Brieser CONSTRUCTION

Section 20
Safety Health and Environmental Manual

2025

Fire Protection & Prevention

PURPOSE

OSHA's Fire Prevention Program (FPP) regulation, found at 29 CFR 1926.24 and Subpart F 1926.150 do not specifically require a written plan, but do require specific program elements. This plan addresses fire emergencies reasonably anticipated to occur through all phases of the construction, repair, alteration, or demolition at our construction sites. This FPP will also address the requirements of 1910.38(b) *Fire Prevention Plan*.

This FPP is in place at this company to control and reduce the possibility of fire and to specify the type of equipment to use in case of fire. This plan addresses the following issues:

- Major workplace fire hazards and their proper handling and storage procedures.
- Potential ignition sources for fires and their control procedures.
- The type of fire protection equipment, which can control a fire involving them.
- Regular job titles of personnel responsible for maintenance of equipment and systems installed to prevent or control ignition of fires and for control of fuel source hazards.

Under this plan, our employees will be informed of the plan's purpose, preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies, types of evacuations to be used in various emergency situations, and the alarm system. The plan is closely tied to our Disaster Planning & Emergency Evacuation plan where procedures are described for emergency escape procedures and route assignments, procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed, rescue and medical duties for those employees who perform them. Please see Section 5 for this information.

The FPP communicates to employees, policies, and procedures to follow if a fire occurs. This written program is available, upon request, to employees, their designated representatives, and any OSHA officials who ask to see it. Copies of the written plan may be obtained in corporate office.

If after reading this program, you find that improvements can be made, please contact the Manager of Safety. We encourage all suggestions because we are committed the success of our Fire Protection Program. We strive for clear understanding, safe behavior, and involvement in the program from every level of the company.

DEFINITIONS

Extinguisher Rating – The numerical rating given to an extinguisher, which indicates the extinguishing potential of the unit, based on standardized test.

Incipient Stage Fire – A fire in the initial or beginning stage which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, standpipes, or small hose systems, and without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.

Inspection – A visual check of fire extinguishers to ensure that they are in place, charged and ready for use in the event of a fire.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Program Administrator- Safety Manager

These people are responsible for:

- Issuing and administering this program and making sure that the program satisfies the requirements of applicable Federal, State or Local requirements.
- Providing initial and refresher training to employees on fire extinguisher operation and the application of medical first-aid techniques.
- Maintaining the training records of all employees included in the training sessions.
- Reviewing and updating the program, as necessary.
- Developing a written fire prevention plan for regular and after-hours work conditions.
- Conducting drills to acquaint the employees with fire procedures, and to judge their effectiveness.
- Distributing procedures for reporting a fire, the location of fire exits, and evacuation routes to each employee.
- Keeping key management personnel home telephone numbers in a safe place in the office for immediate use in the event of a fire. Distribute a copy of the list to key persons to be retained in their homes for use in communicating a fire occurring during non-work hours.

Upon notification of a fire within the facility, the Brieser Safety Manager or Equipment Manager will make the decision whether to remain in designated areas or to evacuate the workplace to the gathering areas.

If evacuation is deemed necessary, the Brieser Safety Manager or Equipment Manager will be responsible for:

- Making sure all employees are notified and a head count is taken to confirm total evacuation of all employees.
- When practical, ensuring equipment is placed and locked in storage rooms or desks for protection.
- Ensuring that security measures to protect employee records and property are arranged, as necessary.
- Act as a liaison with the local fire department.

The Safety Coordinator

This person is responsible for:

- Administering the monthly inspection program for in house fire extinguishers and bi-yearly inspection for field extinguishers.
- Administering the use of an outside contractor for maintenance, hydrostatic testing, and recharging.

