

**ATTACHMENT 4.7-B: SDG&E WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE SAFETY
ELECTRIC STANDARD PRACTICE**



DEPARTMENT TRANS. & DISTRIB. ENGINEERING	DIVISION DISTRIBUTION ENGINEERING	EFFECTIVE DATE JULY 01, 2009
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SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY


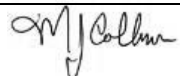
REVISION HISTORY

This is a New Electric Standard Practice developed by the SDG&E Fire Coordinator

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 Southern California presents one of the most dangerous natural wildland fuel scenarios and explosive fire weather potential in the world. The period for active fire conditions can exist all year long depending on rainfall totals and other dynamic weather factors. The fall months and at times extending into early winter historically host the region's largest fires. Extended dry periods can bring us into or back into critical fire conditions essentially any time of the year. SDG&E facilities, equipment, and activities can present a potential wildland fire ignition risk which must be minimized to the extent reasonably possible. In the event a fire occurs, we must also be equipped to suppress small fires, thus potentially preventing a major fire. Most importantly, we must provide the resources and training necessary to keep our employees safe while working in the wildland areas. The intent of this document is to formalize procedures and routine practices that will:

- 1.1.1 Assist SDG&E employees in their understanding of fire prevention and to improve their ability to prevent the start of any fire. The emphasis will be on wildland fires, especially during the critical times of the year when the fire risk is high.
- 1.1.2 Set standards for certain tools and equipment to be present in our vehicles and on our work sites, when performing identified operational risks. This will assist with rapid response to small fires in the event one should occur.
- 1.1.3 Incorporate State, Federal, and local requirements into our standard way of doing business to provide compliance with rules and regulations on a daily basis no matter where our work is taking place. This would include, but not be limited to: pertinent laws, Forest Standard Practice Regulations, and "Special Use Permit" or "Right of Way" fire related requirements.
- 1.1.4 Define or reference restrictions mandated by "Red Flag Warnings", "Project Activity Levels", or other unique fire danger scenarios. Provide the means for determining when these restrictions are in effect, what activities they prohibit, the precise locations to which they apply; and identify the notification procedures for all affected employees and contractors. (see TMC 1320)
- 1.1.5 Establish communication requirements when working in the wildland areas.
- 1.1.6 Discuss additional and/or optional mitigation measures to reduce the risk of fire start in particularly hazardous situations or scenarios. Set criteria for when a formal fire plan is required for a work activity.
- 1.1.7 Develop a template for formal project "Fire Plan" and establish the requirements for these plans. (see 4.7)
- 1.1.8 Share some common sense practices, with regards to fire safety, that should be used in all activities to reduce the risk of fires and to prevent injury to employees as a result of fire.

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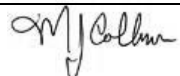
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2.0 APPLICABILITY

2.1 This applies to SDG&E field personnel who will work in the wildland areas of the service territory during the periods described that are conducive to wildland fire occurrence. This also includes Distribution and Transmission operating personnel who will be involved with field personnel in regards to safety, system reliability and/or restoration. Contractors performing work for SDG&E will be expected to comply with this Fire Plan as it relates to their activities as well.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 **SDG&E Wildland Fire Area:** This is any area with significant wildland vegetation (trees, chaparral, grass, and ground litter) to support the ignition and spread of a wildland fire as identified by the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area Map. See attachment 1.
- 3.2 **SDG&E 2009 Highest Risk Fire Areas:** This area will be an assortment of GIS polygons that represent the highest risk fire areas within the SDG&E service territory blending fuels, topography, wind, and system information. (The areas will change annually and the map will be labeled with the appropriate year, SDG&E 20XX Highest Risk Fire Areas and is always a subset of the Wildland Fire Area). See attachment 2.
- 3.3 **State Responsibility Area (SRA):** This is the California Department of Forestry (CDF) jurisdiction for fire protection. It is comprised of primarily wildland vegetation or residential interface within the wildland areas, See attachment 3.
- 3.4 **Federal Responsibility Area (FRA):** This is land where federal entities have the primary fire protection responsibilities. It is comprised of primarily wildland vegetation or residential interface within the wildland areas. See attachment 3.
- 3.5 **Local Responsibility Area (LRA):** This includes wildland areas outside SRA and FRA where local jurisdictions have the fire protection responsibility. It is comprised of primarily wildland vegetation or residential interface within wildland areas. Example would be Scripps Ranch. See attachment 3.
- 3.6 **Fire Season:** Fire season is no longer officially designated by the wildland fire agencies. California is considered to be in fire season on a year long basis. CAL FIRE adjusts their staffing patterns as fire conditions mediate or escalate and this can be used as an indicator of potential fire activity.
- 3.7 **SDG&E Community Fire Safety Program:** This plan outlines proactive measures SDG&E will take to minimize the possibility of SDG&E operations equipment and/or facilities starting a wildland fire. This plan has identified conditions of elevated concern and operational activities for these conditions that will reduce the threat of fire.
- 3.8 **Elevated Fire Condition:** SDG&E Fire Preparedness Plan uses live fuel moisture content (using CAL FIRE and USFS data) of 75% or less to enter into what is termed "Elevated Fire Condition". See attachment 2.

