



FIRE PREVENTION ON JOBSITES

Control Ignition, Fuel and Oxygen - Detect, Alarm and Evacuate

POLICY STANDARD

Each project shall maintain fire prevention and protection measures throughout construction and demolition. Ignition sources, combustible loading and flammable materials shall be controlled; suitable extinguishers and alarms shall be immediately available; and employees shall evacuate when a fire cannot be safely controlled at its incipient stage.

PHEIFER BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

Effective August 25, 2026 | Revision 1

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USE OF THIS POLICY

This policy states minimum company expectations and is not all-inclusive. The site emergency plan, hot-work permit, SDSs, manufacturer instructions, local fire code, owner requirements and any more protective requirement also apply.

Primary Regulatory References

- 29 CFR 1926.150-1926.155 - Fire protection and prevention
- 29 CFR 1926.352 - Welding/cutting fire prevention
- 29 CFR 1926 Subparts J and K - Welding/cutting and electrical
- Company Emergency Response, Compressed Gas, Hot Work and Hazard Communication policies

1. Purpose, Scope and Responsibilities

Purpose and Scope

- Prevent fires, explosions, burns, smoke exposure and property/environmental damage during bridge, highway, demolition, marine, shop, yard, trailer and support operations.
- Applies to employees, temporary workers, subcontractors and visitors exposed to hot work, fuels, gases, temporary heat/power, batteries, combustible materials or other ignition/fuel sources.

Management / Project Management

- Provide a fire-protection program throughout all construction/demolition phases and provide equipment without delay as hazards arise.
- Coordinate local fire department access, water supply, permits, hazardous storage, emergency contacts and multi-employer responsibilities.
- Provide listed/approved equipment, qualified resources, training and corrective action. A company fire brigade is not established unless separately authorized, organized, trained and equipped.

Foreman / Fire-Prevention Coordinator

- Complete the site fire assessment, identify extinguisher/alarm locations, control storage and ignition, issue hot-work permits and assign fire watches.
- Inspect conditions and equipment; maintain access/egress; conduct daily briefings when hazards or conditions change.
- Stop work and evacuate when fire controls are missing, compromised or conditions exceed incipient-stage response.

Hot-Work Operator / Fire Watch

- Operator follows permit, removes/protects combustibles, controls sparks/slag and maintains equipment.
- Fire watch has no conflicting duty that prevents observation, knows hazards/alarm/extinguisher use, watches adjacent/opposite/hidden areas and remains for the permit-specified post-work period.

Employees

- Know alarm, evacuation/muster and extinguisher locations; obey no-smoking/open-flame controls; maintain housekeeping and report hazards immediately.
- Attempt extinguisher use only when trained/authorized, fire is small and incipient, correct extinguisher is available, a safe exit remains behind the employee and alarm/notification occurs.
- Never delay evacuation or 911 to fight a fire. Use stop-work authority without retaliation.

2. Site Fire-Prevention Planning

Site-Specific Fire Assessment

- Identify combustible construction/debris, fuels, LPG, oxygen/fuel-gas cylinders, coatings/solvents, batteries, temporary heat/power, generators, vehicles/equipment and hot-work locations.
- Identify exposures below/above/inside bridge members, forms, falsework, containment, barges, tanks, trailers, vegetation, adjacent structures and public/traffic areas.
- Review SDS fire/reactivity information, expected quantities, ignition sources, wind/weather, water access, remote/night work and fire-department response time.

Fire Plan

- Show project address/GPS, access gate, hydrant/water source, extinguisher locations/types, alarm method, evacuation routes, muster/accountability and who calls/meets responders.
- Define fuel/LPG/cylinder storage, hot-work permit/fire-watch process, smoking area, emergency shutdowns, spill controls and inspection assignments.
- Coordinate with controlling contractor/subcontractors so alarm signals, responsibilities and hazardous operations are understood.

Three-Part Prevention

- Control ignition: hot work, smoking, heaters, electrical defects, exhaust, sparks, static, open flame and incompatible chemical reaction.
- Control fuel: minimize quantities, close containers, segregate/contain storage, remove waste, manage vegetation and prevent leaks/spills.
- Control oxygen/oxidizers: separate/protect oxygen cylinders and oxygen-enriched operations; keep oil/grease away from oxygen equipment.

Access and Egress

- Maintain fire department routes and access to hydrants, extinguishers, valves, disconnects, fuel shutoffs, stairs, ladders and water-rescue access.
- Do not block exits or place temporary buildings/material where they adversely affect egress. Post address, alarm and reporting instructions at employee entrances/communication points.

