

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

FIRE SEASON REQUIREMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS



[SMOKING](#)

[FIRE TOOLS](#)

[FIRE EXTINGUISHERS](#)

[SPARK ARRESTERS](#)

[WATER SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT](#)

[FIRE WATCH SERVICE](#)

[OPERATION AREA FIRE PREVENTION](#)

SMOKING

- No smoking while working in or traveling through an operation area.



FIRE TOOLS

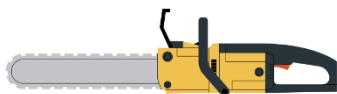


- 5 or more workers: A fire tools box containing a mix of tools (hazel hoes, shovels, axes or pulaskis) equal to or greater than the number of workers on the operation. The box must be clearly marked that it contains fire tools.

- 4 or fewer workers: Each worker must have a shovel suitable for fighting fire.
- Sawyers: Each person operating a power saw must have a shovel immediately available for fighting fire.
- Blocks: Each block must have a shovel and a 5-gallon pump can or bladder of water.
- Trucks: Each truck must have one shovel and one pulaski or axe.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- Trucks and equipment with internal combustion engines: 2A:10BC (5lb) or equivalent with pressure gauge.



- Power saws: 8 oz or greater fire suppressant.



SPARK ARRESTERS ([Spark Arrester Guide](#))

All non-turbo charged engines must be equipped with a spark arrester except:

- Fully turbo charged engines.
- Motor vehicles operating on improved roads with an adequate muffler and exhaust.

- Light trucks (>26,000 GVW) equipped with an adequate muffler and exhaust.
- Heavy trucks with an adequate muffler and exhaust where exhaust extends up and towards the rear or to the end of the truck frame.
- Water pumping equipment used exclusively for fighting fire.
- Engines of 50 cubic inch displacement, except ATV's and motorcycles, must be equipped with adequate muffler and exhaust.
- ATV's and motorcycles must be equipped with adequate muffler and exhaust or screen that completely encloses exhaust.
- Power saws must meet spark arrester guide requirements - a stock exhaust system and screen with < .023-inch holes.

WATER SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT

Supply a pump, hose and water supply for equipment used on an operation.



- Pump must discharge at least 20-gallons per minute at 115 psi at pump level. *Note: Volume pumps will not produce the necessary pressure to effectively attack a fire start. Pressure pumps are recommended.*
- Water supply shall be a minimum of 300 gallons if a self-propelled engine.
- Water supply shall be a minimum of 500 gallons if not self-propelled (pond, stream, tank, sump, trailer, etc.)
- Provide enough hose (500 feet minimum) not less than 3/4" inside diameter to reach areas where power-driven machinery has worked. *Note: Should a fire occur, the operator must be able to position the water supply in a location where enough hose is available to reach the area worked by power driven machinery. This includes mobile equipment as well as motorized carriages and their moving lines. Moving lines are defined as main lines and haul back lines. This can be achieved in many ways, including the practice of having a water tank and hose attached to a piece of equipment, like a skidgen or skidder, that can get the water to the fire. The deployment of equipment capable of constructing fire line to effectively attack a fire start until a water supply, pump and hose arrives is deemed compliant with the intent of section*
- Water supply, pump, and at least 250' of hose with nozzle must be maintained as a connected, operating unit ready for immediate use.

FIRE WATCH SERVICE

Each operation area is to have a fire watch during fire season.

- Fire watch shall be on duty during any breaks and for two hours after all power-driven machinery used by the operator has been shut down for the day. *Note: Some ODF districts waive this requirement based on the IFPL in place. Check with the district in which you are working.*

Fire watch shall:

- Be physically capable and experienced to operate firefighting equipment.
- Have facilities for transportation and communications to summon assistance.
- Observe all portions of the operation on which activity occurred during the day.

Upon discovery of a fire, fire watch personnel must:

- First report the fire
- Summon any necessary firefighting assistance
- Describe intended fire suppression activities and agree on a checking system
- Then, after determining a safety zone and an escape route that will not be cut off if the fire increases or changes direction, immediately proceed to control and extinguish the fire, consistent with firefighting training and safety.



OPERATION AREA FIRE PREVENTION

- Keep all power-driven machinery free of excess flammable material that may create a risk of fire.
- Avoid line-rub on rock or woody material, which may result in sparks or sufficient heat to cause ignition of a fire.
- Disconnect main batteries from powered components (other than what may be necessary to retain computer memory)
- Through a shut-off switch or other means or, leave equipment on ground cleared of flammable material.

NOTICE: THESE ARE MINIMUM STANDARDS BY LAW. MANY LANDOWNERS REQUIRE ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.