National Personal Protective Technology Laboratory

Self Contained Breathing Apparatus End of Service Life Indicator

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Background - Current Requirements

- 42 CFR 84.83(f) provides warning device/ remaining service-life indicator requirements
- Indication or alarm required within a range of 20 to 25 percent of rated service time
- No statement of when device must initiate activation; only that it needs to give an alarm in stated range
- Initiation prior to 25% has been interpreted as non compliant
- Duration of alarm can be until depletion of air supply or for only a brief time





Background - Current Status

- Petition for rulemaking to change 42 CFR 84.83(f)
- Request for change to require alarm no later than a minimum specified value of 20 percent of rated service time
- Fire Engineering (June 2004) Journal Article "Expanding Time to Exit for Fire Fighters"
- More than 30 docket submissions supporting a minimum requirement only (form letter)
- IAFF Resolution from their National Conference supports the change for fire service applications
- No submitted docket comments against the proposed change





Proposed Change

- Retain 20 percent rated service time as the minimum warning device / remaining service-life indicator alarm point
- Each respiratory protection program manager would be allowed to determine the most appropriate alarm setting for that department's needs for SCBA users time to exit a scene
- Warning device / remaining service-life indicator performance would still be evaluated by NIOSH for certification



Input Sought from Stakeholders

Opinions on the current warning device / remaining service-life indicator performance requirement

Opinions on modifying the current warning device / remaining service-life indicator performance requirement from a range to a minimum value:

- Should NIOSH interpret the provision to require the alarm to continue uninterrupted until the minimum value (20%) is reached?
- If the petitioned change is adopted, what tolerance should NIOSH use to evaluate acceptable warning device / remaining service-life indicator performance at a specified setting rather than within a range?
- If the petitioned change is adopted, should NIOSH evaluate warning device / remaining service-life indicator performance at settings other than the 20% minimum? If so, at what additional values?
- Is there a rationale to distinguish Fire Service SCBA from those used for industrial applications for the requirements and evaluation of the warning device / remaining service-life indicator?

Identification of alternative approaches to address warning device / remaining service-life indicator performance

Other comments on the subject





Open-Circuit, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, End of Service Life Indicator

Stakeholder Input can be submitted by

– Mail:

NIOSH Docket Office

Robert A. Taft Laboratories, M/S C 34

Reference: Docket 034A, Open-Circuit, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, End of Service Life Indicator

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