Daily / Change Review

- Reassess after new phase/material, hot work, heating season, demolition opening, containment installation, equipment relocation, high winds/drought, outage or incident.
- No work begins when the alarm, evacuation route, required extinguisher or emergency access is unavailable.

3. Extinguishers, Water Supply and Alarm

Selection and Placement

- Provide listed/approved extinguishers suitable for expected Class A, B, C and other hazards. Maintain conspicuous, accessible locations and protect from damage, weather and freezing.
- For protected building areas, provide at least a 2A extinguisher per 3,000 square feet or major fraction with travel distance not over 100 feet; provide at least one 2A unit on each floor where applicable.
- Provide at least a 10B extinguisher within 50 feet where more than 5 gallons of flammable/combustible liquid or 5 pounds of flammable gas is used, excluding integral vehicle fuel tanks.
- Use the specific 20-B/20-B:C locations required by 1926.152 for larger indoor/outdoor flammable-liquid storage and dispensing vehicles. Hot work requires suitable equipment immediately available.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Visually inspect extinguishers routinely and document monthly company checks; verify location, access, seal/pin, pressure/weight, hose/nozzle, damage/corrosion and legible instructions.
- Maintain/service under applicable OSHA/manufacture/NFPA requirements. Immediately replace or provide equivalent protection for any defective, discharged or missing unit.
- Do not use an extinguisher as a door prop, wheel chock, tool or material support.

Water Supply and Hose

- Provide sufficient temporary/permanent water supply as combustible materials accumulate when water-based firefighting equipment is part of the plan.
- During demolition involving combustible material, provide charged hose lines supplied by hydrant, water tank truck with pump or equivalent as required.
- Keep hose/nozzles compatible, accessible and protected from traffic/freezing. Employees shall not perform structural firefighting.

Alarm and Notification

- Establish an alarm capable of alerting everyone onsite and the fire department. Account for noise, night work, remote piers, cofferdams, barges and language/communication needs.
- Post alarm code/reporting instructions and include exact address/GPS/access. Test/verify the method at project startup and when conditions change.
- On discovery: shout/activate alarm, call 911, notify foreman, evacuate and account. Do not assume someone else called.

Extinguisher Decision

- Only attack an incipient fire when trained, correct extinguisher is ready, smoke/heat is limited, exit remains clear and alarm/911 actions are underway.
- Evacuate immediately for spreading fire, cylinder/tank involvement, heavy smoke, unknown chemicals, explosion risk, wind-driven vegetation fire or failed first attempt.

4. Hot Work and Fire Watch

Hot-Work Permit

- Require a documented permit before welding, cutting, brazing, torch heating, grinding or other spark/flame work outside a permanently designated safe area.
- Inspect the location, adjacent/opposite/below/above spaces, openings, penetrations, containment, bridge cavities, forms and concealed combustibles. Define controls and post-work fire-watch duration.
- Verify gas testing/space classification when flammable vapor, gas or dust could be present. No hot work where flammable paint application, compounds or heavy dust creates a hazard.

Prepare the Area

- Move the work to a designated safe location when practical. Otherwise remove movable combustibles or protect them with suitable fire-resistant blankets, curtains, shields and containment.
- Confine sparks, slag and heat. Cover/seal openings and protect traffic, water, lower levels and the opposite side of walls/floors/ceilings where heat can transfer.
- Immediately available extinguishing equipment must match the hazard. Maintain ventilation, respiratory and coating controls under applicable policies.

Fire Watch

- Assign when normal precautions are insufficient, combustible construction/contents are exposed, sparks can travel/conceal or the permit requires one.
- Fire watch continuously observes the work and adjacent/hidden areas, has suitable extinguisher, knows alarm/911 process and can stop work. No conflicting duties.
- Continue during work and for a sufficient period afterward to ensure no fire remains. The permit sets duration based on heat travel, concealed spaces, wind, material and owner requirements; reinspect before release.

Cylinders, Hoses and Torches

- Inspect cylinders, regulators, flashback/check devices as applicable, hoses and torch. Secure/store under the Compressed Gas policy.
- Positively shut off torch gas supply outside an enclosed space when unattended for a substantial period; remove torch/hose overnight and at shift change. Remove disconnected open-end hoses immediately.
- Do not apply heat to sealed, hollow or previously contaminated containers/members until cleaned, ventilated, tested and opened/vented under an approved procedure.

