



Firefighters Overcome in Confined Spaces

5 minute Lesson Plan for Fire & EMS

The following information was taken from various news reports of the incidents. The circumstances are given as points for discussion and should not be taken as 'factual'.

A Tarrytown (NY) Volunteer Firefighter died attempting a rescue of Public Works foreman who collapsed in a manhole. According to early reports:

- A Tarrytown Public Works Foreman responded to a sewer backup behind the Consolidated Engine Company. The foreman was also a member of the Engine Company.
- After entering the 15 foot deep manhole, the foreman was overcome by toxic fumes and fell unconscious. Later, oxygen levels were also found to be below minimum permitted levels.
- His friend and fellow firefighter entered the manhole without SCBA or turnout gear and was also quickly overcome. Early reports indicate neither man used an air monitor to test the atmosphere.
- Fellow firefighters in full turnout gear and SCBA removed both victims about 6:30 p.m. Attempts to revive them were unsuccessful.

A team of Liberty Township (IN) firefighters entered a 5' diameter by 12' deep pit to rescue 4 people, including 2 of their own, who were overcome by muriatic acid and/or hydrogen sulfide. Muriatic acid is often used to clean pipes and other components. The firefighters survived. Sadly, the 2 civilians died.

- An Indiana Department of Labor investigation found the firefighters were not trained in Confined Space Rescue and fined the Fire Department. The Department is taking a cooperative approach and is developing a program.

Fire departments who do not perform confined space rescue, are not exempt from Confined Space regulations. According to OSHA,

[1910.146\(c\)\(3\)](#) *If the employer decides that its employees will not enter permit spaces, the employer shall take effective measures to prevent its employees from entering the permit spaces and shall comply with paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(6), and (c)(8) of this section.*

[1910.146\(c\)\(4\)](#) *If the employer decides that its employees will enter permit spaces, the employer shall develop and implement a written permit space program that complies with this section. The written program shall be available for inspection by employees and their authorized representatives.*

Fire Departments must decide whether firefighters will rescue / recover victims in confined spaces, or will they standby and assist the Rescue Team when they arrive.. Either way, firefighters must be trained to identify confined spaces.

A confined space must meet all three of the following conditions:

1. Large enough to bodily enter and perform work
2. Has limited or restricted means of entry / exit. (include turnout gear & SCBA)
3. Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy

Confined Spaces include pits & manholes, industrial vessels & tanks, vehicle hoppers & containers such as the rear of a trash truck or cement mixer, trenches (typically 4 feet or deeper), large dumpsters, and more.

- Confined Space must be identified. Signage is one way. How does your town's Public Works, Utilities, and Recreation identify their spaces? Are they all marked?
- Discuss the implications of standing by for a Rescue Team

**Include
confined spaces
in pre-plans
and site visits**

This lesson plan is intended for general information purposes only. It should not be construed as legal advice or legal opinion regarding any specific or factual situation. Always follow your organization's policies and procedures as presented by your manager or supervisor. For further information regarding this bulletin, please contact your Safety Director at 877.398.3046.