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# Construction Fire Prevention Plan

# Centennial Project

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**April 2024**

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# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

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Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CFC	California Fire Code (2022)
CFPP	Construction Fire Prevention Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
IC	Incident Command or Incident Commander
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
RFW	Red Flag Warning
RMDP	Resource Management and Development Plan
LACoFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
SSO	Site Safety Officer/Fire Safety Coordinator
TBD	To be determined
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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# Definitions

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1. **Activity Risk:** Activity risks include those actions that present a risk of igniting a wildfire.
2. **Fire Patrol:** A Centennial Project individual will be assigned as “Fire Patrol” specifically to monitor work activities when an Activity Risk exists for fire compliance. The Fire Patrol personnel shall regularly patrol the area on foot and monitor the area for any signs of fire or unsafe practices. They shall have no other duties and shall not be sitting in a vehicle or using a cell phone or computer except for emergency-related calls or for checking for Red Flag Warning or other fire hazard or weather conditions.
3. **Fire Season:** Fire season is no longer officially designated by the wildland fire agencies. Southern California is considered to be in fire season on a yearlong basis. CALFIRE adjusts their staffing patterns as fire conditions moderate or escalate and this can be used as an indicator of potential fire activity.
4. **Fire Tools:** Essential firefighting tools to be staged near work activities are a 46-inch round point shovel, Pulaski, McLeod, 5-gallon “Indian” Backpack hand pump or water fire extinguisher, and a minimum 10-pound 4A:80B:C Dry Chemical Fire extinguisher.
5. **Incident Commander (IC):** The Project Site Safety Officer will be the positively identified single point of contact for all utility resources (people and equipment) on an emergency incident. This person will interface with the Incident Command, as necessary.
6. **Incident Command System (ICS):** The Incident Command System is "a systematic tool used for the command, control, and coordination of emergency response" according to the United States Federal Highway Administration. A more detailed definition of an ICS according to the United States Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance is "a set of personnel, policies, procedures, facilities, and equipment, integrated into a common organizational structure designed to improve emergency response operations of all types and complexities.
7. **Plan:** The Construction Fire Prevention Plan (CFPP).
8. **Red Flag Warning (RFW):** A Red Flag Warning is issued for a stated period of time by the National Weather Service using predetermined criteria to identify particularly critical wildfire danger in a particular geographic area. All construction and maintenance activities shall temporarily cease during RFWs.
9. **Site Safety Officer (SSO):** The Site Safety Officer or Fire Safety Coordinator serves as a liaison to the emergency service agencies and all contractors or inspectors on the jobsite for the utilities on emergency incidents and construction-related activities. The SSO has the authority to stop any project work that appears to pose a particular fire risk or hazard.



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# 1 Summary

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This Construction Fire Prevention Plan (CFPP) provides basic direction for fire safety awareness on the Centennial Project site during construction. CFPPs do not anticipate every potential fire scenario that may occur during construction but attempt to educate site personnel to the very real danger associated with fire ignitions. Fire ignitions can, if they involve site or off-site vegetation under certain weather conditions, develop into large scale wildfires that burn many acres and can threaten public and private assets. Therefore, this CFPP provides standard protocols and approaches for reducing the potential of ignitions for typical construction site activities. When employed, the concepts discussed herein will help minimize and avoid ignitions as well as extinguishment of any ignitions while they are small and controllable.

***Note: as detailed in Section 8, this CFPP requires all site activities that include risk of fire ignitions to cease during declared Red Flag Warning (RFW) periods. The National Weather Service may issue RFWs at any time when humidity and wind conditions meet predetermined thresholds that would promote fire ignition and spread. Because the majority of acreage burned in California occurs during RFW weather conditions, all construction activities will be prohibited until the RFW has been lifted.***

## Fire Safety Plan Goals

The primary goals of this CFPP are to address the identified ignition sources and risks so that the personnel involved with constructing of the Project have clearly defined protocols and procedures for reducing fire risk and maintaining a fire safe worksite. Among the fire-related goals developed for the Centennial Project site are:

- Prevent/minimize fires during construction activities.
- Provide a safe worksite for all employees, contractors, visitors, and emergency personnel.
- Prevent shock to emergency responders, workers, and unauthorized trespassers.
- Prevent arcing or sparking, which could ignite vegetation on site.
- Prevent or minimize dollar loss to the equipment.
- Prevent or minimize potential for a fire starting on site to spread off site.
- Provide water, appropriate fire extinguishers, and access for firefighters.
- Provide adequate signage and shut off devices to stop power feed into power lines in the event of a line failure, or fire in right of way.
- Provide water trucks equipped with fire extinguishers, hoses, shovels, Pulaski's and McLeods when work involves the use of chainsaws, chippers, vegetation masticators, grading/blading, grinders, drill rigs, tractors, torches, and/or explosives.
- Provide the ability to report a fire or other emergency to emergency dispatch center without delay and to utilize internet websites and contact personnel.
- Report all fire ignitions, regardless of size, to the LACoFD.

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## 2 Introduction and Project Description

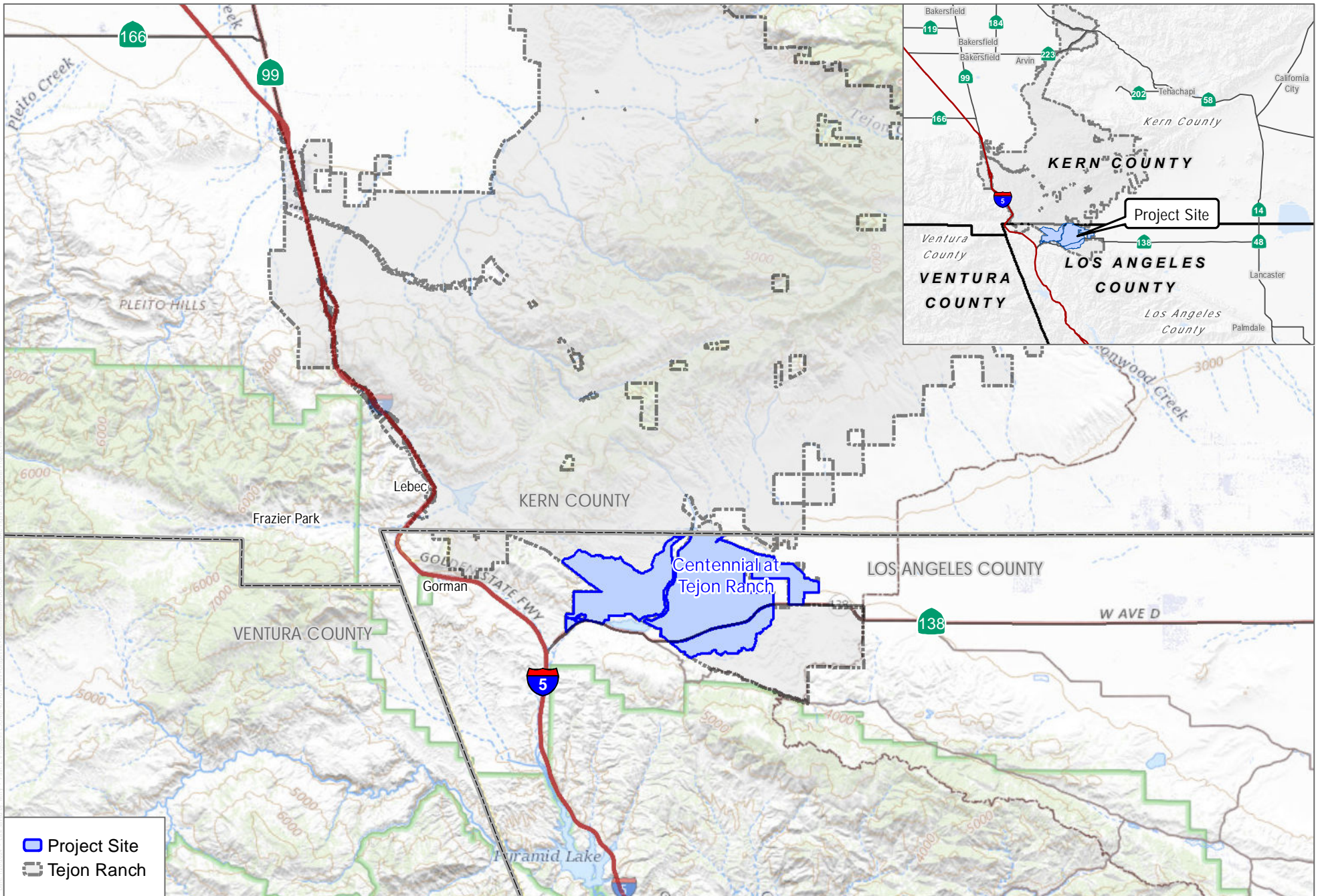
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This Construction Fire Protection Plan (CFPP) has been prepared for the Centennial Specific Plan Project (Project) in unincorporated Los Angeles County (County). The Centennial Specific Plan Project is an approximately 12,323-acre property proposed for the creation of a new master-planned community. The Project site is located in the northwestern portion of the Antelope Valley and in the immediate vicinity of Quail Lake. The northern Project boundary is contiguous to the southern boundary of Kern County. The extreme western portion of the Project is located approximately 1 mile east of Interstate 5. The Project's southern boundary is delineated by State Route 138. The Project will be built in nine phases and, at build-out, will include approximately 19,333 residential units on approximately 4,987 acres, along with commercial buildings, businesses, institutional/civic, schools, parks, recreation/entertainment, streets, and utilities on approximately 1,711 acres. Roughly 5,624 acres will be designated as active and passive recreation, preserves, or other open space.

