UNGER
CONSTRUCTION CO.

Proof of Training

Print name: _____Signature: _____ Date: _____

Fire Prevention and Hot Work Program

Purpose

The purpose of the Fire Prevention and Hot Work policy is to establish the necessary controls to prevent a fire. The requirements for storing and transporting flammable/combustible liquids are covered in this policy as well as the requirements for safely performing hot work. Additionally, it provides workers with information and guidelines that will assist them in recognizing, reporting, and controlling fire hazards.

Scope

This policy will apply to all work performed by employees and subcontractors including, but not limited to the following activities: construction, installation, demolition, remodeling, relocation, refurbishment, testing, and servicing or maintenance of equipment or machines.

Goal

This Fire Prevention and Hot Work Program serves to reduce the risk of fires in the following ways: identifies materials that are potential fire hazards and their proper handling and storage procedures; distinguishes potential ignition sources and the proper control procedures of those materials; describes fire protection equipment and/or systems used to control fire hazards; identifies persons responsible for maintaining the equipment and systems installed to prevent or control ignition of fires; identifies persons responsible for the control and accumulation of flammable or combustible material; describes good housekeeping procedures necessary to insure the control of accumulated flammable and combustible waste material and residues to avoid a fire emergency; and provides training to employees with regard to fire hazards to which they may be exposed.

Responsibilities

Management (Board of Directors and Project Managers)

Management is responsible for ensuring that the materials (e.g., tools, equipment, personal protective equipment) and other resources (i.e., worker training materials) required to fully implement and maintain this program are readily available where and when they are required. Additionally, management will monitor the effectiveness of the program, provide technical assistance as needed, and review the program bi-annually.

Program Manager

Dave Simpson is responsible for the development, documentation, training and administration of the program. This position carries the responsibility of insuring this program is adhered to and that proper reporting is executed.

Supervisors (Superintendents and Foreman)

Supervisors are responsible for overseeing regulatory compliance, inspecting and approving the fire prevention and hot work permit. They will obtain any alarm system bypass that may be necessary and ensure such alarm systems are reactivated upon completion of hot work. They will make sure that persons who will perform hot work have read and understand the hot work policy as well as assuring that persons who will perform hot work have demonstrated competency in the use of hot work equipment and are trained in performing hot work. Supervisors are also responsible for enforcing fire prevention and protection policies. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that fire control equipment and systems are properly maintained. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that a task specific job hazard analysis (JHA), also known as a safe work plan, is developed. The JHA will select, implement and document the appropriate site-specific control measures as defined within this policy. Supervisors will direct the work in a manner that ensures the risk to workers is minimized, adequately controlled and that practices defined by this policy will be followed. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring Unger Construction employees and subcontractors are following expectations. Supervisors will be held accountable for enforcing the requirements of this program. Undesirable behavior will not resolve itself, therefore supervisors must be directly involved with modifying behaviors inconsistent with program expectations. Supervisors will be held accountable for enforcing Unger Construction's disciplinary program.

Workers (Employees and Subcontractors)

Fire safety is everyone's responsibility. All employees should know how to prevent and respond to fires, and are responsible for adhering to company policy regarding fire emergencies. Workers are not required to fight fires. Individuals who have been trained in the proper use of a fire extinguisher and are confident in their ability to cope with the hazards of a fire may use a portable fire extinguisher to fight small, incipient stage fires (no larger than a waste paper basket). Firefighting efforts must be terminated when it becomes obvious that there is risk of harm from smoke, heat or flames. If you discover a fire alert people in the area of the need to evacuate, report the fire to your supervisors. Follow fire emergency procedures. Activate the nearest fire alarm, Call 911. Unger Construction has high expectations and requires safety excellence for each employee, crew, project and for our entire company. Workers are required to follow the minimum procedures outlined in this program. Workers are responsible for knowing the hazards and the control measures established in the JHA. Workers are responsible for using the assigned PPE in an effective and safe manner. Workers are responsible for stopping unsafe acts and correcting unsafe conditions on the spot as soon as they are discovered. Any deviations from this program must be immediately brought to the attention of your supervisor. Workers that choose to conduct themselves in a manner that is inconsistent with these expectations will be held accountable for those decisions and may incur disciplinary actions.

Discussion

Portable fire extinguishers, correctly used on the type of fire they are intended for, can have a large role in stopping major fire damage. However, it should be noted that it may not be possible to extinguish every fire with portable fire extinguishers. When personal safety is in jeopardy, personnel should not attempt to extinguish the fire but should evacuate the building. In all instances, the emergency response team should be called immediately if a fire occurs. The emergency response team will place the call to the fire department and set up an escort for the fastest possible response time to the scene of the fire.

