

Preventing and Mitigating Fires While Performing PG&E Work

SUMMARY

This utility standard establishes precautions for PG&E employees and contract partners to follow when traveling to, performing work, or operating outdoors on any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered land.

The information in the standard supplements the instructions contained in local, state, and federal fire regulations and permits. However, if a local or state fire regulation or permit contains provisions more stringent than those in this document, the more stringent provisions **must** be followed.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The standard targets all PG&E employees and contract partners working on or near facilities located on any forest, brush, or grass-covered lands using equipment, tools, and/or vehicles whose use could result in the ignition of a fire. This includes areas that may seem urban or suburban but have vegetation that can aid in the spread of an ignition.

PG&E’s workforce, including our contract partners, will be further defined as “work personnel” throughout the standard.

Training (SAFE-1503WBT, “Fire Danger Precautions”) targets work personnel working on any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered lands. This training is profiled to the target audience as mandatory, generally to be completed annually between January 1 and April 1.

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REQUIREMENTS

1 Safety

- 1.1 Performing utility work on any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered lands presents a danger of fire, in addition to the hazards inherent to utility work.
- 1.2 Following the directives in this standard is essential to mitigating fire danger and protecting the environment, the utility system, work personnel, and the public.
- 1.3 Perform all operations or action within hazardous fire areas in accordance with [Utility Standard SAFE-1001S, "PG&E Injury & Illness Prevention Plan \(IIPP\)."](#) and the [Code of Safe Practices](#).

2 General Requirements

- 2.1 When performing work that could produce a spark, fire, or flame on or near any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered lands, follow the requirements laid out in this section, **regardless** of the daily [Utility Fire Potential Index \(FPI\) Forecast](#).
- 2.2 During R1–R2 conditions, when vegetation cannot sustain combustion permitting the spread of a fire due to snow, rain, dense fog, or wet vegetation, the requirements of this standard do not apply.
- 2.3 The work supervisor/local superintendent and managers must ensure that the following actions are taken:
 1. Identify and comply with the local, state, and federal fire authority permits and/or restrictions in the area where the work is to be performed, including Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) project requirements.
- 2.4 Any person in charge (PIC) of work personnel must follow locally changing meteorological conditions, as well as be aware of the possibility of increased fire danger during the time work is in progress.
- 2.5 When fire suppression tools and extinguishers are required, they must be available in the immediate area from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate.
- 2.6 When traveling to the jobsite, or when operating on unimproved roadways, all work personnel must take the following actions:
 1. **Do not drive** off unimproved roadways (through fields, forests, etc.), except when performing required work, or during an emergency.
 2. Ensure that required tools, at a minimum, are available on vehicles.

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2.6 (continued)

3. All vehicles are required to have one dry chemical fire extinguisher (rated ABC – multi-purpose use) in good working order. Supplement the fire extinguisher with the following tools, as required below:
 - a. Passenger vehicle:
 - One shovel
 - b. Trucks (1/2 ton or larger) and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs):
 - One shovel
 - One 5-gallon backpack pump
 - Compressed Air Foam Systems (CAFS) may be used as a supplemental extinguishing agent. However, CAFS cannot be a substitute for a 5-gallon backpack pump.
 - c. Heavy machinery or equipment (e.g., tractors, tub grinders, whole tree chippers, excavators, bulldozers):
 - One shovel
 - One 5-gallon backpack pump
 - CAFS may be used as a supplemental extinguishing agent. However, CAFS cannot be a substitute for a 5-gallon backpack pump.

NOTE

When multiple vehicles are traveling to a jobsite, a full set of tools is not required for all vehicles. This situation includes heavy machinery that cannot accommodate the tools. However, the required tools must be available for work personnel at the jobsite to extinguish a fire. Tractors **must** have at least one shovel on them while operating.

4. While driving off, or parking off, paved roadways (i.e., gravel or dirt roadways), maintain situational awareness. Look for potential ignitions that could occur when driving or parked in the vicinity of dry brush, grass, or other vegetation.
5. Ensure that vehicles are parked in an area cleared of vegetation (e.g., paved, gravel or cleared to bare mineral soil).