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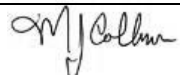


DEPARTMENT TRANS. & DISTRIB. ENGINEERING	DIVISION DISTRIBUTION ENGINEERING	EFFECTIVE DATE JULY 01, 2009
--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

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- 3.9 **Red Flag Warning Condition (RFW):** The National Weather Service will declare a RFW when;
 - 3.9.1 Wind- the relative humidity is 15% or less with sustained winds equal to or greater than 25 mph or frequent gusts equal to or greater than 35 mph for a period of 6 hours or more.
 - 3.9.2 Humidity- the relative humidity is 10% or less for duration of 10 hours or more, regardless of wind. (NWS is not currently declaring a RFW on this criteria, but has not officially changed their procedure)
 - 3.9.3 Dry Lightning- a lightning event that is not accompanied by enough precipitation to significantly wet fuels that have been identified as critically dry. This is common within the inland and mountain zones.
- 3.10 **Extreme Fire Condition:** SDG&E will be in "Extreme Fire Condition" when all pre-determined weather criteria are met. These criteria, along with the requirements of this condition, are identified in the SDG&E Fire Preparedness Plan. See attachment 2.
- 3.11 **Project Activity Levels:** This is a federal program designed to reduce the risk of fire starts during forest related work on high fire danger days.
- 3.12 **Pulaski:** The Pulaski is an axe-like fire hand tool used primarily for cutting or grubbing forest fuels. See Section 4.3.1.
- 3.13 **McLeod:** The McLeod is a fire hand tool used for raking and scraping forest fuels. See Section 4.3.1.
- 3.14 **Backpack Pump:** A backpack pump is a portable 5 gallon water pack with hose and nozzle used for extinguishing Class A fire and particularly wildland fires. They can be rubber collapsible packs or stainless steel canisters.
- 3.15 **SDG&E EPSO:** The **Emergency Power Shut-Off** plan allows for the de-energization of circuits and tie-lines within the Highest Risk Fire Areas when (5) pre-established extreme weather conditions are met. Applies to all Overhead Facilities below 138kV.
- 3.16 **Major Operations Work Area:** It will be considered a Major Operations Work Area when work activities or staging of resources involve more than (3) crews and the work activities will be concentrated in a small geographic area conducted over multiple days.
- 3.17 **Summer Fire Condition:** This is the period beginning June 1st of each year, and lasts until live fuel moisture reaches 75% or less, which then becomes the Elevated Fire Condition.
- 3.18 **SDG&E Incident Commander (IC):** The SDG&E IC will be the positively identified single point of contact for all SDG&E resources (people and equipment) on an emergency incident. The appropriate line authority will identify who the IC will be on moderate or complex incidents. "First-in" supervisor will generally be the IC on low complexity incidents.
- 3.19 **SDG&E EOC:** The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated to varying degrees, depending on the complexity of the incident. It is intended to be a support to the emergency management personnel and houses the Officer in Charge (OIC) in major incidents.

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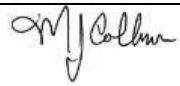
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- 3.20 **SDG&E Fire Coordinator (FC):** The SDG&E Fire Coordinator serves as a conduit or liaison to the emergency service agencies, including fire and law enforcement, for the utilities on emergency incidents. The FC will help the emergency service agencies obtain their needs related to the utility and represent the utility needs to the emergency service agencies.
- 3.21 **Mastication:** Mastication involves the use of a machine that is used in vegetation management to “chew” through brush and timber in order to reduce available fuel for creating defensible space or a void in vegetation to assist in suppression efforts in the event of a wildfire.
- 3.22 **ICS or Incident Command System:** The responsibilities of the Fire Coordinator in relationship to the various SDG&E Operation Departments and the Fire Suppression Agencies.
- 3.23 **Grass Cured:** Grass that has is completely dry and is at its highest danger for fire.
- 3.24 **Hazardous Areas:** Any “wildland” or unincorporated area within SDG&E service territory identified by the State Division of Forestry as being particularly susceptible to the danger of fire during certain seasons of the year.

4.0 PROCEDURE

4.1 EQUIPMENT & FACILITY RISK:

- 4.1.1 The nature of utility equipment operations and facilities can pose a fire risk. As a result there are laws and regulations governing utilities in this regard. The following Public Resource Code (PRC) sections exist to reduce utility specific risks involved with wildland fire. SDG&E is proactive, insuring compliance with each of these on a continual basis.
 - PRC Section 4290 - Regulations Implementing Minimum Fire Safety Standards Related to Defensible Space Applicable to State Responsibility Lands.
 - PRC Section 4291 – Reduction of Fire Hazards Around Buildings.
 - PRC Section 4292 – Power Line Hazard Reduction, 10’ ground clearance around power poles with non-exempt hardware.
 - PRC Section 4293 – Power Line Radial Clearance Required, between vegetation and conductors, 4’ for 2,400-71,999 volts, 6’ for 72,000-109,999 volts, and 10’ for 110,000 and above.
- 4.1.2 Some departments are assigned the responsibility for compliance with these regulations. The SDG&E Vegetation Management Program, in the Construction Services Department, has an extensive tree pruning and removal program to provide adequate line clearance. They also treat all non-exempt power poles in the specified area to maintain the 10’ clearance required by PRC 4292. Personnel from Land Services, Facilities, and Fire Coordination work together to meet defensible space requirements, as well as other fuel hazard reduction measures where applicable. **However, it is the responsibility of all SDG&E employees and contractors to support the company’s efforts to comply with these regulations.**

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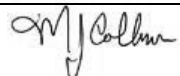
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4.2 OPERATIONAL RISKS:

4.2.1 The Control Centers, Dispatch Center, and Fire Coordinator will provide general information to SDG&E employees regarding general fire condition status. When working in the wildland areas on any warm and dry day and in particular during the "Elevated Fire Condition", the following SDG&E related activities present a risk of fire ignition. Although not prohibited, caution is critical during the performance of any of these activities.

