



# The Hot Sheet



## CONDITIONS BREAKING RECORDS

The predicted break in the weather here in the middle of July couldn't come at a better time. Scientific data monitored daily was indicating that the entire state was experiencing fire danger conditions never seen before for this time of year. Fuel moisture levels were dropping into single digits and the potential for large fires continued to climb. But just because the region is expected to have a few days of recovery from 90+ temperatures and the possibility of wet thunderstorms does not mean that we can let our guard down. Fire danger is here to stay and we will need everyone on board to keep fire starts from happening.

To date, both lightning-caused and human-caused fires are trending far above average. And it's not one particular activity that has fire officials concerned. It's across the board. Debris burning, escaped campfires, target shooting, smoking and burned vehicles are all examples of the more than 325 human-caused fires that have occurred this year. That's over 100 fires above average. While quick response and excellent suppression efforts have kept most of these fires from becoming large, destructive fires, it's only a matter of time before one of these turns into something much worse. So keep your guard up and make sure all prevention measures are being followed.



Corner Creek Fire, Dayville OR.

### 2015 NON INDUSTRIAL FIRE STATS

CAUSE	FIRES	ACRES
Lightning	126	1,013.85
Equipment Use—Non Industrial	50	22.52
Recreation	43	11.83
Debris Burning-Non Industrial	96	119.36
Smoking	11	3.36
Arson	6	0.80
Juveniles	9	4.33
Miscellaneous	53	19.73
Under Investigation	37	301.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1,496.92</b>

### FIRE PREVENTION TID BITS

1. A water supply is required when mobile or stationary equipment is being used for more than two days. The water supply must be on site and operational on the first day of the operation.
2. Falling operations are not required to have a water supply, unless they are working alongside mobile or stationary equipment. One round, pointed shovel and one fire extinguisher of at least 8 ounce capacity must be immediately available when operating a power saw.

### 2015 INDUSTRIAL FIRE STATS

CAUSE	FIRES	ACRES
Warming Fire	4	0.78
Slash Escape	14	39.58
Logging Equipment—Other	1	0.01
Blasting	1	0.01
Under Investigation	1	149.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>189.38</b>

# THE HOT SHEET PAGE 2

## TOP 5 EQUIPMENT FIRE CAUSES

The following is an excerpt from the Association of Equipment Manufacturers summarizing the top five forest equipment fires and how operators can avoid them.

“Contractors appear to be doing more with less, said Chris Colello of Acadia Insurance, an insurer of logging operations. “This may include double shifting-putting more hours in a shorter time.”

Colello says aging equipment, fluid leaks and worn electronics result in more fires. And although machines are generally equipped with fire suppression systems, operators can take steps to prevent fires. Below are five causes of forest machine fires and how operators can help avoid them.

- 1) **Debris in Engine Compartments:** Leaves, needles, twigs and sawdust will build up, particularly around engines. This highly combustible debris must be removed frequently—once a day is not enough—make it a habit, check for debris at breaks and make time to remove it.
- 2) **Hotter-Running 4-Tier Engines:** Tier 4 engines run 15-20 degrees F hotter than earlier models, so it's more



critical to remove debris. The injector pump's fuel bypass to the tank is also warmer.

- 3) **Debris Ignited by Rotating Components:** Rotating parts can rub on debris until it ignites. Remove this debris to prevent fires.

4) **Altered Electronic Systems:** Unauthorized and inadequate modifications and temporary repairs to electrical systems frequently lead to shorts, overloading, and fires. Never add unauthorized electrical components to wiring. Only use power outlets provided by the manufacturer.

5) **Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Ignition Hazard:** ULSD poses a greater ignition hazard than earlier diesel with higher sulfur content. The absence of sulfur allows static charge buildup in fuel delivery systems. Higher fuel tank temperatures make vapors more combustible should a spark occur, resulting in a fire or explosion. Bonding and grounding machines with the fuel delivery system is now important when refueling. A simple wire connection between the equipment creates grounding to help dissipate static charge and reduce spark potential.

Note: Click [here](http://www.aem.org) for more information (www.aem.org).

Click [here](http://www.oregon.gov/odf) for current fire restrictions. ( www.oregon.gov/odf )

TOOL TABLE																	
People Working	1-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>Tool Boxes Required</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Axes or Pulaskis</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
<b>Shovels</b>	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Hazel Hoes or Pulaskis</b>	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	10