Stop Work

- Stop for gas odor/leak, failed ventilation, uncontrolled sparks, changing wind, nearby fueling/coating, missing fire watch/extinguisher, combustible exposure or fire/smoke.
- After any fire, even extinguished, activate reporting, inspect hidden areas and obtain authorization before restart.

5. Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Containers and Labels

- Use approved containers/portable tanks. For handling/use of flammable liquids in quantities of 5 gallons or less, use approved safety cans or DOT-approved containers, except permitted viscous materials in original containers; original containers may be used for one gallon or less.
- Keep containers closed except during transfer/use; maintain labels and protect from damage, heat, ignition and unauthorized access. Never use beverage/unapproved containers.
- Do not store flammable liquids in exits, stairways or normal passageways.

Indoor Storage

- No more than 25 gallons of flammable liquids may be stored in a room outside an approved cabinet. Quantities above that require approved cabinets or storage rooms meeting 1926.152.
- Cabinets shall be labeled 'Flammable - Keep Away from Open Flames.' Do not exceed cabinet quantity limits: 60 gallons Category 1, 2 and/or 3 or 120 gallons Category 4; no more than three cabinets in one storage area unless an approved storage room is used.
- Maintain ventilation, aisle, spill and ignition controls; segregate materials that can react to create fire. Keep only minimum shift/day supply near spraying/coating operations.

Outdoor Storage

- Arrange container/tank areas, separations, access ways, grading/dikes, drainage and quantities according to 1926.152 and applicable fire/environmental rules.
- Keep weeds, debris and unnecessary combustibles out. Protect from vehicle impact, waterways, drains, ignition and public access.
- Maintain required 20-B extinguisher not less than 25 feet nor more than 75 feet from outdoor flammable-liquid storage; do not place it where the fire would block access.

Compatibility and SDS

- Review SDS storage, flash point, extinguishing media, incompatibilities and decomposition hazards. Segregate oxidizers, reactives and incompatible chemicals.
- Store oily rags and solvent waste in covered approved metal containers and remove/dispose routinely. Do not leave solvent-soaked material in piles, vehicles or trailers.

Quantity Control

- Bring only what the task needs into the immediate work area. Return unused closed containers to approved storage at shift end.
- Empty containers can retain explosive vapor; handle, close and store/dispose with the same caution as full containers.

6. Fueling, Dispensing, Spills and Static

Fueling Area

- Designate a ventilated area away from hot work, smoking/open flame, temporary heat, electrical ignition, traffic conflict, waterways and combustible storage.
- Post 'No Smoking or Open Flame,' provide spill equipment and correct extinguisher, protect tanks/containers from impact and maintain emergency access.
- Fuel trucks/dispensing vehicles shall carry at least one 20-B:C extinguisher and meet applicable transport, tank and bonding requirements.

Equipment Fueling

- Shut down equipment, lower attachments, set brake and allow hot parts to cool as necessary. Prohibit smoking, phones/ignition sources and unauthorized persons.
- Use approved nozzles/containers; stay in attendance; prevent overfill and maintain contact as required to control static. Do not prop automatic nozzles open.
- Replace caps, wipe/control residue and inspect for leaks before restart. Never fuel gasoline equipment inside enclosed/poorly ventilated spaces.

Transfer Greater Than 5 Gallons

- Separate transfer from other operations by at least 25 feet or 1-hour fire-resistive construction; provide spill drainage/control and adequate ventilation.
- Electrically interconnect (bond) containers when transferring Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable liquids. Grounding may also be required based on system/container; follow qualified design and SDS/manufacture instructions.
- Transfer only by approved pump or self-closing faucet/device; never use air pressure on a container to transfer flammable liquid.

Spill or Leak

- Stop transfer, eliminate ignition if safe, protect drains/water and activate spill/emergency procedure. Do not start vehicles/equipment in a vapor cloud.
- Evacuate/call 911 for uncontrolled release, fire, expanding vapor, tank damage or exposure beyond trained spill response.
- Use compatible absorbent/tools/PPE. Collect waste in approved labeled containers and report environmental release.

Static and Weather

- Bond before opening/transfer and keep bonding connection throughout transfer where required. Do not attach/detach bonding devices in a hazardous vapor concentration.
- Stop transfer during lightning, uncontrolled wind, fire nearby or conditions that prevent safe containment/communication.