Superintendent

These people are responsible for:

- Knowing the locations of fire extinguishers in their area.
- Understanding the fire hazards at the construction site.
- Ensuring that safe operations are maintained to prevent fires.
- Ensuring that all employees are evacuated from the fire area and notify the fire department having jurisdiction. The emergency numbers will be identified on the site safety plan.
- When it can be safely done, contacting the client and Brieser Management informing them of any emergency.
- Acting as a liaison with the local fire department.
- Auditing their jobsite to assure compliance when “hot work” areas have proper fire protection and employees perform daily safety inspections of their fire extinguishers.
- Ensuring that access to emergency equipment on the construction site must be provided in the initial stage of site preparation and always maintained.

Employees of Brieser or Subcontractors Foremen

These people are responsible for:

- Upon recognition of a fire, immediately notifying employees in the immediate area to evacuate and then notify their foreman, Brieser Superintendent, and or the fire department having jurisdiction. At the construction site emergency numbers will be listed adjacent to the telephones at the job trailer and emergency numbers will be identified on the site safety plan.
- Assisting in maintaining the workplace free of all fire hazards.

WORKPLACE FIRE HAZARDS

It is the intent of this company to assure that hazardous accumulations of combustible waste materials are controlled so that a fast-developing fire, rapid spread of toxic smoke, or an explosion will not occur. Employees are to be made aware of the hazardous properties of materials in their workplaces, and the degree of hazard each pose.

Common fire hazards that could exist at the corporate facility or the construction site are oils, greases, degreasers, parts washers, flammable/combustible liquids, and flammable and oxidizer gases.

Fire prevention measures must be developed for all fire hazards found. Once employees are made aware of the fire hazards in their work areas, they must be trained in the fire prevention measures developed and use them in the course of their work. For example, oil-soaked rags must be treated differently than general paper trash in office areas. Oil-soaked rags must be deposited in U.L. listed oily waste cans and be disposed of regularly. In addition, large accumulations of wastepaper or corrugated boxes, etc., can pose a significant fire hazard. Accumulations of materials, which can cause large fires or generate dense smoke that are easily ignited or may start from spontaneous combustion, are the types of materials with which this fire prevention plan is concerned. Matches, welder's sparks, cigarettes, and similar low-level energy ignition sources may easily ignite such combustible materials. It is the intent of this company to prevent such accumulation of materials.

Fire prevention can be accomplished by:

- Maintaining good housekeeping.
- Proper storage of flammable and combustible liquids stored in U.L. listed containers and when available store the containers when not in use within an approved flammable liquid storage cabinet.
- Store compressed gas cylinders per OSHA and CGA requirements.
- Store used rags in U.L. listed oily waste cans.
- Follow proper Hot Work safety practices. **NFPA 51B**
- Do not allow ignition sources within 50 feet of flammables.
- All equipment must be parked, shut down, and secured prior to refueling.
- Smoking shall be prohibited at or in the vicinity of operations which constitute a fire hazard and shall be conspicuously posted: No Smoking or Open Flame and provide enforcement of the policy.
- Portable battery powered equipment used in connection with the storage, handling, or use of flammable gases or liquids shall be of the type approved for hazardous locations.
- Flammable/combustible liquids shall not be stored in areas used for exits, stairways, or normally used for the safe passage of people.

POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES

All employees are responsible to ensure that known ignition sources are controlled. Flammable or combustible materials may ignite on their own without an ignition source; therefore, accumulation of flammable/combustible materials is not allowed. Within the corporate facility and at construction sites the requirements for safe welding work practices are to be followed to reduce the fire risk.

FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

UL (Underwriters Laboratory) divides fire extinguishers into more specific ratings.

Fire Extinguisher Example: 2A 10 B: C

The first number represents the chemical/agent's equivalent to gallons of water the extinguisher holds. Multiply the number in front of A by 1.25 to figure out the equivalent to gallons of water.