The Project site is primarily dominated by both native and non-native grassland, encompassing approximately 76%, and also includes mixed oak woodland and scrub vegetation types. The terrain on, and within the vicinity of the Project, is characterized by slopes ranging from relatively flat (0%) up to nearly 95% (approximately 45°). Steeper slopes are associated with the portions of the property that are situated on the flanks of the Tehachapi and Liebre Mountains in the west and southeast portions of the property where development is not proposed. The Project site area, like all of Southern California and Los Angeles County, is subject to seasonal weather conditions that can heighten the likelihood of fire ignition and spread, and, considering the site's terrain and vegetation, may result in a fast moving and intense wildfire.

The Centennial Specific Plan Project site lies within an area considered Moderate, High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), as designated by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD) and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). Fire hazard designations are based on topography, vegetation, and weather, amongst other factors. VHFHSZ and HFHSZ designations do not indicate that an area is not safe for development. It does indicate that specific fire protection features that minimize fire risk during the Project's construction phase are implemented. The purpose of this CFPP is to generate and memorialize the CFPP fire safety requirements and standards of the LACoFD along with Project-specific measures based on the site, its intended use, and its fire environment.

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SOURCE: AERIAL-NAIP 2020

**DUDEK**



0 55,000 110,000 Feet

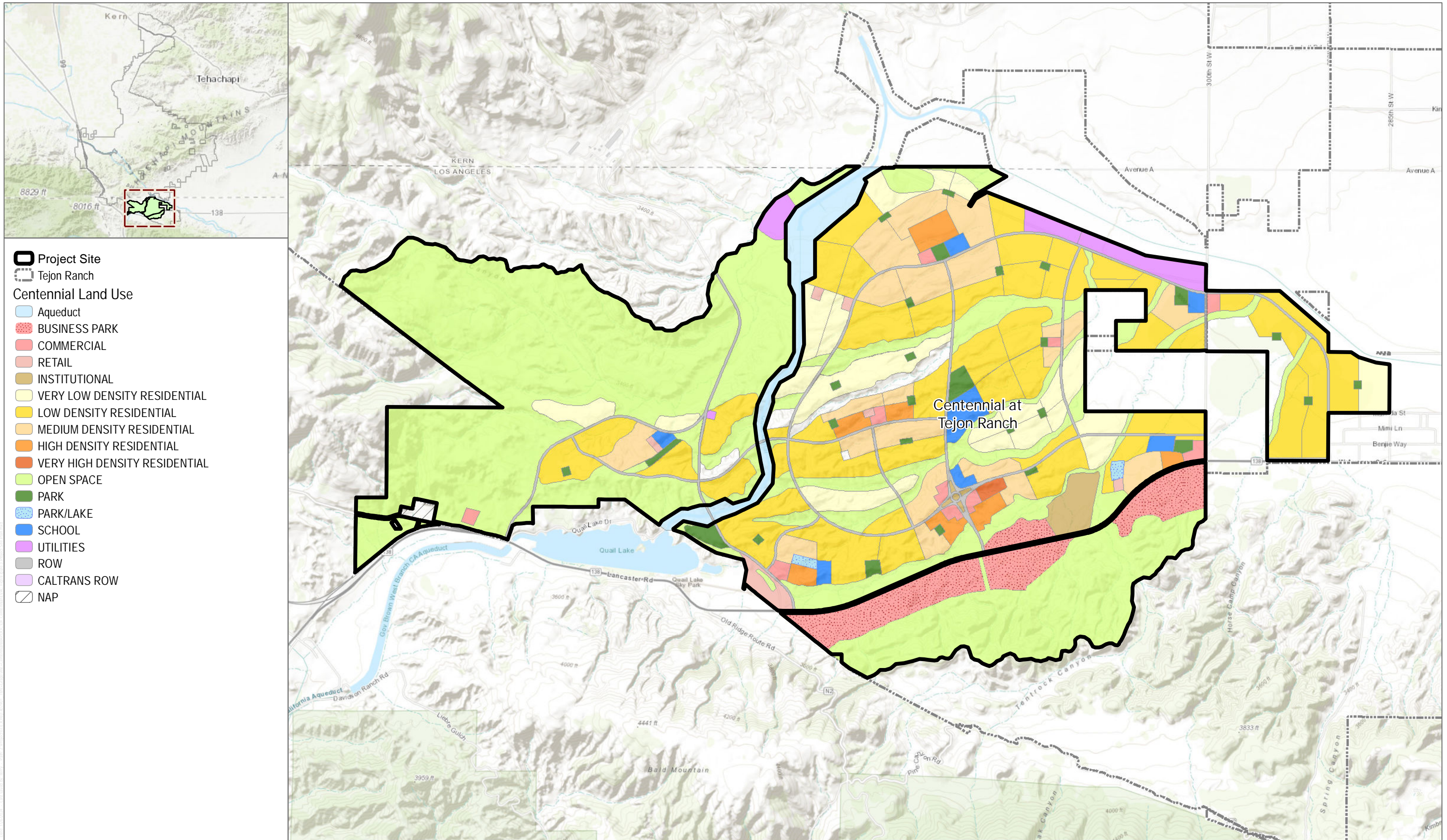
FIGURE 1

Regional Project Vicinity

Construction Fire Prevention Plan

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SOURCE: BASEMAP-ESRI MAPPING SERVICE 2023; LAND USE-TEJON RANCH 2023



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# 3 Emergency Notification Procedures

Any fire event (where activities result in combustion), or any fire that has the potential to cause a wildland fire, at or near the site will trigger the emergency notification procedures identified in this section. Fire reporting is critical for tracking where, when, how, and why fire ignitions occur and will help the fire agencies develop protocols for reducing their occurrence.

## 3.1 First Call = 9-1-1

Reporting fires and other emergencies: The first call should be to 9-1-1 so that appropriate apparatus can be dispatched.

The personnel in Table 1 are the primary site contacts to be notified during a fire event

**Table 1. Emergency Notification Primary Contacts**

Name*	Position	Telephone Number*
TBD	Site Safety Officer	TBD
TBD	Site Manager	TBD
TBD	Project Manager	TBD
TBD	Project Engineer	TBD
TBD	Construction Supervisor	TBD

**Note:**

\* Upon designation of each of the positions listed, the Names and contact numbers and emails shall be inserted into this table.

**Technical Staff Contact:** Project contact information will be provided to local fire agencies/stations to assist responding firefighters during an emergency. A copy of this CFPP will be submitted to the responding fire agencies.

The first call should be to 9-1-1 so that emergency responders can be dispatched. Travel times to the site require notification of 9-1-1 as early as possible after the fire or other emergency has been observed.

**Emergency related contacts currently near the site include:**

- Fire/Emergency Medical (LACoFD)
- LACoFD Stations #77, 78
- Kern County Fire Stations #56, 57
- Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Station – 661.225.1121
- California Highway Patrol (Lebec Office) – 661.248.6655
- Hospital – Henry Mayo Newhall Hospital – 661.200.2000
- Hospital – Valencia Medical Center – 661.222.9117

To facilitate the arrival of fire services during construction, an emergency response meeting point will be established with the LACoFD prior to the start of construction. The Site Safety Officer (SSO) or designee will

meet the emergency response team at the meeting point, likely the Project's main entrance, to lead them into the site. The meeting point will be selected with fire agency input prior to the start of construction.

