held Instruments for the Detection and Identification of Radionuclides: This standard addresses instruments that can be used for homeland security applications to detect and identify radionuclides, for gamma dose rate measurement, and for

indication of neutron radiation. This standard specifies general requirements and test procedures, radiation response requirements, and electrical, mechanical, and environmental requirements. Successful completion of the tests described in this standard should not be construed as an ability to successfully identify all isotopes in all environments.

ANSI N42.35- Evaluation and Performance of Radiation Detection Portal Monitors for Use in Homeland Security: This standard provides the testing and evaluation criteria for Radiation Detection Portal Monitors to detect radioactive materials that could be used for nuclear weapons or radiological dispersal devices (RDDs). Portal monitors may be used in permanent installations, in temporary installations for short-duration detection needs, or as a transportable system. These systems are used to provide monitoring of people, packages and vehicles to detect illicit radioactive material transportation, or for emergency response to an event that releases radioactive material.