7. LP-Gas and Compressed-Gas Fire Controls

LP-Gas Installation and Storage

- Use listed/approved containers, regulators, valves, hoses and appliances; install, separate and protect under 1926.153, manufacturer instructions and local fire code.
- Keep cylinders upright and secured; protect valves from damage; locate outside buildings/structures where required and away from exits, ignition, heat, low areas and vehicle impact.
- Do not store spare cylinders inside trailers, job boxes or enclosed spaces. Do not place cylinders where leaking vapor can collect or enter openings.

Use

- Inspect for damage, corrosion, hose/regulator condition and correct connections. Leak-check with approved solution or detector; never use flame.
- Open valves slowly; keep access to shutoff; protect hose from traffic, sharp edges, hot work and damage. Use only appliances intended for the fuel and environment.
- Do not use propane heaters in confined/enclosed spaces unless specifically approved, ventilated and included in the space/fire plan. Monitor carbon monoxide where combustion can affect employees.

Leak Response

- If gas is smelled, heard or detected: do not operate switches, engines or ignition sources. Warn others, close valve only if safe, evacuate and call 911/supplier as conditions require.
- Move a leaking cylinder only if trained, it can be done without exposure and the emergency plan directs it; otherwise isolate and protect the area.
- Do not return equipment to service until leak source is corrected and area is verified safe.

Oxygen and Fuel Gas

- Separate oxygen from fuel-gas cylinders in storage by at least 20 feet or by an approved noncombustible barrier at least 5 feet high with at least 30-minute fire resistance.
- Keep oxygen equipment free of oil/grease and separate from fuel/combustibles. Never use oxygen for ventilation, cleaning, cooling or compressed-air substitution.
- Secure cylinders, install caps when not connected, remove from enclosed spaces as required and follow the Compressed Gas policy.

Cylinder Fire

- Do not approach a cylinder exposed to fire/heat. Evacuate, call 911, warn responders of cylinder type/location and protect the area for possible rupture/projectile hazard.
- Only fire department or specifically trained emergency personnel handle heated, venting or fire-involved cylinders.

8. Temporary Heating, Generators and Electrical Ignition

Temporary Heating

- Use only listed heaters suitable for location/fuel. Maintain manufacturer and OSHA clearances from combustible coverings, tarps, forms, insulation, lumber and stored material.
- Install on stable noncombustible support; guard hot surfaces; protect from tip-over, traffic and wind. Do not use heaters to dry clothing or warm fuel/cylinders.
- Provide ventilation to prevent carbon monoxide and oxygen-deficiency hazards. Monitor where indicated by equipment/location/site plan.
- Do not use solid-fuel salamanders in buildings or scaffolds. Do not use any heater in a confined space without specific approved controls.

Heater Attendance and Shutdown

- Inspect before use; verify hose/cord/regulator, guards, fuel supply, clearance, extinguishers and emergency shutoff.
- Heaters shall be attended as required by OSHA/manufacturer and shall not be left operating overnight/unattended unless specifically designed, approved and controlled by the project plan.
- Shut down for refueling, relocation, defect, strong wind, ventilation failure, CO alarm/symptoms or combustible encroachment.

Generators and Engines

- Locate engine exhaust well away from combustibles and air openings; maintain required clearance when exhaust is piped. Keep generators outside and away from enclosed/partially enclosed areas.
- Provide fire extinguisher; control fuel leaks/hot refueling; maintain ventilation/cooling clearance and protect from vegetation, tarps and stored material.
- Stop for fuel/oil leak, overheating, sparks, damaged wiring, exhaust impingement or CO concern.

Electrical Ignition

- Temporary wiring/equipment shall comply with Subpart K and the Electrical Safety policy. Remove damaged cords/tools, maintain GFCIs/overcurrent protection and keep panels closed/access clear.
- Do not overload circuits, daisy-chain unsuitable devices, bypass breakers, use household heaters/cords or expose connections to water/physical damage.
- Lighting used where flammable gas/liquid hazards exist shall be approved for the hazardous location.

Charging and Batteries

- Charge in ventilated areas away from flame/sparks; protect terminals from short circuit and equipment from impact.
- Follow manufacturer controls for lithium-ion batteries. Remove from service batteries that are damaged, swollen, hot, hissing, leaking or emitting odor/smoke; isolate only if safe and call emergency resources for thermal runaway.
- Do not charge damaged batteries, use incompatible chargers or leave charging arrangements that are not approved for unattended operation.

9. Equipment, Vehicle and Battery Fires

Inspection and Prevention

- Inspect fuel/oil/hydraulic lines, wiring, battery terminals, exhaust/aftertreatment, shields, insulation and accumulated debris. Correct leaks/chafing/overheating before use.
- Keep engine compartments, belly pans and exhaust areas free of oil-soaked debris, vegetation, concrete dust buildup and combustible trash.
- Maintain manufacturer guards and heat shields. Route welding/grinding sparks away from tires, hoses, fuel tanks, batteries and equipment.

