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 or near 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. 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. This includes urban or suburb locations that have vegetation that can sustain combustion permitting the spread of fire.

Training (SAFE-1503WBT, “Fire Danger Precautions”) targets work personnel working on or near 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.

For more information on how to navigate the required mitigations outlined in this standard, aid refer to job aid TD-1464S-JA01, 4-Step Navigation.

TARGET AUDIENCE

All PG&E employees and contract partners performing PG&E work which may result in a spark, fire, or flame on or near any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered lands.

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

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REQUIREMENTS

1 Safety

1.1 Performing utility work on or near 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 preventing and 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 and 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. When operating on Federal land PG&E must follow the Federal Project Activity Level (PAL) requirements which outline fire protection measures and activity restrictions based on fire risk. Predicted PAL ratings can be located on the 7-Day PAL Outlook or by contacting USFS Region 5 Forest and Grassland Offices.

2.4 Any person-in-charge (PIC) of work 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 immediately available in the area from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate.

2.6 Red Flag Warnings require the use of R5 Fire Mitigations outlined in Attachment 1.

2.7 While intraday updates are rare to FPI's they may occur if the fire danger conditions, or other circumstances warrant the update from Meteorology. Subscribe here to receive the daily FPI email alerts.

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APPLYING TD – 1464S TO PERFORMING WORK ACTIVITIES

2.8 Before starting work on or near any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered lands, you must fully read and understand TD-1464S. A simple 4-step method has been developed to apply the standard (TD-1464S-JA01).

1. Determine the FIA in which you are working.

   a. If working in a location without an FIA rating, and the area contains 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. Determine the Fire Potential Index (FPI) rating for the day.

3. Identify the work activity being performed on Attachment 1 Wildfire Mitigation Matrix and implement the required mitigations outlined in the matrix.

4. Complete the Wildfire Risk Checklist.

   a. Complete Attachment 2, "Wildfire Risk Checklist," **before** starting work. If work activity or location changes a separate Attachment 2 must be completed.

   b. Workers must continually assess and proactively address wildfire risks.

3 Mitigations

3.1 The mitigations outlined in this standard are minimum requirements. Implement additional mitigations if the PIC deems them necessary.

3.2 When the FPI rating is R1, R2, or R3, work personnel must follow the mitigations provided in Section 2, "General Requirements", when performing work on or near any forest-, brush-, or grass-covered lands.

3.3 In preparation of 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.

   - Consult the project's Environmental Release to Construction (ERTC) (included in the Job Construction package) to confirm if the proposed mitigation is approved.

3. Additional mitigations for R4 through R5-Plus conditions may be noted in Attachment 1 within the matrix. Review all work activity requirements before starting work.

3.4 When the FPI rating is R4, work personnel must take the following mitigations in addition to the general requirements 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. All water delivery systems must meet the 120-gallon water requirement with not less than 200 feet of hose, not less than 1 inch in diameter, and a minimum of 40 pounds per square inch (psi) at the nozzle.

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.

   - The Working Fire Watch must remain at the jobsite for 30 minutes after work ends.

3.5 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.

   - 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.

- 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 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.

OR

- A Safety and Infrastructure Protection Team (SIPT) must be at the jobsite on standby while the work is performed

4 Vehicle Operations

4.1 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 except when performing required work, or during an emergency. An unimproved roadway is any surface where ground litter and vegetation will sustain combustion permitting the spread of fire.

2. All vehicles must 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 round point shovel

b. Trucks (1/2 ton or larger) and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs):

- One round point shovel
- One 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher

c. Heavy machinery or equipment (e.g., tractors, tub grinders, whole tree chippers, excavators, bulldozers):

- One round point shovel
- One 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher must be in the operating area but not required to be affixed to heavy machinery or equipment

d. 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-type fire extinguisher

3. While driving off, or parking off, improved 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.

4. Whenever possible park vehicles in an area cleared of vegetation (e.g., paved, gravel or cleared to bare mineral soil).

   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.

5. Turn off the motors of unoccupied vehicles when parked off road, **unless** the vehicle and motor need to remain running for work purposes. Maintain situational awareness for potential ignitions.

6. 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.

7. 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.

5 Firefighting Tools and Equipment

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

1. Water Delivery Systems (i.e., Water Buffalos, Water Tender)

a. It is recommended to always have a water delivery system on a job site.

b. At the beginning of the day, before starting work, start and test the water delivery system to ensure it is in good working order.

c. When required, the water delivery system must be as close to the worksite as practical, but no further than 200 feet.