If the emergency response team is not notified the actual response by the fire department to the scene of the event could be significantly delayed.

Restrictions

Under no circumstances shall a worker attempt to fight a fire that has passed the incipient stage, in essence a fire that requires 3 or more extinguishers to extinguish. Nor shall any worker attempt to enter a burning building to conduct search and rescue. These actions shall be left to the emergency service professionals. When using a fire extinguisher your position, relative to the fire, is extremely important. Stand where you can see freely and breath clearly. Make certain you always have a safe and free escape route.

Training

Training shall be provided prior to initial assignment and at least annually thereafter. Will include but not be limited to: identifying materials that are potential fire hazards and their proper handling/storage procedures; distinguishing potential ignition sources, describes fire protection equipment and/or systems used to control fire hazards, good housekeeping procedures necessary to insure the control of accumulated flammable and combustible waste material and residues to avoid a fire emergency.

Training will include the requirements for storing and transporting flammable/combustible liquids, reporting, and controlling fire hazards, proper response and notification in the event of a fire; instruction on the use of portable fire extinguishers , the recognition of potential fire hazards. When and why hot work permits are required.

Proof of training is available on the “S” drive. The training data base can be sorted by employee name or by subject. This ensures supervisors and employees are able to confirm they have the necessary training and if they don’t which employees do. Employees that need training should contact their project manager or superintendent to make arrangements for them to be trained.

Retraining

The need for retraining will be indicated when: An employee’s work habits or knowledge indicate a lack of necessary understanding, motivation or skills required to properly prevent potential fire hazards, Changes in the workplace make previous training obsolete, or Upon a supervisor request.

General Safe Work Practices

Good Housekeeping

Proper housekeeping including the prompt removal of wastes and keeping the work space free of unnecessary combustible materials will help to prevent or reduce the severity of fires. Limited quantities of flammable liquids may be stored on the shelves. Flammable liquid storage cabinets are required where large amounts are present.

To limit the risk of fires, employees shall take the following precautions: Minimize the storage of combustible materials. Make sure that doors, hallways, stairs, and other exit routes are kept free of obstructions. Dispose of combustible waste in covered, airtight, metal containers. Use/store flammable

materials in properly ventilated areas well away from ignition sources. Use only nonflammable cleaning products. Keep incompatible (i.e., chemically reactive) substances away from each other. Repair and clean up flammable liquid leaks immediately. Keep work areas free of dust, lint, sawdust, scraps, and similar material.

Smoking

Smoking is prohibited/restricted on all Unger Construction projects. Certain outdoor areas may be designated as smoking areas.

Types of Fire Hazards

Electrical Fire Hazards

Electrical system failures and the misuse of electrical equipment are leading causes of workplace fires. Fires can result from loose connections, wiring with frayed insulation, or overloaded fuses, circuits, motors, or outlets. Loose connections generate heat, which increases the electrical resistance, which creates more heat. This process can create a thermal runaway condition where the cord itself can catch fire. Thermal runaway can actually melt metal.

All electrical equipment shall be used in accordance to the manufacturers intended design and function and per their written instructions. Safety devices, covers, shields, interlocks and alarms shall be fully functional as the manufacturer intended for them. Electrical equipment cannot be modified or altered in any way without written approval from the manufacturer or formal approval from a Professional Engineer registered in the State of California. Corded tools and extension cords shall be inspected before each use. The inspection shall look for defects or damage to the mechanical restraints, caps, connectors, damaged or missing conductors, insulation that is damaged, frayed stressed or nicked. Inspect the temporary power cords regularly and include a thermal inspection near the cord caps (the area's most likely to develop a loose connection). To perform a thermal inspection touch the cord cap and the first 10 inches of the extension cords itself with the back of your hand. If the cord or the cord cap are more than 10 degrees warmer than the ambient temperature it is highly likely there is a loose connection that needs to be serviced. Suspect tools or cords shall be taken out of service (red tagged) or immediately repaired by a qualified individual.

Portable Heaters

Portable electric heaters shall have tip-over protection that automatically shuts off the unit when it is tipped over. There shall be adequate clearance between the heater and combustible furnishings or other materials at all times.