- 4.2.1.1 Working on energized electrical equipment or facilities located within the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area.
- 4.2.1.2 Any off-road vehicle use.
- 4.2.1.3 On-highway work activities that are located adjacent to particularly hazardous wildland fuel conditions.
- 4.2.1.4 Chain saw use of any kind.
- 4.2.1.5 Operation of generators, pumps, augers, two-cycle motors, or other equipment capable of producing sparks or ample exhaust heat to cause ignition.
- 4.2.1.6 Other tree removal equipment including but not limited to grinders, chippers, skidders, excavators, etc.
- 4.2.1.7 Grinding and welding
- 4.2.1.8 Blasting or other explosive work
- 4.2.1.9 Smoking

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SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES		
SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY		

4.3 TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:

4.3.1 When working in the wildland areas identified on the attached map; the following tools and equipment will be carried on the vehicles described, when engaged in any of the operational risks discussed above. If other operational fire risks are identified specific to your work project in these same areas, these standards should be applied as well. This does not apply to transient traffic driving on primary road beds through the wildland areas. These items will meet the California Forest Practice Rules; Public Resource Code Division 4, Chapter 6. Making this equipment available at your work sites will also meet the majority of the requirements mandated by the wildland fire agencies within the company service territory. Some additional project specific or weather specific requirements may be necessary and will be discussed later in this plan. Please note that if work project is over 50' from the vehicle location, the mandated equipment should be removed from the vehicle and staged at the work site.



PULASKI



MCLEOD



INDIAN PUMP



STAINLESS STEEL PUMP

4.3.2 Passenger Vehicles (performing work in the wildland areas);

- o 1 round point shovel with overall length of at least 46"
- o 1 serviceable fire extinguisher, minimum U.L. rated "2 BC"; rating found on fire extinguisher label (a "2" rated extinguisher will put out approx. 2 sq. ft. of combustible material and BC indicates it will work on flammable liquids and is non-conductive for electrical fires)

4.3.3 Trucks & 4 Wheel Drive Vehicles;

- o 1 round point shovel with overall length of at least 46"
- o 1 axe or "Pulaski" (see picture above)
- o 1 (5) gallon backpack pump (see pictures above) or a "2 BC" rated extinguisher; rating found on fire extinguisher label (a "2" rated extinguisher will put out approx. 2 sq. ft. of combustible material and "BC" indicates it will work on flammable liquids and is non-conductive for electrical fires)

4.3.4 Heavy Machinery or Equipment (including tub grinders, whole tree chippers, drilling rigs, tractors, etc.);

- o 1 round point shovel with overall length of at least 46"
- o 1 axe or "Pulaski" (see picture above)
- o 1 (5) gallon backpack pump (see picture above) or fully charged U.L. rated "4 BC" or larger fire extinguisher; rating found on fire extinguisher label (a "4" rated extinguisher will put out approx. 4 sq. ft. of combustible material and "BC" indicates it will work on flammable liquids and is non-conductive for electrical fires)

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--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY

4.3.5 Chain Saw Use;

- o 1 shovel within 25 feet of the chainsaw operation with unrestricted access to the tool.
- o or 1 serviceable UL rated 2BC fire extinguisher in their immediate possession.

4.3.6 Major Operations Work Area (fire toolbox should be located on site, accessible to all, sealed, labeled, and in addition to vehicle equipment requirements);

- o 1 (5) gallon backpack pump (see picture above)
- o 2 axes or "Pulaskis" (see picture above)
- o 2 "McLeod " fire tools (see picture above)
- o Round point shovels 46" for each employee assigned to work site

4.3.7 Optional Considerations for particularly Hazardous Areas where additional measure are warranted;


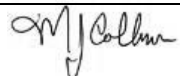
- o Project Specific Fire Plan, see attachment
- o Water Supply, recommended 1500 gal. minimum (Tank, truck, or hydrant)
- o Fire Hose (and associated accessories)
- o Dozer or Tractor (capable of producing fire line in an emergency situation if safe to do so.)

4.4 FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS:

NOTE: The following Safety considerations will help to reduce the risk of fire start (Fire Prevention), as well as provide for the safety of company employees while working in the wildland areas (Fire Safety).

4.4.1 Fire Prevention

- 4.4.1.1 On projects in the SDG&E Wildland Area, conduct and document a formal "Tailgate Meeting" addressing the fire concerns as part of the "Tailgate Meeting". Have regular tailgate meetings for the duration of the project to include fire safety discussions. As usual, these documents must be retained at the district for three years, including formal Fire Plans when required.
- 4.4.1.2 Smoke only in designated smoking areas or in a 10' clearing void of all grass and other vegetation.
- 4.4.1.3 Idling or parking in areas of brush, grass, or vegetation litter is prohibited.
- 4.4.1.4 Consider work hour restrictions where applicable, limiting exposure during the heat of the day.
- 4.4.1.5 Use a "Fire Patrol" (person specifically assigned to mitigate fire hazards) on high fire danger days. Their duties would include: verification of compliance with the fire plan, observation of activities for fire prevention & safety, and checking the work area after the day's activities have been completed.

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--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

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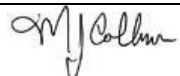
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- 4.4.1.6 Provide vegetation clearance or reduction around particularly hazardous work activities or work areas. Use special mitigation, as appropriate, to reduce the hazard.
- 4.4.1.7 Follow all special requirements associated with Red Flag Warnings (section 4.5), Project Activity Levels (section 4.6), and site specific Project Specific Fire Plans as required (see attachment 4) when appropriate.
- 4.4.1.8 Have all required tools & equipment off the vehicle and on-site at the work location, readily available for use when vehicle is 50' or more from actual work site.

CAUTION: DO NOT UNDER ESTIMATE THE ABILITY OF A FIRE TO QUICKLY SPREAD TO AN UNMANAGEABLE SIZE.