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2.6 (continued)

- a. IF unable to park in a cleared area,
THEN take the following steps:
 - (1) Park on vegetation that has been mowed or cut to a maximum height of 4 inches.
 - (2) Park in such a manner that the tailpipe is not within 36 inches of any standing vegetation.
 - (3) Use a Working Fire Watch until the vehicle exhaust system has cooled, and there is no chance of an ignition.
 - (4) Ensure that the proper fire extinguishing tools are easily accessible.
 - (5) Consider wetting down parking area.
6. Turn off the motors of unoccupied vehicles when parking them off road, **unless** the vehicle and the motor need to remain running for work purposes. Maintain situational awareness for potential ignitions.
7. When **idling**, the vehicle **must** be parked on a cleared area defined as paved or gravel, or on dirt cleared down to bare mineral soil.
 - a. IF idling and unable to park in a cleared area,
THEN take the following steps:
 - (1) Park on vegetation that has been mowed or cut to a maximum height of 4 inches.
 - (2) Park in such a manner that the tailpipe is not within 36 inches of any standing vegetation.
 - (3) Use a Working Fire Watch while the vehicle is idling.
 - (4) Ensure that the proper fire extinguishing tools are easily accessible.
 - (5) Wet down the area under the vehicle before beginning work, and as needed, to prevent an ignition.
8. When operating a vehicle with a Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) system, **always** park on a paved, gravel or bare mineral soil surface, or where vegetation has been mowed or cut to a maximum height of 4 inches. The exhaust system remains extremely hot before, during, and after the regeneration process. An ignition can occur even while the vehicle is off.

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2.7 **Before starting work** on or near any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered lands, all work personnel **must** review and understand the following requirements:

1. Daily [Utility Fire Potential Index \(FPI\) Forecast](#)
 - a. If working in a location without an FPI rating, and the area contains flammable vegetation forest, brush, or grass-covered lands, the following guidelines apply:
 - (1) For areas located within a 5-mile distance of the closest Fire Index Area (FIA) with an FPI rating, use the FPI rating of the closest FIA.
 - (2) For work areas located farther than 5 miles from an FIA with an FPI rating, follow all R1–R3 general mitigations outlined in this standard.
2. Job Site Tailboard Requirements
 - a. As part of the jobsite safety tailboard, assess and proactively address wildfire risks.
 - b. During the tailboard, review all work being performed, review [Attachment 1, "Wildfire Mitigation Matrix,"](#) and complete [Attachment 2, "Wildfire Risk Checklist,"](#) before starting work.

NOTE

Organizations can use other suitable means to review and document their Wildfire Risk tailboard (e.g., online app, incorporation into Line of Business [LOB] procedures), as long as the minimum requirements in [Attachment 2](#) are covered.

- (1) [Attachment 1](#) is set up with work activities and activity descriptions on the left, and the required mitigations dependent on the Fire Potential Index ratings across the top. Activities requiring additional mitigations are referenced in the corresponding box in blue text.
 - Red Flag Warnings require the use of R5 Fire Mitigations outlined in [Attachment 1](#).
- (2) [Attachment 2](#) – At a minimum, review the following information:
 - Work description
 - Work location
 - Environmental conditions (e.g., FIA, Fire Danger Rating, Red Flag Warning status)
 - Fire risk mitigations (e.g., required actions)
 - Emergency response (e.g., evacuation plan, communications availability, local fire agency, fire agency dispatch)

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2.7 (continued)

- c. Before starting any work, it is recommended to wet down the work area to a minimum of 10 feet.

3. Firefighting Tools, Equipment Availability and Readiness

To assure quick response to an ignition, firefighting tools and equipment must be at the immediate work location and readily accessible.

