

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>437-004-1430</b>	Sources of Fire.....	L-1
<b>437-004-1440</b>	Required Postings.....	L-2
	(1) Definitions.....	L-2
<b>437-004-1450</b>	Extinguishers .....	L-3
<b>437-004-1460</b>	Fire Prevention Plan .....	L-4
<b>437-004-1470</b>	Training .....	L-4



## 437-004-1430 Sources of Fire.

### (1) Definitions.

**Approved** – Acceptance or approval by a federal agency such as Bureau of Mines, Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, etc., or an agency of the State of Oregon or a nationally recognized testing laboratory that issues approvals for such equipment.

**Combustible liquids** – See the universal definitions in Subdivision 4/B, OAR 437-004-0100.

**NOTE:** Examples of common combustible liquids are diesel fuel, fuel oils, kerosene and Stoddard Solvent.

**Flammable** – Capable of being easily ignited, burning intensely or having a rapid rate of flame spread.

**Flammable liquids** – See the universal definitions in Subdivision 4/B, OAR 437-004-0100.

**NOTE:** Examples of common flammable liquids are:

- (1) Ethers and other highly volatile liquids (Class IA).
- (2) Gasolines (Class IB).
- (3) Methyl Alcohol (Class IC).

(2) Store combustible waste material, including oily rags in covered metal receptacles.

(3) If using electric lights, equipment and wiring where there may be flammable or explosive gases, vapors, mists, dust or fibers they must comply with the State Electrical Specialty Code.

(4) Locate internal combustion engines so that there is a clearance of at least 6 inches between exhausts and exhaust piping and combustible material.

(5) Do not allow smoking, open flames, the use of spark-producing devices or tools not approved for use in such areas and other sources of ignition:

(a) In fueling areas.

(b) When servicing fuel systems for internal combustion engines.

(c) When receiving or dispensing flammable or combustible liquids.

(d) Where using flammable or combustible liquids.

(e) Where storing flammable or combustible liquids.

**(f)** Areas that may have flammable or explosive gases, vapors, mists, dust, fibers or flyings.

**NOTE:** Other sources of ignition include cutting and welding; grinding hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical and mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition including heat producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.

**NOTE:** There are more detailed standards for the use and storage of flammable and combustible liquids and LPG in 4/H, OAR 437-004-0720, of this division. Fire prevention standards for welding operations are in 4/Q, OAR 437-004-2310.

**Stat. Auth.:** ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

**Stats. Implemented:** ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

**Hist:** OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1998, f/8/28/98, ef. 10/1/98.

## 437-004-1440 Required Postings.

### (1) Definitions.

**Combustible liquids** – See the universal definitions in Subdivision **4/B, OAR 437-004-0100**.

**NOTE:** Examples of common combustible liquids are diesel fuel, fuel oils, kerosene and Stoddard Solvent.

**Flammable** – Capable of being easily ignited, burning intensely or having a rapid rate of flame spread.

**Flammable liquids** – See the universal definitions in Subdivision **4/B, OAR 437-004-0100**.

**NOTE:** Examples of common flammable liquids are:

- (1) Ethers and other highly volatile liquids (Class IA).
- (2) Gasolines (Class IB).
- (3) Methyl Alcohol (Class IC).

### (2) Post signs reading, "No Smoking or Open Flame," in all areas:

**(a)** For fueling;

**(b)** For receiving or dispensing flammable or combustible liquids;

**(c)** For use or storage of flammable or combustible liquids; or

**(d)** Where there may be flammable or explosive gases, vapors, mists, dust, fibers or flyings.

**Stat. Auth.:** ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

**Stats. Implemented:** ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

**Hist:** OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1998, f/8/28/98, ef. 10/1/98.

## 437-004-1450 Extinguishers.

### (1) Definitions.

**Combustible liquids** – See the universal definitions in Subdivision 4/B, OAR 437-004-0100.

**NOTE:** Examples of common combustible liquids are diesel fuel, fuel oils, kerosene and Stoddard Solvent.

**Flammable** – Capable of being easily ignited, burning intensely or having a rapid rate of flame spread.

**Flammable liquids** – See the universal definitions in Subdivision 4/B, OAR 437-004-0100.

**NOTE:** Examples of common flammable liquids are:

- (1) Ethers and other highly volatile liquids (Class IA).
- (2) Gasolines (Class IB).
- (3) Methyl Alcohol (Class IC).

### (2) Provide the class of fire extinguishers designed for use on the class of fire potential in the work area.

**NOTE:** To make it easy to use the right extinguisher, the NFPA Extinguisher Standard classifies fires into four classes. They are:

**Class A:** Fires of ordinary combustible materials (such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics) requiring the heat-absorbing (cooling) effects of water, water solutions or the coating effects of certain dry chemicals that retard burning.

**Class B:** Fires of flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar materials where extinguishment is best done by excluding air (oxygen), inhibiting the release of combustible vapors or interrupting the combustion chain reaction.

**Class C:** Fires of energized electrical equipment where safety to the operator requires the use of electrically nonconductive extinguishing agents. (**Note:** For nonenergized electrical equipment, Class A or B extinguishers may be best.)

**Class D:** Fires of certain combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, potassium, etc., requiring a heat-absorbing extinguishing medium not reactive with the burning metals.

### (3) Original labels and marking on extinguishers must remain attached and legible.

### (4) Mount fire extinguishers on hangers, brackets, in cabinets or on shelves. The maximum height of the top of the extinguisher above the floor is:

<u>Weight of Unit</u>	<u>Height of Top</u>
40 lbs. or less	5 ft.
Over 40 lbs.	3 1/2 ft.

- (5) Do not obstruct fire extinguishers. They must be in plain sight or clearly mark their location.
- (6) Paths to and space in front of fire extinguishers must be clear and free from obstruction.
- (7) Inspect fire extinguishers yearly or more often as needed to keep them usable and fully charged.
- (8) Do not use fire extinguishers with carbon tetrachloride, chlorobromomethane or other toxic vaporizing fluids.

**Stat. Auth.:** ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

**Stats. Implemented:** ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

**Hist:** OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1998, f/8/28/98, ef. 10/1/98.

### **437-004-1460 Fire Prevention Plan.**

- (1) The plan must be in writing, be kept in the workplace and be available to employees. Employers with fewer than 11 permanent, year-around workers may have a verbal plan.
- (2) The fire prevention plan must include at least these parts:
- (a) Procedures to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials;
  - (b) Procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat producing equipment to prevent accidental ignition of combustible materials;
  - (c) Procedures for reporting possible fire producing situations.
- (3) The employer must:
- (a) Inform employees of the fire hazards in their work areas; and
  - (b) Review with each employee, new to a job, those parts of the fire prevention plan necessary for self-protection.

**Stat. Auth.:** ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

**Stats. Implemented:** ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

**Hist:** OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1998, f/8/28/98, ef. 10/1/98.

### **437-004-1470 Training.**

If workers are expected or required to fight fires, their level of training and the fire fighting equipment they use must be adequate for the level of fire fighting involvement expected or required by the employer. The employer must provide all needed equipment and training at no cost to employees and be in compliance with Division 2/L, OAR 437-002-0182 Oregon Rules for Fire Fighters, 1910.155 Fire Protection, and 1910.156 Fire Brigades.

**Stat. Auth.:** ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

**Stats. Implemented:** ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

**Hist:** OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1998, f/8/28/98, ef. 10/1/98.  
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 9-2006, f. 9/22/06, ef. 9/22/06.

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