

Effective: 01-08-1998

Revised: 08-16-2006

Section: 1.04

Policy Manual

Definitions

Purpose:

To ensure clear, concise, uniformly understood communications among members of the Department, and;

To provide and adopt definitions of words, phrases and terms used in the Fire Service, College Place Fire Department, and City of College Place.

Scope:

The definitions contained herein shall apply to all documents and manuals produced for use by the College Place Fire Department, it's members, and employees.

Responsibility:

It shall be the responsibility of each member to use these definitions and terms in all College Place Fire Department Documents.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, words used in these Documents shall have the meaning given in this section.

Accident: An unexpected event that interrupts or interferes with the orderly progress of the fire department operations and may or may not include personal injury or property damage.

Accountability system: A system of fire fighter accountability that provides for the tracking and inventory of all members at all times at an emergency scene.

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Aerial ladder: A ladder mounted on top of an apparatus, hydraulic or pneumatic controlled.

Aerial tower: Telescopic elevating platform or water tower assembly usually with a-ladder on top of the sections.

Aerial platform: A device consisting of two or more articulating booms or sections with a passenger carrying platform assembly.

Airborne pathogen: Pathogenic microorganisms that may be present in the air and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, tuberculosis and meningitis,

ANSI: American National Standards Institute.

Apparatus: A mobile piece of fire equipment such as a pumper, aerial, tender, automobile, etc.

Approved: A method, equipment, procedure, practice, tool, etc., which is sanctioned, consented to, confirmed or accepted as good or satisfactory for a particular purpose or use by a person, or organization authorized to make such a judgment.

Arson: The willful and malicious burning of property.

Audiogram: A chart, graph, or table resulting from an audiometric test showing an individual's hearing threshold levels as a function of frequency.

Authorized person: A person approved or assigned by the employer to perform a specific type

of duty or duties or to be at a specific location or locations at the job site.

Beacon: A flashing or rotating light.

Bloodborne pathogens: Pathogenic microorganisms that may be present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Blowup (wildfire): Sudden increase in fire intensity or rate of spread sufficient to preclude direct control or to upset existing control plans. Often accompanied by violent convection and may have other characteristics of a fire storm.

Branch: An Incident Command System term. The organizational level having the functional/geographic responsibility for major segments of incident operations. The Branch is organizationally between Section and Division/Group.

Chemical-protective clothing: Items made from chemical-resistive materials, such as clothing, hood, boots, and gloves, that are designed and configured to protect the wearer's torso, head, arms, legs, hands, and feet from hazardous materials. Chemical-protective clothing (garments) can be constructed as a single, or multi-piece, garment. The garment may completely enclose the wearer either by itself or in combination with the wearer's respiratory protection, attached or detachable hood, gloves, and boots.

Chief: The employer representative highest in rank who is responsible for the fire department's operation.

City: City of College Place.

Classification: A group of positions with similar or equal duties, responsibilities, and pay ranges.

Classification Title: A name assigned to a position that indicates a particular level of rank and specific duties and responsibilities.

Classification Specification: A detailed listing of the types of work performed, duties, responsibilities, and functions of a position. A Classification Specification is developed for each Classification.

Combat scene: The site where the suppression of a fire or emergency exists.

Command: The act of directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority.

Command Post: That location at which primary Command functions are executed; usually located with the Incident Base.

Command Staff: The Command Staff consist of the Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer, who report directly to the Incident Commander.

Company: A ground vehicle providing specified equipment capability and personnel.

Company Officer: The individual responsible for command of a Company. In the College Place Fire Department a Company Officer will generally be a Lieutenant or acting Lieutenant.

Confinement: Those procedures taken to keep fire or a material in a defined or local area.

Confined space: Means a space that: (1) Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and

(2) Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry.) ; and

(3) Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

Containment: The actions taken to keep a material in its container (e.g. stop the release of the material or reduce the amount being released.)

Contaminated: The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of nuisance materials foreign to the normal atmospheres, blood, hazardous waste, or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

Contaminated laundry: Laundry which has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials or may contain contaminated sharps.

Contamination: The process of transferring a hazardous material from its source to people, animals, the environment, or equipment, which may act as a carrier.

Crew: A specific number of personnel assembled for assignment such as search, ventilation, or hose line deployment and operations. The number of personnel in a Crew should not exceed recommended span of control guidelines (3-7). A Crew operates under the direct supervision of a Crew Leader.

dBA: A measure of noise level expressed as decibels measured on the "A" scale.

Deck pipe: A permanently mounted device which delivers a large stream of water.

Decontamination: (1) The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons or equipment used at a hazardous materials incident.

