Wood chip piles have the potential to heat internally and spontaneously combust if not managed correctly. Effective management includes proper storage of raw and finished product; timely processing to reduce the total amount of raw and finished product; and performance-based methods to prevent large fire and monetary loss.

While natural materials such as wood products are usually benign, recent events demonstrate the need for fire monitoring and early detection, and immediate action to prevent fire growth, to protect the health and welfare of citizens and environment of Harris County.

The Harris County Fire Marshal’s Office is authorized to establish fire prevention methods and actions for the outdoor storage of wood chips, tree parts, other vegetative materials, and other combustible solid waste and scrap tires. According to rules adopted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEO), waste and recycling facilities are required to submit a fire suppression plan for review and comment to the local fire prevention authority having jurisdiction. In unincorporated Harris County, this plan must be submitted to the Harris County FMO at 2318 Atascocita, Humble Texas 77396. If you have any questions, please contact the Harris County FMO Inspection Division at 218-436-8000.

At a minimum, your fire prevention plan must include:

- Facility location information, including emergency contact information
- Site map, showing all buildings; major storage, processing, and transfer areas; access roads; and fire protection features
- Procedures to prevent fires, and response plans to control and extinguish fire that do occur

Specifically, all wood waste and/or recycling facilities must be in accordance with the following:

- **Emergency Notification Information** - Signage must be prominently posted on or near the facility’s main entrance or business center. The sign must include 24-hour emergency contact information, and exact address and business name of facility.
• **Security** – The property must have limited public access to prevent vandalism, arson, and unauthorized access. The property must be fenced with sufficient warning signs to indicate no trespassing.

• **Fire department access** – Entry gates shall be a minimum of 14 feet in width to accommodate fire apparatus, with sufficient turning radius.

• **Fire Prevention Procedures** – All work areas will be design to eliminate smoking or open flames within the area. Smoking pads may be designed and approved in the final fire prevention plan. Compliance with no smoking rules rest with the operator/owner. Open flames are prohibited unless fire extinguishment capabilities are on site (i.e. welding/cutting operations require specific fire safety consideration, such as a fire watch, portable fire extinguisher immediately available, and separation of combustible and flammable material).

• **Fire Extinguishers** – ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers must be present, properly located, and meet periodic inspection requirements in accordance with NFPA 10. Portable extinguishers must be mounted on all heavy equipment operating in the area. Any structures on site must have a minimum of one extinguisher within the structure.

• **Windows** – To reduce product loss and fire spread, all raw and finished product piles:
  - Must be a minimum of 100 feet from structures;
  - Must not have weeds and other combustibles within 30 feet of piles;
  - Must be accessible in all weather conditions by fire apparatus and heavy equipment on all sides;
  - Maximum length and width of 150 by 250 feet;
  - Must be limited to a maximum height of 25 feet; and
  - Must have a means of reducing pile temperature to prevent any decomposition that may result in fire.

• **Fire Protection Plan** – Firefighting water supplies and application accessories must be present and accessible, the desire amount and location to be approved by acceptance of the fire prevention plan.

  Example of certain firefighting capabilities are listed below:
  - Tank trucks with the capability of distributing firefighting water via hoses and nozzles comparable to municipal fire department operations
  - Fire hydrants within 1,000 feet
  - Pond(s) with apparatus access and/or water distribution system in place
  - Water distribution system capable of delivering at least 60 psi and 250 gpm at all site distribution points
- Heavy equipment, such as backhoes and bulldozers, should be on site or immediately available to allow for pile content removal and/or separation in the event of a fire situation.

- Each employee should know the elements of the event of a fire protection plan and their role in an emergency. Any employee may be required to demonstrate this knowledge upon request of the county fire marshal.

