

City of Red Bluff
Administrative Policies & Procedures – Personnel Manual

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| Subject: Wildfire Smoke Protection | | Number: 22-54 |
| | | Effective Date: 10/17/2023 |
| Departments Affected: All | | Supersedes (Number/Date): |
| Authority: Section 2.82-A. Red Bluff City Code | File References: | |
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Overview: The City is responsible for taking action to protect employees from particulate matter when the air quality index reaches the level as described in this rule.

Applicable to: All employees

Guidelines: Smoke and particulate matter from wildfires can travel hundreds of miles and affect the health of people far from the fires' path. Although there are many hazardous chemicals in wildfire smoke, the main harmful pollutant for people who are not very close to the fire is “particulate matter,” the tiny particles suspended in the air. Particulate matter can irritate the lungs and cause persistent coughing, wheezing, or difficulty breathing. Particulate matter can also cause more serious problems, such as reduced lung function, bronchitis, worsening of asthma, and heart disease.

Employer Requirements

If employees may be exposed to wildfire smoke, then the employer is required to find out the current AQI applicable to the worksite. If the current AQI for PM2.5 is 151 or more, the employer is required to:

- Check the current AQI before and periodically during each shift.
- Provide training to employees.
- Lower employee exposure.
- Provide respirators and encourage their use.

Employers shall alert employees when the air quality is harmful and what protective measures are available to employees. Employers shall encourage employees to inform their employers if they notice the air quality is getting worse, or if they are suffering from any symptoms due to the air quality, without fear of reprisal.

Employers shall take action to protect employees from PM2.5 when the current AQI for PM2.5 is 151 or greater. Examples of protective methods include:

- Locating work in enclosed structures or vehicles where the air is filtered.
- Changing procedures such as moving workers to a place with a lower current

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AQI for PM2.5.

- Reducing work time in areas with unfiltered air.
- Increasing rest time frequency and providing a rest area with filtered air.
- Reducing the physical intensity of the work to help lower the breathing and heart rates.

Obtaining AQI Information

Various government agencies monitor the air at locations throughout California and report the current AQI for those places. The AQI is a measurement of how polluted the air is. An AQI over 100 is unhealthy for sensitive people and an AQI over 150 is unhealthy for everyone. Although there are AQIs for several pollutants, Title 8, section 5141.1 about wildfire smoke only uses the AQI for PM2.5. The easiest way to find the current and forecasted AQI for PM2.5 is to go to the Tehama County Air Pollution Control District Website <https://www.tehcoapcd.net/current-air-quality/>. The current AQI is also available from the U.S. Forest Service at <https://tools.airfire.org/>, www.airnow.gov, or a local air district, which can be located at www.arb.ca.gov/capcoa/dismap.htm. Employees who do not have access to the internet can contact their employer for the current AQI. The EPA website www.enviroflash.info can transmit daily and forecasted AQIs by text or email for particular cities or zip codes. The City utilizes airnow.gov to determine AQI.

Health Effects of Wildfire Smoke

Although there are many hazardous chemicals in wildfire smoke, the main harmful pollutant for people who are not very close to the fire is “particulate matter,” the tiny particles suspended in the air. Particulate matter can irritate the lungs and cause persistent coughing, phlegm, wheezing, or difficulty breathing. Particulate matter can also cause more serious problems, such as reduced lung function, bronchitis, worsening of asthma, heart failure, and early death. People over 65 and people who already have heart and lung problems are the most likely to suffer from serious health effects. The smallest—and usually the most harmful—particulate matter is called PM2.5 because it has a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or smaller.

Use of Respirators

Respirators can be an effective way to protect employee health by reducing exposure to wildfire smoke, when they are properly selected and worn. Respirator use can be beneficial even when the AQI for PM2.5 is less than 151, to provide additional protection. When the current AQI for PM2.5 is 151 or greater, employers shall provide their workers with proper respirators for voluntary use. If the current AQI is greater than 500, respirator use is required. A respirator should be used properly and kept clean. The following precautions shall be taken:

- Employers shall select respirators certified for protection against the specific air contaminants at the workplace. NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will list what the respirator is designed for (particulates, for example). Surgical masks or items worn over the nose and mouth such as scarves, T-shirts, and bandanas will not provide protection against wildfire smoke. An N95 filtering facepiece respirator is the

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minimum level of protection for wildfire smoke.

- Read and follow the manufacturer's instructions on the respirator's use, maintenance, cleaning, and care, along with any warnings regarding the respirator's limitations. The manufacturer's instructions for medical evaluations, fit testing, and shaving should also be followed, although doing so is not required by Title 8, section 5141.1 for the voluntary use of filtering facepiece respirators.
- Do not wear respirators in areas where the air contains contaminants for which the respirator is not designed. A respirator designed to filter particles will not protect employees against gases or vapors, and it will not supply oxygen.
- Employees should keep track of their respirators so that they do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.
- Employees who have a heart or lung problem should ask their doctor before using a respirator.

To get the most protection from a respirator, there must be a tight seal around the face. A respirator will provide much less protection if facial hair interferes with the seal. The proper way to put on a respirator depends on the type and model of the respirator. For those who use an N95 or other filtering facepiece respirator mask that is made of filter material:

- Place the mask over the nose and under the chin, with one strap placed below the ears and one strap above.
- Pinch the metal piece (if there is one) of the respirator over the top of the nose so it fits securely.

For a respirator that relies on a tight seal to the face, check how well it seals to the face by following the manufacturer's instructions for user seal checks. Adjust the respirator if air leaks between the seal and the face. The more air leaks under the seal, the less protection the user receives. Respirator filters should be replaced if they get damaged, deformed, dirty, or difficult to breathe through. Filtering facepiece respirators are disposable respirators that cannot be cleaned or disinfected. The best practice is to replace filtering facepiece respirators at the beginning of each shift. If you have symptoms such as difficulty breathing, dizziness, or nausea, go to an area with cleaner air, take off the respirator, and get medical help.

Right to Obtain Medical Treatment Without Fear of Reprisal

Employers shall allow employees who show signs of injury or illness due to wildfire smoke exposure to seek medical treatment and may not punish affected employees for seeking such treatment. Employers shall also have effective provisions made in advance for prompt medical treatment of employees in the event of serious injury or illness caused by wildfire smoke exposure.

References:

Cal OSHA Title 8, Division 1, Chapter 4, §5141.1; Labor Code §142.3, 144.6; Tehama County Air Pollution Control District website: <https://www.tehcoapcd.net/current-air-quality/>; U.S. Forest Service website: <https://tools.airfire.org/>; www.airnow.gov; www.arb.ca.gov/capcoa/dismap.htm. Environmental Protection Agency website: www.enviroflash.info.