Office Fire Hazards

To prevent office fires, employees shall: Avoid overloading circuits with office equipment. Turn off nonessential electrical equipment at the end of each workday. Keep storage areas clear of rubbish. Ensure that extension cords are not placed under carpets. Ensure that trash and paper set aside for recycling is not allowed to accumulate.

Cutting, Welding, Spark Generating and Open Flame Work

All necessary hot work permits have been obtained prior to work beginning. Cutting and welding are done by authorized personnel in designated cutting and welding areas whenever possible. Adequate ventilation is provided. Torches, regulators, pressure-reducing valves, and manifolds are UL listed or FM approved. Oxygen-fuel gas systems are equipped with listed and/or approved backflow valves and pressure-relief devices.

Cutters, welders, and helpers are wearing eye protection and protective clothing as appropriate. Cutting or welding is prohibited in areas where explosive atmospheres of gases, vapors, or dusts could develop from residues or accumulations in confined spaces. Cutting or welding is prohibited on metal walls, ceilings, or roofs built of combustible sandwich-type panel construction or having combustible covering.

Confined spaces such as tanks are tested to ensure that the atmosphere is not over ten percent of the lower flammable limit before cutting or welding in or on the tank. Small tanks, piping, or containers that cannot be entered are cleaned, purged, and tested before cutting or welding on them begins. Fire watch has been established.

Flammable/Combustible Liquids

Flammable/combustible liquids shall not be stored in areas used for exits, stairways, or normally used for the safe passage of people. Only NFPA 30 and/or FM approved containers and portable tanks shall be used for transportation and handling of flammable/ combustible liquids in quantities of 5 gallons or less.
Store, handle and use flammable and combustible liquids in well-ventilated areas. Containers for flammable and combustible liquids shall be properly labeled. Keep containers closed when not in use. Bond and ground metal containers when transferring flammable and combustible liquids.

Store flammable liquids safely in a fire-resistant safety storage cabinet that meets NFPA 30 and/or is FM approved. Typically these units are double-wall, 18-gauge steel construction. The vents will have flash arresters that allow hazardous vapors to safely release into the surrounding area. The doors shall be self-latching.

When working with flammable and combustible liquids wear PPE as required by the MSDS/SDS. Avoid or eliminate ignition sources (sparks, smoking, flames, hot surfaces).

Rags and Cloths

Rags and cloths soaked with flammable liquids present a serious fire risk when improperly discarded. Oil soaked rags can start a fire due to spontaneous combustion. Used rags shall be disposed of in a specially designed NFPA 30 and/or FM container. These units have lid that open no more than 60° and stays closed when not in use isolating contents from fire sources and limiting oxygen, virtually eliminating the risk of spontaneous combustion.

Hot Work

Hot Work is defined as an open flame and/or any task that generates heat or sparks. Hot work includes any temporary operation, scheduled or emergency, indoor or outdoor, involving open flames, heat and/or sparks producing and shall be used for all hot work performed onsite by employees or subcontractors. Examples of hot work include but are not limited to: Torch cutting, welding, soldering, brazing, grinding, or chop sawing metal studs.

Hot Work Permit

At Unger Construction Hot Work will be controlled through the use of a Hot Work Permit. The Hot Work Permit is used to supervise and control potential ignition sources and hazards. Hot work will only be performed in areas that are or have been made fire safe. The hot work permit with have both sides completed, verified prior to any hot work commencing and hung on a job board or in welding area where it is clearly visible.

Alarms and Monitoring Systems

Special precautions shall be taken to avoid accidental operation of automatic fire detection or suppression systems. If the possibility exists that automatic fire detection or suppression systems will be activated as a result of the work activities, then the automatic fire detection or suppression systems shall be isolated from the detectors located in the immediate area.
When hot work or other dust producing activities could trigger a building alarm or monitoring system arrangements shall be made with the client to place these systems on test. Most clients have a rigid and formal process for placing the alarm and monitoring systems on test. Their protocol shall be followed to the letter. Typically the “on-test” or bypass process will only be granted for one shift. It is imperative that the end of shift documentation be processed timely to ensure proper switch over. It is critical that the facility alarm system be fully functional when we are not on the project, nights and weekends.

Covering of Smoke Detection Systems

Some projects allow the placement of covers over smoke detection systems to prevent unintentional alarms due to nuisance dust or known smoke from hot work activities. It is imperative that the covers be removed at the end of our shift. It is critical that the facility alarm system be fully functional when we are not on the project, nights and weekends.

