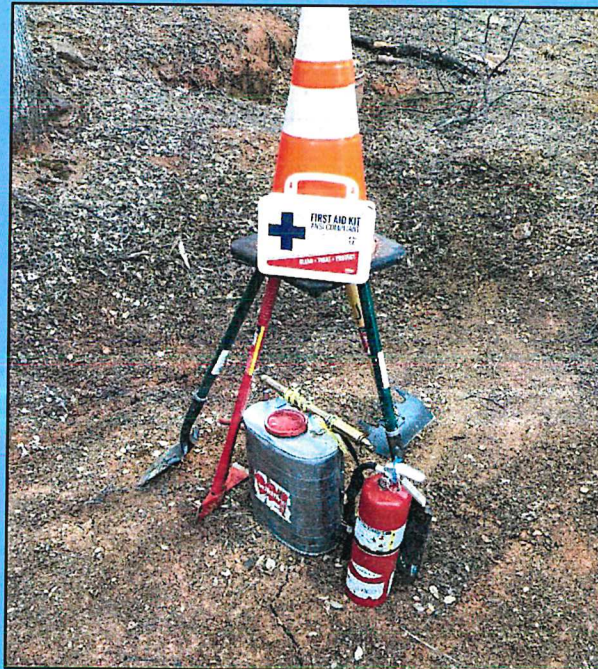


ILLNESS & INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM (IIPP)

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# FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS



Hollis Day

MOUNTAIN F. ENTERPRISES, INC. [www.mtfent.com](http://www.mtfent.com)

# FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

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# FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

## 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan for Industrial Operations (Plan) is to provide information and guidance on the prevention, extinguishment and control of any potential or actual fire situation that may arise from machinery or personnel in the course of doing brush and tree work along power lines, gas pipelines, canals, roads, highways, and logging and land clearing operations.

The Plan is also intended to outline the responsibilities for prevention and suppression of fires during the course of work and to define the minimum requirements that will be required for fire prevention measures to eliminate the causes of fire, prevent loss of life and property by fire, and to comply with the local, state, and federal laws on fire prevention.

The Plan provides an implementation strategy to ensure immediate and aggressive action to suppress inadvertent fires that occur during work and establishes protocols and lines of communication for reporting fires that occur. Implementation of the Plan will ensure that proper types and quantities of safety and fire extinguishing equipment are available in work areas to suppress fires and that MFE workers and subcontractors are adequately trained for response to fires. The Plan will be used to familiarize MFE personnel with basic fire emergency planning, response, and evacuation procedures and their individual roles in fire prevention and suppression. Planning and training will help MFE personnel respond effectively in the event of a fire, thereby avoiding or minimizing injuries and/or damage to property or the environment. At no time will any work personnel be asked to fight any fire beyond their experience or training.

## 2 SCOPE

The Plan is put into place to effectively manage any additional risk of fire that may be caused through the task being performed and the environment in which the work is being conducted. Additionally, this document sets out guidelines for Mountain F. Enterprises, Inc. (MFE) personnel who may be required to perform basic firefighting duties.

***This Plan does not cover jobsite specific Fire Plans.***

*A jobsite specific fire plan is a document prepared by an industrial operator, a copy of which is filed with the responsible fire protection agency. The plan sets forth the manpower and equipment that can be used for fighting fire, the person to be contacted and means of contact, the location and extent of the operating area, and other pertinent data. Timber operators in California, on both federal and private land, and contractors to the California Department of Transportation and the U.S. Forest Service are required to file fire plans. All other industrial operators should file them for reasons of safety and liability. Title 14CCR §918 (Fire protection plan is required on logging operations). Title 14CCR §918.1 (Fire protection plan filing procedures). Title 14CCR §918.2 (Fire plan contents).*

***MFE and its subcontractors shall comply with the following requirements during times that a fire might occur as a result of their work.***

This plan provides employees with information and guidelines that will assist them in recognizing, reporting, and controlling fire hazards.

## FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

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MFE is committed to minimizing the threat of fire to employees, visitors, and property. MFE complies with all applicable laws, regulations, codes, and good practices pertaining to fire prevention. MFE's separate Emergency Response Plan spells out the procedures for responding to fires for specific job sites.

The intent of this Plan is to formalize some procedures and routine practices that will:

- Assist MFE employees in their understanding of fire prevention and improve their ability to prevent the start of any fire. The emphasis will be on wildland fires, especially during the critical times of the year when the fire risk is high.
- Set recommendations for certain tools and equipment to be present in our vehicles and on our work sites, when performing identified operational risks. This will assist with rapid extinguishment of small fires in the event one should occur.
- Incorporate State, Federal, and local requirements into our standard way of doing business to provide compliance with rules and regulations on a daily basis. This would include, but not be limited to pertinent laws and Forest Practice Regulations.
- Define restrictions mandated by "Red Flag Warnings", "Project Activity Levels", or other unique fire danger scenarios; provide means for determining when these restrictions are in effect, what activities they prohibit, and the precise locations to which they apply; and identify the notification procedures for all affected employees and contractors.
- Establish communication requirements when working in the wildland areas.
- Discuss additional and/or optional mitigation measures to reduce the risk of fire start in particularly hazardous situations or scenarios.
- Share some common-sense practices, with regard to fire safety, that should be used in all activities to reduce the risk of fires and prevent injury to an employee as a result of a fire.

### 3 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply:

**Active Landing:** A location the contractor may be skidding logs into, or performing other operations such as delimiting, log manufacturing, and chipping logs.

**Hot Saw:** A tree harvesting system that employs a high-speed (>1100 rpm) rotating felling head, i.e., full rotation lateral tilt head.

**Mechanical Operations:** The process of felling, skidding, chipping, shredding, masticating, piling, log processing and/or yarding which requires the use of motorized power which includes, chainsaws, chippers, motorized carriages, masticators, stroke delimiters, skidders, dozers etc.

### 4 APPLICABILITY

This applies to MFE field personnel and subcontractor who will likely work in the wildland areas during times that are conducive to wildland fire occurrence. Subcontractors performing work for MFE will be expected to comply with this Plan as it relates to their activities as well.

All MFE personnel and subcontractors shall observe all laws, rules, and regulations of fire agencies having jurisdiction over areas in which they are working.



## 5 OPERATIONAL RISKS

MFE Management and Supervisors will provide general information to MFE employees regarding fire season status. During these defined periods, the following MFE related activities present an elevated risk of fire ignition.