- The local fire department must be an active participant in understanding the risk and available site resources. The local fire department must be provided with the fire prevention plan.
This information is provided as a public service to all wood product recycling facilities that operate in the unincorporated areas of Harris County. If you operate in other areas, please refer to local regulations and requirements; they may be different than the information presented here. Neither the Harris County Fire Marshal’s Office, nor its employees, assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. For official copies of the TCEQ Rules, contact the Marketing Director at the Office of the Secretary of State, by mail at P.O. Box 13824, Austin, TX 78711-3824, or by phone at (512) 305-9623. For official copies of the HCFMO Fire Prevention Guidelines and Checklist, contact the Fire Inspection Division by mail at 2318 Atascocita Road, Humble, Texas 77396 or by phone at (281) 436-8000.

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Background

Recycling and trash processing facilities receive, store, and transfer large amounts of combustible materials. The risk of a fire always exists, even at a well-managed facility. A small fire that operations personnel believe they can handle easily can quickly get out of hand; and a large fire may require the efforts of several response agencies, result in long-term environmental impact, and have a major economic impact on the community. As the facility operator, YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE for preventing accidental fires.

An effective fire protection plan (FPP) is an important first step toward the goal of reducing fire hazards. Such an FPP can reduce the risk of fires by (1) identifying potential fire hazards; (2) reducing or eliminating fire hazards through facility design, fire protection systems, and sound operating practices; and (3) providing important fire notification and response information to plant employees, emergency responders, and regulatory agencies.

A well-designed plan will benefit employees, regulatory agencies, first responders and the public. Federal regulations require an employer to provide protection plans for their employees that identify hazards, how to operate safely, and what to do in an emergency. In addition, state law and the Harris County Fire Marshal’s Office requires that each facility to prepare an FPP and submit it for review. While there is no required FPP format, there are certain federal- and state-required elements of the plan. At a minimum, your fire prevention plan must include:

- **General facility location information**, including emergency contact information
- **A site map**, showing all buildings; major storage, processing, and transfer areas; access roads; and fire protection features
- **Procedures to prevent fires, and fire response plans** to control and extinguish fires that do occur. These would include:
  - A list of all major fire hazards, proper handling and storage procedures for hazardous materials, potential ignition sources and their control, and the type of fire protection equipment necessary to control each major hazard;
  - Procedures to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials;
  - Procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent the accidental ignition of combustible materials;
  - The name/job title of employees responsible for (1) maintaining equipment to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires; and (2) the control of fuel source hazards.

**HELPFUL HINT**: If your site has 11 or more employees, federal law requires that a plan must be (1) in writing, (2) kept in the workplace, and (3) made available to employees for review.

29 CFR 1910.139
Section 1. General Facility information

The first section of the Fire Protection Plan (FPP) should include general information about the site, its buildings and storage areas, and emergency contacts.

Physical address

The address included in the FPP should be the actual, physical legal address of the facility. A P.O. Box or similar address is not acceptable, unless it is added as a mailing address for written correspondence. If this address is different from the location of the main access gate, both addresses should be included. The address in the FPP should match the address located on any signage at the facility. The physical address must be posted at the main entrance to the facility, and easily legible from the roadway.

Emergency contact information

First responders and regulatory agencies need to be able to contact a responsible employee in case of emergency outside normal operating hours. This emergency contact must be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including holidays. If desired, a facility may include multiple emergency contacts, but a single contact point is preferred. The plan should include the name, title, and 24-hour contact number. A 24-hour emergency contact number must be posted near the main entrance to the facility, and included in the FPP.

General description of facility use

The plan should describe, in general terms, the nature of the operations at the facility. This should include the type and estimated volume of the material to be processed, the hours of operation, and any other information about the facility or its operation that would be helpful to regulatory agencies. If any permits are required for operation, that information should be included here.

Section 2. Site plan

A site plan helps regulators to understand the location and arrangement of the facility, and may provide insight to develop or improve fire prevention and response plans. A site plan also can assist first responders and others during an emergency.

Facility access information

At a minimum, three types of facility access should be described in the FPP – public access, methods to limit unauthorized access, and access for first responders.