- Ensure that the hose is at least 1 inch in diameter AND maintains a minimum of 40 pounds per square inch (psi) at the nozzle.
- The hose on the water delivery system 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.

d. Position water delivery system and all other vehicles and equipment to ensure safe egress in the event the crew must evacuate the location quickly. Park vehicles facing the evacuation route.

e. At no time will any work personnel be asked to fight any fire beyond their experience or training.

f. IF the conditions do not allow water supply access to the worksite,

THEN take the following actions:

(1) Consider adding additional hose to extend the reach of water delivery system.

(2) When there is a one- or two-person crew, there must be a minimum of one 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher and round point shovel at the job site.

(3) When the number of workers exceeds two, have a minimum of three 5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher and enough firefighting hand tools so that each employee at the operation can be equipped to fight fire. Stage the firefighting hand tools as close to the immediate worksite as practical

2. Fire Extinguishers

a. All vehicles must have a dry chemical fire extinguisher (rated ABC).

b. Use dry chemical fire extinguishers (rated ABC) for flammable liquids, vehicle, or equipment fires.

c. Use backpack pump-type fire extinguisher and other water-based extinguishers for controlling vegetation fires. Dry chemical fire extinguishers have limited effectiveness on vegetation fires.

3. Sealed Box Firefighting Tools

a. These specific firefighting tools must meet PRC 4428 requirements and must be used for firefighting purposes only.

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

c. All other LOBs are required to have a sealed box of tools **only** during major work operations. A major work operation is defined as a multiday or week work activity that has an equipment and / or vehicle staging area, and multiple crews coming and going during the course of work. This may include a reconductoring job, transmission pipeline repairs, hydro operation of repairing dams or levees, etc.

d. The sealed box of tools must be located, within the operating area, at a point accessible in the event of a fire. The sealed box of tools must contain the following items:

- One backpack pump type fire extinguisher filled with water
- Two axes
- Two McLeod fire tools

- Enough shovels so that each work personnel at the operation can be equipped to fight fire
- One or more serviceable chainsaw(s) of 3 ½ or more horsepower, with a cutting bar 20 inches in length or longer must be immediately available within the operating area. This tool does not have to be in the sealed box but must be within the operating area.

6 Pre-Work Readiness

6.1 When working at the jobsite, all work personnel **must** perform the following actions:

1. While performing stationary ground level jobs or activities from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate (e.g., welding, cutting, grinding), OR when using portable tools powered by an internal combustion engine (portable generators, air compressors, welders, not to include portable powersaws) 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 and assure to maintain wet conditions for duration of work.

      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.

7 Electric Operations Requirements

7.1 Electric operations organizations should consider performing work de-energized.

7.2 For already scheduled and future work scheduling, an environment assessment of the wildfire risk must be conducted and documented.

- IF the wildfire risk for causing an ignition is too great,
- THEN consider performing the work de-energized.

7.3 When working in areas of forests-, brush-, and grass-covered lands clear the area to bare mineral soil and consider wetting all flammable vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the work site.

7.4 A Dedicated Fire Watch is required when performing work under R4 conditions while working on energized overhead equipment.

TRANSMISSION LINE SWITCHING REQUIREMENTS

7.5 All line devices that exist on 60kV, 70kV, and 115kV lines in Tier 2/3 High Fire Threat District (HFTD) and High Fire Risk Area (HFRA) for ALL FPI Ratings, for scheduled, forced and emergency work (including line relay events), must only be operated in a de-energized state.

7.6 Troublemen must be on scene at the device location prior to re-energizing the line device after the desired open / close configuration has been obtained. While on scene, Field Personnel MUST CONFIRM that the subject device operated while in the de-energized state meets the following minimum expectations:

- Device operated properly and is in the desired state.
- All associated switch equipment (device components, jumpers, arc whips, interlocks) are in the proper position and have maintained adequate clearance from grounded objects.
- Device is free from ignition risk and is safe to energize.

7.7 Prior to re-energizing any portion of the switch, Field Personnel must have the appropriate fire suppression tools (5-gallon backpack pump-type fire extinguisher and round point shovel) set up at the switch location AND be in a readiness position to extinguish an unexpected ignition.

7.8 In the rare event where a de-energized operation cannot be performed in alignment with the expectations above, the following exception criteria applies:

- A Transmission Grid Control Center Operations Supervisor must review and approve the proposed energized switching operation.
- Field Personnel must be on the scene of the device location prior to and throughout the device operation.
- A Safety Infrastructure Protection Team (SIPT) Crew shall be on the scene of the device location.
- Field Personnel and the SIPT Crew must have the appropriate Fire Suppression tools set up at the switch location AND be in a readiness position to extinguish an unexpected ignition.

Replacing Fuses

7.9 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.

Overhead Patrol Requirements

7.10 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.

8 Reporting Ignitions on the Job Site

8.1 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).

9 Smoking

9.1 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 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 in forest-, brush-. or grass-covered lands when the utility FPI ratings are R4, R5, or R5-Plus.