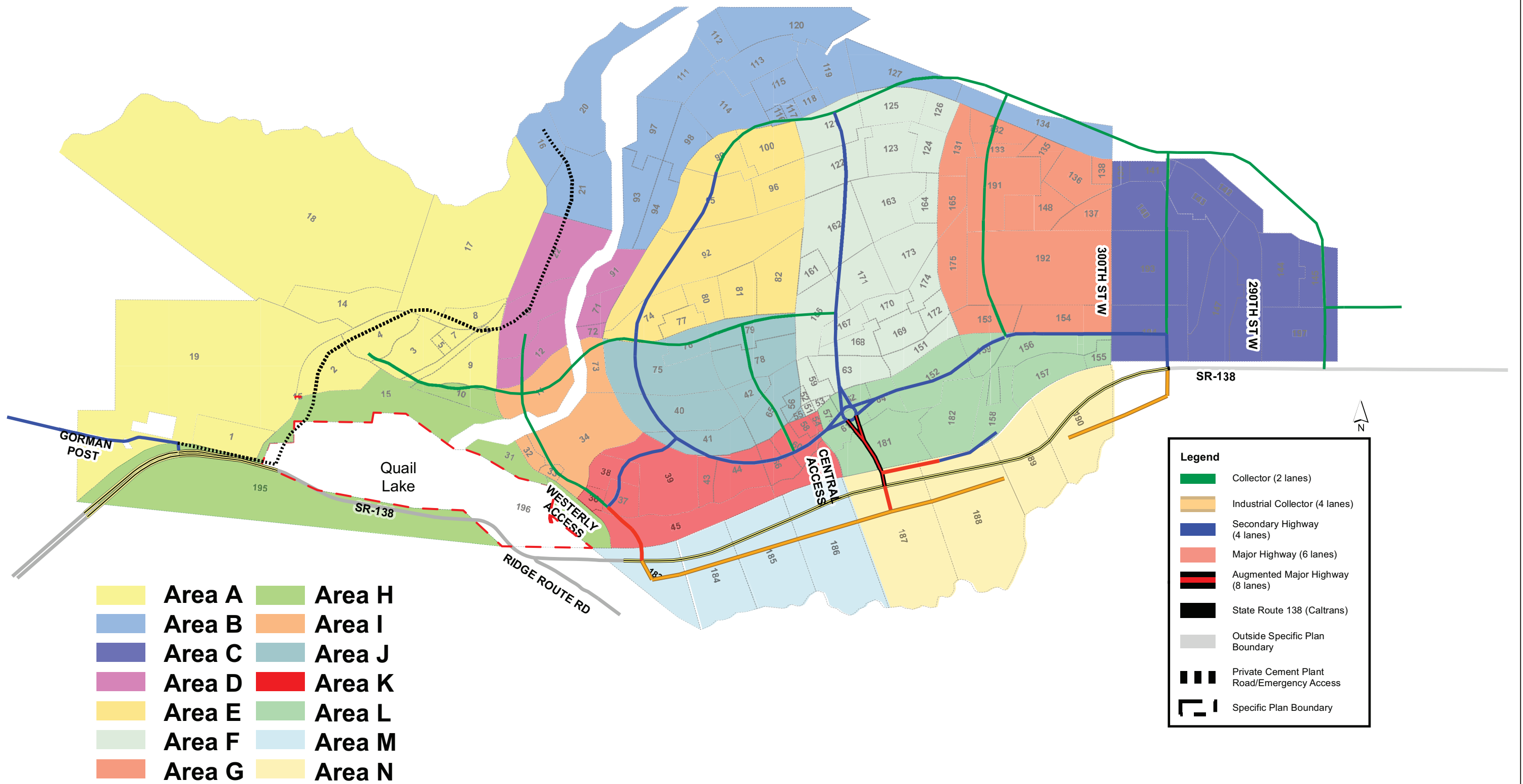
## 3.2 Evacuation Procedures

During fire events at or near the Project site, the site manager and/or SSO, in consultation with law or fire authorities, as possible, may issue an evacuation notice. When an evacuation has been called, all site employees will gather at a designated assembly area (to be established prior to active construction on site) and the SSO will account for all personnel, as time allows. Once all employees are accounted for, or sooner if dictated by the emergency, the vehicles will safely convoy from the site to safe zones, which are generally areas off-site away from the threat. Should there still be persons within the site after the evacuation has been called, the SSO will send convened personnel off site to safe zones and the SSO and supervisors will perform a sweep of the project site to locate persons and reconvene at the assembly area. Once all personnel are accounted for, they will exit the site. Should a structure or wildland fire (or other emergency) occur that threatens the primary assembly area; other locations may be designated as secondary assembly areas by the SSO or supervisors, as dictated by the situation. The SSO and/or Site Supervisors should be prepared to be available to the Incident Commander (IC) throughout the Incident to facilitate information exchange.

### 3.2.1 Evacuation Routes

Depending on the type and severity of the emergency, along with weather and/or localized site conditions, roadways designated on Figure 3 will be used for evacuating the Centennial project site.

People onsite are urged to follow the directions of emergency notices and personnel and to evacuate as soon as they are notified to do so or earlier, if they feel uncomfortable. Directions on evacuation routes will be provided in most cases but, when not provided, occupants will proceed according to known available routes away from the encroaching fire. Occupants are cautioned not to rely on navigation apps which may inadvertently lead them toward an oncoming fire. The SSO and site managers are primarily responsible for evacuations. They will determine the level of emergency, talk with fire officials, as possible, and declare the emergency status. Foreman level supervisors shall assist in accounting for personnel.



SOURCE: CHEN RYAN

**FIGURE 3**  
 Centennial Evacuation Routes and Evacuation Zones  
 Construction Fire Prevention Plan

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# 4 Centennial Project Roles and Responsibilities

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All employees should know how to prevent and respond to fires and are responsible for adhering to policies regarding fire emergencies. In particular, the following sections detail general responsibilities, by position.

## 4.1 Project Owner/Management

A Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report, including a site-specific Wild-fire Safety Plan (WSP) to determine overall fire risk has been prepared for the Project. Pending approval of the WSP, the Project is required to implement necessary measures to reduce the risk and comply with federal, state, and local fire safety/protection policies. Additionally, Owners/Management will conduct necessary training and make equipment available to provide a safe working environment for employees and contractors.

## 4.2 Site Safety Officer

The SSO or a designated Site Fire Safety Coordinator will manage the Project's WSP and this CFPP and shall maintain all records pertaining to the plan. Among the other responsibilities of the SSO are:

- Understanding the CFPP and its mandates for training, fire prevention, fire suppression, and evacuation.
- Understanding the fire risk associated with the site and with activities that will occur on site.
- Developing and administering the fire prevention and safety training program.
- Ensuring that fire control equipment and systems are properly maintained and in good working condition.
- Monitoring combustibles on the site and managing where they are stored.
- Conducting fire safety surveys and making recommendations.
- Posting fire rules on the project bulletin board at the contractor's field office and areas visible to employees.
- Stopping project work activities that pose a fire hazard or are not in compliance with this CFPP.
- Reporting all fires ignited on the site, whether structural, vegetation, electrical, or other to LACoFD.

## 4.3 Supervisors

Supervisors are responsible for:

- Ensuring that employees receive appropriate fire safety training
- Notifying the SSO when changes in operation increase the risk of fire
- Enforcing fire prevention and protection policies
- Accounting for employees/contractors in the case of an evacuation
- Performing site sweeps to round up staff
- Facilitating fire agency access to the site
- Cooperating with the fire agencies/Incident Command during and following fires
- Identifying unsafe work practices that may lead to fire ignitions

## 4.4 Employees/Contractors

All employees and contractors shall:

- Complete all required training before working on site without supervision
- Conduct operations safely to limit the risk of fire
- Report potential fire hazards to their supervisors
- Follow fire emergency procedures
- Understand the emergency evacuation protocols

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# 5 Site and Project Description

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The Project footprint is currently mostly undeveloped. Vegetation on the Centennial property is dominated primarily by both native and non-native grassland which represent nearly 76% of the site's vegetative cover. Mixed oak woodland inhabits nearly 12% of the site and is situated both on the north-facing slope of the Liebre Mountains in the southeast portion of the property as well as in the higher elevations in the western portion of the property. Scrub vegetation types, scattered throughout the site, represent nearly 8% of the site's vegetative cover. While this fuel type can burn intensely under strong, dry wind patterns, it does not produce the high fire intensity and fast-spreading wildland fires found with chaparral fuel types, which cover less than 1% of the site. The remaining cover on site (less than 4%) consists of disturbed or un-vegetated areas (roads, aqueduct, etc.), riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats.