Example: A Fire Extinguisher with a rating of 2A would contain the equivalent to 2.5 gallons of water (2 x 1.25)

Example B: A Fire Extinguisher with a rating of 2A:10B:C would contain agents equal to 1.25 gallons of water (2 x 1.25) and would be able to extinguish 10 square feet of a class B fire. (The extinguisher would also be rated non-conductive due to the C rating)

Fire protection equipment, in use at this company includes various sizes of types **A**, **B**, and **C** fire extinguishers. A-B-C fire extinguishers must be within 100 feet of travel to any point. A fire extinguisher, UL rated not less than 2A, shall be provided for each 3,000 square feet of the protected building area.

One or more fire extinguishers, rated not less than 2A, shall be provided on each floor. In multistory buildings, at least one fire extinguisher shall be located adjacent to stairway. A fire extinguisher rated not less than 10 B: C must be within 50 feet of a quantity of 5 gallons or more of a flammable/combustible liquid or 5 pounds of flammable gas being used on the job site. All fire extinguisher locations shall be clearly identified and fully accessible for use.

All company vehicles are equipped with a fire extinguisher. A fire extinguisher is to be adjacent to each area where Hot Work operations are being conducted. Properly trained individuals should only use fire extinguishers.

MAINTENANCE OF FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Once hazards are evaluated and fire-extinguishing equipment is installed to control them, that equipment must be monitored on a regular basis to make sure it continues to function properly. The following personnel are responsible for maintaining equipment and systems installed to prevent or control fires:

Each Superintendent is responsible for the respective construction site. These individuals follow strict guidelines for maintaining the equipment. Brieser policy states that fire extinguishers be inspected every month by a qualified (proctor led and hands on trained) employee. All extinguishers go through an annual maintenance provided through a reputable fire service company. Each superintendent may need to inspect more frequently to be in compliance with the host facilities rules and regulations.

Fire extinguishers located at the corporate facility are inspected monthly and serviced annually. A written record shall be maintained of the annual servicing and this record shall be retained for a minimum of one year.

Fire extinguishers shall be maintained in a fully charged and operational condition and always kept in their designated places except for during use.

TRAINING

All employees will be trained on the content of the Fire Prevention Plan. We must be sure that employees know what is expected of them during a fire to assure their safety. Brieser Construction has chosen to train employees through presentation followed by a drill. The Superintendent will conduct construction site-specific fire prevention training at their initial tailgate meetings and review of the site safety plan. Only designated and trained employees are expected as part of their job responsibilities to use a fire extinguisher and attempt to suppress a fire.

Training, conducted on initial assignment, includes:

* What to do if employee discovers a fire.
* Demonstration of alarm, if more than one type exists.
* How to recognize fire exits.
* Evacuation routes.
* Assisting employees with disabilities.
* Measures to contain fire (e.g., closing office doors, windows, etc. in immediate vicinity).
* Head count procedures.
* Return to building or site after the "all-clear" signal.

If the Superintendent has reason to believe an employee does not have the understanding required, the employee must be retrained. The Superintendent certifies in writing that the employee has received and understands the fire prevention plan training.

Because failure to comply with company policy concerning fire prevention can result in OSHA citations and fines as well as employee injury, an employee who does not comply with this program will be disciplined.

The Superintendent shall ensure that employees designated to use fire prevention equipment shall receive appropriate training. The training that will be conducted at the time of initial assignment and provide refresher training every year thereafter for an individual assigned responsibility to fight a fire. This training includes:

* Types of fires.
* Types of fire prevention equipment.
* Location of fire prevention equipment.
* How to use fire prevention equipment.
* Limitations of fire prevention equipment.
* Proper care and maintenance of assigned fire prevention equipment.
* Hands-on training extinguishing actual fires.

Employees must demonstrate an understanding of the training and the ability to use the equipment properly before they are allowed to perform work requiring the use of the equipment.

If the Superintendent has reason to believe an employee does not have the understanding or skill required, the employee must be retrained before being allowed to use an extinguisher. The Superintendent certifies in writing that the employee has received and understands the fire prevention equipment training. The Hands-on training portion, where a trainee extinguishes a simulated fire on a large computer screen and electronically simulated fire extinguisher, is conducted by a member of the Brieser Safety Department.