a. Water Buffaloes

- (1) It is recommended to always have a water buffalo on a job site.
- (2) At the beginning of the day, before starting work, start and test the water buffalo to ensure it is in good working order.
- (3) When required, the water buffalo or equivalent, must be as close to the worksite as practical, and have the required 200 feet of hose to extinguish any possible ignition.
 - Ensure that the hose is at least 1 inch in diameter AND is a minimum of 40 pounds per square inch (psi) at the nozzle.
 - The hose on the water buffalo must be extended, ready for use, and capable of reaching the work location.
 - As part of the tailboard, a person must be assigned to start the pump, if needed.
- (4) Position all vehicles and equipment to ensure safe egress in the event the crew must evacuate the location quickly. Park vehicles facing the evacuation route.
- (5) At no time will any work personnel be asked to fight any fire beyond their experience or training.
- (6) IF the conditions do not allow water buffalo access to the worksite,
THEN take the following actions:
 1. Consider adding additional hose to extend the reach of water buffalo.
 2. When the number of workers exceeds two, have a minimum of three 5-gallon backpacks and enough firefighting hand tools, including shovels, McLeods, or axes for each worker at the jobsite. The required tools must be accessible within 25 feet of the immediate work location.

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2.7 (continued)

3. Postpone work activity to a day with an FPI rating of R3 or below.
4. Electric operations organizations should consider performing work de-energized.

b. Fire Extinguishers

- (1) All vehicles must have a dry chemical fire extinguisher (rated ABC).
- (2) Use dry chemical fire extinguishers (rated ABC) for flammable liquids, vehicle, or equipment fires; they have limited effectiveness on vegetation fires.
- (3) Use backpack pumps and other water-based extinguishers for controlling vegetation fires.

2.8 Major work operations require a sealed box with firefighting tools at the jobsite.

1. These specific firefighting tools must meet state law requirements and provide an option for work personnel or first responders to have additional tools onsite.
2. The sealed box must be easily accessible for fire-suppression purposes AND must contain the following items:
 - One backpack-type fire extinguisher filled with water
 - Two axes
 - Two McLeod fire tools
 - Enough shovels for each remaining worker at the operation not already equipped with provided tools in sealed box
 - One or more serviceable chainsaw(s) with at least 3 ½ horsepower, with a 20-inch cutting bar. This tool does not have to be in the sealed box but must be at the jobsite.

NOTE

All Vegetation Management Program operations on or near any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered lands must have the sealed box of tools mentioned above. The operations must also have all necessary permits, including, but not limited to, Utility Right of Way Exemption or Timberland Conversion Permits.

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- 2.9 When working at the jobsite, all work personnel **must** perform the following actions:
1. Observe all laws, rules, and regulations of local, state, and federal fire authorities having jurisdiction over areas in which they are working.
 2. Perform prevention and mitigation measures, as described in this standard during any operation or action that could result in an uncontrolled fire.
 3. Do not start any fire that could escape control through careless or negligent actions.
 4. While performing stationary ground level jobs or activities from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate (e.g., welding, cutting, grinding), remove all flammable material (e.g., grass, leaf litter, including snags) down to mineral soil, for a minimum of 10 feet around the jobsite.
 - a. IF the ground cannot be sufficiently cleared due to environmental reasons (i.e., riparian zones, sensitive plants and animals) or erosion concerns, OR IF the work is being performed above ground level (i.e., installation and removal of master grounds on a de-energized transmission line adjacent to an energized transmission line),

THEN perform the following actions:
 - (1) Wet down the area around such operation for a minimum of 10 feet.

OR
 - (2) Cover the flammable vegetation, including snags, with fire blankets, for a minimum of 10 feet around the area.

AND
 - (3) IF the FPI rating is R1, R2, or R3,

THEN assign a Working Fire Watch at the jobsite.
 - (4) IF the FPI rating is R4,

THEN assign a Working Fire Watch at the jobsite, equipped with at least 120 gallons of water, with at least 200 feet of hose, not less than 1 inch in diameter, and a minimum of 40 psi at the nozzle.
 - (5) IF the FPI rating is R5,

THEN assign a Dedicated Fire Watch, equipped with at least 120 gallons of water, with at least 200 feet of hose, not less than 1 inch in diameter, and a minimum of 40 psi at the nozzle.
 - (6) When responding to an emergency, follow all the requirements included in this standard, as applicable, if possible.