Public access: The FPP should include a description of the measures taken to restrict or control public access. The location and dimensions of the main entrance road, gates, and other public access ways should be clearly marked on the site plan and described in the narrative. As applicable, the FPP should document the steps required to control or eliminate ignition sources by the public – vehicle exhaust, smoking materials, and other combustibles.
Limited access: By the nature of its operations, a recycling facility should restrict access by the public. In many cases, a well-constructed perimeter fence will provide the necessary security against curious or unintentional entry. Locked gates, periodic patrols, and personnel identification badges may be required to guard against more determined individuals.

First responder access: In an emergency, first responders need readily identified, quick access to the facility. Signs that can read from the roadway, at night or in inclement weather, are required. In addition, the access roads, gates, driveways, and other access points must be designed to for the size and weight of heavy emergency vehicles in any weather or conditions. Covered access points, secure from the weather and clear of any obstacles, should be provided for ambulances and EMS personnel to aid in patient care.

Location of major facility features and potential hazards

Most recycling facility fires occur in the receiving area, and in the case of wood recycling, in the finished product storage area. However, fire hazards may exist anywhere, any place, and at any time during operations. The FPP should identify each hazard that exists and its location. If fuels, flammable liquids, or other hazardous materials are present, their identity, location, estimated quantities, and storage incompatibilities must be included in the FPP. A material safety data sheet (MSDS) for each of these products must be on location and available for employee review. The location of the MSDS files must be included in the FPP.

When drawing your site plan map, include the location and arrangement of all:

- Buildings,
- Storage areas and process areas;
- Access roads, security features, an restricted areas;
- Fire protection systems and water supplies;
- Potential exposures, serious fire hazards, physical hazards and obstructions; and
- Location and quantities of hazardous materials.

Site design and code requirements

Fire protection begins with facility design and compliance with code requirements. It is also important to adopt operational and maintenance procedures that minimize fire hazards. Such procedures should describe sound housekeeping practices the steps necessary to eliminate or separate common ignition sources, and strict control of operational or maintenance procedures.

Harris County has adopted the International Fire Code with local amendments, and rules necessary to administer and enforce the code. A copy of the Harris County Fire Code, along with the Fire Protection Plan requirements, guidelines, and inspection checklists for wood/tire recycling facilities are available from the Harris County Fire Marshal’s Office.
Section 3. Fire Prevention

General fire protection procedures

Your site plan should include a description of each fire hazard. Some examples include:

- Electrical components not suited to the specific environment or poorly maintained
- Sparks, open flames, or other ignition sources close to combustibles
- Accumulation of dust or other combustibles in processing areas
- Improper storage or use of fuels, paints, and other flammable or combustible liquids
- Inadequate ventilation of process or storage spaces
- Acts of nature, such as lightning or spontaneous combustion
- Vandalism or other deliberate acts

Your plan should also include the work practices and procedures to reduce or eliminate the risk of fire. Depending on your facility operations, these could include:

- Separation of combustibles from sources of ignition
- Segregated storage of incompatible materials
- Proper use and storage of flammable or combustible liquids
- Procedures to prevent accumulation of waste, especially fine particles of wood or metal
- Placement, training, and proper maintenance of fire extinguishers
- Control of open flames, smoking, vehicle exhausts, and other sources of ignition
- Periodic inspection of fire detection and suppression systems.
- Exit inspections and fire/evacuation drills
- Fire notification procedures, contacts, and drills

Helpful Hint: Be sure to consult the local code requirements to ensure you are in compliance.

Helpful Hint: To reduce the risk of internal fires, windrow or pile heights more than 25 feet are prohibited in unincorporated Harris County. Maximum pile size is limited to 150 feet long by 250 feet wide.