(2) The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

Department: City of College Place Fire Department

Department Head: Fire Chief, College Place Fire Department.

Director (ICS term): The title for individuals responsible for command of a Branch.

Disciplinary action: There are several types of disciplinary action that may include, either individually or in combination, an official reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspension, reduction in salary, demotion, or discharge.

Disinfection: A procedure which inactivates virtually all recognized pathogenic microorganisms, but not necessarily all microbial forms (example: bacterial endospores) on inanimate objects.

Dispatch Center: The Emergency Communications Center. A facility from which resources are directly assigned to an incident.

Division: An Incident Command System Term. That organizational level having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The Division level is organizational between Single Resources, Task Force, or the Strike Team and the Branch.

Drill tower: A structure which may or may not be attached to the station and which is principally used for training fire fighters in fire service techniques.

Driver: A person having satisfactorily completed the fire department's "requirements of driver" of a specific piece of fire apparatus.

Emergency: A sudden and unexpected event calling for immediate action.

Emergency incident: A specific emergency operation.

Emergency medical care: The provision of treatment to, and/or transportation of, patients which may include first-aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, basic life support, advanced life support, and other medical procedures that occur prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility.

Emergency operations: Activities of the fire department relating to rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical care, and special operations, including response to the scene of an incident and all functions performed at the scene.

Employee: A person legally occupying a position in the College Place Fire Department, paid or volunteer, uniformed or non-uniformed. Also see "Member."

Employer: City of College Place.

Employer representative: A fire department officer authorized by the chief or director of the fire department to act in his/her behalf.

Engine Company (pumper): A piece of apparatus equipped with hose and a pump for the purpose of supplying water under pressure through hose lines, and personnel for operations.

Engineering control: Any procedure other than an administrative control that reduces exposures by modifying the source or reducing the exposure to an individual. Examples of engineering controls include the use of isolation, containment, encapsulation, sound absorbing materials for noise control, and ventilation.

Explosion proof equipment: Equipment enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor which may occur within it and of preventing the ignition of a specified gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flashes, or explosion of the gas or vapor within, and which operates at such an external temperature that it will not ignite a surrounding flammable atmosphere.

Fastest means available: The (nearest-closest) telephone, portable radio, mobile radio, telephone/radio dispatcher or any other mode of mechanical or electronic communication.

Fire apparatus: A fire department emergency vehicle used for rescue, fire suppression, or other specialized functions.

Fire combat training: Training received by fire fighters on the drill ground, drill tower, or industrial site to maintain the fire fighter's proficiency.

Fire department: An organization providing any or all of the following: Rescue, fire suppression, and other related activities. For the purposes of these definitions, the term "Fire Department" shall mean the City of College Place Fire Department.

Fire department facility: Any building or area owned, operated, occupied, or used by the fire department on a routine basis. This does not include locations where a fire department may be

summoned to perform emergency operations or other duties, unless such premises are normally under the control of the fire department.

Fire department safety officer: The member of the fire department assigned and authorized as the principal safety officer to perform the duties and responsibilities specified in this standard.

Fire Engineer: The member responsible to drive, pump, and otherwise operate fire apparatus for the Department. This shall be a position tested for by the Civil Service Commission.

Fire fighter: A member of a fire department whose duties require the performance of essential fire fighting functions or substantially similar functions.

Fire retardant: A material to reduce, stop or prevent the flame spread.

Fly: Extendible sections of ground or aerial ladders.

Foot stand, ladder: Devices attached to inside of beams of ladders that when folded down, provide foot space.

Ground jack: Heavy jacks attached to frame of chassis of aerial-equipped apparatus to provide stability when the aerial portion of the apparatus is used.

Ground mobile attack: A wildland or wildfire attack using a moving fire apparatus with one or more hoses extended with at least a nozzle person moving with the vehicle.

Group: An Incident Command System term. That organizational level having responsibility for a specified functional assignment at an incident (ventilation, salvage, water supply, etc.)

Guideline: See Standard Operating Guidelines.

Halyard: Rope used on extension ladders for the purpose of raising or lowering fly section(s). A wire cable may be referred to as halyard when used on the uppermost fly section(s) of three or four section extension ladders.

Hazard communication program: A procedure to address comprehensively the issue of evaluating the potential hazards of chemicals and communicating information concerning hazards and appropriate protective measures to employees. See chapter 296-62 WAC, Part C, Hazard communications.

Hazardous area: The immediate area where members might be exposed to a hazard.

Hazardous atmosphere: Any atmosphere, either immediately or not immediately dangerous to life or health, which is oxygen deficient or which contains a toxic or disease-producing contaminant.

