on a routine basis; not including locations where a fire department could be summoned to perform emergency operations or other duties, unless such premises are normally under the control of the fire department.

**Garment.** (preferred) NFPA 1581, 2001 ed.

The coat, trouser, or coverall elements of the protective ensemble designed to provide minimum protection to the upper and lower torso, arms, and legs, excluding the head, hands, and feet.

**Garment.** (secondary) NFPA 1581, 2000 ed.

An item of clothing that covers any part of the wearer’s skin, excluding accessory items such as gloves or face protection devices, including but not limited to full body clothing such as suits, coveralls, and patient/victim isolation bags; and non-full body clothing such as aprons, sleeve protectors, and shoe covers.

**Health and Safety Officer.** (preferred) NFPA 1500, 2002 ed.

The member of the fire department assigned and authorized by the fire chief as the manager of the safety and health program.

**Health and Safety Officer.** (secondary) NFPA 1581, 2000 ed.

The member of the fire department assigned and authorized by the fire chief as the manager of the safety and health program and who performs the duties and responsibilities specified in this standard.

**Health Data Base.** (preferred) NFPA 1500, 2002 ed.

A compilation of records and data that relates to the health experience of a group of individuals and is maintained in a manner such that it is retrievable for study and analysis over a period of time.

**Health Data Base.** (secondary) NFPA 1581, 2000 ed.

A compilation of records and data relating to the health experience of a group of individuals, maintained in such a manner that it is retrievable for study and analysis over a period of time.

**Industrial Fire Department.** (preferred) NFPA 1500, 2002 ed.

An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, and related activities as well as emergency medical services, hazardous material operations, or other activities that occur at a single facility or facilities under the same management.

**Industrial Fire Department.** (secondary) NFPA 1581, 2000 ed.

An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, and related activities at a single facility or facilities under the same management, whether for profit, not for profit, or government owned or operated, including industrial, commercial, mercantile, warehouse, and institutional occupancies.

**Infection Control Program.** (preferred) NFPA 1500, 2002 ed.

The fire department’s formal policy and implementation of procedures relating to the control of infectious and communicable disease hazards where employees, patients, or the general public could be exposed to blood, body fluids, or other potentially infectious materials in the fire department work environment.

**Infection Control Program.** (secondary) NFPA 1581, 2000 ed.

The person or persons within the fire department who are responsible for managing the department infection control program and for coordinating efforts surrounding the investigation of an exposure.

**Member.** (preferred) NFPA 1500, 2002 ed.

A person involved in performing the duties and responsibilities of a fire department under the auspices of the organization.

**Member.** (secondary) NFPA 1581, 2000 ed.

A person involved in performing the duties and responsibilities of a fire department, under the auspices of the organization. For the purposes of this standard, a fire department member can be a full-time or part-time employee, can be a paid or unpaid volunteer, can occupy any position or rank within the fire department, and might or might not engage in emergency operations.

**Splash-Resistant Eyewear.** (preferred) NFPA 1999, 2003 ed.

Safety glasses, prescription eyewear, or chin-length face shields that, when properly worn, provide limited protection against splashes, spray, spatter, droplets, or aerosols of body fluids or other potentially infectious material.

**Structural Fire-Fighting Protective Clothing.** (preferred) NFPA 472, 2002 ed.

The protective clothing normally worn by fire fighters during structural fire-fighting operations, which includes a helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, PASS device, and a hood to cover parts of the head not protected by the helmet and facepiece.

**Structural Fire-Fighting Protective Clothing.** (secondary) NFPA 1581, 2000 ed.

Garments primarily intended for structural fire fighting and rescue operations including, but not limited to, coats, trousers, gloves, hoods, footwear, and helmets.

**Substantiation:** Adoption of preferred definitions will assist the user by providing consistent meaning of defined terms throughout the National Fire Codes.

**Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Part**

Revise Section 1-3 (renumbered as Sections 3.2 and 3.3) to read as follows:

2. NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.2 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.
3.2.3 Standard. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word “shall” to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix or annex, footnote, or fine-print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

3.3* General Definitions.

3.3.1 Blood. Human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.

3.3.2 Blood Fluids. Fluids that the body produces including, but not limited to, blood, semen, mucus, feces, urine, vaginal secretions, breast milk, amniotic fluids, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pericardial fluid, sputum, and any other fluids that might contain pathogens

3.3.3 Body Substance Isolation. An infection control strategy that considers all body substances potentially infectious.

3.3.4 Cleaning. The physical removal of dirt and debris, which generally is accomplished with soap and water and physical scrubbing.