The Project footprint would be converted to roads, structures, and maintained landscape vegetation. Native vegetative fuels allowed to remain within the outer thinning fuel modification zones would be modified as a result of development. The modification would include altering current densities, distributions, and species composition. The vegetation outside the Project's perimeter fuel modification zones and within the retained open spaces are the primary wildfire concern for the Centennial site. These areas would be preserved as open space and would continue to be dominated by annual grassland. The fuels on and directly adjacent the Project are not consistent with extreme wildfire behavior in their natural condition, but especially given the historic and ongoing fuel management practices that include livestock grazing and active management. Tejon Ranch remains unfragmented and has been carefully managed with livestock and cattle grazing for nearly one hundred sixty years by pre-statehood vaqueros till today by modern-day cowboys and has committed to doing so in the future. Actively grazed landscapes, which will be maintained following the buildout of the Project, assure sustainability and limit the severity of wildfire because grassland fuel loads are reduced. The sustainable grazing operation employed at Tejon Ranch effectively reduces the grass fuels on an ongoing basis which reduces the potential for ignitions and for rapid fire spread. The proposed project's fire protection features, including the code-exceeding fuel modification zones, were designed to be fire-hardened for the type of wildfire these areas could produce and provide a system of fire protection.

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# 6 Project Specific Risk Summary

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## 6.1 Fire Risk

Fire risks must be assessed based upon the potential frequency (probability of an incident occurring) and consequence (potential damage should an event occur). The evaluation of fire risks must take into account the frequency and severity of fires and other significant incidents. This includes common risks and heightened sources of risk.

Common risks that result in emergency calls include accidental injuries (residential, vehicle, other), medical related incidents including heart attacks, strokes and other serious conditions and illnesses, accidental vegetation fires, and occasional structure fires. The study area also includes a major transportation corridor risk category that has a higher occurrence rate than commonly realized in other areas. Vehicle related incidents along the SR-138 freeway and Interstate 5 are likely to occur at higher levels in the Project area than in areas without a major freeway. Roadside fires are also a significant risk with spread into the adjacent wildlands possible.

Among the listed potential causes of fire incidents involving construction of a residential community that are relevant for this study are:

- Explosion/Arcs, arc flashing, electrical shorts, sparking, motor or other machinery fire, wiring and harnessing fire, overheated junction boxes, rodents chewing on wires and causing arcing, etc.
- Collapse of supporting structure causing electrical shorts and fire
- Overgrown vegetative fuel
- Equipment and supplies storage
- Trash cans, smoking areas, and other combustible storage around construction sites

The Project's fire risks are associated with the following:

### 6.1.1 Construction Phase Risks

- **Earth-moving equipment** – create sparks, heat sources, fuel or hydraulic leaks, etc.
- **Chainsaws** – may result in vegetation ignition from overheating, spark, fuel leak, etc.
- **Vehicles** – heated exhausts/catalytic converters in contact with vegetation may result in ignition
- **Welders** – open heat source may result in metallic spark coming into contact with vegetation
- **Woodchippers** – include flammable fuels and hydraulic fluid that may leak and spray onto vegetation with a hose failure
- **Compost piles** – large piles that are allowed to dry and are left on-site for extended periods may result in combustion and potential for embers landing in adjacent vegetation
- **Grinders** – sparks from grinding metal components may land on a receptive fuel bed
- **Torches** – heat source, open flame, and resulting heated metal shards may come in contact with vegetation

- **Dynamite/blasting** – if necessary, blasting may cause vegetation ignition from open flame, excessive heat or contact of heated material on dry vegetation
- **Other human-caused accidental ignitions** – ignitions related to discarded cigarettes, matches, temporary electrical connections, inappropriately placed generators, poor maintenance of equipment, and others.

**Fire Prevention Measures for all Construction Activities:**

- Minimize combustible and flammable materials storage on site.
- Store any combustible or flammable materials that need to be on site away from ignition sources.
- Clear parking areas shall be cleared of all grass and brush by a distance of at least 10 feet.
- Keep evacuation routes free of obstructions.
- Label all containers of potentially hazardous materials with their contents and stored in the same location as flammable or combustible liquids.
- Perform “hot work” according to fire safe practices<sup>1</sup> in a controlled environment and with fire suppression equipment at the job site. A fire watch person (Fire Patrol), with extinguishing capability (e.g., fire extinguishers), should be in place for all ‘Hot Work’ activities during construction. Ensure hot work adheres to the guidelines provided.
- Dispose of combustible waste promptly and according to applicable laws and regulations.
- Report and repair all fuel leaks without delay.
- Do not overload circuits or rely on extension cords where other options would be safer.
- Turn off and unplug electrical equipment when not in use.
- Direct contractors on site to restrict use of chainsaws, chippers, vegetation masticators, grinders, drill rigs, tractors, torches, and explosives to outside during RFW. When the above tools and equipment are used, water trucks (4,000-gallon capacity) equipped with hoses, shovels, Pulaski’s, and McLeod’s shall easily be accessible to personnel.
- Equip all construction-related vehicles with a 10-pound 4A:80B:C Dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher, a 5-gallon backpack pump or water fire extinguisher, a 46-inch round point shovel, and a first-aid kit.
- When an evacuation has been called, all site personnel will gather at the designated assembly area and the SSO will account for all personnel. Once all personnel are accounted for, the vehicles will safely convoy from the site to safe zones, which are generally areas off-site away from the threat.

## 6.1.2 Consultants and Contractor On-site Risk

Consultants and contractors should know how to prevent and respond to fires and are responsible for adhering to the Project’s policies regarding fire emergencies. These general fire prevention measures should help in the efforts to prevent a fire from occurring while on-site.

**Fire Prevention Measures for Consultants/Contractors:**

- Vehicles equipped with fire prevention equipment:
  - 10 pounds, 4A:80B:C dry chemical fire extinguisher

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<sup>1</sup> [Hot Work Safety Fact Sheet \(nfpa.org\)](https://www.nfpa.org/hot-work-safety)

- 46-inch round point shovel
- 5-gallons of water or a 5-gallon water backpack
- First-aid kit
- No driving (cars, trucks, ATVs or similar) over unmaintained and dry vegetation.
- Vehicles can be parked a minimum of 10 feet from any vegetation as long as the vehicle is parked in an area devoid of any vegetation.
- Site activities limited during Red Flag Warning Weather periods; stay alert to fire and weather conditions and evacuate employees, if safe to do so.
- Consultants/Contractors will conduct operations safely to limit the risk of fire
- Hot Work shall adhere to the guidelines provided below in Section 7.5.
- During significant emergency situations, an evacuation notice may be issued by the site manager/supervisor or SSO. When an evacuation has been called, all consultant or contractor employees will gather at the designated assembly area and the SSO will account for all personnel. Once all employees are accounted for, the vehicles will safely convoy from the site to safe zones, which are generally areas off-site away from the threat.

The estimated risk associated with the Project site is considered to be low to moderate during construction and decommissioning and low during operation, based on the successful application of WSP and CFPP fire risk reducing requirements.

The active construction phase results in higher potential for fires. Hot works, vegetation clearing, and other activities that may result in flame or heat sources can ignite vegetation, especially if non-native grasses have established and cured. Although there will be a potential for structural/equipment fires and wildfires, the risk is considered manageable as indicated by the low historic fire occurrence in similar development Projects.

## 6.3 Risk Reduction Measures

The estimated risk associated with the Project site is considered to be low to moderate during construction and decommissioning and low during operation, based on the successful application of WSP and CFPP fire risk reducing requirements.

The active construction phase results in higher potential for fires. Hot works, vegetation clearing, and other activities that may result in flame or heat sources can ignite vegetation, especially if non-native grasses have established and cured. Although there will be a potential for structural/equipment fires and wildfires, the risk is considered manageable as indicated by the low historic fire occurrence in similar development Projects.

The following measures will be employed during the project's phases (construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning) to reduce the risk of ignitions. These measures will be enforced through the SSO and ongoing worker safety training.