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- 2.10 When fires ignite on the jobsite, work personnel must perform the following actions:
1. Call emergency services (9-1-1) to report the ignition, **even if the fire has been suppressed.**
 2. Take safe, reasonable suppression actions consistent with PG&E training.
 3. If necessary, evacuate to a safe location and provide any information possible to first responders when they arrive.
 4. After contacting emergency services, the jobsite supervisor must call the Hazard Awareness and Warning Center (HAWC) at 1-800-255-7593 to report the fire. The supervisor must include the following information, at a minimum:
 - Location
 - Source of ignition
 - Impacted assets
 5. All jobsite work personnel **must** report incidents to their direct supervisors, and follow any additional reporting procedures, as required (e.g., notify Control Centers).
- 2.11 Smoking (including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, vape pens, etc.) is only allowed when the FPI rating is R1, R2, or R3 AND the following mitigations haven't been taken:
1. There is a designated smoking location (cleared down to mineral soil) at the jobsite with a 3-foot radius.
 2. There is a means to extinguish any potential ignition.
 3. There is a water-filled or sand-filled receptacle (e.g., a metal bucket) to extinguish cigarettes, cigars, etc.
 4. Do NOT smoke when the utility FPI ratings are R4, R5, or R5-Plus.

3 Electric Operations Requirements

- 3.1 Consider performing work de-energized to minimize fire risk.
- 3.2 A Dedicated Fire Watch is required when performing work under R4 conditions while working on energized overhead equipment.
- 3.3 Apply the following restoration and testing procedures when the FPI rating is R4, R5, or R5-Plus.

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- 3.4 Before starting to replace fuses, work personnel must ensure that the following are true:
1. The overhead (OH) line is successfully patrolled, and hazards are cleared.
 2. Conditions at the base of the pole do not support ignition or the rapid spread of fire in the event of arcing or sparking.
- 3.5 Follow electric distribution and transmission overhead patrol requirements.
1. Refer to [Utility Procedure TD-1470P-01, "Enhanced Powerline Safety Setting \(EPSS\) Enablement Criteria."](#) for information about patrolling and preventing automatic testing in [Fire Index Areas](#) with fire ratings of R4 and above.

4 Fire Potential Index Determination Process

- 4.1 Fire Index Areas (FIAs) are geographical areas for which fire danger ratings are determined. These areas were originally developed by the [United States Forest Service \(USFS\)](#) Pacific Southwest Research Station, and are still used by [California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection \(CAL FIRE\)](#) and federal agencies (e.g., USFS).

Over the years, these geographical areas have been modified for PG&E operations. Mapping of the FIAs is available from the [PG&E GIS department](#).

The PG&E Meteorology team operates a high-resolution combined weather and fire danger model. This model outputs granular (2 kilometers [km]) fire-weather and danger parameters.

Model outputs are leveraged to produce fire danger adjective ratings, ranging from R1 to R5-Plus for each FIA within the PG&E service territory.

Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings issued by the National Weather Service are also incorporated as R5 in the weather component of the model.

For additional information on FIAs and the relationship between High Fire Threat Districts (HFTD) and High Fire Risk Areas (HFRA), refer to [Attachment 3, "Relationship Between Fire Index Areas, High Fire Threat Districts, and High Fire Risk Areas."](#)

- 4.2 The Fire Potential Index rating predicts the most severe rating expected for each area from midnight to midnight. This information is posted and updated daily on the [Fire Potential Index](#) website.
1. Fire Potential Index ratings are effective from 6 a.m. (0600) and remain in effect for 24 hours.

NOTE

While intraday updates are rare, they may occur if the fire danger conditions or other circumstances warrant the update.

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4.2 (continued)

2. The [Fire Potential Index](#) website allows work personnel to perform the following actions:
 - a. Filter information by Grid Control Center Area, Distribution Control Center Area, or [Fire Index Area](#).
 - b. Subscribe to receive, either by email or E-page, the daily “Fire Adjective Index” summary (issued at 6:15 a.m.).