BRIESER CONSTRUCTION
SAFETY & HEALTH MANUAL
SECTION 20
FIRE PROTECTION & PREVENTION
SUB-SECTION TRAINING

Fire Prevention Learning Exercise
Brieser Construction

Score: **%**

Employees Name:		**Date:**	
Company:		**Instructor:**	
		Job Title:	

Answer the following questions "True" or "False" by circling the appropriate letter.

T	**F**	1. OSHA requires at least 1 Fire Extinguisher rated not less than 2A within 75 feet of every room in a building.
T	**F**	2. Fire is a chemical reaction that involves fuel, oxygen, and a source of ignition.
T	**F**	3. There are four classes of fires.
T	**F**	4. Oily rags should be deposited in the trash immediately after using.
T	**F**	5. Class B fires can be prevented by ventilating the area.
T	**F**	6. Unusual odors can be the first sign of Class C electrical fires.
T	**F**	7. Storing combustible metals away from other chemicals can prevent class D fires.
T	**F**	8. When evacuating a burning building, make sure to lock all doors behind you.
T	**F**	9. Three basic types of fire extinguishers are water/foam, carbon dioxide (CO_2) and dry chemical.
T	**F**	10. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) fire extinguishers can be used on any class of fire.
T	**F**	11. Multi-purpose dry chemical fire extinguishers leave a residue that can harm computers, electronics, and other sensitive equipment.
T	**F**	12. A fire extinguisher's rating can be found on the bottom of the fire extinguisher.
T	**F**	13. All Class C extinguishers must also carry a Class A or B rating.
T	**F**	14. The proper method of putting out a fire is to sweep the extinguisher from side to side, covering the area of the fire with the extinguishing agent.
T	**F**	15. You should always fight a fire with a means of escape behind you.
T	**F**	16. If a fire extinguisher's seal has been broken but it hasn't been used, it is still in proper working order.

Fire Prevention Learning Exercise

Brieser Construction

Answer Sheet

F 1. OSHA requires at least 1 Class A fire extinguisher within 75 feet of every room in a building. ***OSHA requires a maximum travel distance of 100' for 2A rated fire extinguishers.***

T 2. Fire is a chemical reaction that involves fuel, oxygen, and a source of ignition.

T 3. There are four classes of fires. ***Ordinary combustible materials, Flammable liquids, Energized electrical equipment, and Combustible metals.***

F 4. Oily rags should be deposited in the trash immediately after using. ***To prevent Class A fires, oily rags should be deposited in covered, metal containers.***

T 5. Class B fires can be prevented by ventilating the area. ***Flammable liquids should also be kept away from heat, flame, and spark.***

T 6. Unusual odors can be the first sign of Class C electrical fires.

T 7. Storing combustible metals away from other chemicals can prevent class D fires.

F 8. When evacuating a burning building, make sure to lock all doors behind you**.** ***Doors should be closed, not locked, to make search and rescue efforts easier.***

T 9. Three basic types of fire extinguishers are water/foam, carbon dioxide (CO_2) and dry chemical.

F 10. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) fire extinguishers can be used on any class of fire. ***Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) fire extinguishers must not be used on Class A and D fires.***

T 11. Multi-purpose dry chemical fire extinguishers leave a residue that can harm computers, electronics, and other sensitive equipment. ***In those situations, carbon dioxide (CO_2) or halon extinguishers are preferred.***

F 12. A fire extinguisher's rating can be found on the bottom of the fire extinguisher. ***The rating can be found on the faceplate.***

T 13. All Class C extinguishers must also carry a Class A or B rating.

T 14. The proper method of putting out a fire is to sweep the extinguisher from side to side, covering the area of the fire with the extinguishing agent.

T 15. You should always fight a fire with a means of escape behind you.

F 16. If a fire extinguisher's seal has been broken but it has not been used, it is still in proper working order. ***Once the seal has been broken, it should be considered empty. It should be refilled and resealed immediately, and all certification information should be updated.***