4.4.2 Fire Safety

- 4.4.2.1 Use proper Personal Protective Equipment (P.P.E); standard SDG&E requirements apply. When working within or adjacent to an uncontrolled fire perimeter company issued fire resistant clothing should be worn. Respiratory protection (painter's mask or bandana) is recommended as well.
- 4.4.2.2 When working on or adjacent to a wildland fire, positive communications must be maintained internally using SDG&E work protocols. It is critical that employees have the ability to communicate with fire agencies as well, both for reporting fires and for the exchange of critical information for the duration of an incident. Cross communication with the fire agencies is the responsibility of the SDG&E Incident Commander (single point of contact assigned to manage all SDG&E resources), the Fire Coordinator (FC), or the On-Site (pre-designated work supervisor for affected area) Supervisor in the absence of a Fire Coordinator or SDG&E Incident Commander.
- 4.4.2.3 Know what the fire is doing at all times, observe personally or be in direct communication with a competent person (IC,FC, or On-Site Supervisor) who is monitoring fire activity.
- 4.4.2.4 Work within the Incident Command System (ICS) while assigned to a fire incident. Understand the chain of command for the incident and who you are accountable to. Check in and check out when entering an uncontrolled fire perimeter after determined to be safe by the IC, FC, or On-Site Supervisor.
- 4.4.2.5 Pre-plan safety zones (areas large enough to provide a safe retreat) and escape routes (safe access to these safety zones) when working in the wildland areas during high fire danger days.
- 4.4.2.6 Get proper rest and adequate water during extended fire activity to avoid fatigue and help prevent accidents and/or injuries. It is recommended that you receive an average of 1 hour rest for every 2 hours worked. An individual in hot, dry weather may require up to 1 to 2 gallons of water per day.
- 4.4.2.7 Exercise extreme caution when driving within a fire area and/or in smoky conditions. Be aware of falling rocks, trees, and other debris as well as road obstructions and other traffic. Keep driving speeds down when visibility is limited.

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--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

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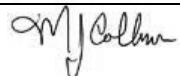
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4.5 RED FLAG WARNINGS:

4.5.1 Red Flag Warnings (RFW); a joint effort between state, federal and local fire agencies, was brought about after a very catastrophic 1970 Southern California fire season. The intent is to pass along critical fire weather information to users and occupants in the wildland areas to bring about more prudent actions in all their wildland related activities. The National Weather Service (NWS) is responsible for declaring RFW and identifying the period of time to which they apply. There are currently three criteria established for RFW by the NWS (see definitions). Currently SDG&E is operating under the direction of TMC1320, ESP-109, SDG&E Fire Preparedness, which addresses specifically the actions SDG&E will take with regard to Red Flag Warnings. The Operations Shift Supervisor (OSS) at Grid Operations will make notifications to company personnel and the following operational requirements are excerpts from that standard practice:

- 4.5.1.1 All transmission and distribution lines within the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area will not be tested without patrol for the duration of the RFW.
- 4.5.1.2 A fireguard (*fire patrol*) will be assigned to any operation that could cause a fire. See Section 4.4.1.5.
- 4.5.1.3 All non-critical line clearance tree pruning and removal activities will cease. (Hand pruning activities are permissible)
- 4.5.1.4 All Blasting will be discontinued.
- 4.5.1.5 All grinding and welding will discontinue, except in enclosed buildings or within areas cleared of all flammable material for a radius of 15 feet.
- 4.5.1.6 Vehicular travel will be restricted to cleared roads except in case of an emergency. In no case will vehicles with hot exhaust systems be driven over or parked in grassy areas.
- 4.5.1.7 Smoking will not be permitted.
- 4.5.1.8 The following "discretionary" Overhead line work will be prohibited in the SDG&E 2009 Highest Risk Fire Areas:
 - Capacitors (unless immediate failure/fire risk)
 - Grounding Banks (unless immediate failure/fire risk)
 - Regulators (unless immediate failure/fire risk)
 - Non-emergency switch maintenance
 - Pole & arm replacement, unless failure is imminent
 - Lightning arrester replacement. (failed arresters may be cleared)

4.5.2 **In addition to these requirements, extra caution should be used when performing any operational task or other activity with the potential for fire ignition while working in the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area during a RFW.**

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--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

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4.6 **PROJECT ACTIVITY LEVELS:**

The United States Forest Service has another program it utilizes to reduce the risk of fire on National Forest land, particularly in the timber or mountain areas. It is referred to as Project Activity Levels (PAL's). The San Diego Forest Area Safety Taskforce (FAST) has adopted this system for other areas of San Diego County. The FAST group, which includes USFS and SDG&E representation, has developed a standard interpretation of how the PAL's system will be applied throughout San Diego County on SRA and FRA lands. Each day, at 5:00 p.m., the PAL level will be determined for the following day. It may be a different level for different geographic areas of the county (see attached map). This information will be available by calling (760) 745-2061 and press 7, NRCS PAL hotline), (619) 557-5262 (U.S. Forest Service Dispatch), or (619) 442-1615 (CDF Dispatch). Although the intent of the PAL system is to reduce the risk of fire start from timber harvesting activities, restrictions should apply to any potential fire starting activities. The designations and resulting restrictions are shown below.