Extinguishers on Equipment

- Equip vehicles/equipment as required by regulation, manufacturer, owner and company assessment; mount securely, conspicuously and within safe reach.
- Inspect unit condition and access. Do not mount where a fire or moving component prevents retrieval.
- Operators receive instruction on alarm, shutdown, evacuation and limits of extinguisher use.

If Fire Starts

- Stop, lower attachments if possible, shut down/isolate fuel/electrical only if safe, exit on the upwind side and warn others.
- Call 911 and establish an exclusion zone. Do not open a hot engine compartment fully if doing so could feed the fire; use access/ports only if trained and safe.
- Do not reenter equipment or retrieve property. Tires, accumulators, cylinders, fuel and batteries can rupture/explode.

Heavy Equipment / Diesel Regeneration

- Park regeneration operations away from dry vegetation, tarps, timber, fuel transfer, coating containment and other combustibles; follow manufacturer clearance and monitoring.
- Do not park hot exhaust/aftertreatment over grass, wood mats or spilled combustible material.
- Inspect the area after operation when exhaust, welding or grinding could have ignited hidden debris.

Electric / Hybrid Equipment

- Treat high-voltage and lithium-ion fires as specialized hazards. Do not touch damaged orange/high-voltage cables or immerse/approach a smoking battery.
- Evacuate farther for thermal runaway, toxic vapor and re-ignition potential; provide equipment/battery information to responders and quarantine only under qualified direction.

10. Combustible Storage, Housekeeping and Temporary Buildings

Open-Yard Storage

- Keep combustible piles stable and no more than 20 feet high. Maintain at least 15-foot driveways around/between piles and required grid/access for firefighting.
- Keep the site free of unnecessary combustibles; control weeds/grass and perform periodic cleanup. Do not store combustible material outdoors within 10 feet of a building/structure.
- Locate suitable 2A extinguishers so travel distance in yard areas does not exceed 100 feet.

Indoor / Structure Storage

- Do not obstruct exits. Store material based on fire characteristics; segregate incompatible materials with required protection.
- Pile to limit internal fire spread and maintain firefighting access. Maintain at least 36 inches between stored material and sprinkler deflectors.
- Maintain clearance around lights/heaters. Keep required clear space around fire doors and openings.

Housekeeping

- Remove wood, packaging, oily rags, curing blankets, filters, vegetation, spilled fuel and other combustible waste routinely; do not allow accumulation beneath bridges, inside forms/containment or around equipment.
- Use covered approved metal containers for oily/solvent waste. Locate dumpsters away from heat/ignition and access routes; do not burn trash onsite.
- At shift end, inspect hot-work/heater/generator/equipment areas and secure fuel/gas supplies.

Temporary Buildings and Trailers

- Do not place where they adversely affect egress or responder access. Maintain OSHA separation/construction requirements, including at least 10 feet from another building/structure for applicable exterior temporary buildings.
- Do not store or dispense flammable liquids/LPG in ordinary office/break trailers. Maintain electrical/heating clearances and extinguishers.
- Post emergency address, alarm, exits and no-smoking rules. Keep doors and routes clear in snow/ice and during deliveries.

Fire Doors, Sprinklers and Standpipes

- Do not block, disable or close valves without authorization. Preserve sprinkler/standpipe protection during construction, alteration or demolition as required.
- Check sprinkler control valves daily at close of work when applicable; restore modified protection promptly and coordinate outages/fire watch with owner/fire department.

11. Bridge/Demolition, Wildfire and Emergency Response

Bridge and Demolition Hazards

- Assess timber decks/forms/falsework, coatings, containment tarps, debris, hidden cavities, creosote, fuel, equipment and sparks falling to traffic, water or lower work.
- During demolition involving combustible materials, make charged hose lines or equivalent required firefighting water available. Protect remaining sprinkler/fire cutoffs where applicable.
- Hot work on coated/closed members requires hazardous-material assessment, ventilation, fire watch, opposite-side/hidden-area inspection and control of molten metal below.

Work Over Water / Barges

- Prevent fuel, sparks and slag from reaching barges, containment, floating debris or shore vegetation. Maintain marine-rated/appropriate extinguishers and clear evacuation/rescue routes.
- Coordinate fire response with water rescue; smoke/fire may block normal access. Identify alternate egress and responder boat/shore access.
- Do not discharge extinguisher agent or contaminated runoff into water except as necessary to protect life and under emergency control. Report releases.