10 Quality Reviews

10.1 Each organization must have a method to verify work personnel 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.

10.2 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.

10.3 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.

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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.

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.

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, with an overall length of not less than 46 inches.
- **McLeod**: A hand tool used for raking and scraping.
- **Pulaski**: An axe-like fire hand tool used for cutting, chopping, or grubbing.
- **Axe**: A hand tool used for cutting and chopping.
- **Backpack pump-type fire extinguisher**: A portable 5-gallon water pack with a hose and nozzle used to extinguish fires (e.g., collapsible backpacks, plastic or steel tanks).

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.

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High Fire Threat District (HFTD): Areas adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) with elevated or extreme wildfire risk and in proximity to communities at risk.

High Fire Risk Area (HFRA): A purpose-built map for use in scoping Public Safety Power Shutoff events identifying areas where risk factors for the potential of catastrophic fire from utility infrastructure ignition during offshore wind events is higher.

Improved Roadway: Paved, concrete, graveled, and/or maintained dirt roads used by work personnel. These roadways are void of all ground litter and vegetation that may sustain combustion permitting the spread of fire.

Major Work Operations: A multiday or week work activity that has an equipment and / or vehicle staging area, and multiple crews coming and going during the course of work. This may include a reconductoring job, transmission pipeline repairs, hydro operation of repairing dams or levees, etc.

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.

Public Safety Power Shutoff: Mitigate the risk of utility infrastructure contributing to catastrophic wildfire risk by proactively de-energizing PG&E facilities in the event of severe weather.

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 every vegetation management work activity; major work operations for all other LOBs 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 where ground litter and vegetation may sustain combustion permitting the spread of fire. (Ref PRC 4428.)

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.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Vice President, Emergency Preparedness and Response, 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
- Vegetation Management
- Other groups not mentioned above who travel to, perform work, or operate outdoors on or near 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)

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

ATTACHMENTS

TD-1464S-Att01, “Wildfire Mitigation Matrix”

TD-1464S-Att02, “Wildfire Risk Checklist”

TD-1464S-JA01, “Four Step Navigation”

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TD-1464S-JA02, "Daily FPI Subscription"

TD-1464S-JA03, "Calling 9-1-1 to Report Ignitions"

DOCUMENT RECISION

This utility standard cancels and supersedes Utility Standard TD-1464S, "Preventing and Mitigating Fires While Performing PG&E Work," Rev. 7, dated 6/13/2022.

Job aid TD-1464S-Att03, "Relationship Between Fire Index Areas, High Fire Threat District, and High Fire Risk Area" is now obsolete.

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REVISION NOTES

Where?	What Changed?
Throughout	Grammar edits for clarity.
Throughout	Reorganization of much of the sections and added new section headings
Summary	Added reference to urban and suburb location. Moved training requirements from Target Audience. Added reference to TD-1464S-JA01.
Target Audience	Updated and clarified
1.2	Added "preventing"
2.3 #2	New text
2.6	Moved from bullet under 2.7.2 (b) (1)
2.7	Moved from **Note** after 4.2, #1

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Where?	What Changed?
2.8	Added Sub-heading Moved 4-step process from old 2.7. Updated 4-step process to match Job Aid JA01. Added clarifying language on Attachment 2 requirements.
3	Moved whole section from old section 5.
3.3 #3	Was note on page 12.
4	New section heading
4.1	Renumbered, was 2.6
4.1 #1	Added unimproved roadway
4.1 #2, d	Renumbered, was bullet under b.
5	New section heading (was 2.7, #3)
5.1	Was, 2.7, #3
5.1	Replaced “water buffalo” with “water delivery system” throughout
5.1, 1, f. (2)	New text
5.1, 1, f. (3)	Clarified number of firefighting hand tool
5.1, 2, c	Added clarification for dry chemical fire extinguishers
5.1, 3	Was 2.8
5.1, 3, C	New text
5.2	New subheading added before 5.2 “Sealed Box Firefighting Tools”
5.2, 1	Added PRC 4428 requirement
5.2, 2	Was note. Note removed and converted to paragraph step.
5.2, 3	New text.
6	New section heading
6.1	Renumbered, was 2.9
7	Move, was section 3

Preventing and Mitigating Fires While Performing PG&E Work

Where?	What Changed?
7.1	Added “Electric operations organizations”
7.2	New text
7.3	New text
7.4	Renumbered, was 3.2
7.5 – 7.8	New subsection heading on Transmission Line Switching Requirements per September 2022 5MM, added new steps
7.9	Renumbered, was 3.4
7.10	Renumbered, was 3.5
8	New section heading
8.1	Renumbered, was 2.10
9	New section heading
9.1	Renumbered, was 2.11
10	Renumbered section, was section 6
Definitions	Added HFTD and HFRA definitions