Wildfire within work areas can originate from two sources; the threat from an approaching fire and the threat from a fire caused by an industrial activity within the work area. Both present an equally significant hazard. Wildfire has the potential to cause widespread and significant damage. The risk of wildfire can be escalated by:

- Lightning strike
- Overheating equipment
- Equipment failure
- Electrical hazards
- Vegetation being caught against hot exhausts
- Hot work from welding etc.
- Sparks from incinerators or equipment
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance
- Heavy equipment operations
- Small equipment operations (chainsaws etc.)
- Fueling activities
- Discarded glass items
- Careless smoking

## 6 RESPONSIBILITIES

Fire safety is everyone's responsibility. All employees and subcontractors should know how to prevent and respond to fires and are responsible for adhering to company policy regarding fire emergencies.

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### 6.1 Mountain F. Enterprises, Inc.

#### 6.1.1 Management

Management determines MFE's fire prevention and protection policies. Management will provide adequate controls to provide a safe workplace and will provide adequate resources and training to its employees to encourage fire prevention and the safest possible response in the event of a fire emergency.

#### 6.1.2 Plan Administrator

Hollis (Les) W. Day shall manage the Plan for MFE and shall maintain all records pertaining to the plan. The Plan Administrator shall also:

- Develop and administer MFE's fire prevention training program.
- Ensure that fire control equipment and systems are properly maintained.
- Conduct fire risk surveys (see Appendix A) and make recommendations.
- Prepare jobsite specific Fire Plans as needed.

#### 6.1.3 Supervisors

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that employees receive appropriate fire safety training, and for notifying management when changes in operation increase the risk of fire. Supervisors are also responsible for enforcing MFE's fire prevention and protection policies.

#### 6.1.4 Employees

All employees shall:

- Complete all required training before working without supervision.
- Conduct operations safely to limit the risk of fire.
- Report potential fire hazards to their supervisors.

### 6.2 Protection Agencies (Local, CalFire, USFS, BLM)

The local protection agency makes fire prevention inspections of operating areas as often as their other duties and budgets will reasonably allow. They ensure that operating companies are complying with laws, regulations, and contract provisions. The protection agency should notify the company of its findings even when the inspection has been conducted jointly with company representatives. Appropriate enforcement action is taken when warranted by the findings. Agency investigations will also be made to determine the causes of fires that do occur.

The local protection agency supplies information regarding potential fire hazard conditions or changes in prevention methods. This information includes, but is not limited to, current Fire Danger Ratings, presence of other wildfires in the vicinity, and temporary restrictions on work activities. If extreme fire danger is determined by the local fire agency, the Authorized Officer, can direct the Foreperson to increase the level of fire monitoring, install additional fire prevention or suppression equipment, or stop work, as necessary.

## 7 TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

***Fire tools are required from April 1<sup>st</sup> and December 1<sup>st</sup> of any year, or at any other time when ground litter and vegetation will sustain combustion permitting the spread of fire in areas located on or near any forest, brush, or grass-covered land or within 25 feet of any flammable material.***

***NOTE: As CAL FIRE Ranger Units impose burn permit requirements, that is the official start of Fire Season.***

## FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

For the purposes of this Section, one of the first considerations is identifying that there is a risk of a fire igniting and then spreading to cause damage. If there is no risk of a fire starting or spreading (e.g., snow is covering the project area and it does not melt) there would be no need to have firefighting hand tools on site.

California State law requires certain tools, reserved for firefighting purposes only, at certain locations. These should be considered as legal **minimums**.

Chart of Locations and Corresponding Equipment	
Location	Required Tool(s) & Special Requirements
Within the Operating Area	<p>When conducting vegetation work on electrical and gas lines, on or near any forest, brush, or grass-covered land, a sealed fire toolbox (a sealed compartment on a truck or a stand-alone lidded box) is required to be within jobsite. This box shall contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> one backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water,</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> two axes,</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> two McLeod fire tools,</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and a sufficient number of shovels so that each employee at the operation can be equipped to fight fire.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the fire toolbox, 1 or more serviceable chainsaws of three and one-half or more horsepower with a cutting bar 20 inches in length or longer shall be immediately available within the operating area.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> There only needs to be 1 box per job location and can be shared between multiple crews as long as there are a sufficient number of shovels so that each employee at the operation can be equipped to fight fire.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The box that contains the tools can be made of any material or can be in a single compartment on a vehicle, as long as the box can be closed and it is understood that the tools must not be used for routine work. The box is not required to be locked, in accordance with California Public Resource Code.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> It is intended that the number of tools required would be dictated by the number of workers assigned to the site during normal work. It is not intended that each site must have adequate tools to equip each and every person who may subsequently come on site to undertake fire control actions, since additional resources should arrive with their own tools.</p>
Car/Passenger Vehicle	<p>Shall be equipped with and carry at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a "D" handled or long handled round point shovel, size "0" or larger.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 2½ pound axe or Pulaski with an overall length of not less than 28 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least one 10 Lb Multi-Purpose 4A:60BC fire extinguishers or equivalent.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water.</li> </ul>
Pickups/Vans/Passenger Vehicle	<p>Shall be equipped with and carry at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 2½ pound axe or Pulaski with an overall length of not less than 28 inches.</li> </ul>



## FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

Chart of Locations and Corresponding Equipment	
Location	Required Tool(s) & Special Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least one 10 lb. multi-purpose 4A:60BC fire extinguishers or equivalent.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water.</li> </ul>
Trucks, Tractors, Skidders, Skid Steers, Grapple Shear, Crane, Mechanical Tree Trimmers, & other Similar Mobile Equipment	<p>Shall be equipped with and carry at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 2½ pound axe or Pulaski with an overall length of not less than 28 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least one 10 lb. multi-purpose 4A:60BC fire extinguishers or equivalent.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water.</li> </ul>
Hand Fed Brush Chippers Connected to Vehicle	<p>Concentrations of wood dust shall be removed daily from equipment. Equipment shall be equipped with and carry at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least one 10 lb. multi-purpose 4A:60BC fire extinguishers or equivalent.</li> </ul>
Hand Fed Tracked Brush Chippers & Stump Grinders	<p>Concentrations of wood dust shall be removed daily from equipment. Equipment shall be equipped with and carry at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 2½ pound axe or Pulaski with an overall length of not less than 28 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least one 10 lb. multi-purpose 4A:60BC fire extinguishers or equivalent.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water.</li> </ul>
Mechanized Harvesting Machine with Hydraulic Systems, Powered by an Internal Combustion Engine (Whole Tree Chipper, Grinder, Feller Buncher, Harvester, Forwarder, Hot Saws, Stroke Delimber, Etc.)	<p>Concentrations of wood dust shall be removed daily from equipment. Equipment shall be equipped with and carry at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 2½ pound axe or Pulaski with an overall length of not less than 28 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least two 10 lb. multi-purpose 4A:60BC fire extinguishers or equivalent.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water.</li> </ul>
Chainsaw Operations (gas & electric)	<p>Each chainsaw shall be equipped with a spark arrester approved according to C.P.R.C. Section 4442 or 4443 and shall be maintained in effective working order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 38 inches shall be kept with each gas can but not more than 25 feet from each chainsaw.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Underwriters Laboratories (UL) approved fire extinguisher containing a minimum 16 ounces of fire retardant shall be kept with each operating power saw.</li> </ul>
Gas Power Portable Tools (leaf blowers, trimmers, pole saws)	<p>Each gas-powered portable tool shall be equipped with a spark arrester approved according to C.P.R.C. Section 4442 or 4443 and shall be maintained in effective working order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 38 inches shall be kept with each gas can but not more than 25 feet from each gas-powered power tool <u>or</u></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Underwriters Laboratories (UL) approved fire extinguisher containing a minimum 16 ounces of fire retardant shall be kept with each gas-powered power tool.</li> </ul>

## FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

<b>Chart of Locations and Corresponding Equipment</b>	
<b>Location</b>	<b>Required Tool(s) &amp; Special Requirements</b>
Generator, Welder, Torch, Grinder, etc.	<p>Each gas-powered engine shall be equipped with a spark arrester approved according to C.P.R.C. Section 4442 or 4443 and shall be maintained in effective working order. First clearing away all flammable material, including snags, from the area around such operation for a distance of 10 feet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water.</li> </ul>
<p>Log Landing, Construction Field Office or Service Area, etc. and during Industrial Operations Such as Logging &amp; Land Clearing.</p> <p>The box shall be red and marked "Fire Tools" in letters at least 1 inch high.</p>	<p>During any time of the year when burning permits are required, camps maintained in such area for the residence of employees, or at any local headquarters in such area of any industrial, agricultural, or other operations on or near any forest-covered land or brush-covered land, there shall be provided and maintained at all times, in a specific location, for firefighting purposes only, a sufficient supply of serviceable tools to equip 50 percent of the able-bodied, personnel, resident of such camp, or working out of such headquarters, for fighting fires. Among these tools shall be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shovels, axes, saws, backpack pumps, and scraping tools.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> With such tools there shall also be one serviceable headlight adaptable for attachment to at least one-half of the tractor-bulldozers used on the operation, and</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a sufficient number of canteens and flashlights to equip a 1/3 of the able-bodied personnel.</li> </ul>
Helicopter	<p>Shall be equipped with and carry at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a fire extinguisher having a UL rating of at least 5 BC mounted inside the aircraft within reach of the pilot's operating position.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At each area where helicopters are being serviced or supplied, a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher with a UL rating of at least 20 BC will be provided on the site and placed where it is available for immediate use.</li> </ul>
ATV / UTV / ROV	<p>Shall be equipped with and carry at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a "D" handled or long handled round point shovel, size "0" or larger.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 2½ pound axe or Pulaski with an overall length of not less than 28 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least one 10 lb. multi-purpose 4A:60BC fire extinguishers or equivalent.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water.</li> </ul>
Fire Watch/Patrol Person	<p>Shall be equipped with and carry at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water.</li> </ul>
Choker setter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches.</li> </ul>

### Optional Considerations for Critically Hazardous Areas:

- Project Specific Jobsite Fire Plan.
- Water Supply, recommended 1500 gal. minimum (Tank, truck, or hydrant)

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- Fire Hose (and associated accessories)
- Dozer or Tractor (capable of producing fire line)
- Wildland Fire Truck
- Skidgens (FMC and/or CAT skidder)

Any fire tools carried on motor vehicles should be readily accessible for quick use. They should never be locked inside of trunks, toolboxes or other compartments. Also, they should be retained and maintained for firefighting use only and never used for routine work. All Fire Extinguishers shall be mounted, readily accessible, properly maintained and fully charged.

### 7.1 Spark Arrestors

MFE and its subcontractors shall equip each operating tractor and any other internal combustion engine with a spark arrester, except for motor vehicles equipped with a maintained muffler as defined in C.P.R.C. Section 4442 or tractors with exhaust-operated turbochargers. Spark Arresters shall be a model tested and approved under Forest Service Standard 5100-1a as shown in the National Wildlife Coordinating Group Spark Arrester Guide, Volumes 1 and 2, and shall be maintained in good operating condition. Every motor vehicle subject to registration shall at all times be equipped with an adequate exhaust system meeting the requirements of the California Vehicle Code.

### 7.2 Water Truck/Fire Trailer

MFE or its subcontractors shall provide a tank truck or trailer, containing not less than 300 gallons of water, during yarding, skidding, land clearing, right-of-way clearing, mechanical falling, and mechanical treatment of slash. Such tank truck or trailer shall be maintained in a serviceable condition and located within 10 minutes, round trip, from each operating side when the **Fire Danger Level Fire Precautionary Period is Moderate or higher** or when **Project Activity Level B or higher** is in effect.

- At the beginning of the day, before starting work, start and test the fire trailer to ensure it is in good working order.
- When required, the fire trailer or equivalent, must be as close to the worksite as practical, and have the required 300 feet of hose to extinguish any possible ignition.
- Ensure that the hose is at least 1 inch in diameter AND is a minimum of 40 pounds per square inch (psi) at the nozzle.
- As part of the tailboard, a person must be assigned to start the pump, if needed.

The tank shall contain at least 300 gallons of water available for fire suppression. Ample power and hitch shall be readily available for promptly and safely moving tank over roads serving Contract Area. Tank truck or trailer shall be equipped with the following:

- (1) Pump, which at sea level, can deliver 23 gallons per minute at 175 pounds per square inch measured at the pump outlet. Pumps shall be tested on Contract Area using a 5/16-inch orifice in the Forester One Inch In-Line Gauge test kit. Pump shall meet or exceed the pressure value in the following table for nearest temperature and elevation:

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Temp	Sea Level		1000 Feet		2000 Feet		3000 Feet		4000 Feet		5000 Feet		6000 Feet		7000 Feet		8000 Feet		9000 Feet		10000 Feet	
55	179	23	174	23	169	23	165	22	161	22	157	22	153	22	150	21	146	21	142	21	139	21
70	175	23	171	23	166	22	162	22	158	22	154	22	150	21	147	21	143	21	139	21	136	20
85	171	23	168	23	163	22	159	22	155	22	151	21	147	21	144	21	140	21	136	20	133	20
100	168	23	164	23	159	22	155	22	152	22	148	21	144	21	141	21	137	20	133	20	131	20
	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G
	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P
	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M

The pump outlet shall be equipped with 1½-inch National Standard Fire Hose thread. A bypass or pressure relief valve shall be provided for other than centrifugal pumps.