Hazardous condition: The physical condition or act which is causally related to accident occurrence. The hazardous condition is related directly to both the accident type and the agency of the accident.

Hazardous material: A substance (solid, liquid, or gas) that when released is capable of creating harm to people, the environment, or property.

Hazardous substances: Substances that present an unusual risk to persons due to properties of toxicity, chemical activity, corrosivity, etiological hazards of similar properties.

HEPA filtration: High efficiency particulate air filtration found in vacuum system capable of filtering 0.3 micron particles with 99.97% efficiency.

High angle rescue operations: Operations, activities, and training on slopes greater than 60 degrees. High cliffs, overhangs, and sides of structures are examples.

Hose bed: Portion of fire apparatus where hose is stored.

Hose tower: A vertical enclosure where hose is hung to dry.

Hot zone: Area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as the exclusion zone or the restricted zone in other documents.

Identify: To select or indicate verbally or in writing using recognized standard terms. To establish the identity of; the fact of being the same as the one described.

IDLH: Immediately dangerous to life or health.

Imminent hazard (danger): An act or condition that is judged to present a danger to persons or property and is so immediate and severe that it requires immediate corrective or preventative action.

Incident: Any event to which units of the College Place Fire Department responds at the request of a citizen or other agency." Incidents" may include, but are not limited to, emergency or non-emergency events, fire, other property hazard, special operations, rescue, accident, or medical.

Incident Commander: The person in overall command of an emergency incident. This person is

responsible for the direction and coordination of the response effort.

Incident Command System (ICS): An organized system of roles, responsibilities, guidelines, and procedures used to manage and direct emergency operations to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Incipient (phase) fire: The first phase of a fire; where the oxygen content in the air has not been significantly reduced and the fire is producing water vapor, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other gases.

Industrial fire brigade: An organized group of employees whose primary employment is other than fire fighting; who are knowledgeable, trained and skilled in the safe evacuation of employees during emergency situations, and in assisting in fire fighting operations.

Initial attack (initial action): The control efforts taken by resources which are the first to arrive at the incident.

Injury: Physical damage suffered by a person that requires treatment by a practitioner of medicine (a physician, nurse, paramedic or EMT) within one year of the incident regardless of whether treatment was actually received.

Leader: The individual responsible for command of a Task Force, Strike Team, or Functional Unit.

Leave, Scheduled: Scheduled leave shall be defined as Holiday Leave, Vacation Leave, and Kelly Days.

Leave, Unscheduled: Unscheduled leave shall be defined as Emergency, Sick, Bereavement, Disability, Authorized, Maternity, Paternity, or any leave other than Vacation, Holiday, or Kelly Days.

Liaison Officer: The point of contact for assisting or coordinating agencies. A member of the Command Staff.

Life safety or rescue rope: Rope dedicated solely for the purpose of constructing lines for supporting people during rescue, fire fighting, or other emergency operations, or during training evolutions.

Line: Rope when in use.

Live fire training: Any fire set within a structure, tank, pipe, pan, etc., under controlled conditions to facilitate the training of fire fighters under actual fire conditions.

Locking in: The act of securing oneself to a ladder by hooking a leg over a rung and placing top of foot against the other leg or against the ladder.

Manned station: See staffed station.

May: A permissive use or an alternative method to a specified requirement.

Medic unit: A transport capable medical response apparatus of the College Place Fire Department. Medic Units are staffed with at least one paramedic and one EMT.

Member: A person involved in performing the duties and responsibilities of a fire department under the auspices of the organization. A fire department member may be a full-time or part-time employee or a paid or unpaid volunteer, may occupy any position or rank within the fire department, and engages in emergency operations. For purposes of these definitions, the term "member" shall apply only to uniformed employees. Also see Employee.

Monitor: A portable appliance that delivers a large stream of water.

Mop up: The act of making a wildfire/wildland fire safe after it is controlled, such as extinguishing or removing burning materials along or near the control line, felling snags, trenching logs to prevent rolling.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

NIOSH: National Institutes of Occupational Safety and Health.

Nondestructive testing: A test to determine the characteristics or properties of a material or substance that does not involve its destruction or deterioration.

Nonskid: The surface treatment that lessens the tendency of a foreign substance to reduce the coefficient of friction between opposing surfaces.

Occupational Exposure: Means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.

Officer: (1) Person in charge of a particular task or assignment. (2) A supervisor.

Operations Section: Responsible for all tactical operations at an incident. May include up to 5 Branches, 25 Divisions or Groups, and 125 Single Resources, Task Forces, or Strike Teams.