4.6.1 **Level 1: Moderate Fire Danger:** (generally late fall through early spring)

NO RESTRICTIONS


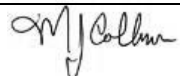
4.6.2 **Level 2: Elevated Fire Danger:** (generally from the curing of grasses in the spring until soaking rain in early winter)

- Dedicated Fire Patrol shall be provided after 1300 hrs and for one hour after work ceases. Fire Patrol person shall have a filled, serviceable 5 gallon back pack fire pump and shovel or McCleod. The patrol person shall function only as a fire patrol and be within 100 feet of any chain saw, or weed eater operation and within 300 feet from any mastication operation.
- Provide one water tank truck or trailer capable of supplying 50 gallons per minute through a minimum of 200 feet of standard 1 1/2" fire hose with a combination nozzle and national standard fire hose (NH) coupling or a hose reel with 200 feet of 3/4" rubber fire hose. Sufficient hose shall be available to reach 100 feet beyond the work area. For example, if working 200' from road, then 300' of hose would be required)

4.6.3 **Level 3: Critical Fire Danger:** Days designated jointly by the CAL FIRE Unit Chief and the Fire Management Officer of the Cleveland National Forest. (Generally days when wildland fire agencies have a large portion of their resources committed to fires in San Diego or adjacent counties)

- No work may be performed after 1300 hrs except:
 - o Trucks at landings may be loaded and leave work area
 - o Equipment at landings can be serviced
 - o Dust abatement or rock/aggregate installation may occur on roads

NOTE: Project Fire Danger Areas: Levels may be different for the San Diego County Inland Valleys (CAZ250) the San Diego Mountains (CAZ258) and Orange County (CA257)

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SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY

4.7 SDG&E PROJECT SPECIFIC FIRE PLANS:

NOTE: This fire prevention and fire safety standard practice will be sufficient for most routine work conducted by company employees and contractors performing work for SDG&E. On larger more complex work projects or major construction activities in the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area, a project specific "Fire Plan" may be required. These plans can potentially be required in all districts. The attached template (see Attachment 4, SDG&E Project Specific Fire Plan) will be completed and used to determine;


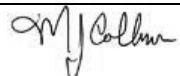
- 4.7.1 If a Project Specific Fire Plan is required for your particular work activity.
- 4.7.2 What operational restrictions will be necessary over and above those required of this plan
- 4.7.3 What mitigations will be necessary to reduce fire risk potential, specific to that project.
- 4.7.4 What special tools or equipment are required to be available at work site
- 4.7.5 What involvement the company Fire Coordinator(s) need to have in assisting with development and implementation of your Project Specific Fire Plan
- 4.7.6 If an inspection by the jurisdictional fire department for the area of your project is required, recommended, or not necessary.
- 4.7.7 Any additional site specific instructions or requirements.

4.8 OTHER CRITICAL FIRE DANGER PROCLAMATIONS:

- 4.8.1 The Fire Chiefs with jurisdictional responsibility for a given area have the authority to proclaim certain restrictions in extreme fire conditions or when they are experiencing a critical shortage of resources. These cases will be very rare and it will be incumbent on them to insure we are informed of any temporary changes in fire restrictions for a particular area. Upon notification we would be required to comply as appropriate.

4.9 RECOMMENDED FIRE RELATED TRAINING:

- 4.9.1 It is recommended that all field employees have basic fire safety training and T/D Compliance Training on an annual basis. This can be accomplished in one hour at a routine safety meeting just prior to fire season. Review and discussion of this Fire Plan (See Attachment 4) would be one means for providing this training. For those employees who are likely to be asked to work within or immediately adjacent to an uncontrolled fire area, the following additional training is recommended: Two hours of Fire Safety, Incident Command System Basic Training, and Basic Fire Behavior. For supervisors, managers, and company officers, who could be assigned as the SDG&E Incident Commander or EOC "Officer in Charge" on a major incident, additional advanced Incident Command System training is recommended. The Fire Coordinator will provide this training. The fire coordinator may bring in additional qualified instructors, or qualify additional SDG&E employees as instructors, using the "train the trainer" approach to assist with this effort.

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SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY

4.10 EOC AND CONTROL CENTERS:

4.10.1 The Dispatch Center, Electric Distribution Operations, Electric Grid Operations, & EOC play a vital role in any fire emergency. Communications with these groups, when applicable, is critical. Provide information updates and feedback to each of these groups as their areas of responsibility become affected. This should continue through the duration of the incident. Early notification to the EOC of potential activation is recommended when appropriate. Notification procedures are identified in ESP 113 and should be followed as prescribed.

4.11 FIRE COORDINATION:


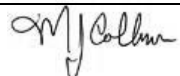
4.11.1 SDG&E has established two permanent positions for Fire Coordinator. This position is essentially the company liaison to the fire services, both during an emergency and in the course of daily business. Back-up coordinators are available as well to cover off time for the primary coordinators and for when multiple incidents occur. Questions regarding this plan or other fire related inquiries should be made through the Fire Coordinator or acting coordinator. The Fire Coordinator would be a key contact for fire related training as well.

5.0 REFERENCES

- 5.1 State Forest Standard Practice Act
(http://www.fire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/downloads/2009_Forest_Practice_Rules_and_Act.pdf)
- 5.2 TMC 1320 – SDG&E Fire Conditions
- 5.3 Fire Preparedness Crew Mobilization Plan May 2009