- (2) 300 feet of 3/4-inch inside diameter rubber-covered high-pressure hose mounted on live reel attached to pump with no segments longer than approximately 50 feet, when measured to the extreme ends of the couplings. Hose shall have reusable compression wedge type 1-inch brass or lightweight couplings (aluminum or plastic). One end of hose shall be equipped with a coupling female section and the other end with a coupling male section. The hose shall, with the nozzle closed, be capable of withstanding 200 PSI pump pressure without leaking, distortions, slipping of couplings, or other failures.
- (3) A shut-off combination nozzle that meets the following minimum performance standards when measured at 100 P.S.I. at the nozzle:

Type	G.P.M.	Horizontal Range
Straight Stream	10	38 feet
Fog Spray	6 - 20	N/A

- (4) Sufficient fuel to run the pump at least 2 hours and necessary service accessories to facilitate efficient operation of the pump.

*When MFE or subcontractor are using Hot Saws or Masticators, an additional 250 feet of light weight hose shall be immediately available for use and be capable of connecting to the 300 feet of hose and appurtenances in (2) and (3) above.*

**This equipment and accessories shall be deliverable to a fire in the area of operations and is subject to the equirements for each specific activity level identified in Section 9.**

In lieu of the above tank trailer or water supply for helicopter operations, MFE may provide a suitable helicopter water bucket with a 300-gallon capacity. When MFE provides a water bucket, a water source shall be provided within 5 minutes' round trip flight time from operating side.

### 7.3 Compressed Air Foam System

A Compressed Air Foam System (CAFS) is a fire suppression system where compressed air is added to water and a foaming agent. MFE and its subcontractors may substitute a CAFS or functional equivalent in lieu of the tank truck, trailer or fire extinguishers, provided it meets or exceeds the following specifications and requirements:

- (1) Variable foam expansion ratio – 10:1 to 20:1.
- (2) Units shall be kept fully charged with air; water and foam concentrate as recommended by the manufacturer and have the appropriate tools to service the system.

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- (3) The unit shall contain enough energy to empty tank and clear hose prior to exhausting propellant.
- (4) The unit shall be capable of being completely recharged within 10 minutes.
- (5) When used on cable yarding landings, the unit shall be outfitted for immediate attachment to carriage and transported without damage to the unit.

***A 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water required for Hot Saws, Masticators and similar equipment identified in Section 7 above may be supplemented with a 30-gallon CAFS.***

Tank truck, trailer or equivalent may be substituted with a 30 Gallon CAFS with at least 550 feet of one-inch hose and an adjustable nozzle with enough water, air and foam concentrate for at least one recharge.

**This equipment and accessories shall be deliverable to a fire in the area of operations and is subject to the requirements for each specific activity level identified in Section 9.**

### 7.4 Fire Patrol Person

MFE and its subcontractors shall furnish a qualified fire patrol person on all tree trimming and removal projects when the **Fire Danger Level Fire Precautionary Period is HIGH or higher** or when **Project Activity Level C or higher** is in effect. When on duty, sole responsibility of patrolperson shall be to patrol the operation for prevention and detection of fires, take suppression action where necessary and notify the local fire agency as required by Section 9. The fire patrol person shall be able to speak fluent English.

### 7.5 Communications

MFE shall provide adequate two-way communication facilities to report a fire to the local fire agency within 15 minutes of detection. Citizen Band radios (CB's) are not considered adequate two-way communications because FCC Regulations prohibit commercial use.

## 8 FIRE PREVENTION & SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

The following safety considerations will help to reduce the risk of fire start (Fire Prevention), as well as provide for the safety of company employees while working in the wildland areas (Fire Safety). Follow these precautions to prevent a fire in your work area:

- At project initiation, conduct a formal "Safety Meeting" addressing fire concerns. Have regular tailboard fire safety meetings for the duration of the project.
- Pay attention to local forest fire hazard ratings. If the rating is extreme, you may have to postpone your work.
- At the beginning of each day the crew should discuss a meeting point location that is known by all crew members and can be easily accessible in case of an emergency such as a fire.
- Keep a charged, portable, all-purpose fire extinguisher with an ABC rating in your truck and know how to use the extinguisher. Secure the extinguisher so it does not accidentally discharge inside the vehicle.
- Keep flammable materials, oily rags, and debris away from any engine exhaust. Good housekeeping is essential to prevent fires.
- To prevent fires, keep the chipper engine and manifold free of chips and sawdust.
- Unload wood chips from vehicles at the end of each day, if possible. Do not leave wood chips in vehicles over the weekend. Wood chips can spontaneously combust.

## FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

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- Avoid leaving wood chips in piles. Spread chips out to avoid fermentation, which can lead to spontaneous combustion.
- Follow safe refueling techniques when refueling gasoline-powered equipment.
- Use only approved containers to carry gasoline, and clearly identify such containers.
- Carry only as much gasoline as needed for the day's work.
- Store gasoline securely in a clearly marked storage box or container when transporting it in vehicles.
- Do not disable spark arresters on chainsaws. Keep spark arresters in good operating condition.
- Never use gasoline to start fires or burn wasp nests. Never use gasoline as a solvent.
- No smoking while on the job or on the jobsite.
- Avoid idling or parking in areas of brush, grass, or vegetation litter.
- When driving over grass meadows or areas of low vegetation, have a designated Fire Patrol follow along with fire tools available to extinguish an inadvertent fire start. If traveling alone, you become the designated fire patrol, frequent observations of the ground behind you should be made with fire tools ready and available and this should not be done in elevated or extreme conditions.
- Position all vehicles and equipment to ensure safe egress in the event the crew must evacuate the location quickly. Park vehicles facing the evacuation route.
- IF unable to park in a cleared area, THEN take the following steps:
  - (1) Park on vegetation that has been mowed or cut to a maximum height of 4 inches.
  - (2) Park in such a manner that the tailpipe is not within 36 inches of any standing vegetation.
  - (3) Use a Working Fire Watch until the vehicle exhaust system has cooled, and there is no chance of an ignition.
  - (4) Ensure that the proper fire extinguishing tools are easily accessible. (5) Consider wetting down parking area.
  - (5) Turn off the motors of unoccupied vehicles when parking them off road, unless the vehicle and the motor need to remain running for work purposes. Maintain situational awareness for potential ignitions.
  - (6) When idling, the vehicle must be parked on a cleared area defined as paved or gravel, or on dirt cleared down to bare mineral soil.
- IF idling and unable to park in a cleared area, THEN take the following steps:
  - (1) Park on vegetation that has been mowed or cut to a maximum height of 4 inches.
  - (2) Park in such a manner that the tailpipe is not within 36 inches of any standing vegetation.
  - (3) Use a Working Fire Watch while the vehicle is idling.
  - (4) Ensure that the proper fire extinguishing tools are easily accessible.
  - (5) Wet down the area under the vehicle before beginning work, and as needed, to prevent an ignition.
  - (6) When operating a vehicle with a Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) system, always park on a paved, gravel or bare mineral soil surface, or where vegetation has been mowed or cut to a maximum height of 4 inches. The exhaust system remains extremely hot before, during, and after the regeneration process. An ignition can occur even while the vehicle is off.