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Other potentially infectious materials (OPIM): (1) The following body fluids: Semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids;

(2) Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); and

(3) HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV-or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

Outrigger: Manually or hydraulically operated metal enclosures and jacks which are extended and placed in contact with the ground to give the apparatus a wide, solid base to support different loads.

Overhauling: That portion of fire extinguishment involving discovery of hidden fires or smoldering material.

Paramedic: Any member certified by the State of Washington to provide mobile intensive care paramedic services as defined in RCW 18.71.200(3).

PASS: Personal Alert Safety System.

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): (1) The equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Personal protective equipment includes both personal protective clothing and respiratory protection. Adequate personal protective equipment should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing.

(2) Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts, or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment.

Platform: The portion of a telescoping or articulating boom used as a working surface.

Policy: A definite course of action. Department Policy is established by the Fire Chief, and approved by the City Manager. Department Policy shall not be modified unless by the Fire Chief, and only after appropriate notification of all employees.

Positive communication: Visual, audible, physical, safety guide rope, or electronic means which allows for two way message generation and reception.

PPE: Personal protective equipment.

Prefire training: The training of fire fighters in recognizing sources and locations of potential fires and the method of fire combat to be used.

Probable fatality: (1) An injury or illness, which, by the doctor's prognosis, could lead to death.

(2) An injury or illness, which by its very nature, is considered life threatening.

Procedure: Standard method of accomplishing a task. Procedures are detailed in Department Policy, Department Rules and Regulations, and Standard Operating Guidelines. Procedures found in the Policy Manual and Rules and Regulations Manual are not to be modified unless approved by the Fire Chief. Procedures found in the Standard Operating Guidelines Manual may be modified by Department Officers for valid reason to fit a specific situation.

Protective clothing: Equipment designed to protect the wearer from heat and/or hazardous materials contacting the skin or eyes. Protective clothing is divided into five types:

(1) Structural fire fighting protective clothing;

(2) Liquid splash-protective clothing;

(3) Vapor-protective clothing.

(4) High temperature-protective proximity clothing; and

(5) Wildland fire fighting clothing.

Pumper: See engine.

Qualified: One who by possession of a recognized degree, certificate or professional standing, or who by knowledge, training and experience has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work or the project.

RCW: Revised Code of Washington.

Rescue: Those activities directed at locating endangered persons at an emergency incident and removing those persons from danger.

Respiratory equipment: Self-contained breathing apparatus designed to provide the wearer with a supply of respirable atmosphere carried in or generated by the breathing apparatus. When in use, this breathing apparatus requires no intake of air or oxygen from the outside atmosphere.

(1) Respirators (closed circuit): Those types of respirators which retain exhaled air in the system and recondition such air for breathing again.

(2) Respirators (open circuit): Those types of respirators which exhaust exhaled air to the outside of the mask into the ambient air.

(3) Respirators (demand): Those types of respirators whose input air to the mask is started when a negative pressure is generated by inhalation.

(4) Respirators (pressure demand): Those types of respirators which constantly and automatically maintain a positive pressure in the mask by the introduction of air when the positive pressure is lowered (usually from .018 psi to .064 psi) through the process of inhalation or leakage from the mask.

Respiratory protection: Equipment designed to protect the wearer from the inhalation of contaminants. Respiratory protection is divided into three types:

(1) Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA);

(2) Positive pressure airline respirators;

(3) Negative pressure air purifying respirators

Responder Rehabilitation (Rehab): That function and location which shall include medical evaluation and treatment, food and fluid replacement, and relief from extreme climatic conditions for emergency responders, according to the circumstances of the incident.

Responding: The usual reference to the act of responding or traveling to an alarm or request for assistance.

Risk assessment: To set or determine the possibility of suffering harm or loss, and to what extent.

Safe and healthful working environment: The work surroundings of an employee with minimum exposure to unsafe acts and/or unsafe conditions.

Safety officer: Either the fire department safety officer or an assistant safety officer (see fire department safety officer).

Safety net: A rope or nylon strap net not to exceed 6-inch mesh, stretched and suspended above ground level at the base of drill tower, and at such a height that a falling body would be arrested prior to striking the ground.

Scabbard: A guard which will prevent accidental injury and covers the blade and pick of an axe or other sharp instrument when worn by the fire fighter.

SCBA: Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Service testing: The regular, periodic inspection and testing of apparatus and equipment according to an established schedule and procedure, to insure that it is in safe and functional operating condition.

Shall: Mandatory.

Should: Recommended.

Signalman: A person so positioned that he/she can direct the driver when the drivers vision is obstructed or obscured.