- All internal combustion engines, both stationary and mobile, shall be equipped with spark arresters. Spark arresters shall be in good working order. (See **Error! Reference source not found.**, bullet one)
- Light trucks and cars with factory-installed (type) mufflers shall be used only on roads where the roadway is cleared of vegetation. These vehicle types will maintain their factory-installed (type) muffler in good condition.
- Fire rules shall be posted on the project bulletin board at the contractor's field office and areas visible to employees.
- Equipment parking areas and small stationary engine sites shall be cleared of all extraneous flammable materials.
- Personnel shall be trained in the practices of the fire safety plan relevant to their duties. Construction and maintenance personnel shall be trained and equipped to extinguish small fires to prevent them from growing into more serious threats.
- The protect proponent/operator shall restrict the use of chainsaws, chippers, vegetation masticators, grinders, drill rigs, tractors, torches, and explosives to days when the LACoFD Daily Fire Danger Rating is low. When the above tools are used, water tanks equipped with hoses, fire rakes, and axes shall be easily accessible to personnel.
- The Project will be equipped with two water trucks each of 4,000-gallon capacity. Each truck will be equipped with 50 feet of 0.25-inch fast response hose with fog nozzles. Any hose size greater than 1.5 inches shall use National Hose (NH) couplings.
- A cache of shovels, McLeods, and Pulaskis shall be available at staging sites. The amount of equipment will be determined by consultation between SSD and the LACoDFD. Additionally, on-site pickup trucks will be equipped with first aid kits, fire extinguishers, and shovels. Contractor vehicles will be required to include the same basic equipment.
- Equipment parking areas and small stationary engine sites shall be cleared of all extraneous flammable materials and provided with a gravel surface.
- A fire watch (i.e., person responsible for monitoring for ignitions) shall be provided during hot work and shall occur for up to one hour following completion of the hot work activities.
- Smoking will not be permitted on the site.
- Each Project construction site, if construction occurs simultaneously at various locations on the site, shall be equipped with fire extinguishers and firefighting equipment sufficient to extinguish small fires.
- The on-site contractor or Project staff shall coordinate with the LACoFD to create a training component for emergency first responders to prepare for specialized emergency incidents that may occur at the Project site.
- All on-site employees shall participate in fire prevention and response training exercises with the LACoFD.
- The Project shall implement ongoing fire patrols during the fire season as defined by local and state agencies. The SSO will be assigned as fire patrol to monitor work activities for fire compliance when activities are occurring that have the potential to create ignitions. . The SSO shall verify proper tools and equipment are on site, assess any fire agency work restrictions, and serve as a lookout for fire starts, including staying behind (e.g., a fire watch) to make certain no residual fire exists. Fire watch may be performed by any site personnel. An SSO shall perform routine patrols of the Project site equipped with a portable fire extinguisher and communications equipment. The Project staff shall

notify the LACoFD of the name and contact information of the current SSO in the event of any change.

- Fires ignited on site shall be immediately reported LACoFD via calling 9-1-1 for Emergency Dispatch.
- The engineering, procurement, and construction contracts for the Project shall clearly state the fire safety requirements that are the responsibility of any person who enters the site, as described in this CFPP.

## 6.4 Daily Fire Prevention Measures

To limit the risk of fires, all site staff, employees, and contractors shall take the following precautions:

- Fire safety shall be a component of daily tailgate meetings. Foremen will remind employees of fire safety, prevention, and emergency protocols on a daily basis.
- No Smoking will be allowed on site except in designated safe smoking areas which include cleared area with no combustible vegetation or materials and approved butt receptacles (noncombustible containment of cigarette butts). Smoking inside closed vehicles at the site may be allowed in designated areas away from vegetation, at the discretion of the SSO.
- Combustible materials will be stored in areas away from native vegetation. Whenever combustibles are being stored in the open air, the SSO shall be informed of the situation.
- Evacuation routes shall be maintained free of obstructions. Unavoidable evacuation route blockages shall be coordinated such that a secondary route is identified and available.
- Disposal of combustible waste in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- Use and store flammable materials in areas away from ignition sources.
- Proper storage of chemicals, such that incompatible (i.e., chemically reactive) substances would be separated appropriately, shall be required.
- Performance of hot work (i.e., welding or working with an open flame or other ignition sources) in controlled areas under the supervision of a fire watch shall be required. Hot work permits are required and will be reviewed and granted by the SSO for all hot work.
- Equipment shall be kept in good working order by inspecting electrical wiring and appliances regularly and maintaining motors and tools free of excessive dust and grease.
- Immediate reporting of fuel or petroleum leaks shall be required. The site mechanic shall ensure that all leaks are repaired immediately upon notification.
- Immediate repair and cleanup of flammable liquid leaks shall be required.
- Extension cords shall not be relied on as a permanent substitute for permanent wiring if wiring improvements are needed, and overloading of circuits with multiple pieces of equipment shall be prohibited.
- Turning off and unplugging electrical equipment when not in use.

### 6.4.1 Fire Prevention/Protection System Maintenance

The SSO (or trained specialist, when necessary) will ensure that fire suppression and related equipment is maintained according to manufacturers' specifications. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guidelines shall be implemented for specific equipment.

The following equipment is subject to ongoing maintenance, inspection, and testing procedures:

- Portable fire extinguishers;
- Fire alarm and suppression systems;
- Water trucks and associated equipment; and
- Emergency backup generators/systems and the equipment they support.

## 7 Hot Work

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These requirements are primarily from the 2019 edition of the California Fire Code (CFC) Chapter 35 - Welding and Other Hot Work, the 2019 edition of the National Fire Protection association (NFPA) 51B, Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, and the Standards and American society of Mechanical engineers (ASME) Schemes when referenced. *Note: where two conflicting requirements occur, the more restrictive has been chosen.*

Hot Work is defined in the CFC as operations involving cutting, welding, thermitic welding, brazing, soldering, grinding, thermal spraying, thawing pipe, or any other similar activity.

Hot Work Areas are defined as the areas exposed to sparks, hot slag, radiant heat, or convective heat as a result of the hot work.

The LACoFD does not currently issue Hot Work operational permits. In this case, a Hot Work Permit shall be obtained from the SSO, following guidelines from the LACoFD if required. The SSO would require all hot work to be done in compliance with the requirements of the CFC, Chapter 35 and NFPA 51B.

This will require the SSO to develop a formal process for contractors to initiate hot work operations. Documentation will be developed to keep track of who, when, where, and for how long a contract may perform hot work. This paperwork must be made available if requested by the LACoFD to determine fire origin and cause if necessary.

### CFC Requirements:

#### General Requirements:

- **Hot Work Program Permit:** Hot work permits, issued by an approved responsible person (SSO) under a hot work program, shall be available for review by the fire code official (LACoFD) at the time the work is conducted and for 48 hours after work is complete. (CFC §3503.3)
- **Qualification of Operators:** A permit for hot work operations shall not be issued unless the individuals in charge of performing such operations are capable of performing such operations safely. Demonstration of working knowledge of the provisions of this chapter shall constitute acceptable evidence of compliance with this requirement. (CFC §3503.4)



- **Records:** The individual responsible for the hot work area shall maintain “prework check” reports in accordance with Section 3504.3.1. Such reports shall be maintained on the premises for not less than 48 hours after work is complete. (CFC §3503.5)
- **Signage:** Visible hazard identification signs shall be provided where required by Chapter 50. Where the hot work area is open to persons other than the operator of the hot work equipment, conspicuous signs shall be posted to warn others before they enter the hot work area. Such signs shall display the following warning (CFC §3503.6):
  - “CAUTION - HOT WORK IN PROGRESS - STAY CLEAR”

## Fire Safety Requirements – Protection of Combustibles

- **Combustibles:** Hot work areas shall not contain combustibles or shall be provided with appropriate shielding to prevent sparks, slag or heat from igniting exposed combustibles. (CFC §3504.1.1)
- **Openings:** Openings or cracks in walls, floors, ducts or shafts within the hot work area shall be tightly covered to prevent the passage of sparks to adjacent combustible areas, or shielded by metal fire-resistant guards, or curtains shall be provided to prevent passage of sparks or slag. (CFC §3504.1.2)
- **Housekeeping:** Floors shall be kept clean with the hot work area. (CFC §3504.1.3)
- **Conveyor Systems:** Conveyor systems that can carry sparks to distant combustibles shall be shielded or shut down. (CFC §3504.1.4)
- **Partitions:** Partitions segregating hot work areas from other areas of the building shall be noncombustible. In fixed hot work areas, the partitions shall be securely connected to the floor such that gaps do not exist between the floor and the partition. Partitions shall prevent the passage of sparks, slag, and heat from the hot work area. (CFC §3504.1.5)
- **Floors:** Fixed hot work areas shall have floors with noncombustible surfaces. (CFC §3504.1.6)
- **Precautions in Hot Work:** Hot work shall not be performed on containers or equipment that contain or have contained flammable liquids, gases or solids until the containers and equipment have been thoroughly cleaned, inerted or purged; except that “hot tapping” shall be allowed on tanks and pipelines where such work is to be conducted by approved personnel. Hot work on flammable and combustible liquid storage tanks shall be conducted in accordance with Section 3510. (CFC §3504.1.7)
- **Sprinkler Protection:** Where applicable, automatic sprinkler protection shall not be shut off while hot work is performed. Where hot work is performed close to automatic sprinklers, noncombustible barriers or damp cloth guards shall shield the individual sprinkler heads and shall be removed when the work is completed. If the work extends over several days, the shields shall be removed at the end of each workday. The fire code official (LACOFD) shall approve hot work where sprinkler protection is impaired. (CFC §3504.1.8)
- **Fire Detection Systems:** Approved special precautions shall be taken to avoid accidental operation of automatic fire detection systems. (CFC §3504.1.9)