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- Consider work hour restrictions where applicable. During critical fire weather, avoid working in the wildland areas during the hottest and driest part of the day.
- Use a “Fire Patrol” (person specifically assigned to mitigate fire hazards) on high fire danger days. Their duties would include verification of compliance with the fire plan, observe activities for fire prevention & safety, and to re-check work area after the day’s activities have been completed.
- Provide vegetation clearance or reduction around particularly hazardous work activities or work areas. Use special mitigation, as appropriate, to reduce the hazard.
- Train all personnel in emergency response for fire events.
- Do not allow lunch or warming fires or barbecue grills.
- When it is possible, wet down adjacent vegetation when performing at risk work in the wildland areas.

### 8.1 Clearing of Fuels

MFE personnel and subcontractors shall clear away, and keep clear, fuels and logging debris as follows:

Welding, or Operating an Acetylene or Other Torch with Open Flame in Grinders:	While performing stationary ground level jobs or activities from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate (e.g., welding, cutting, grinding), remove all flammable material (e.g., grass, leaf litter, including snags) down to mineral soil, for a minimum of 10 feet around the job site. a. If the ground cannot be sufficiently cleared due to environmental reasons (i.e., riparian zones, sensitive plants and animals) or erosion concerns, OR IF the work is being performed above ground level (i.e., installation and removal of master grounds on a de-energized transmission line adjacent to an energized transmission line), THEN PERFORM the following actions: (1) Wet down the area around such operation for a minimum of 10 feet. OR (2) Cover the flammable vegetation, including snags, with fire blankets, for a minimum of 10 feet around the area. AND (3) IF the FPI rating is R1, R2, or R3, THEN assign a Working Fire Watch at the jobsite. (4) IF the FPI rating is R4, THEN assign a Working Fire Watch at the jobsite, equipped with at least 120 gallons of water, with at least 200 feet of hose, not less than 1 inch in diameter, and a minimum of 40 psi at the nozzle. (5) IF the FPI rating is R5, THEN assign a Dedicated Fire Watch, equipped with at least 120 gallons of water, with at least 200 feet of hose, not less than 1 inch in diameter, and a minimum of 40 psi at the nozzle.
Storage, Parking Areas and Stationary Work:	Equipment service areas, parking areas, and gas and oil storage areas shall be cleared of all flammable material for a radius of at least 10 feet unless otherwise specified by local administrative unit. Small mobile or stationary internal combustion engine sites shall be cleared of flammable material for a slope distance of at least 10 feet from such engine.
Refueling Areas:	Whenever possible, refueling and lubrication should be done at properly equipped and cleared shop or yard areas. Wheeled or tracked machinery is usually serviced from a truck, which means it will normally be brought to a log landing or other similar cleared area accessible by the service truck. If this is not the case, or if portable equipment (e.g., chainsaws or small generators) is being refueled, a clearing to mineral soil for at least a 10-foot radius should be made and the unit to be serviced placed in the center before any fuel transfer takes place. For both fire and personnel safety, all power units should be shut down and cooled before being serviced. Before restarting, spilled fuel should be wiped off portable units and moved at least 3 feet. The units should then be positioned so that the exhaust points away from the spot where refueling took place.

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	Laws, ordinances, or regulations in many places require that a dike of sufficient height and area to retain the entire contents of the tank (in case of rupture or overflow) be constructed around any tank of 500 gallons or larger capacity. Such quantities of fuels should not be stored within 250 feet of a live stream or 50 feet of any vegetation. Fueling hoses should be fitted with automatic closing valves and nozzles to shut off the flow of fuel. This provides safety in case of hose rupture or nozzle dropping.
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### 8.2 Permits Required

A special written permit from the local fire protection agency must be obtained before engaging in any of the activities listed below. The terms and conditions of any of the permits required for this contract are as shown on copies attached to the Fire Plan.

- Blasting and Storage of Explosives and Detonators. (Explosives Permit required by California Health & Safety Code, Section 12101.)
- Burning. (Issued by local fire agency.)
- Air Pollution. (Issued by local State or County Air Pollution Control Districts, as applicable.)
- Camp, Lunch and Warming Fires.

### 8.3 Blasting

If contract requires Blasting and Storing of Explosives and Detonators, an Explosives Permit may be required pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code, Section 12101.

When blasting is necessary in slash areas, a watchperson equipped with a size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches and a filled backpack can (4 or 5 gallon) with hand pump shall remain in the immediate area for an hour after blasting has been completed.

### 8.4 Regulations for Slash Burning

Before setting any fires whatsoever, MFE and subcontractor personnel shall check with the local CAL FIRE station and local air quality management agency. Burning shall only be conducted on "Permissive Burn Days" by the State Air Resources Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 41855 and when there are no fire restrictions.

Special care shall be taken to prevent scorching or causing any damage to adjacent structures, trees, and shrubbery. Piles of material to be burned shall be of such size and so placed that during burning no damage shall result to adjacent objects.

A fire patrol person must be in attendance at all times, so as to prevent the spread of fire or the creation of hazardous conditions.

An adequate water supply capable of controlling and extinguishing the fire shall be provided at the burning site. An adequate water supply can include a garden hose connected to a water supply, portable fire extinguisher (2A-10BC), or a minimum of 5 gallons of water in a container.

Burning shall be done when weather conditions do not create an unsafe burning condition.

Maximum pile size shall be 4 feet in diameter.



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An area within 10 feet of the outer edge of the pile shall be maintained free and clear of flammable material and vegetation.

**Strictly Prohibited:** *Burning garbage, plastics, fiberglass, rubber products, waste oil or treated wood (such as painted wood, dimensioned lumber and plywood) is strictly prohibited. These materials can produce poisonous, toxic gases when burned.*

### 8.5 Camp, Lunch and Warming Fires

Lunch and warming fire are not permitted outside designated camp areas.

Campfire Permits are required for open fires, such as campfire, barbecues and portable stoves on federally controlled lands and private lands that are the property of another person.