Wildfire / Vegetation Conditions

- Monitor drought, red-flag/high-fire-danger conditions, wind and owner/local restrictions. Increase clearing, water supply, patrol and shutdown criteria as needed.
- Do not park/regenerate equipment, grind, weld or use open flame over dry vegetation without specific controls. Wet/clear the area and inspect for smoldering material.
- Stop hot work when sparks cannot be contained or wind can carry them beyond the controlled area.

Emergency Actions

- Activate alarm, call 911, state exact project/GPS/access and known fuels/cylinders/chemicals, evacuate upwind where appropriate and account at muster.
- Meet responders without blocking access; provide SDSs/site plan, utility/fuel shutoffs and missing-person information. Only trained persons perform safe shutdowns.
- Do not reenter until fire department/authorized incident command releases the area. Preserve scene/equipment unless movement is necessary for rescue or greater-harm prevention.

Stop-Work Triggers

- Missing/defective extinguisher or alarm; blocked access/egress; uncontrolled combustibles; fuel/gas leak; CO alarm; unsafe heater/generator/electrical condition.
- Hot work without permit/fire watch, in flammable atmosphere/dust, near fueling/coating or during unsafe wind/wildfire conditions.
- Smoke, odor, unexplained heat, repeated electrical trip, smoldering debris, battery distress or any fire beyond incipient stage.

Reporting and Review

- Report every fire, extinguisher discharge, suspected smoldering, emergency alarm, fuel/gas release and significant near miss.
- Replenish equipment, investigate cause/controls, communicate lessons and authorize restart only after inspection.

12. Jobsite Fire-Prevention Inspection Checklist

VERIFY	EXPECTATION
Fire plan	Address/GPS, access, alarm, 911 caller, muster and accountability current
Extinguishers	Correct type/rating/location; visible, accessible, inspected and protected
Access / egress	Responder routes, hydrants, exits, stairs and shutoffs clear
Hot work	Permit, area prep, extinguisher, ventilation and fire watch confirmed
Fuel / liquids	Approved closed containers, quantity/storage, bonding and spill controls
LPG / cylinders	Secured, separated, protected; hoses/regulators sound; no leaks
Heat / power	Heaters/generators/electrical inspected, ventilated and clear of combustibles
Equipment	Leaks/wiring/exhaust/debris checked; extinguisher accessible
Storage	Piles stable, separated; fire lanes/clearances maintained
Housekeeping	Waste/oily rags/vegetation removed; no unauthorized burning/smoking
Bridge / weather	Below/hidden areas, water/traffic, wind and wildfire conditions controlled
End of shift	Hot-work areas reinspected; supplies shut/secured; equipment ready

PROJECT: _____	DATE / SHIFT: _____
INSPECTOR: _____	WORK PHASE: _____
DEFICIENCIES / ACTIONS:	

13. Test Your Knowledge

Circle the best answer. Review missed questions with your foreman before performing work involving fire hazards.

1. When may an employee attempt extinguisher use? A. On any size fire B. When trained and fire is incipient with a clear exit C. Before sounding the alarm	2. What extinguisher is required near use of more than 5 gallons of flammable liquid? A. At least 10B within 50 feet B. Water only C. No extinguisher
3. What is required before non-designated hot work? A. A hot-work permit and area controls B. Only safety glasses C. A longer extension cord	4. Who may call stop during hot work? A. Only management B. Any employee or fire watch C. Only the welder
5. What container is used for 5 gallons or less of flammable liquid? A. Beverage bottle B. Open bucket C. Approved safety can or DOT-approved container	6. What is required when transferring Category 1-3 flammable liquid? A. Bond the containers B. Use air pressure C. Smoke upwind
7. What should happen when a cylinder is involved in fire? A. Approach and move it B. Evacuate and call 911 C. Cool it by hand	8. Where may a fuel-burning generator operate? A. Inside a trailer B. Beneath containment C. Outdoors with safe exhaust clearance
9. What should be done with oily/solvent rags? A. Put in a covered approved metal container B. Leave in a pile C. Store beside a heater	10. What follows an extinguisher discharge? A. Return it without reporting B. Report, replace/recharge and review the event C. Hide the extinguisher

EMPLOYEE: _____

DATE: _____

ANSWER KEY: 1-B | 2-A | 3-A | 4-B | 5-C | 6-A | 7-B | 8-C | 9-A | 10-B