6.0 ATTACHMENTS

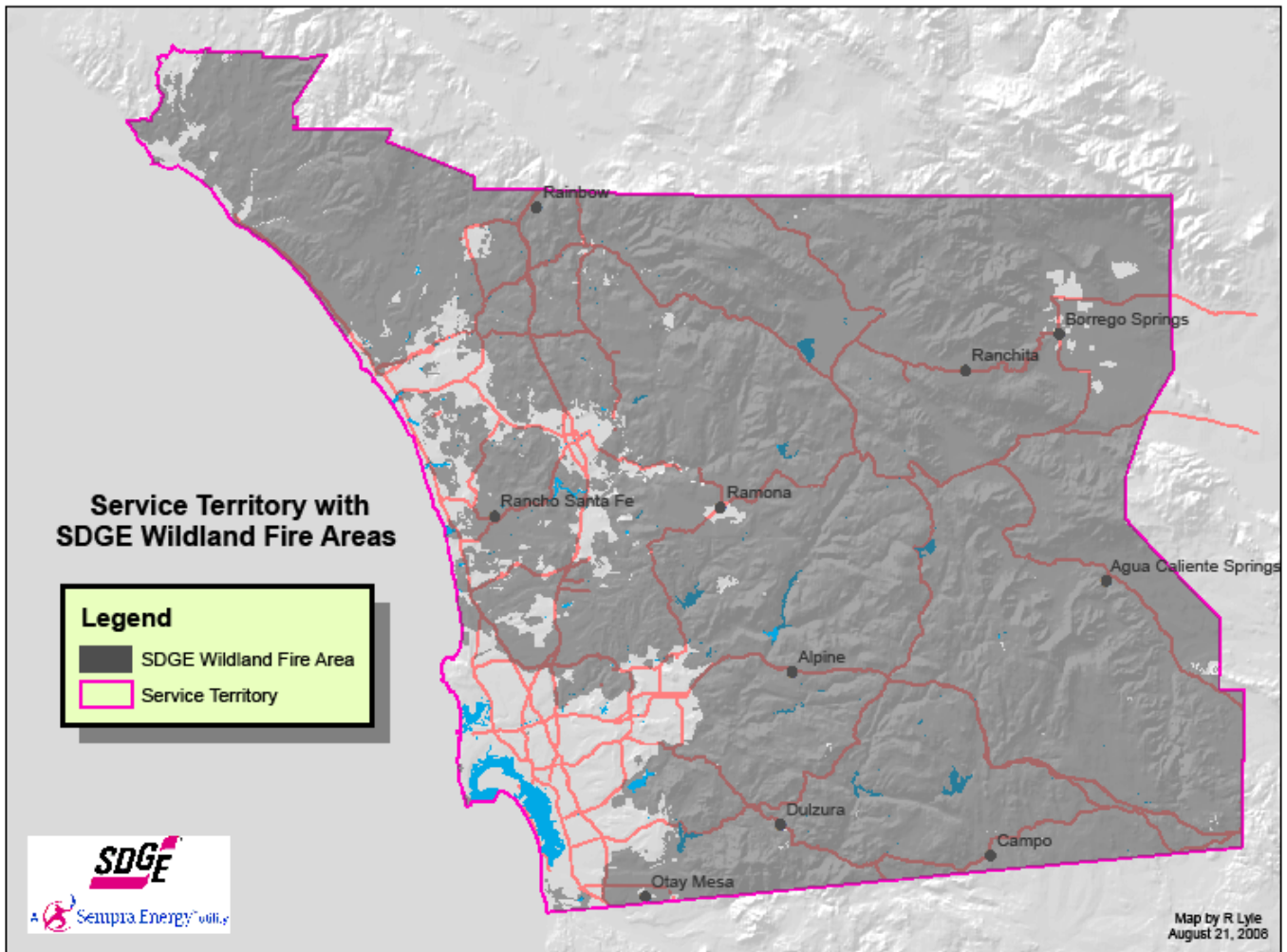
- Attachment 1: Service Territory with SDG&E Wildland Fire Areas
- Attachment 2: Service Territory with SDG&E 2009 Highest Fire Risk Areas
- Attachment 3: State & Federal Responsibility Areas
- Attachment 4: SDG&E Project Specific Fire Plan

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DEPARTMENT TRANS. & DISTRIB. ENGINEERING	DIVISION DISTRIBUTION ENGINEERING	EFFECTIVE DATE JULY 01, 2009
SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES		
SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY		

ATTACHMENT 1



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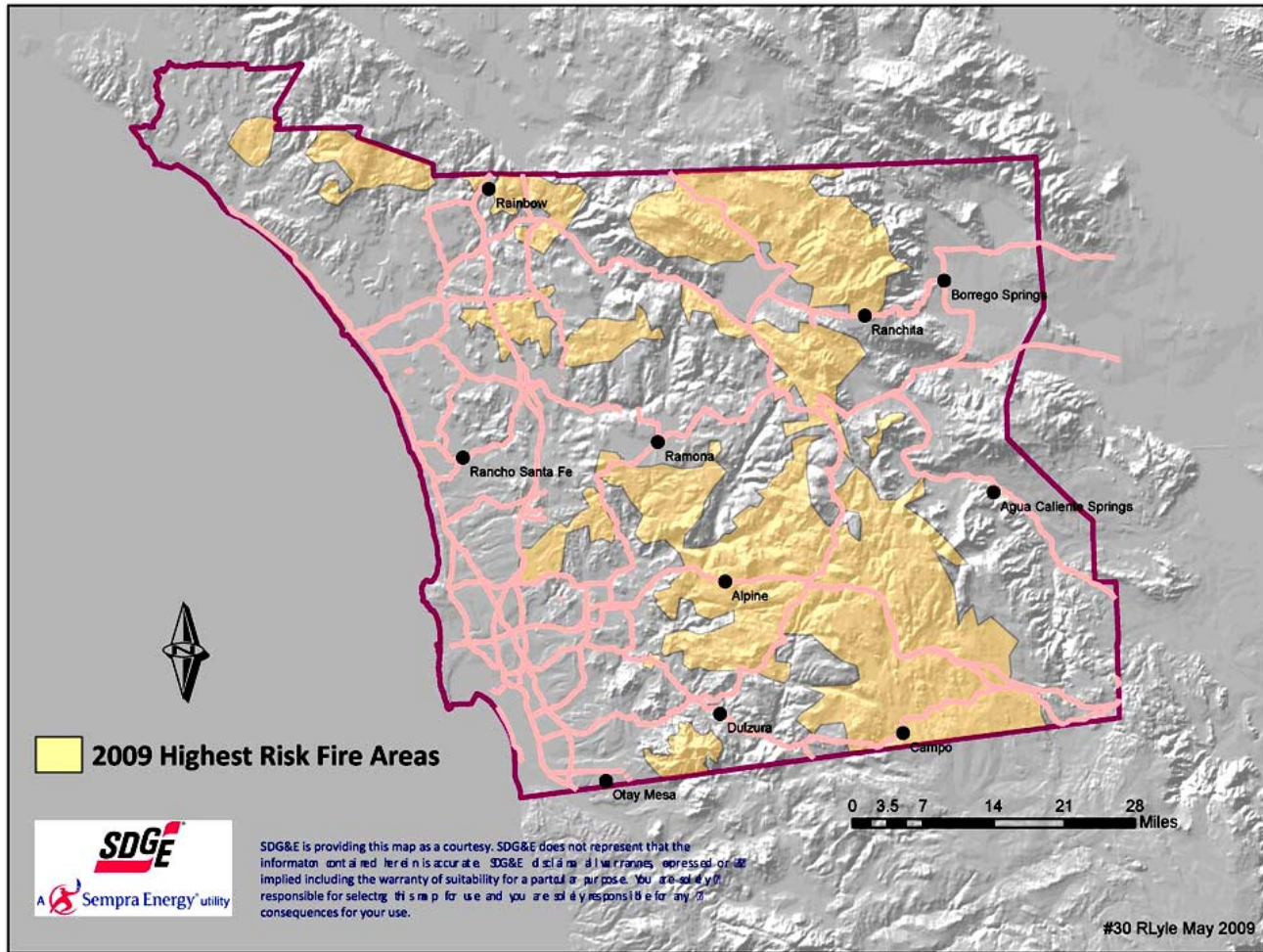
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SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES		
SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY		