## Fire Watch

- **When Required:** A fire watch shall be provided during hot work activities and shall continue for not less than 30 minutes after the conclusion of the work. The fire code official (LACOFD), or the

responsible manager (SSO) under a hot work program, is authorized to extend the fire watch based on the hazards or work being performed. (CFC §3504.2.1)

- **Exception:** Where the hot work area has no fire hazards or combustible exposures.
- **Location:** The fire watch shall include the entire hot work area. Hot work conducted in areas with vertical or horizontal fire exposures that are not observable by a single individual shall have additional personnel assigned to fire watches to ensure that exposed areas are monitored. (CFC §3504.2.2)
- **Duties:** Individuals designated to fire watch duty shall have fire-extinguishing equipment readily available and shall be trained in the use of such equipment. Individuals assigned to fire watch duty shall be responsible for extinguishing spot fires and communicating an alarm. (CFC §3504.2.3)
- **Fire Training:** The individuals responsible for performing the hot work and individuals responsible for providing the fire watch shall be trained in the use of portable fire extinguishers. (CFC §3504.2.4)
- **Fire Hoses:** Where hoselines are required, they shall be connected, charged and ready for operation. (CFC §3504.2.5)
- **Fire Extinguisher:** Not less than one portable fire extinguisher complying with Section 906 and with a minimum 2-A:20-B:C rating shall be provided with ready access within 30 feet of the location where the hot work is performed. (CFC §3504.2.6)

## Area Reviews

- Before hot work is permitted and not less than once per day while the permit is in effect, the area shall be inspected by the individuals responsible for authorizing hot work operations (SSO) [with the Pre-hot work check provided below] to ensure that it is a fire safe area. <sup>2</sup>Information shown on the permit shall be verified prior to signing the permit in accordance with Section 105.6. (CFC §3504.3)

## Pre-Hot Work Check

- A pre-hot work check shall be conducted prior to work to ensure that all equipment is safe, and hazards are recognized and protected. A report of the check shall be kept at the work site during the work and available upon request. The pre-hot work check shall determine all the following (CFC §3504.3.1):
  1. Hot work equipment to be used shall be in satisfactory operating condition and in good repair.
  2. Hot work site is clear of combustibles or combustibles are protected.
  3. Exposed construction is of noncombustible materials or, if combustible, then protected.
  4. Openings are protected.
  5. Floors are kept clean.
  6. Exposed combustibles are not located on the opposite side of partitions, walls, ceilings or floors.

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<sup>2</sup> In this case, because the KCFD does not require hot work permits in Section 105.6, the SSO will verify the information shown on the permit prior to signing the permit.

7. Fire watches, where required, are assigned.
8. Approved actions have been taken to prevent accidental activation of suppression and detection equipment in accordance with Sections 3504.1.8 and 3504.1.9.
9. Fire extinguishers and fire hoses (where provided) are operable and available.

## Gas Welding and Cutting

- **General:** Devices or attachments mixing air or oxygen with combustible gases prior to consumption, except at the burner or in a standard torch or blow pipe, shall not be allowed unless approved. (CFC §3505.1)

## Cylinder and Container Storage, Handling and Use

- **Cylinders Connected for Use:** The storage or use of a single cylinder of oxygen and a single cylinder of fuel gas located on a cart shall be allowed without requiring the cylinders to be separated in accordance with Section 5003.9.8 or 5003.10.6.3 when the cylinders are connected to regulators, ready for service, equipped with apparatus designed for cutting or welding and all the following (CFC §3505.2.1):
  1. Carts shall be kept away from the cutting or welding operation in accordance with Section 3505.5 or fire-resistant shields shall be protected.
  2. Cylinders shall be secured to the cart to resist movement.
  3. Carts shall be in accordance with Section 5003.10.3.
  4. Cylinder valves not having fixed hand wheels shall have keys, handles or nonadjustable wrenches on valve stems while the cylinders are in service.
  5. Cylinder valve outlet connections shall conform to the requirements of CGA V-1.
  6. Cylinder valves shall be closed when work is finished.
  7. Cylinder valves shall be closed before moving the cart.
- **Individual Cart Separation:** Individual carts shall be separated from each other in accordance with Section 5003.9.8.<sup>3</sup> (CFC §3505.2.1.1)
- **Precautions:** Cylinders, valves, regulators, hose and other apparatus and fittings for oxygen shall be kept free from oil or grease. Oxygen cylinders, apparatus and fittings shall not be handled with oily hands, oily gloves, or greasy tools or equipment. (CFC §3505.3)
- **Acetylene Gas:** Acetylene gas shall not be piped except in approved cylinder manifolds and cylinder manifold connections or utilized at a pressure exceeding 15 psig unless dissolved in a suitable solvent in cylinders manufactured in accordance with DOTn 49 CFR Part 178. Acetylene gas shall not be brought in contact with unalloyed copper, except in a blowpipe or torch. (CFC §3505.4)
- **Remote Locations:** Oxygen and fuel-gas cylinders and acetylene generators shall be located away from the hot work area to prevent such cylinders or generators from being heated by radiation from heated materials, sparks or slag, or misdirection of the torch flame. (CFC §3505.5)

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<sup>3</sup> By either separating the carts by at least 20ft. or having a noncombustible partition extending not less than 18in. above and to the sides of the stored material.

- **Cylinders Shutoff:** The torch valve shall be closed and the gas supply to the torch completely shut off when gas welding or cutting operations are discontinued for a period of 1 hour or more. (CFC §3505.6)
- **Prohibited Operation:** Welding or cutting work shall not be held or supported on compressed gas cylinders or containers. (CFC §3505.7)
- **Tests:** Test for leaks in piping systems and equipment shall be made with soapy water. The use of flames shall be prohibited for leak testing. (CFC §3505.8)

## Electric Arc Hot Work

- **General:** The frame or case of electric hot work machines, except internal-combustion-engine-driven machines, shall be grounded. Ground connections shall be mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current. (CFC §3506.1)
- **Return Circuits:** Welding current return circuits from the work to the machine shall have proper electrical contact at joints. The electrical contact shall be periodically inspected. (CFC §3506.2)
- **Disconnecting:** Electrodes shall be removed from the holders when electric arc welding or cutting is discontinued for any period of 1 hour or more. The holders shall be located to prevent accidental contact and the machines shall be disconnected from the power source. (CFC §3506.3)
- **Emergency Disconnect:** A switch or circuit breaker shall be provided so that fixed electric welders and control equipment can be disconnected from the supply circuit. The disconnect shall be installed in accordance with the *California Electrical Code*. (CFC §3506.4)
- **Damaged Cable:** Damaged cable shall be removed from service until properly repaired or replaced. (CFC §3506.5)

## Calcium Carbide Systems

- **Calcium Carbide Storage:** Storage and handling of calcium carbide shall comply with Chapter 50 of this code and Chapter 9 of NFPA 51. (CFC §3507.1)

## Acetylene Generators

- **Use of Acetylene Generators:** The use of acetylene generators<sup>4</sup> shall comply with this section and Chapter 15 of NFPA 55.<sup>5</sup> (CFC §3508.1)
- **Portable Generators:** The minimum volume of rooms containing portable generators shall be 35 times the total gas-generating capacity per charge of all generators in the room. The gas-generating capacity in cubic feet per charge shall be assumed to be 4.5 times the weight of carbide per charge in pounds. The minimum ceiling height of rooms containing generators shall be 10 feet. An acetylene generator shall not be moved by derrick, crane or hoist while charged. (CFC §3508.2)

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<sup>4</sup> For storage outside buildings, Calcium carbide in unopened containers in good condition (watertight and airtight) shall be permitted to be stored outdoors. Containers shall be stored horizontally in single or double rows. The bottom tier of each row shall be placed on wooden planking or equivalent so that the containers will not come in contact with the ground or ground water. Storage areas shall be at least 10 ft. from lines of adjoining property that can be built upon.