5 Mitigations

- 5.1 The mitigations outlined in this standard are minimum requirements. Implement additional mitigations if the PIC deems them necessary.
- 5.2 When the FPI rating is R1, R2, or R3, work personnel must follow the mitigations provided in [Section 2, “General Requirements,”](#) on Page 2, when performing work in any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered lands.
- 5.3 During R4 and R5 conditions, work personnel must always consider additional vegetative fuel modifications before starting work.
 1. Modifications include the following methods:
 - Mowing
 - Masticating
 - Disking
 - Wetting down the vegetation in the area
 2. Any vegetative fuel modifications that result in ground disturbing activity must have the appropriate environmental review.
 - a. Consult the project’s Environmental Release to Construction (ERTC) (included in the Job Construction package) to confirm if the proposed mitigation is approved.
- 5.4 When the FPI rating is R4, work personnel must take the following mitigations in addition to the mitigations listed in [Section 2](#), unless otherwise noted in [Attachment 1](#).
 1. The trailer-mounted water tank, water tender, or other water-delivery/fire-suppression must be in the immediate area where the spark, fire, or flame may occur – with a hose long enough to reach the entire jobsite, at all times, while performing normal work duties.

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5.4 (continued)

2. Evaluate weather conditions throughout the day to ensure that it remains safe to work, and to confirm that mitigations are appropriate based on the FPI rating.
3. Assign a **Working Fire Watch** to monitor for fire at the jobsite while performing normal work duties.
 - a. The Working Fire Watch must remain at the jobsite for 30 minutes after work ends.

5.5 When the FPI rating is R5 or R5-Plus, work personnel must take one or more of the following mitigations, in addition to the mitigations previously listed, unless otherwise noted in [Attachment 1](#).

1. Ensure that there is a **Dedicated Fire Watch** at the jobsite while performing normal work duties.
 - a. The Dedicated Fire Watch must remain on the jobsite for at least 30 minutes after work ends.
2. Evaluate weather conditions throughout the day to ensure that it remains safe to work.
3. The trailer-mounted water tank, water tender, or other water-delivery/fire-suppression must be in the immediate area where the spark, fire, or flame may occur – with a hose long enough to reach the entire jobsite, at all times, while performing normal work duties.
 - a. When the trailer-mounted water tank or other water-delivery device leaves the jobsite to refill, work personnel must stop work until it returns.
4. **Suspend all planned work during R5-Plus conditions**, as defined in [Attachment 1](#).
5. For any **emergency work** performed in R5-Plus conditions, work personnel **must ensure that one of the following safety measures is in place**:
 - A Safety and Infrastructure Protection Team (SIPT) **must** be at the jobsite on standby while the work is performed,

OR

 - A 300-gallon, trailer-mounted water tank, water tender, or other water delivery/fire suppression device **must** remain at the jobsite AND **must** be dedicated to fire suppression.

NOTE

Additional mitigations for R4 through R5-Plus conditions may be noted in [Attachment 1](#) within the matrix itself. Review all work activity requirements before starting work.

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6 Quality Reviews

- 6.1 Each organization must have a method to verify work personnel's adherence to the requirements of this standard and its attachments.
1. The Predictive Solutions SafetyNet Safety Observation Program is an enterprise-wide program that allows leaders to interact with personnel to reinforce positive safety behaviors and increase safety awareness.
 2. Organizations should use SafetyNet to conduct [Utility Standard TD-1464S](#) quality reviews.
 3. Inspectors should use SafetyNet while performing fire mitigation outlined in this standard.
 - a. Use the **Wildfire Mitigation** observation card in SafetyNet to perform fire risk mitigation observations.
 - b. Engage in dialogue with PG&E employees on best practices and gaps.
- 6.2 The regional field safety organizations perform regular, documented safety observations to identify safe and at-risk behaviors, provide immediate guidance and recommendations on how to control/mitigate potential risks, and share best practices identified during the observations with our work personnel.
- 6.3 The document owner of this standard performs enterprise-level trend analysis and develops plans to communicate best practices and address identified gaps with the respective LOBs.

END of Requirements

DEFINITIONS

Dedicated Fire Watch: A crew member whose **only** assigned job responsibility is to stand by at a jobsite to watch for possible or new fire ignitions while work is being performed. This person should have complete situational awareness, help to extinguish fires quickly, and stop work, when needed, due to safety.

Designated Roadway: Paved, graveled, and/or maintained dirt roads used by work personnel. These roadways are completely cleared of all ground litter or grass.