Fire hazards specific to wood recycling facilities

In wood recycling facilities, finished mulch fires can occur either at the surface (surface fires) or inside a pile (internal fires). The most common fire is a surface fire that burns along the top surface layer, but fires can also ignite from internal heating of the piles under certain conditions. Thus, it is important to adopt operational procedures that minimize the risk of internal fires. Such procedures should include:

- Locate storage piles on clean, level, and firm ground;
- Arrange piles with clear access roads around each;
- Do not mix old and new materials;
- Minimize fine materials and avoid over-compacting;
- Monitor and control internal pile temperatures;
- Isolate vehicle exhaust and other ignition sources; and
- Use fire watches during maintenance operations.
Your fire protection plan MUST include the following design and operational considerations:

- **General Fire Prevention Procedures**
  - No smoking or open flames within storage or process areas. Smoking pads may be designated and approved in the final fire prevention plan. Compliance with “no smoking” rules rests with the operator/owner.
  - No use of open flame unless fire extinguishment capabilities are on site (i.e. welding/cutting operations require specific fire safety considerations, such as a fire watch, portable fire extinguisher immediately available, and separation of combustible and flammable materials).

- **Fire Extinguishers**
  - ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers must be present, and located per NFPA 10;
  - All extinguishers must be inspected and serviced per NFPA 10
  - Portable extinguishers must be mounted on all heavy equipment operating on-site.
  - Any structures on site must have a minimum of one extinguisher within the structure.

- **Raw and finished product piles**
  - Cannot exceed 25 feet in height;
  - Must be at least 100 feet from structures, including on-site structures;
  - Must not have weeds and other combustibles within 30 feet of the piles;
  - Must have access roads that are (1) on all sides, (2) free from obstructions or combustibles at all times, (3) and be accessible in all weather conditions by fire apparatus and heavy equipment;
  - Must be separated by a minimum of 30 feet between piles;
  - Maximum length and width of 150 by 250 feet; and
  - Must have a means of monitoring and reducing pile temperature to prevent any decomposition that may result in fire. Documentation must be available onsite.

- **Firefighting water supplies and heavy equipment**
  - Water distribution system capable of delivering at least 60 PSI and 250 GPM at all site distribution points – could be via fire hydrants, tanker/fire trucks, and/or pond(s) with apparatus access and/or water distribution system in place;
  - Heavy equipment, such as backhoes and bulldozers, must be present on site or immediately available and accessible

- **Training**
  - Each employee must be informed about fire hazards, and their role in fire prevention and in an emergency.
  - Documentation of training must be available for inspection.
Section 4. Fire Response and Suppression

Even with effective fire prevention systems and activities, a fire can occur. Thus, a fire response and suppression plan is an important part of any fire prevention plan. An effective response plan will:

- Reduce the risk of injury to employees, responders, and the public;
- Minimize the damage caused by any fire, and
- Reduce the impact on the recycling facility and surrounding properties.

**Emergency contact information**

There are three parts to the emergency contact information included in the FPP. The first emergency contact information lists key facility operations personnel that should be contacted by the AHJ, fire department, or other first responders in an emergency. This contact information should be applicable 24 hours a day. It is normally included in Section 1 of the FPP.

The second part of the emergency response information should be for employee use. This information should list how to reach emergency responders in case of fire, medical emergency, or other emergency. If your community has 911 services, this should be the emergency contact number included in the FPP. Otherwise, include a 10-digit telephone number for each emergency service that could respond to the facility. Your employees also need to know how to contact key facility personnel and regulatory agencies in an emergency.

The third part of the emergency contact section should list specific instructions for employees to communicate to emergency dispatchers or call-takers. The instructions should:

- Be simple to understand and use;
- Instruct callers to Dial 911 (if available in your area);
- Include the name of the Fire Department and other emergency response agencies;
- Provide enough information to call-takers to determine what kind of emergency response is required;
- Include the physical address and desired access entry point; and
- Include the name, location, and call-back number for the person making the call.

**Fire control and extinguishment procedures**

It is important to use appropriate fire control and extinguishment techniques. Failure to do so may result in excessive damage, environmental impact, or even injury or death to employees or emergency responders. Include procedures for employees that describe how to:

- Protect themselves;
- Sound the alarm to warn others;
- Notify appropriate person(s) in an emergency;
- Control or extinguish incipient (early stage) fires if appropriate to do so;
- Secure and evacuate the area; and
- Provide assistance to first responders – fire, EMS, and/or law enforcement.
The local fire department must be an active participant in understanding the risk and available site resources. The local fire department must be provided with the fire prevention plan.