ATTACHMENT 2



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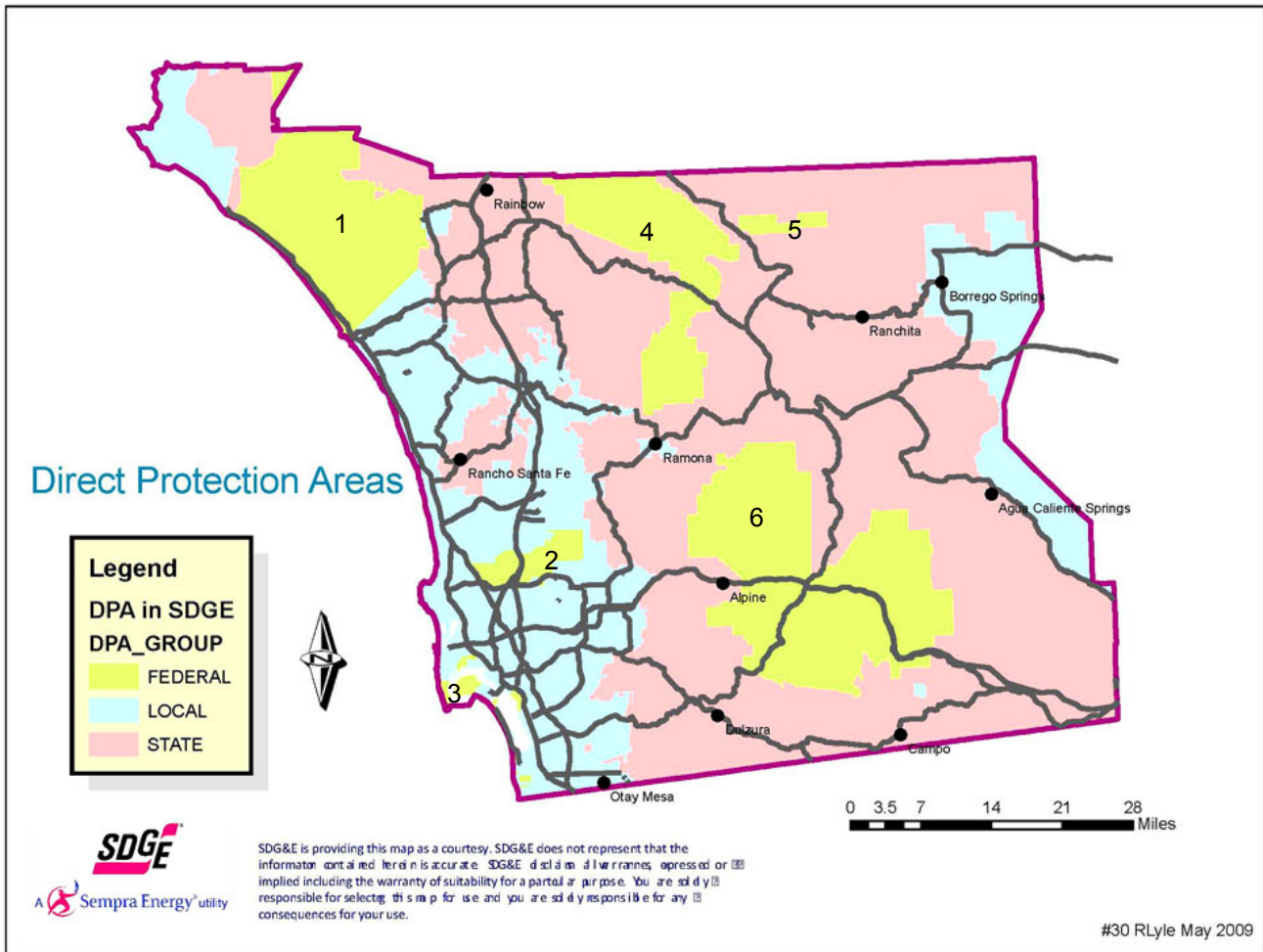
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SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES		
SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY		

ATTACHMENT 3

Direct Protection Areas



- 1 – Camp Pendleton
- 2 – MCAS Miramar
- 3 – Naval Bases and NAS North Island
- 4, 5, 6 – Cleveland National Forest

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--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY

ATTACHMENT 4

SDG&E PROJECT SPECIFIC FIRE PLAN

Project Name: _____ **Project Manager:** _____

PROJECT ASSESSMENT:

Answer the following questions regarding your project...	Yes	No
1. Will any part of your project be completed during the elevated fire condition \leq 75% live fuel moisture? Or if not, have the annual grasses cured and is fire potential on the rise?		
2. Are any of the work activities located within the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area footprint?		
3. Will work activities take place off roads or within or immediately adjacent to wildland fuels and vegetation?		
4. Does your project exceed the realm of routine work (# of personnel, diversity of equipment, project duration, unusually complex, or unfamiliar work tasks)? Or does the work involve critical transmission lines or have potential to impact the bulk grid system?		
5. Does your project have multiple operational risks which would be conducive to igniting a wildland fire? (Grinding, welding, tree work, energized OH work, heavy equipment, etc.)		
6. Is your project going to take multiple days to complete?		
7. Does your project have groups of people who do not routinely work together?		

If your answer is "Yes" to all of the questions above, proceed and complete the remainder of this Fire Plan for your project. If any of your answers for questions 3-7 are "Yes", consult a SDG&E Fire Coordinator to review your project for a determination whether or not a Fire Plan is required. **IF YOU ANSWER "NO" TO QUESTION #2 ABOVE, A FIRE PLAN IS NOT REQUIRED.**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

General location (narrative of location for entire extent of project): _____

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DEPARTMENT TRANS. & DISTRIB. ENGINEERING	DIVISION DISTRIBUTION ENGINEERING	EFFECTIVE DATE JULY 01, 2009
--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY


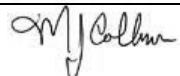
Fire jurisdiction & land ownership: *(provide map as an attachment to this plan)*

Ownership within project:	Fire responsibility:	Miles or acres within project:
Private land	CAL FIRE (State Responsibility Area)	
U.S. Forest Service	U.S.F.S. (Federal Responsibility Area)	
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	CAL FIRE (SRA)	
U.S. Fish & Wildlife	U.S.F.W. (FRA)	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	CAL FIRE (SRA)	
Other		

Provide a brief narrative of scope and intent of proposed project: _____

Provide a brief narrative of project timeframes; specifically address length of project and time of year in which it will be accomplished: _____

Describe all work activities that will be done in the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area: _____

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ELECTRIC STANDARD PRACTICE

DEPARTMENT TRANS. & DISTRIB. ENGINEERING	DIVISION DISTRIBUTION ENGINEERING	EFFECTIVE DATE JULY 01, 2009
--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY

PROJECT FIRE RISKS:

Describe all operational fire risks associated with the project; where they apply, to what extent they apply, and what time frame they are applicable:

<u>Operational Risk:</u>	<u>Location on Project:</u>	<u>Miles or Acres on Project:</u>	<u>Time of year and duration:</u>
Working on energized electrical equipment.			
Any off-road vehicle use within project area.			
On highway activities in particularly hazardous areas.			
Chain saw use of any kind.			
Use of generators, pumps, augers, or other equipment capable of ignition.			
Other tree removal equipment; grinders, chippers, skidders, etc.			
Grinding or welding...			
Blasting or other explosive work.			

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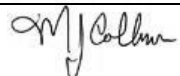
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SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY

Other Operational Risks;			
1.			
2.			
3.			

PROJECT FIRE RISK MITIGATION MEASURES:

<u>Operational Risk:</u>	<u>Risk Mitigation Description:</u>
Working on energized electrical equipment.	
Any off-road vehicle use within project area.	
On highway activities in particularly hazardous areas.	
Chain saw use of any kind.	
Use of generators, pumps, augers, or other equipment capable of ignition.	
Other tree removal equipment; grinders, chippers, skidders, etc.	

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--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY

Grinding or welding...	
Blasting or other explosive work.	
Other Operational Risks;	
1.	
2.	
3.	

STAGING AREAS AND MAJOR OPERATION WORK SITES:

List all staging areas and major operations work sites within project that are located in the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area:

<u>Staging Area or Major Operations Work Site:</u>	<u>Hazard Reduction or Fire Risk Mitigation Description for each site:</u>
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

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---------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

SECTION
GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE
WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY

PROJECT SPECIFIC TOOLS & EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS: *(describe any special tool & equipment requirements above the Forest Standard Practice Act)* _____


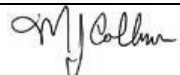
PROJECT SPECIFIC SCHEDULE RESTRICTIONS: *(Identify any schedule restrictions; i.e. time of year or time of day)* _____

FIRE COORDINATOR REVIEW: *(Fire Coordinator to review and initial on all major projects)*

- _____ Review plan
- _____ Inspect project
- _____ Amend plan as appropriate
- _____ Set inspection schedule for project
- _____ Arrange for Fire Department inspection if required

Fire Department inspection: *(Fire Coordinator to determine with initials)*

_____ Required _____ Recommended _____ Not required

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--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

SECTION GENERAL PRACTICES

SUBJECT TITLE WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION & FIRE SAFETY

HELICOPTER OPERATIONS SAFETY PLAN:

If project requires the use of helicopters and involves landing or taking off in areas within or adjacent to wildland fuels and vegetation within the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area, special mitigations may be required. A plan specific to the safety related to the helicopter operations will be completed and serve as an attachment to this document. It will include at a minimum the following:

- Identification of all landing areas within the SDG&E Wildland Fire Area
- Wildland hazard assessment for each site
- Fueling safety plan
- Identification of special tool and/or equipment requirements for each landing site where applicable.
- Designate a "Helicopter Safety Officer" or manager responsible for compliance with the plan during all helicopter operations.

PLAN APPROVAL:

Reviewed by:

Fire Coordinator

Date

Approved by:

Project Manager

Date

ISSUED BY

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APPROVED BY

MICHAEL J COLBURN 