Responsibility for Compliance

Superintendents and foreman are responsible for overseeing regulatory compliance, inspecting and approving the fire prevention and hot work permit. They will obtain any alarm system bypass that may be necessary and ensure such alarm systems are reactivated upon completion of hot work. They will make sure that persons who will perform hot work have read and understand the hot work policy as well as assuring that persons who will perform hot work have demonstrated competency in the use of hot work equipment and are trained in performing hot work.

Hot Work Worker

The worker who is performing the hot work is responsible for performing hot work in accordance with the requirements of this policy being familiar with the facility and how to sound an alarm in the event of a fire. They will be responsible for filling out the *Part A section* of the hot work permit making the work area fire safe and verifying on the permit that work can start insuring the required safety precautions per the hot work permit are followed. This employee must also complete the back of the hot work permit with their name and phone number that they can be reach at in case of a emergency.

Fire Watch

Where fire prevention precautions, such as a fire suppression system or fire/smoke detection systems, are not sufficient a fire watch shall be assigned to monitor the area. The fire watch is responsible for being alert to all conditions that may directly involve the safety of the worker and the byproduct of that work such as for sparks or slag.

The fire watch will ensures safe conditions are maintained during the hot work operations and has the authority to stop the work if unsafe conditions develop. They shall have a fire extinguisher readily available and have been trained on how to use it. The will know who to contact in the event of an emergency and have the means to do so. They shall remain in the area of the hot work for at least 30 minutes following the completion of the work.

Hot Wok Permit Procedures

The person to be conducting the hot work shall request a permit from the superintendent or foreman and fill it out. The superintendent or foreman and the requester shall inspect the work area and discuss the precautions to be followed. The requestor shall review the permit with others working in the immediate area. Typically the hot work permits expires one week from the date of issue, but the expiration date can be adjusted to meet the needs of the project. Part A of the hot work permit is to be retained by the superintendent or foreman. Part B of the permit will be posted at the work area.

The floor around the area where the hot work is to be performed shall be swept clean and clear of debris for a radius of 35 feet. All combustibles shall be adequately protected or shielded, using flameproof materials. For torch cutting or welding, combustibles shall be relocated at least 35 feet horizontally from the work area. The edges of covers at the floor shall be tight to prevent sparks from going under the covers. All openings or cracks in walls, floors, or ducts within 15 feet shall be tightly covered to prevent the passage of sparks to adjacent areas.

When torch cutting or welding is performed near combustible partitions or ceilings, fire-resistant guards shall be provided to prevent ignition.

When performing hot work the worker shall provide additional fire extinguishers. Workers cannot rely on fire extinguishers that may be staged throughout the project or the clients' fire extinguishers, they must provide their own. As a minimum, one 4A:40B:C rated extinguisher shall be provided. The fire extinguisher shall be positioned away from the direct work but within 40 feet of the activity. The fire extinguisher must have a current annual inspection and be fully charged.

Nearby personnel shall be relocated or suitably protected from heat, sparks, slag, arc flashing, infrared or ultraviolet light radiation.

Completion of Hot Work

The work area shall be cleaned and inspected. Alarms/detectors reactivated and or uncovered, and Site Superintendent and client notified of completion. All tools cleaned and put away. Regulators removed and stored, caps reattached to bottles. Verify welding tips and welding equipment is cool before storing and secure welding hoses or leads. Fire Watch must stay and least 30 minutes after welding has been completed. The fire watches initials and time documented on permit.

Portable Fire Extinguishers

There are basically four different types or classes of fire extinguishers, each of which extinguishes specific types of fire. Fire extinguishers use a picture/labeling system to designate which types of fires they are to be used on so users can quickly identify the classes of fire on which the extinguisher will be effective. Also located on the fire extinguisher label is the UL rating. The UL rating is broken down into Class A and Class B:C ratings. These numerical ratings allow workers to compare the relative extinguishing effectiveness of various fire extinguishers. For example, an extinguisher that is rated 4A:20B:C indicates the following: The A rating is a water equivalency rating. Each A is equivalent to 1 1/4 gallons of water. 4A = 5 gallons of water. The B:C rating is equivalent to the amount of square footage that the extinguisher can cover, handled by a professional. 20 B:C = 20 square feet of coverage. C indicates it is suitable for use on electrically energized equipment.