Cooking or warming fires should never be built without first providing a clearing to bare mineral soil, or other nonflammable base, for a minimum distance of 10 feet in all directions from the expected perimeter of the fire. The fire should not be permitted to become any larger than actually needed to cook or provide warmth. The fire should never be left unattended. Firefighting tools, especially a long-handled, round-point shovel, should be readily available in the immediate vicinity at all times while the fire is burning or glowing. Extinguishing of the fire must be thorough and complete. Preferably this is accomplished with water and checked by ungloved hand. One person, ideally a foreman or other supervisor, should be made responsible and held accountable for the safety of the fire. A fire patrol person, or other specifically assigned individual, should check all such fire sites not less than one hour nor more than two hours after the fire is terminated.

Under weather conditions creating "very high" or "extreme" fire danger, or a "Red Flag" conditions which indicates the probability of high winds, the use of lunch or warming fires should be prohibited.

### 8.6 Smoking

Smoking shall not be permitted during fire season. MFE's supervisory personnel shall require compliance with these rules. Under no circumstances shall smoking be permitted during fire season while employees are operating light or heavy equipment or walking or working in grass and woodlands.

It is illegal to discard any tobacco products or matches from a moving vehicle. On public roads, state and federal fire and police officers enforce this law. On private roads and operating areas, company rules and supervisors should enforce compliance.

### 8.7 Oil Filter and Glass Jugs

MFE shall remove from work areas oily rags and used oil filters and shall prohibit use of glass bottles and jugs in MFE's Operations.

### 8.8 Training Requirements for MFE Personnel & Subcontractors

Each spring prior to the curing of the annual grasses; all MFE field personnel will receive a minimum of 1-hour training on Wildland Fire Prevention and Safety. Training for fire suppression and response will include:

- the chain of command and fire reporting process.
- emergency contacts and numbers.
- basic fire prevention behavior controls.

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- basic uses of hand tools, water backpacks, and other fire suppression equipment.
- fire suppression procedures and precautions.
- emergency response and evacuation procedures.

This field training will be conducted by a qualified fire person and compliance and documentation for all training will be monitored by the Plan Administrator.

### 8.9 Intelligence Gathering – Weather and Fire

MFE uses the Severe Fire Danger Index to forecast wildland fire danger conditions to support operational activities. The National Wildland Fire Assessment System (WFAS) developed the Severe Fire Danger Index that is used to assess historical events, forecast extreme fire danger, and communicate those conditions to agencies and the public. It uses two United States National Fire Danger Rating System indices that are related to fire intensity and spread potential. These indices are used to produce a single, categorical metric called the Severe Fire Danger Index (SFDI) that has five classes; Low, Moderate, High, Very High, and Severe. The WFAS evaluate the SFDI against the number of newly reported wildfires and total area burned from agency fire reports as well as daily remotely sensed numbers of active fire pixels and total daily fire radiative power for large fires from the Moderate-Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) across the conterminous United States.

The SFDI adequately captures geographic and seasonal variations of fire activity and intensity. The SFDI also uses short-term, numerical weather predictions to produce daily SFDI forecasts. Ultimately, this system can provide critical decision support information to managers and can improve situational awareness and potentially prevent a catastrophic fire.

The Plan Administrator or designee shall download the latest SFDI GIS data every morning and prepare a Forecast Fire Danger Class Map covering the areas where MFE field crews are working. This map shall be at sufficient scale that crews are able to determine their location in reference to the Severe Fire Danger Index. In addition to the maps, a KML file will also be prepared so that crews can use computer software and phone applications to see where they are working in more detail to the polygons. These map(s) and KML file will be emailed to Account Managers, Project Managers, Supervisors and to MFE subcontractors.

You can also check the current Severe Fire Danger Potential by going to this website: <https://m.wfas.net>

In addition to what MFE provides, PG&E provides their own Fire Potential Index (FPI). MFE managers and tree crews shall follow PG&E's TD-1464S Wildfire Prevention Contract Requirements when performing tree work for PG&E in areas covered by PG&E's daily Utility Fire Potential Index (FPI).

The FPI is a forecast describing the potential for fires to ignite and spread on a scale from R1 (lowest) to R5 (highest) specific to each FPI Rating Area. R5-Plus indicates there is elevated fire potential PLUS potential for wind-related outage activity, which may warrant a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) event. The FPI model was calibrated using a high-resolution dataset of historical weather, fuel conditions, geographic-features and fires.

Click on the following link to be added to PG&E's morning FPI email: <https://airtable.com/shrTnjEOjbUNyNsYn>

**NOTE:** Areas that are not covered by PG&E's daily Utility Fire Potential Index are covered by this Plan.

## 9 FIRE PRECAUTION SYSTEMS & RESTRICTIONS

The following table set forth established work restrictions and fire precautions that MFE must observe at each Severe Fire Danger Index class. The restrictions are cumulative at each level. .

## FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

### USFS FIRE PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICE CONTRACTS

For work occurring on USFS lands in California, the Project Activity Level (PAL) must be monitored and followed. Those activities and restrictions applicable to the predicted level will be stopped at the appropriate time on the following day on any national forest lands. **The USFS Fire Plan for Construction and Service Contracts supersedes this Plan and a copy shall be located at the jobsite.**

Each day, at 6:00 PM, the PAL level will be determined for the following day. It may be a different level for different geographic areas of California. This information will be available by calling the local USFS Ranger District Office. Although the intent of the PAL system is to reduce the risk of fire start from timber harvesting activities, restrictions should apply to any potential fire-starting activities. See Table 9.1 for local agency contact information.

Project managers and forepersons will be responsible for contacting the local USFS to determine the local PAL for the area they are working.

The following table establishes work restrictions and fire precautions that MFE must observe at each activity level on **non-USFS wildlands**. The restrictions are cumulative at each level. MFE shall conform to the limitations or requirements of the Fire Danger Levels based on the WFAS – Severe Fire Danger Rating System and the PG&E Utility Fire Potential Index (FPI) R-ratings.