Single Resource: An individual company or crew.

SOG: Standard Operating Guideline. The SOG Manuals for the College Place Fire Department provide general operating procedures. SOG's may be modified by Incident Commanders and Company Officers for valid reasons.

Special Operations: Special Operations shall include, but not be limited to, Hazardous Materials events, High Angle Rescue, Trench, Confined Space, Cold Weather and Swift Water Rescue, Urban Search and Rescue, or any event for which specialized tools, equipment, or training not normally utilized by fire personnel are required.

Staffed station: A fire station continuously occupied by fire fighters on scheduled work shifts. The staffed station may also serve as headquarters for volunteers.

Staging Area: That location where personnel and equipment at an emergency incident are assigned on an immediately available basis.

Standard Operating Guidelines: An organizational directive that establishes a standard course of action. While establishing standard courses of action, guidelines may be modified for justifiable reasons. SOG's for the College Place Fire Department are found in the Standard Operating

Guidelines Manuals.

Station (fire station): Structure in which fire service apparatus and/or personnel are housed.

Strategic Goals: The overall plan that will be used to control the incident. Strategic goals are broad in nature, and are achieved by the completion of tactical objectives.

Strike Team: Five (5) of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and leader.

Structural fire fighting: The activities of rescuing, fire suppression, and property conservation involving buildings, enclosed structures, aircraft, vehicles, vessels, or similar properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation.

Structural fire fighting protective clothing: This category of clothing, often called turnout or bunker gear, means the protective clothing normally worn by fire fighters during structural fire fighting operations. It includes a helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and a hood to cover parts of the head not protected by the helmet and facepiece. Structural fire fighters' protective clothing provides limited protection from heat but may not provide adequate protection from the harmful gases, vapors, liquids, or dusts that are encountered during hazardous materials incidents.

Tactical Objectives: The specific operations that must be accomplished to achieve strategic goals. Tactical objectives must be both specific and measurable. Tactical level officers are Division and Group.

Tail/running board: Standing space on the side or rear of an engine or pumper apparatus.

Task Force: A group of any type and kind of resources, with common communications and a leader, temporarily assembled for a specific mission (not to exceed five resources). Specific task force configurations are:

Urban Task Force: Three (3) structural engines
One (1) aerial ladder

Rural Task Force: Three (3) structural engines
Two (2) water tenders

Interface Task Force: Two (2) structural engines
Two (2) wildland engines
One (1) water tender

Wildland Task Force: Three (3) wildland engines
One (1) water tender

Task force configurations are not limited to those defined, and may be made up at an incident from resources available to meet situational needs.

Team: Two or more individuals who are working together in positive communication with each other through visual, audible, physical, safety guide rope, electronic or other means to coordinate their activities and who are in close proximity to each other to provide assistance in case of emergency.

Truck Company: A ground vehicle providing an aerial ladder or other aerial device and specified portable ladders and equipment capability, and personnel.

Turnout clothing: See structural fire fighting protective clothing.

Turntable: The rotating surface located at the base of an aerial ladder, or boom, on aerial apparatus.

Uniformed member: See Member.

Universal precaution: An approach to infection control. According to the concept of universal precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

Vapor barrier: Material used to prevent or substantially inhibit the transfer of water, corrosive liquids and steam or other hot vapors from the outside of a garment to the wearer's body.

Vessel: Means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, including special-purpose floating structures not primarily designed for or used as a means of transportation on water.

WAC: Washington Administrative Code.

Wheel blocks (chocks): A block or wedge placed under a wheel to prevent motion.

Wildfire: An unplanned and unwanted fire requiring suppression action; an uncontrolled fire, usually spreading through vegetative fuels and often threatening structures.

Wildland interface fire: A wildland interface fire is a fire burning in an area in which dwellings and other structures exist in some number. For example, fire burning on the outskirts of a city that is encroaching on inhabited areas.


Wildland fire: (Defined herein for structural fire fighters.) A fire burning in natural vegetation that requires an individual or crew(s) to expend more than one hour of labor to confine, control and extinguish. Agencies may substitute crews to avoid the one hour bench mark or increase crew size to complete the job in less than one hour. One hour was chosen as the maximum time that individuals should work in high temperatures in structural protective clothing.

Wildland fire fighting enclosure: A fire apparatus enclosure with a minimum of three sides and a bottom.

WISHA: Washington Industrial Safety Health Act.

Work environment: The surrounding conditions, influences or forces to which an employee is exposed while working.

Workplace: See place of employment.

Approved: 	Date: 08-16-2006
--	-------------------------

[Back to Table of Contents](#)