Fire Extinguisher Ratings

Class A Extinguishers will put out fires in ordinary combustibles, such as wood and paper. The numerical rating for this class of fire extinguisher refers to the amount of water the fire extinguisher holds and the amount of fire it will extinguish. Class B Extinguishers should be used on fires involving flammable liquids, such as grease, gasoline, oil, etc. The numerical rating for this class of fire extinguisher states the approximate number of square feet of a flammable liquid fire that a non-expert person can expect to extinguish. Class C Extinguishers are suitable for use on electrically energized fires. This class of fire extinguishers does not have a numerical rating. The presence of the letter .C. indicates that the extinguishing agent is non-conductive. Class D Extinguishers are designed for use on flammable metals and are often specific for the type of metal in question. There is no picture designator for Class D extinguishers. These extinguishers generally have no rating nor are they given a multi-purpose rating for use on other types of fires. Class K Extinguishers are used on fires involving cooking media (fats, grease, and oils) in commercial cooking sites such as restaurants. These fire extinguishers work on the principle of saponification. Saponification takes place when alkaline mixtures, such as potassium acetate, potassium citrate, or potassium carbonate, are applied to burning cooking oil or fat. The alkaline mixture combined with the fatty acid creates soapy foam on the surface that holds in the vapors and steam and extinguishes the fire.

Multi-Class Ratings

Labeling that shows this extinguisher may be used on Ordinary Combustibles, Flammable Liquids, or Electrical Equipment fires. This is the new labeling style with a diagonal red line drawn through the picture to indicate what type of fire this extinguisher is NOT suitable for.

Types of Fire Extinguishers

Dry Chemical extinguishers are usually rated for multiple purpose use. They contain an extinguishing agent and use a compressed, non-flammable gas as a propellant. Halon extinguishers contain a gas that interrupts the chemical reaction that takes place when fuels burn. These types of extinguishers are often used to protect valuable electrical equipment since them leave no residue to clean up. Halon extinguishers have a limited range, usually 4 to 6 feet. The initial application of Halon should be made at the base of the fire, even after the flames have been extinguished. Water These extinguishers contain water and compressed gas and should only be used on Class A (ordinary combustibles) fires.
Carbon Dioxide (CO2) extinguishers are most effective on Class B and C (liquids and electrical) fires. Since the gas disperses quickly, these extinguishers are only effective from 3 to 8 feet. The carbon dioxide is stored as a compressed liquid in the extinguisher; as it expands, it cools the surrounding air. The cooling will often cause ice to form around the horn, where the gas is expelled from the extinguisher. Since the fire could re-ignite, continue to apply the agent even after the fire appears to be out.

How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Even though extinguishers come in a number of shapes and sizes, they all operate in a similar manner. Here's an easy acronym for fire extinguisher use: P A S S -- Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep. Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher that keeps the handle from being accidentally pressed. Aim the nozzle toward the base of the fire. Stand approximately 8 feet away from the fire and squeeze the handle to discharge the extinguisher. If you release the handle, the discharge will stop. Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire and slowly move forward to extinguish the remaining fire. After the fire appears to be out, watch it carefully since it may re-ignite! When using a fire extinguisher your position, relative to the fire, is extremely important. Stand where you can see freely and breath clearly. Make certain you always have a safe and free escape route. Under no circumstances shall a worker attempt to fight a fire that has passed the incipient stage (larger than a trash barrel), in essence a fire that requires 3 or more extinguishers to extinguish. (This fire is too large and better left to the emergency service professionals) Nor shall any worker attempt to enter a burning building to conduct search and rescue. (These actions shall be left to the emergency service professionals). Fire emergencies can change rapidly, much faster than most folks believe. Often times the best decision is to simply evacuate the area, notify the professional and make certain no one inadvertently enters the area before the emergency responders have arrived.

Location of Portable Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers need to be conspicuously located and easily identified (signage). Typically they are placed at each project entrance and emergency exit. They also should be located along normal paths of travel and near, but not within, combustible and flammable material storage areas. They should also be placed at the source of the hot work activity.

Portable Fire Extinguisher Inspections

Portable fire extinguishers must be visually inspected monthly. The inspection should assure that: Fire extinguishers are in their assigned place; Fire extinguishers are not blocked or hidden; Pressure gauges show adequate pressure; Pin and seals are in place; Fire extinguishers show no visual sign of damage or abuse; Nozzles are free of blockage; the annual certification is current. When the inspection is complete

the tag on the fire extinguisher shall be updated with the month, year and initials of the inspector. Fire extinguishers that are damaged or appear suspect shall be removed from service, red tagged and replaced with a functioning unit.