3.3.5 Cleaning Gloves. See Gloves, Cleaning.

3.3.6 Contaminated. The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood, body fluids, or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

3.3.7 Contaminated Sharps. Any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, lancets, scalpels, broken glass, jagged metal, or other debris.

3.3.8 Decontamination. The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne, airborne, or foodborne 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. See A.8.3.8.

3.3.9 Disease Transmission. The process that includes a sufficient quantity of an infectious agent, such as a virus or bacteria; a mode of transmission, such as blood for HBV and HIV or airborne droplets for tuberculosis; a portal of entry, such as a needle stick injury, abraded skin, or mucous membrane contact; and a susceptible host.

3.3.10 Disinfection. The process used to inactivate virtually all recognized pathogenic microorganisms but not necessarily all microbial forms, such as bacterial endospore.

3.3.11 Emergency Medical Care. The provision of treatment to patients, including first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, basic life support (first responder or EMT level), advanced life support (paramedic level), and other medical procedures that occur prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility.

3.3.12 Emergency Medical Operation. Delivery of emergency medical care and transportation prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility.

3.3.13* Engineering Controls. Physical features or mechanical processes within fixed facilities or vehicles that are implemented to improve efficiency, safety, or comfort associated with their operation or use.

3.3.14 Environmental Surface. Interior patient care areas, both stationary and in vehicles; and other surfaces not designed for intrusive contact with the patient or contact with mucosal tissue.

3.3.15 Exposure Incident. A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane; non-intact skin; or parenteral contact with blood, body fluids, or other potentially infectious materials, or inhalation of airborne pathogens, or ingestion of foodborne pathogens and/or toxins.

3.3.16 Eyewear. See Splash-Resistant Eyewear.

3.3.17* Face Protection Devices. Devices constructed of protective materials, designed and configured to cover part or all of the wearer’s face or head.

3.3.18 Fire Apparatus. Any vehicle—including those used for rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials operations, wildland, or other functions—operated by a fire department member. [1901, 1999]

3.3.19 Fire Department. An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, and related activities, including emergency medical operations; this includes any public, private, or military organization engaging in this type of activity. [1902, 1998]

3.3.20* Fire Department Facility. Any building or area owned, operated, or used by a fire department on a routine basis. [1500, 2002]

3.3.21 Fire Department Member. See Member.

3.3.22 Fluid-Resistant Clothing. Clothing worn for the purpose of isolating parts of the wearer’s body from contact with body fluids.

3.3.23 Garment. The coat, trousers, or coverall elements of the protective ensemble designed to provide minimum protection to the upper and lower torso, arms, and legs, excluding the head, hands, and feet. [1851, 2001]

3.3.24* Gloves. An element of the protective ensemble designed to provide minimum protection to the fingers, thumb, hand, and wrist.

3.3.24.1 Gloves, Cleaning. Multipurpose, multi-use gloves that provide limited protection from abrasion, cuts, snags, and punctures during cleaning and that are designed to provide a barrier against body fluids, cleaning fluids, and disinfectants.

3.3.24.2 Gloves, Emergency Medical. Single-use patient examination gloves that are designed to provide a barrier against body fluids.
3.3.52 Resuscitation Equipment. Respiratory assist devices such as bag-valve masks, oxygen demand valve resuscitators, pocket masks, and other ventilation devices that are designed to provide artificial respiration or assist with ventilation of a patient.

3.3.53 Risk. A measure of the probability and severity of adverse effects that result from an exposure to a hazard.

3.3.54 Sharps Containers. Containers that are closable, puncture-resistant, disposable, and leakproof on the sides and bottom; red in color or display the universal biohazard symbol; and designed to store sharp objects after use.

3.3.55 Source Individual. Any individual, living or dead, whose blood, body fluids, or other potentially infectious materials has been a source of occupational exposure to a member.

3.3.56 Splash-Resistant Eyewear. Safety glasses, prescription eyewear with protective side shields, goggles, or chin-length face shields that, when worn properly, provide limited protection against splashes, spray, spatters, or droplets of body fluids. (See Face Protection Devices.) [1999, 2003]

3.3.57* Sterilization. The use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life, including highly resistant bacterial endospores.

3.3.58 Structural Fire-Fighting Gloves. See Gloves.

3.3.59 Structural Fire-Fighting Ensemble. Multiple elements of clothing and equipment designed to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters from adverse exposures to the inherent risks of structural fire-fighting operations and certain other emergency operations. The elements of the protective ensemble are coats, trousers, coveralls, helmets, gloves, footwear, and interface components. [1971, 2000]

3.3.60* Universal Precautions. An approach to infection control in which human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

Committee Statement: The Committee has reviewed the recommendations from the GOT and has revised and added definitions as needed.