FIRE DANGER LEVEL	<i>PROJECT ACTIVITY MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS. RESTRICTIONS AT EACH LEVEL ARE CUMULATIVE.</i>
Low R1 (PAL-A)	All operations are subject to the minimum requirements noted in Sections 7 & 8. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobsite must have enough fire tools to outfit all crew members.</li> <li>• Jobsite should have one serviceable chainsaw.</li> <li>• Fire tools shall be <u>readily available</u> and outside the drop/danger zone.</li> <li>• A size 0 or larger shovel with an overall length of not less than 38 inches shall be kept with each gas can but not more than 25 feet from each chainsaw.</li> <li>• Sealed fire toolbox shall be readily available and outside the drop/danger zone.</li> </ul> <i>During R1 – R2 conditions, when vegetation cannot sustain combustion permitting the spread of a fire due to snow, rain, dense fog, or wet vegetation, the requirements of this standard do not apply.</i>
Moderate R2 (PAL-B)	Same as Low
High R3 (PAL-C)	1. When Hot Saws or Masticators are operating, a tank truck, trailer, or approved CAFS substitute shall be within ¼ mile of these operations. Effective communications shall exist between the operator and the Active Landing. 2. Immediately after Mechanical Operations cease, Fire Patrol is required for 30 minutes after work ends, 2 hours if on federal land or SRA in the Southern or Coastal CAL FIRE districts.
Very High R4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure there is at least 120 gallons of water at the jobsite with at least 200 feet of hose with 40 psi at the nozzle.</li> </ul>

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FIRE DANGER LEVEL	<i>PROJECT ACTIVITY MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS. RESTRICTIONS AT EACH LEVEL ARE CUMULATIVE.</i>
<p><b>(PAL-D)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In lieu of the 120 gallons, you MUST have a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water. Compressed Air Foam Systems (CAFS) may be used as a supplemental extinguishing agent. However, CAFS cannot be a substitute for a 5-gallon backpack pump.</li> <li>• Evaluate weather conditions throughout the day to ensure it remains safe to work and to confirm that mitigations are appropriate based on the fire rating.</li> <li>• Assign a Fire Patrol to monitor for fire at the jobsite while performing normal work duties.</li> <li>• The Fire Patrol shall remain at the jobsite for 3 hours if on federal land.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following activities may operate until 1:00 PM.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hot Saw or Masticator operations (does not include mechanical tree trimmers).</li> </ul> <p><b>The following additional mitigations shall be in place for manual tree work:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Dead Tree felling after 1:00 PM, except recently dead.</li> <li>• No burning, blasting, welding or cutting of metal after 1:00 PM.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following activities may operate all day:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conductor vegetation clearance (tree trimming &amp; tree removal).</li> <li>• Hand-held gas and electric leaf blowers, chainsaws, and weed whackers.</li> <li>• A dedicated Fire Patrol must be assigned to any overhead (powerlines) work.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Extreme Red Flag Warning R5 (PAL-EV)</b></p>	<p><b>The following additional mitigations shall be in place for work:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure there is a trailer-mounted water tank, water tender, or other water-delivery/fire-suppression method (e.g., CAFS unit) at the jobsite while performing work. In lieu of the 120 gallons, you MUST have a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water for each person on-site.</li> <li>• When the trailer-mounted water tank, or other water-delivery device, leaves the jobsite to refill, personnel must stop work until it returns unless each person at the job-site has access to a 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water.</li> <li>• A Dedicated Fire Watch must be assigned to the jobsite.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following activities are prohibited:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hot Saws or Masticators.</li> <li>• Steel tracked mechanical bar saws.</li> <li>• Steel tracked mechanical sheers.</li> <li>• Steel tracked mechanical tree trimmers.</li> <li>• <b>No working overhanging branches on electrical conductors.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>The following activities may operate until 1:00 PM.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rubber tired/tracked mechanical bar saws.</li> <li>• Rubber tired/tracked mechanical sheers.</li> <li>• Rubber tired/tracked mechanical tree trimmers.</li> <li>• Chainsaw use in wildland areas.</li> <li>• Stump grinding in wildland areas.</li> <li>• All other conventional Mechanical Operations are permitted until 1:00 PM.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following activities may operate all day (except on federal lands):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine tree trimming along roads.</li> <li>• Bucket truck operations.</li> <li>• Roadside brush chipping.</li> <li>• All residential and commercial tree work including stump grinding.</li> </ul>

## FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

FIRE DANGER LEVEL	<i>PROJECT ACTIVITY MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS. RESTRICTIONS AT EACH LEVEL ARE CUMULATIVE.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rubber tire skidding.</li> <li>• Whole tree chipping on landings &amp; roads.</li> <li>• Helicopter yarding.</li> <li>• Fire salvage.</li> <li>• Loading and hauling logs decked at approved landings.</li> <li>• Loading and hauling chips stockpiled at approved landings.</li> <li>• Servicing equipment at approved sites.</li> <li>• Dust abatement, road maintenance (chainsaw use prohibited), culvert installation within cleared area, chip sealing, paving, earth moving or rock aggregate stockpile loading and installation (does not include pit or quarry development).</li> <li>• Chainsaw and log processing operations associated with loading logs or other forest products at approved landings.</li> </ul>
R5+ (PAL-E)	<p><b>The following additional mitigations shall be in place:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspend all planned work in areas designated as “R5+” fire rating.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following additional mitigations shall be in place for emergency work:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During all <u>emergency work</u> being performed during an “R5+” fire rating, personnel must have SIP-T on standby or a 300-gallon water tender available.</li> <li>• Ensure there is a trailer-mounted water tank, water tender, or other water-delivery/fire-suppression method (e.g., CAFS unit) at the jobsite while performing work.</li> <li>• There MUST BE an extinguishing agent (i.e., water, fire retardant, or CAFS) in the immediate area with a hose long enough to reach the entire jobsite at all times while performing normal work duties.</li> <li>• When the trailer-mounted water tank, or other water-delivery device, leaves the jobsite to refill, personnel must stop work until it returns unless the jobsite is sufficiently treated.</li> </ul>

### 9.1 Region 5 Project Activity Level (PAL) Contact List

Forest	Phone	Supervisor's Office	Website
Angeles National Forest (ANF)	661-723-2704	626-574-1613	
Cleveland National Forest (CNF)	619-557-5262	858-673-2922	
Eldorado National Forest (ENF)	530-295-5699	530-622-5061	<a href="https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/eldorado/home/?cid=stelprdb5379103">https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/eldorado/home/?cid=stelprdb5379103</a>
Inyo National Forest (INF)	760-873-2405	760-873-2555	
Klamath National Forest (KNF)	530-841-4588	530-842-6131	<a href="https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/klamath/home/?cid=STELPRDB5108565">https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/klamath/home/?cid=STELPRDB5108565</a>
Lassen National Forest (LNF)		530-257-2151	<a href="https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/lassen/workingtogether/?cid=STELPRDB5311099">https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/lassen/workingtogether/?cid=STELPRDB5311099</a>