Annual Certification

Portable fire extinguishers are required to have an annual certification inspection that is performed by an independent third party that is certified by the State Fire Marshall. Proof of certification is the label placed on the fire extinguisher. The label will include the date, month and year the inspection was performed. The certification is current for one year from that date.

What to do if you discover a fire emergency or a fire

A fire emergency defined as;

- An uncontrolled fire or imminent fire hazard,
- The presence of smoke or the odor of burning,
- The uncontrolled release of a flammable or combustible substance.

1. Alert people in the area of the need to evacuate
2. Activate the nearest fire alarm
3. Evaluate if you can safely control the hazard or extinguish the fire
4. Contact your supervisor or a member of the ERT
5. Call 911

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HOT WORK PERMIT

All temporary operations involving open flames or producing heat and/or sparks require a Hot Work Permit. This includes, but is not limited to, brazing, cutting, grinding, soldering, thawing, and welding.

PART A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRE SAFETY SUPERVISOR

1. **Verify precautions listed at right (or do not proceed with the work).**
2. **Complete PLY 1 and retain for job files.**
3. **Post PLY 2 in vicinity of hot work.**

DATE | JOB NO.

LOCATION/BUILDING & FLOOR (Be Specific)

DESCRIPTION OF WORK BEING PERFORMED

NAME OF PERSON DOING HOT WORK

The above location has been examined, the precautions checked on the Hot Work Checklist have been taken to prevent fire, and permission is authorized for this work.

SIGNED: _____
(Fire Safety Supervisor)

SIGNED: _____
(Person doing Hot Work)

SIGNED: _____
(Fire Watch)

TIME STARTED: Date: _____ Time: _____ AM/PM

PERMIT EXPIRES: Date: _____ Time: _____ AM/PM

FILL OUT EMERGENCY INFORMATION ON BACK OF PLY 2.

HOT WORK CHECKLIST

- ☐ Sprinklers and fire hoses streams in service/operable.
- ☐ Hot Work equipment in good condition (e.g., power source, welding leads, torches, etc.)
- ☐ Multi-purpose fire extinguisher and/or water pump can.

REQUIREMENTS WITHIN 35 FEET OF WORK

- ☐ Dust, lint, debris, flammable liquids and oily deposits removed.
- ☐ Explosive atmosphere in area eliminated.
- ☐ Combustible floors (e.g., wood, tile, carpeting) wet down, covered with damp sand or fire blankets.
- ☐ Flammable and combustible material, remove where possible. Otherwise protected with fire blankets, guards, or metal shields.
- ☐ All wall and floor openings covered.
- ☐ Walkways protected beneath hot work.

WORK ON WALLS OR CEILINGS

- ☐ Combustibles moved away from other side of wall.

WORK IN CONFINED SPACES

- ☐ Confined space cleaned of all combustibles (example: grease, oil, flammable vapors).
- ☐ Containers purged of flammable liquids/vapors.
- ☐ Company confined space guidelines followed.

FIRE WATCH/HOT WORK AREA MONITORING

- ☐ Fire watch will be provided during and for 30 minutes after work, including any coffee or lunch breaks.
- ☐ Fire watch is supplied with an extinguisher, and/or water pump can, also making use of other extinguishers located throughout work area.
- ☐ Fire watch is trained in use of this equipment and familiar with location of sounding alarm.
- ☐ Fire watch is required for opposite side of walls, above, and below floors and ceilings.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

- ☐ _____

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(Rev. 8/08)

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Fire Watch Log

Date: _____ Project: _____Fire watch (Print name) _____

Superintendent's name: _____ Superintendents phone: _____

Hot work/workers name: _____ Hot work/workers phone: _____

Activity causing the concern: _____

_____

_____

_____

Areas to be Continually Inspected

Area 1 = _____ Area 2= _____ Area 3 = _____

Area 4 = _____ Area 5= _____ Area 6 = _____

Area 7 = _____ Area 8= _____ Area 9 = _____

Area 10 = _____ Area 11= _____Area 12= _____

Area	Time of Inspection	Status	Area	Time of Inspection	Status

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Area	Time of Inspection	Status	Area	Time of Inspection	Status

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30 Minute Post Work Inspection

Worked stopped at: _____ Work stoppage communicated by: _____

Area	Time of Inspection	Status	Area	Time of Inspection	Status

Areas reviewed and approved by:

(Print names)

_____

(Signatures) _____

Fire Protection and Detection systems returned to normal by:

(Print names)

_____

(Signatures) _____

Authorization to stand down issued by:

(Print names)

_____

(Signatures) _____

Fire watch complete at: _____