At a minimum, information provided to emergency responders should include:

- Emergency contact information;
- Location of access entry points and fire suppression routes;
- Location of fire hydrants, other water sources, and fire department connections;
- Location and type of flammable liquids and other hazardous materials;
- Location of electrical and other utility shut-off switches;
- Appropriate control and extinguishment methods; and the
- Presence of environmentally sensitive areas and direction of water run-off

Review these procedures with the AHJ, local fire departments, EMS agencies, and law enforcement agencies as part of a pre-planning exercise. Invite local responders to tour your facility and discuss potential problem areas. Incorporate recommendations into the emergency response plan. These steps will familiarize first responders with the facility and operators before an emergency occur.

**Summary**

- An effective fire protection plan (FPP) can reduce fire hazards.
- Federal and state law requires fire protection plans. In addition, there may be local ordinances to require a facility to prepare an FPP.
- Work with the local AHJ to develop an FPP to minimize compliance cost.
- Employees, first responders, and regulatory agencies will all benefit from a well-written FPP that is simple and easy to understand.
- A FPP should include a fire prevention section and a fire suppression section.
- In addition to the AHJ, review the FPP with local fire departments, EMS agencies, and law enforcement agencies.
Sample Fire Protection Plan Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1. General Facility Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical address:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List the business name of the company and actual physical address of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24-hour emergency contact information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List the name, title and contact telephone numbers for the facility’s primary emergency contact. This information must be applicable 24-hours per day. If required, list multiple contact numbers (mobile, home, pager, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide general information about the business that will be conducted at the facility. Include information about:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ The type of business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ The type and quantity of materials that will be received and processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ The type and quantity of products that will be produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ The hours of operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ A description of any on-site physical or other hazards, including the receipt, storage, or use of hazardous materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permits:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide permit information, including the name of the permitting agency and the permit number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 2. Site Plan Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statement of compliance:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your site plan should include a statement similar to the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“This facility conforms to all applicable requirements of the International Fire Code, 2006 Edition, and local Harris County mulch/tire recycling facility amendments.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show all perimeter and internal yard fences. List the location of all access gates. Identify the location of the main gate, other gates designated for emergency access, and any other access points including pedestrian gates. Include a statement that “NO TRESPASSING” signs are clearly posted around the perimeter fencing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site plan map:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include or attach a site map, drawn to scale if possible, that shows the location of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Buildings,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Storage areas and process areas;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Access roads, security features, an restricted areas;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Fire protection systems and water supplies;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Potential exposures, serious fire hazards, physical hazards and obstructions; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Location and quantities of hazardous materials (include the location of all MSDS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 3. Fire Prevention

Fire hazards:
Include a list of fire and other life safety hazards and the work practices or procedures taken to reduce or eliminate each risk. Also include procedures for training and documentation, including the location of monitoring, training, and other records pertaining to fire and life safety.

General fire protection procedures
- Proper design and arrangement of raw material and finished product piles
- Separation of combustibles from sources of ignition
- Segregated storage of incompatible materials
- Proper use and storage of flammable or combustible liquids
- Procedures to prevent accumulation of waste, especially fine particles of wood or metal
- Placement, training, and proper maintenance of fire extinguishers
- Control of open flames, smoking, vehicle exhausts, and other sources of ignition
- Periodic inspection of fire detection and suppression systems.
- Exit inspections and fire/evacuation drills
- Use of fire watches during maintenance operations
- Fire notification procedures, contacts, and drills

Minimum required fire prevention procedures, equipment, and training
- No smoking or open flames within storage or process areas.
- No use of open flame unless fire extinguishment capabilities are on site
- Fire extinguishers must be present, located, and maintained per NFPA 10
- Portable extinguishers must be mounted on all heavy equipment operating on-site.
- Any structures on site must have a minimum of one extinguisher within the structure.
- Raw and finished product pile design and arrangement per Harris County requirements
- On-site means of monitoring and reducing pile temperature to prevent fire.
- Water distribution system capable of delivering at least 60 PSI and 250 GPM
- Fire apparatus access lanes
- Heavy equipment, such as backhoes and bulldozers, on site or immediately available
- Employee training and documentation