Disking: Using a disc-shaped tool to till soil for vegetation removal.

Fire Index Area (FIA): A geographical area over which fire danger determinations are produced.

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DEFINITIONS (continued)

Fire Potential Index (FPI) Rating: A rating to determine the risk of fire and its likely behavior. Its calculation and scale from R1 to R5-Plus considers fuel moisture, humidity, wind speed, air temperature, and historical fire occurrence. These ratings are as follows:

- **R1:** Very little or no fire danger.
- **R2:** Moderate fire danger.
- **R3:** Fire danger is so high that care must be taken using fire-starting equipment. Local conditions may limit the use of machinery and equipment to certain hours of the day.
- **R4:** Fire danger is critical. Using equipment and open flames is limited to specific areas and times.
- **R5:** Fire danger is so critical that the use of some equipment and open flames is not permitted.
- **R5-Plus:** The greatest level of fire danger where rapidly moving, catastrophic wildfires are possible. This is, typically, when fire danger is extreme; “plus,” there are high-risk weather triggers (e.g., strong winds). PSPS triggering event is an example.

Fire Tools: The tools used to fight fires. Fire tools include the following equipment:

- **Shovel:** A standard, round point shovel, at least 42 inches in length.
- **McLeod:** A hand tool used for raking and scraping.
- **Pulaski:** An axe-like fire hand tool used for cutting, chopping, or grubbing.
- **Backpack pump:** A portable 5-gallon water pack with a hose and nozzle used to extinguish fires (e.g., collapsible backpacks, plastic or steel tanks).
- **Crosscut felling saw:** Two-man-operated saw, at least 6 feet long.
- **Double-bit axe:** An axe with 2 blades and a 36-inch handle.
- **Felling wedge:** A smooth wedge that is placed in a tree while cutting, to prevent the chainsaw or saw from getting stuck.

Fire Weather Watch: A type of watch issued by the National Weather Service to alert fire officials and firefighters of potentially dangerous fire weather conditions in the next 24 to 36 hours.

High Fire Threat Districts (HFTD): CPUC-approved delineated areas, where there is an elevated or extreme risk of utility-associated wildfires (including likelihood and potential impacts on people and property).

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DEFINITIONS (continued)

High Fire Risk Area (HFRA): HFRA map is a purpose-built map using the same methodology as the HFTD map for scoping PSPS events. It aims to ensure that all areas of catastrophic wildfire risk are fully captured in PG&E's PSPS Program. The HFRA map is built off of the Tier 2 and Tier 3 and does not include Zone 1. This map considers catastrophic fire risk factors and utility infrastructure. It was developed by factoring in incremental changes to the HFTD map boundaries to add areas (HFRA Additions) where risk factors for the potential of catastrophic fire from utility infrastructure ignition during offshore wind events are higher.

Major Work Operations: A job where work activities or staging of resources is concentrated in and out of a staging area. Jobsites where people stage and conduct construction-type activities typically are large.

Masticating: Mechanically reducing vegetation into small chunks to assist in removing small trees (e.g., snags).

Overland Travel: Areas that are overgrown with grass and/or brush without a visible road.

Red Flag Warning: A warning issued by the National Weather Service to alert fire officials and firefighters of potentially dangerous and imminent fire weather conditions.

Safety and Infrastructure Protection Team (SIPT): This in-house team consists of two-person crews composed of IBEW-represented PG&E employees who are trained and certified safety infrastructure protection specialists. They provide standby protection and asset protection services in support of crews and protect critical utility infrastructure within PG&E's service territory, especially in areas at higher risk of wildfire.

Sealed Box of Tools: The sealed box of tools required on major work operations must be located within the operating area and must be reserved for firefighting purposes only. The box that contains the tools can be made of any material or can be in a single compartment on a vehicle, as long as the box can be closed, and it is understood that the tools must not be used for routine work. The box is not required to be locked, in accordance with California Public Resource Code.

Stationary Work: Work being performed in a single location for an extended period of time that is neither intended nor expected to move.

Unimproved Roadways: Roadways without pavement, gravel, or other surfacing that may have grass or ground litter present.

