

**GLASGOW FIRE DEPARTMENT**  
**Standard Operating Guideline**

|   |          |                       |                     |
|---|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>GUIDELINE: FIREGROUND EXPOSURE REDUCTION</b> |          |                       | <b>SECTION: 134</b> |
| WRITTEN<br>06/27/2018                           | REVIEWED | REVISED<br>08/25/2021 | Page 70             |

**PURPOSE**

To provide procedures and guidelines for the Cancer Awareness Program in response to the Commonwealth of Kentucky's KRS 61.315 which was amended by the Senate bill 195.

**BACKGROUND**

KRS 61.315 as amended by Senate bill 195, recognizes certain cancer deaths in firefighters as an act in the line of duty. The amendment stated that the firefighter must have been a firefighter for 5 consecutive years. Developed one of the cancers listed below which causes the firefighters death within 10 years of separation from the fire service. The firefighter must not have used tobacco products for 10 years prior to diagnosis of cancer and be under 65 years of age at the time of death. The firefighter also must not have been diagnosed with cancer prior to entering the fire service. The cancers recognized are bladder cancer, colon cancer, brain cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, kidney cancer, liver cancer, lymphatic or hematopoietic cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, skin cancer, and breast cancer.

**FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS**

1. Members shall don Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and go "on-air" anytime there are products of combustion in the atmosphere. This includes outside fires and vehicle fires. If a member questions whether they should be "on-air" or not, the answer is YES.
2. Once members are "on-air" during an incident they shall remain "on-air" either until they are clear of the immediate area of contamination, or the atmosphere has been tested by our air monitors and the products of combustion are no longer "off-gassing". Then the Incident Commander may give the order to remove SCBAs.
3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including SCBA shall be gross decontaminated after exposure to products of combustion, while on scene before being doffed by the firefighters.
4. Once firefighters have doffed their PPE, they should use wipes to clean their face, neck, and hands before leaving the scene.

**GLASGOW FIRE DEPARTMENT**  
**Standard Operating Guideline**

|   |          |                       |                     |
|---|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>GUIDELINE: FIREGROUND EXPOSURE REDUCTION</b> |          |                       | <b>SECTION: 134</b> |
| WRITTEN<br>06/27/2018                           | REVIEWED | REVISED<br>08/25/2021 | Page 71             |

**FIRESTATIONS**

1. After returning to quarters from an incident where the firefighters PPE was contaminated all affected PPR shall be fully decontaminated. The firefighters back up turnout gear shall be placed in service while the contaminated set is being cleaned.
2. Any contaminated PPE shall not be brought into the living area of the fire station. The doors separating the living area from the bay area of the fire station should always remain closed.
3. At the earliest convenience, firefighters should shower after an incident of exposure and change into a clean station uniform. The contaminated exposure uniform should be laundered at the station and not taken home contaminated.
4. Gear lockers in the bay area shall keep the doors closed to help prevent contamination from engine exhaust.
5. After each incident that a firefighter was contaminated, they should fill out an Occupational Exposure Tracking Form for their own records