Section 4. Fire Suppression

Emergency contact information
- Agency name and contact information for Fire, EMS, and Law Enforcement
- Contact information for local regulatory agencies
  -- Harris County Fire Marshal's Office  281-436-8000
  -- Harris County Pollution Control  713-920-2831

Emergency procedures
Include procedures your employees are expected to perform if a fire occurs. At a minimum, include:
- **In case of emergency call 911**;
- Procedures to protect themselves;
- Procedures to sound the alarm to warn others;
- Procedures to notify appropriate responsible employees and supervisors in an emergency;
- Procedures to control or extinguish incipient (early stage) fires if appropriate to do so;
- Procedures to secure and evacuate the area if necessary;
- Procedures to assist local first responders – fire, EMS, and/or law enforcement
Facility Name ___________________________ Site Telephone _________________

Address ___________________________________ Key Map __________

Emergency Contact __________________________________________ 24-hr Telephone _________________

In accordance with Local Government Code, Chapter 352.016, all fire and life safety inspections in unincorporated Harris County must be performed by an FMO fire inspector, or approved designee. The Fire & Life Safety Inspection Standard for this facility is “Harris County Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan Guidelines for Mulch and Tire Recycling Facilities, revised 7/2012”.

This checklist is provided as a service to help facility operators and property owners maintain a fire safe environment. The information is based on information provided by various sources. This standard may be different from building codes and fire codes in cities or other jurisdictions. Use of this checklist by others DOES NOT substitute for a required fire & life safety inspection, performed by an FMO fire inspector or approved designee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>Not OK</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Facility name and address is posted at main entrance and clearly visible from street.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>24-hour emergency contact telephone number is posted at main entrance and clearly visible from street.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Current site map showing all buildings; major storage, processing, and transfer areas; access rods; and fire protection features has been submitted to FMO. A copy of the site map is available at the facility for inspection.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fire protection plan has been submitted to FMO for review and comment. A copy of the approved site map is available at the facility for inspection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public access is limited. Property is fenced and has sufficient “No Trespassing” signs.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Entry gates for fire department access are at least 14 feet wide and have sufficient turning radius.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>All-weather fire department access roads, minimum 20-feet wide.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Adequate fire prevention procedures: No smoking or open flames outside designated areas; fire watch with extinguishers during hot work; separation of combustible materials from sources of ignition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Portable extinguishers in compliance with NFPA 10. Portable extinguishers mounted on all heavy equipment. Minimum of one extinguisher in each structure on the site.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Windrow design and placement: (feedstock, material in process, and finished material)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maximum pile size of 150 feet X 250 feet; maximum height 25 feet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Minimum separation of 100 feet from any structure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Minimum separation of 30 feet between piles</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No weeds, tall grass, or other combustibles within 30 feet</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Accessible from all sides, in all weather conditions, by fire apparatus and heavy equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Internal pile temperature monitored and recorded weekly; maximum temperature does not exceed 140 °F Monitoring method: □ fixed probe □ portable probe □ manual □ automatic □ other _________________</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Means on site to reduce internal temperature if temperature exceeds allowable maximum</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Fire protection response plan:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Name of responding fire department: ________________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local fire department is a participant in the plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local fire department has a copy of the fire prevention response plan.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Employees are trained and can perform their role in an emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Heavy equipment with trained operators to separate and work piles is on site or immediately available</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Adequate water supply: □ fixed hydrants □ portable tanks □ pond □ other _________________</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Adequate pressure and flowrate at all locations on site (minimum of 60 PSI and 250 GPM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: ________________________________________________________

Inspector ___________________________ Owner Rep. ___________________________ Date _________________

FmP31 (7/12)