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Forest	Phone	Supervisor's Office	Website
Los Padres National Forest (LPF)	805-938-9142	805-968-6640	<a href="https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/ecc/lpcc/daily-indices/index.php">https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/ecc/lpcc/daily-indices/index.php</a>
Mendocino National Forest (MNF)	530-934-1240	530-934-3316	
Modoc National Forest (MDF)	530-233-5811	530-233-5811	
Plumas National Forest (PNF)	1-800-847-7766	530-283-2050	
San Bernardino National Forest (BDF)	909-382-2997	909-382-2600	<a href="https://www.fs.usda.gov/detailfull/sbnf/alerts-notice/?cid=stelprdb5156627">https://www.fs.usda.gov/detailfull/sbnf/alerts-notice/?cid=stelprdb5156627</a>
Sequoia National Forest (SQF)	559-539-2607	559-784-1500	
Shasta-Trinity National Forest (SHF)	530-226-2457	530-226-2500	<a href="https://www.fs.usda.gov/detailfull/stnf/home/?cid=stelprdb5126380">https://www.fs.usda.gov/detailfull/stnf/home/?cid=stelprdb5126380</a>
Sierra National Forest (SNF)	559-500-4488	559-297-0706	
Six Rivers National Forest (SRF)	707-441-3665	707-442-1721	
Stanislaus National Forest (STF)	209-532-5601	209-532-3671	
Tahoe National Forest (TNF)		530-478-6176	
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (TMU)	530-295-5699	530-543-2600	<a href="https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/ltbmu/home/?cid=stelprdb5367859">https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/ltbmu/home/?cid=stelprdb5367859</a>
7 Day PAL Projections			<a href="https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/predictive/outlooks/PAL.pdf">https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/predictive/outlooks/PAL.pdf</a>

### 10 COMPANY ACTION UPON REPORT OF FIRE

All fires within the operating area or any other fire within the immediate area will receive an immediate and aggressive initial attack response. As soon as feasible (within 15 minutes of discovery) after initial attack action is taken, the MFE's Fire Supervisor and/or designee shall immediately report all fires to local Fire Agency Dispatch Center (911).

At all times the Fire Supervisor will be required to have available a map of the project area and will be required to know the nearest landmark(s) and legal location(s). The goal in all initial actions is to limit damage to values at risk, while minimizing the area burned and preventing escape of the fire.

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The decision as to which strategy or combination of strategies to implement in the suppression of a fire will be determined by the Fire Supervisor for fires that do not exceed initial attack.

- ☑ **Confine** is defined as a suppression strategy that allows a fire to burn as long as it remains, or is predicted to remain, within predetermined natural boundaries until it is out. This alternative requires minimal suppression action. This alternative is used in areas having extensive natural barriers and low values at risk and under weather conditions that do not have the potential to carry the fire into areas where the fire is unwanted.
- ☑ **Contain** is defined as a suppression strategy where a fire is restricted to a certain area by using natural or constructed barriers that stop the fire's spread under the prevailing and forecasted weather conditions until it is out. This alternative is used when values at risk are not as significant as those under the control alternative where the fire poses no threat to human life or property, where the fire cannot burn out of the project area due to strategic natural barriers, and/or on fires where suppression actions may place firefighters in undue danger.
- ☑ **Control** is defined as a suppression strategy where aggressive suppression tactics are used to establish fire lines around a fire to halt its spread and to extinguish all hot spots until it is out. This alternative is used whenever there is a threat to human life, property, private lands, adjacent public lands, and critical natural or cultural resources.

Fire prevention is the primary focus of all of our efforts. We do carry the proper equipment to rapidly extinguish a witnessed ignition or very small fire that is within our capabilities to take action on. If at any time the fire becomes unmanageable or unsafe for you to continue your suppression actions, you should stop and retreat to a safe area.

### 11 REPORTING ALL WILDFIRES

A designated onsite person, identified by job assignment, shall have the responsibility to call 911. Workers shall notify this person via radio, cell phone, or in person, of a fire or other emergency. There shall be no delay in calling 911. It is preferred that calls to 911 are made by a landline hard wire phone if available as calls to 911 on a cell phone go to the California Highway Patrol. This can result in delays in handing off the call to the 911 dispatcher, and confusion as to where the site is. There will also be a procedure in place to send a worker to closest fire station to report an emergency if communications fail.

When reporting a fire, provide the following information:

- Your Name
- Call back telephone number
- Project name
- Location
- Legal description (Township, Range, Section)
- Descriptive location (Reference point)
- Fire Information (Acres, Rate of Spread & Wind Conditions)

All fires, whether extinguished or uncontrolled will be reported the local fire agency. If the fire involves power or gas lines; the utility dispatch for that particular line shall also be notified. After calling 911 for a PG&E related fire, then call the Hazard Awareness and Warning Center (HAWC) 1-800-255-7593, report; Location, Source of Ignition, Impacted assets.

### 12 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (ERP)

The ERP will include simple field checklists for use by field supervisors during an emergency, such as a fire, traffic accident, medical emergency, or spill of a hazardous material. This ERP will include the location and phone number of the nearest fulltime staffed fire department and hospital. In addition, it will list all

## FIRE PREVENTION & SUPPRESSION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

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This plan will include a simple flow chart that will clearly describe the reporting of an emergency to 911. It will include the person discovering the fire, and who this person contacts on site (and method of contact) such as a designated position, is to make the call and what numbers to call, in addition to the call to 911.

### 13 STAFFING & EQUIPMENT

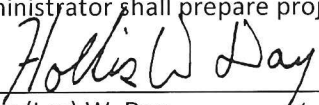
Fire prevention/suppression can only be effective when organized. Someone must be in charge and responsible in order to provide direction in this effort, and this individual should focus on the proper ways to communicate the precautions that need to be taken when operating certain equipment. This can be the project manager, general foreman, foreman, or a person specifically hired as a fire supervisor, or anyone else who is readily available at all times and is assigned the necessary authority to commit the resources of MFE when and where needed. This person should make known his/her identity and authority should also be made known to all employees and subcontractors. For operations with more than a few employees and pieces of equipment, an alternate and/or assistant should be designated. All of these people should not only have the requisite authority, but also fire protection training and experience in excess of general run of employees so they may effectively lead fire prevention and suppression activities.

In addition to naming the person in charge, alternate and assistants, the fire plan should set forth positive means of contact, both at work and off duty. Day and night telephone numbers are minimum requirements. Radio frequencies received and transmitted on are helpful. If direct contact by the protection agency dispatcher is not possible or practical, the means of routing messages to the company headquarters should be outlined.

### 14 PLAN REVIEW

The Plan Administrator shall review this Fire Prevention and Fire Suppression Plan at least annually for necessary changes. Additionally, the Plan Administrator shall prepare project specific plans when required.

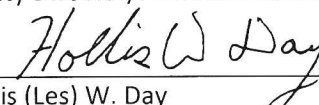
Prepared by:

  
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Hollis (Les) W. Day  
Safety Director/Plan Administrator

04/05/22

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Date

Approved by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hollis (Les) W. Day  
Safety Director/Plan Administrator

04/05/22

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Date