



## FIRE SAFETY

### Jobsite Fire Prevention and Protection

1. A "fire plan" should be set up prior to beginning a demolition job. This plan should outline the assignments of key personnel in the event of a fire and provide an evacuation plan for workers on the site.
  - All potential sources of ignition should be evaluated and the necessary corrective measures taken.
  - Electrical wiring and equipment for providing light, heat, or power should be installed by a competent person and inspected regularly.
  - All internal combustion equipment should be shut down prior to refueling. Fuel for this equipment should be stored in a safe location.
  - Sufficient firefighting equipment should be located near any flammable or combustible liquid storage area.
  - Only approved containers and portable tanks should be used for the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.
2. Heating devices should be situated so that they are not likely to overturn and shall be installed in accordance with their listing, including clearance to combustible material or equipment. Temporary heating equipment, when utilized, should be maintained by competent personnel.
3. Smoking should be prohibited at or in the vicinity of hazardous operations or materials. Where smoking is permitted, safe receptacles shall be provided for smoking materials.
4. Roadways between and around combustible storage piles should be at least 15 feet wide and maintained free from accumulation of rubbish, equipment, or other materials. When storing debris or combustible material inside a structure, such storage shall not obstruct or adversely affect the means of exit.
5. Free access from the street to fire hydrants and to outside connections for standpipes, sprinklers, or other fire extinguishing equipment, whether permanent or temporary, should be provided and maintained at all times,
6. An ample number of fully charged portable fire extinguishers should be provided throughout the operation.
7. An alarm system, e.g., air horn, siren, two-way radio, etc., shall be established in such a way that employees on the site and the local fire department can be alerted in case of an emergency. The alarm process and reporting instructions shall be conspicuously posted.





# BIE SAFETY ADVISOR

## HOT WORK FIRE SAFETY

### WHAT IS IT?

Hot work is any process involving flame, spark, or heat production. Typically, this includes: cutting and burning, welding, soldering, heat treating, grinding or chipping, drilling or tapping, and torch-applied roofing.


NFPA 51B covers hot work safety. Take a look: [www.nfpa.org/51B](http://www.nfpa.org/51B)

### WHO NEEDS TO KNOW?

Construction Contractors 	Iron Workers 
Welders 	Utility Workers 
Sheet-Metal Workers 	Electrical Workers 
Plumbers 	Roofers 
Pipe-Fitters 	AHJ's / Fire Service 

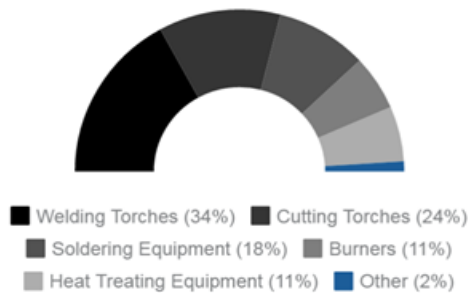
### WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

 <p><b>4,440</b> Structure Fires Involve Hot Work Per Year</p>	 <p><b>42%</b> Of Fires Occur In or On Homes</p>
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**12** Civilian deaths are caused per year from these fires

  
**208** Civilian injuries are caused per year from these fires

  
**\$287M** In direct property damage results from these fires per year.



	Home Fires	Non-Home Incidents
Peak Areas	Wall assemblies, Concealed spaces, Bathrooms	Exterior roof surfaces, Processing/manufacturing areas
First Ignited	Structural members, Framing, Insulation	Flammable/combustible liquids, gases, and Exterior roof coverings or finish

From the Structure Fires Caused by Hot Work NFPA Report. [www.nfpa.org/hotworkreport](http://www.nfpa.org/hotworkreport)



**NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**  
 The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards



Information for this article provided by OSHA and the National Fire Protection Agency. Edited by John B. Struble; Occupational Safety Consultants Inc, [www.workriskfree.com](http://www.workriskfree.com)