Working Fire Watch: A crew member who, **in addition to** normally assigned work duties, is responsible for fire detection, risk mitigation, and total situational awareness while the work is being performed. This crew member is also responsible for stopping work, when required, due to safety hazards AND for helping extinguish fires.

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IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The vice president, PSPS Operations and Execution, is responsible for approving and distributing this standard.

The directors responsible for field and operational teams within the following organizations must ensure that their PG&E employees, whose actions could result in igniting a fire, are aware of and comply with this standard:

- Electric Operations
- Gas Operations
- Power Generation
- Information Technology
- Customer Care
- Shared Services
- Other groups not mentioned above who travel to, perform work, or operate outdoors on any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered land.

GOVERNING DOCUMENT

NA

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT / REGULATORY COMMITMENT

[California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection \(CAL FIRE\)](#)

[California Health & Safety Code](#)

[California Public Resources Code – Division 4, “Forests, Forestry and Range and Forage Lands \[4001 - 4958\],” Part 2, “Protection of Forest, Range and Forage Lands \[4101 - 4789.7\],” Chapter 6, “Prohibited Activities \[4411 - 4446\],” Article 2, “Prohibited Activities \[4421 - 4446\]”](#)

[United States Forest Service](#)

Records and Information Management:

PG&E records are company assets that must be managed with integrity to ensure authenticity and reliability. Each Line of Business (LOB) must manage records and information in accordance with the Enterprise Records and Information Management (ERIM) policy, standards, and Enterprise Records Retention Schedule (ERRS). Each LOB is also responsible for ensuring records are complete, accurate, verifiable, and can be retrieved upon request. Refer to [GOV-7101S, “Enterprise Records and Information Management Standard,”](#) for further records management guidance or contact ERIM at Enterprise_RIM@pge.com.

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REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Developmental References

- [CAL FIRE: Wildfire Prevention Engineering Field Guides](#) (click “Power Line Fire Prevention Field Guide” to select the most current field guide)
- [California Public Resources Code – Division 4, “Forests, Forestry and Range and Forage Lands \[4001 - 4958\]”](#)
- [National Wildfire Coordinating Group \(NWCG\)](#)
 - [NWCG User Guide for Glossary of Wildland Fire](#)
- [Numbered Document 015225, “Cutouts, Fuses, and Disconnects for Overhead Distribution Lines”](#)
- [Safety and Health Procedure SHC-236, “Fire Prevention during Welding, Cutting and other Hot Work”](#)
- [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\) – Forest Service, Cibola National Forest and National Grasslands: National Fire Danger Rating System](#)
- [Utility Standard TD-1460S, “Welding Control”](#)

Supplemental References

- [California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection \(CAL FIRE\)](#)
- [Code of Safe Practices](#)
- [Fire Index Areas](#)
- [PG&E GIS department](#)
- [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\) – Forest Service](#)
- [Utility Fire Potential Index \(FPI\) Forecast](#)
- [Utility Procedure TD-4640P-01, “Hot Work Control – Fire Prevention”](#)
- [Utility Standard SAFE-1001S, “PG&E Injury & Illness Prevention Plan \(IIPP\)”](#)

APPENDICES

NA

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ATTACHMENTS

[Attachment 1, "Wildfire Mitigation Matrix"](#)

[Attachment 2, "Wildfire Risk Checklist"](#)

[Attachment 3, "Relationship Between Fire Index Areas, High Fire Threat District, and High Fire Risk Areas"](#)

DOCUMENT REVISION

This utility standard cancels and supersedes Utility Standard TD-1464S, "Preventing and Mitigating Fires While Performing PG&E Work," Rev. 6, dated 1/6/2022.

DOCUMENT APPROVER

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REVISION NOTES

Where?	What Changed?
Section 2.7	2.7.3: Added clarifying language to set expectations for tool and equipment availability and readiness.
	2.7.3a.(6).2: Replaced current language with minimum requirement in lieu of water tank delivery system.
Section 2.8.2	Added clarifying language on shovels.
Section 3.5	Updated link for Utility Procedure TD-1470P-01, "Enhanced Powerline Safety Setting (EPSS) Enablement Criteria."
Document Approver, Document Owner, Document Contact	Updated names and titles.