<sup>5</sup> NFPA 55 is the Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code

- **Protection Against Freezing:** Generators shall be located where water will not freeze. Common salt such as sodium chloride or other corrosive chemicals shall not be utilized for protection against freezing. (CFC §3508.3)

## Piping Manifolds and Hose Systems for Fuel Gases and Oxygen

- **General:** The use of piping manifolds and hose systems shall be in accordance with this Section and Chapter 53 (Compressed Gases), and Chapter 5 of NFPA 51. <sup>6</sup> (CFC §3509.1)
- **Protection:** Piping shall be protected against physical damage. (CFC §3509.2)
- **Signage:** Signage shall be provided for piping and hose systems as follows (CFC §3509.3):
  - Above-ground piping systems shall be marked in accordance with ASME A13.1.<sup>7</sup>
  - Station outlets shall be marked to indicate their intended usage.
  - Signs shall be posted, indicating clearly the location and identity of section shutoff valves.
- **Manifolding of Cylinders:** Oxygen manifolds shall not be located in an acetylene generator room. Oxygen manifolds shall be located not less than 20 feet away from combustible material such as oil or grease, and gas cylinders containing flammable gases, unless the gas cylinders are separated by a fire partition. (CFC §3509.4)
- **Identification of Manifolds:** Signs shall be posted for oxygen manifolds with service pressures not exceeding 200 psig. Such signs shall include the words (CFC §3509.5):
  - “LOW-PRESSURE MANIFOLD - DO NOT CONNECT HIGH-PRESSURE CYLINDERS - MAXIMUM PRESSURE 250 PSIG.”
- **Clamps:** Hose connections shall be clamped or otherwise securely fastened. (CFC §3509.6)
- **Inspection:** Hoses shall be inspected frequently for leaks, burns, wear, loose connections or other defects rendering the hose unfit for service. (CFC §3509.7)

## Hot Work on Flammable and Combustible Liquid Storage Tanks

- **General:** Hot work performed on the interior or exterior of tanks that hold or have held flammable or combustible liquids shall be in accordance with this Section and Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 of NFPA 326. <sup>8</sup> (CFC §3510.1)
- **Prevention:** The following steps shall be taken to minimize hazards where hot work must be performed on a flammable or combustible liquid storage container (CFC §3510.2):
  1. Use alternative methods to avoid hot work where possible.
  2. Analyze the hazards prior to performing hot work, identify the potential hazards and the methods of hazard control.
  3. Hot work shall conform to the requirements of the code or standard to which the container was originally fabricated.

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<sup>6</sup> NFPA 51 is the Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes

<sup>7</sup> ASME A13.1 is the Scheme for The Identification Of Piping Systems

<sup>8</sup> NFPA 326 is the Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair.

4. Test the immediate and surrounding work area with a combustible gas detector and provide a means of continuing monitoring while conducting the hot work.
5. Qualified employees and contractors performing hot work shall use an industry-approved hot work permit system to control the work.
6. Personnel shall be properly trained on hot work policies and procedures regarding equipment, safety, hazard controls and job-specific requirements.
7. On-site safety supervision shall be present where hot work is in progress to protect the personnel conducting the hot work and provide additional overview of site-specific hazards.

### Additional, Project Specific, Hot Work Requirements:

Hot Work shall only be done in fire safe areas designated by the SSO and will comply with the following:

- All personnel involved in hot work shall be trained in safe operation of the equipment by the SSO. This will include providing training at “tailgate safety meetings.” Personnel would also be made aware of the risks involved and emergency procedures, such as how to transmit an alarm and who is responsible to call 9-1-1.
- A fire extinguisher with a minimum rating of 4A:80BC, a 5-gallon backpack pump fire extinguisher, and a 46-round point hardwood shovel, shall be readily accessible within 25 feet of hot work area.
- Personal protective clothing will be selected to minimize the potential for ignition, burning, trapping hot sparks, and electric shock.
- Any ignitions will be immediately extinguished (if possible and safely) by site personnel, and LACOFD will be notified immediately by calling 9-1-1.

**Note:** The SSO shall have the responsibility to assure safe hot work operations and will have the authority to modify hot work activities associated with construction and/or maintenance and to exceed the requirements of this CFPP to the degree necessary to prevent accidental or unintended fire ignition.

# 8 Red Flag Warning Protocol

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Red Flag Warnings are issued by the National Weather Service and indicate that conditions are such (low humidity, high winds) that wildfire ignitions and spread may be facilitated. To ensure compliance with Red Flag Warnings restrictions, the National Weather Service website would be monitored at the site (<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/ridge2/fire/briefing.php>).

During Red Flag Warnings, construction-related activities would be limited and precautions may be taken on site during periods of a Red Flag Warning, when conditions such as low humidity and high winds are present. Upon announcement of a Red Flag Warning, red flags will be prominently displayed at the entrance gate and main office, indicating to employees and contractors that restrictions are in place. Any hot work (work that could result in ignition sources or increase fire risk), grading, or any other work that could result in heat, flame, sparks, or may cause an ignition to vegetation would be prohibited during Red Flag Warning conditions. Project areas may be evacuated where personnel may be exposed to higher risks. If vehicles are required to be used during Red Flag Warning conditions, vehicles shall remain only on designated access roads on the site.

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# 9 Fire Safety Briefings, Inspections, and Training

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## 9.1 Briefings and Inspections

The SSO would conduct routine, unannounced inspections a minimum of once, weekly. The SSO would develop an inspection checklist to document these inspections.

Prior to Project construction, necessary personnel would receive training on the contents of this CFPP, along with additional fire safety and fire prevention information provided by an informed SSO (or designee). As possible, firefighters from LACoFD will attend these meetings, as possible, and provide input, which has a dual benefit of informing site personnel and providing Project familiarity for the firefighters.

Site supervisors/foremen will be responsible for sharing CFPP content with consultants and construction personnel throughout the duration of the Project. A review of the content of this CFPP would take place at a formal safety briefing at a minimum of once per month.

Each daily safety tailgate session should include an assessment of the day's fire-related risks or hazards and the mitigation for each.

Compliance, including monitoring compliance, with this CFPP is mandatory. All levels of project management have the authority to shut down any operation that presents an inappropriate amount of fire risk or hazard until it can be properly mitigated.

Violations of any of the requirements of this CFPP would be addressed by the SSO or other supervisory personnel, immediately. Appropriate consequences for repeated or serious negligence in respect to this CFPP would be dealt with accordingly. All Project-related vegetation fires, regardless of size, shall be promptly reported to the SSO and LACoFD to determine if appropriate mitigation measures are being taken.

## 9.2 Training Requirements

### 9.2.1 Basic Fire Safety Training

The SSO and or site supervisors/foremen would present basic fire prevention training to employees upon employment, and shall maintain documentation of the training, which includes the following:

- The Project-specific WSP
- Review of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Fire Protection and Prevention (29 CFR 1926.24)
- Proper response and notification in the event of a fire;
- Instruction on the use of portable fire extinguishers (as determined by company policy in the Emergency Action Plan), and hand tools, such as shovels, and recognition of potential fire hazards.

The SSO would train persons entering the site on the fire hazards associated with the specific materials and processes to which they are exposed, and will maintain documentation of the training. Employees would receive this training at the following times:

- Upon first entering the facility
- Annually during a pre-planned meeting
- When changes in work processes necessitate additional training

Upon returning to the site after having been gone longer than 90 days

## 9.2.2 Site Supervisor Fire Safety Training

Prior to Project construction, site supervisors would receive a minimum of 1 hour training on wildland fire prevention and safety. This training would be provided by the SSO or qualified designee. This training would then be shared with all construction personnel by the site supervisor or the SSO.

Each site supervisor would be trained on the following:

- Fire reporting
- Extinguishing small fires in order to prevent them from growing into more serious threats.
- Fire prevention
- Identifying work activities that may result in a fire hazard

## 9.2.3 Communication

The ability to communicate with personnel working on the Project site is mandatory. Construction crews would be required to have a cell phone or satellite phone, and/or radios that are operational within the area of work to report an emergency. Contact information for lead construction personnel would be provided to respective agencies. Communication pathways and equipment would be tested and confirmed operational each day prior to initiating construction activities. Fires and medical emergencies would be immediately reported to LACoFD via 9-1-1.

Each on-site worker would carry at all times a laminated, CFPP card listing 24-hour contact information, including telephone numbers for reporting an emergency and immediate steps to take if an incident occurs. Information on the CFPP card would be updated as needed and redistributed to all workers before the initiation of any construction activities. The Project's compliance monitor would provide the CFPP cards to the site's SSO prior to construction kick-off so that all site staff can be provided training and receive their cards.

# 10 Project Personnel Fire Fighting Limitations

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Responding to fires at the Project site, whether structural, wildland, or other, is the responsibility of LACoFD. Because their response to the site may require several minutes or more, Project employees and contractors should provide only initial firefighting efforts, and only if they have had appropriate training. No employee shall fight a fire beyond the incipient stage and the arrival of professional fire suppression personnel. Involvement in firefighting is voluntary and should only be attempted by trained, qualified individuals.

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# 11 Review and Approval

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The signatory reviewing officials are acknowledging that Eystone Environmental (applicant) has established a CFPP, which when properly implemented, maintained, and enforced will result in fire hazard and risk reduction for the Project's construction phase. Reviewing agencies do not accept any responsibility for the applicant's interpretation or implementation of this CFPP prior to, during, or following the construction of the Project or for any resulting actions associated with these activities.

**Reviewed by:**

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TBD

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Date

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Los Angeles County Fire Department

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Date

**Approved by:**

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TBD

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Date

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# Appendix A

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## Selected Fire Safety Regulations, Guidelines, and Standards

The primary regulations related to fire at Centennial Project site are summarized below. Other regulations on energy producing and transmission facilities/operations may apply, but are not included herein as they are not related specifically to fire safety.

#### **Federal and Other Regulations/Guidelines**

- **NFPA 10, Fire Extinguishers:** A long-standing standard, which specifies the types, sizes, rating, and locations for portable fire extinguishers. It also provides information on how to calculate the number and size of portable fire extinguishers needed.
- **NFPA 22, Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection:** Provides recommendations for the design, construction, and installation of water storage tanks for private fire protection systems.
- **NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code:** This standard provides recommendations for storage, use, and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. It provides detailed information regarding tank storage, spacing, dispensing of liquids, portable containers, and other related operations. NFPA 30 is referenced by the California Fire Code.
- **NFPA 70, National Electrical Code:** NFPA 70 is the standard for the design and installation of electrical systems. It includes recommendations for various types of occupancies and also provides recommendations and criteria for the location and installation of “explosion proof” electrical systems.
- **NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code:** NFPA 72 is the standard for the design, installation, and operation of fire alarm systems in various occupancies. This standard is used by fire alarm system designers when designing and installing a system. It is utilized also by fire agencies when reviewing plans for new systems.
- **NFPA 497, Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Vapors, and for Electrical Area Installations in Chemical Process Areas:** NFPA 497 is the standard, which is utilized along with NFPA 70 to determine flammable gas, flammable liquid, and combustible liquid hazards and to recommend the areas that require explosion- proof electrical systems. It also sets forth the extent of the classified areas. Although the title says chemical process areas, it is used as a standard for explosion-proof electrical as it defines various risks and contains numerous diagrams to help the electrical system designer.

#### **California Public Utilities Commission General Order 95: Rules for Overhead Transmission Line Construction**

General Order 95 was initially adopted in 1941 and was most recently updated in 2020 for Southern California General Order 95 governs the design, construction, and maintenance of overhead electrical lines. Rule 31.1 generally states that design, construction, and maintenance of overhead electrical lines should be done in accordance with accepted good practices for the given location conditions known at the time by the persons responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of the overhead electrical lines and equipment. Rule 35 of General Order 95 (Tree Trimming) requires the following:

- 4 feet radial clearances for any conductor of a line operating at 2,400 volts or more, but less than 72,000 volts
- 6 feet radial clearances for any conductor of a line operating at 72,000 volts or more, but less than 110,000 volts
- 10 feet radial clearances for any conductor of a line operating at 110,000 volts or more, but less than 300,000 volts (this would apply to the project)
- 15 feet radial clearances for any conductor of a line operating at 300,000 volts or more.



APPENDIX A  
SELECTED FIRE SAFETY REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

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Under California Public Utilities Code Section 1708.5, interested persons are permitted to petition the CPUC to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation. In response to the 2007 wildfires in San Diego County, on November 6, 2007, SDG&E submitted a petition to the CPUC requesting that the CPUC issues an Order Instituting Rulemaking to determine whether General Order 95 should be amended or if more rules should be adopted to address disaster preparedness, including damage from Santa Ana wind-driven firestorms (CPUC and BLM 2008a). The petition requested that the CPUC consider several items, including the following:

- Operating rural electrical lines differently during severe fire weather
- Mitigating potential hazards associated with rural lines including undergrounding line, using steel poles in place of wood, and shortening spans between poles
- Better coordinating disaster management efforts among agencies, municipalities, local jurisdictions, and utilities
- Maintaining electrical line rights-of-way (ROWS) free of vegetation
- Adopting a state-wide Disaster Management Plan.

**California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)**

- **Public Resource Code 4291** requires a reduction of fire hazards around buildings, requiring 100 feet of vegetation management around all buildings, and is the primary mechanism for conducting fire prevention activities on private property within CAL FIRE jurisdiction.
- **Public Resources Code 4292** states that a minimum firebreak of 10 feet in all directions from the outer circumference of such pole or tower be established around any pole which supports a switch, transformer, lightning arrester, line junction, or end or corner pole. All vegetation shall be cleared within the firebreak.
- **Public Resources Code 4293** establishes the minimum vegetation clearance distances (between vegetation and energized conductors) required for overhead transmission line construction. Minimum clearances are discussed as follows:
  - A minimum radial clearance of 4 feet shall be established for any conductor of a line operating at 2,400 or more volts but less than 72,000 volts.
  - A minimum radial clearance of 6 feet shall be established for any conductor of a line operating at 72,000 or more volts but less than 110,000 volts.
  - A minimum radial clearance of 10 feet shall be established for any conductor of a line operating at 110,000 or more volts but less than 300,000 volts.
  - A minimum radial clearance of 15 feet shall be established for any conductor of a line operating at 300,000 or more volts.

Specific requirements applicable to the construction and operation of the Proposed Project include those from Public Resources Code, Division 4, Chapter 6:

- **Section 4427** – Operation of fire-causing equipment
- **Section 4428** – Use of hydrocarbon-powered engines near forest, brush, or grass-covered lands without maintaining firefighting tools
- **Section 4431** – Gasoline-powered saws, etc.; firefighting tools
- **Section 4442** – Spark arrestors of fire prevention measures, requirements, exemptions.

**California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section, Sections 1252, 1253, and 1254**

CCR Title 14 Sections 1252 and 1253 state that in San Diego County, power line hazard reduction standards are applicable year round. Power lines reduction strategies include pole brush clearing and in southeastern San Diego County, and CAL FIRE is responsible for inspecting local implementation of these strategies.

CCR Title 14 Section 1254 states that the fire break minimum clearance requirements of California Public Resources Code 4292 are applicable within an imaginary cylindrical space surrounding each pole or tower on which a switch, fuse, transformer, or lightning arrester is attached. The radius of the cylindroid is 3.1 meters (10 feet) measured horizontally from the outer circumference of the specified pole or tower with height equal to the distance from the intersection of the imaginary vertical exterior surface of the cylindroid with the ground to an intersection with a horizontal plane passing through the highest point at which a conductor is attached to such pole or tower. Flammable vegetation and materials located wholly or partially within the firebreak space shall be treated as follows:

- At ground level: remove flammable materials, including but not limited to, ground liter, duff, and dead or desiccated vegetation that will allow fire to spread
- From 0–2.4 meters (0–8 feet) above ground level: remove flammable trash, debris, or other materials, including grass, herbaceous, and brush vegetation. All limbs and foliage of living trees shall be removed up to a height of 2.4 meters (8 feet)
- From 2.2 meters (8 feet) to horizontal plane of highest point of conductor attachment: remove dead, diseased, or dying limbs and foliage from living sound trees and any dead, diseased, or dying trees in their entirety.

APPENDIX A  
SELECTED FIRE SAFETY REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

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