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Fire Prevention Plan

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## OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this Fire Prevention Plan is to eliminate the causes of fire, prevent loss of life and property by fire, and comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s (OSHA) standard on fire prevention, 29 CFR 1910.39. The plan helps employees recognize, report, and control fire hazards.

## BACKGROUND

CUI Communications Unlimited Inc is committed to minimizing the threat of fire to employees, visitors, and property. CUI Communications Unlimited Inc complies with all applicable laws, regulations, codes, and good practices pertaining to fire prevention. This Fire Prevention Plan reduces the risk of fires at CUI Communications Unlimited Inc. in the following ways:

* 1. Identifies materials that are potential fire hazards and their proper handling and storage procedures.
  2. Distinguishes potential ignition sources and the proper procedures for control of those materials.
  3. Describes fire protection equipment or systems.
  4. Identifies people responsible for maintaining the equipment and systems installed to prevent or control ignition of fires.
  5. Identifies people responsible for the control and accumulation of flammable or combustible material.
  6. Describes good housekeeping procedures for ensuring control of accumulated flammable and combustible waste material and residues; and
  7. Provides employees with training about fire hazards they may encounter.

## ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

Fire safety is everyone's responsibility. All employees should know how to prevent and respond to fires and should understand that they are responsible for adhering to company policy regarding fire emergencies.

* 1. Management

Management determines the Communications Unlimited Inc fire prevention and protection policies. Management will provide adequate controls to provide a safe workplace and will provide adequate resources and training to its employees to encourage fire prevention and the safest possible response in a fire emergency.

* 1. Plan Administrator

Directors will manage the Fire Prevention Plan for CUI Communications Unlimited Inc and will maintain all records pertaining to the plan. The Plan Administrator will also:

* + 1. Develop and administer the CUI Communications Unlimited Inc fire prevention training program.
    2. Ensure that fire control equipment and systems are properly maintained.
    3. Control fuel source hazards; and
    4. Conduct fire risk surveys (see Appendix A) with the local fire department and other emergency responders and make recommendations.
  1. Supervisors

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that employees receive appropriate fire safety training and for notifying Directors when changes in operation increase the risk of fire. Supervisors are also responsible for enforcing CUI Communications Unlimited Inc fire prevention and protection policies.

* 1. Employees

All employees will:

* + 1. Complete all required training before working without supervision.
    2. Conduct operations safely to limit fire risk;
    3. Report potential fire hazards to supervisors; and
    4. Follow fire emergency procedures.

## PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

* 1. Good Housekeeping

To limit the risk of fires, employees will take the following precautions:

* + 1. Minimize storage of combustible materials.
    2. Make sure doors, hallways, stairs, and other exit routes are free of obstructions.
    3. Dispose of combustible waste in covered, airtight, metal containers.
    4. Use and store flammable materials in well-ventilated areas away from ignition sources.
    5. Use only nonflammable cleaning products.
    6. Keep incompatible (chemically reactive) substances away from each other.
    7. Perform “hot work” (welding or working with an open flame or other ignition

source) in controlled and well-ventilated areas.

* + 1. Keep equipment in good working order; inspect electrical wiring and appliances regularly and keep motors and machine tools free of dust and grease.
    2. Ensure that heating units are safeguarded.
    3. Report all gas leaks immediately to Supervisor who will ensure they are repaired immediately.
    4. Repair and clean up flammable liquid leaks immediately.
    5. Keep work areas free of dust, lint, sawdust, scraps, and similar material.
    6. Do not rely on extension cords if wiring improvements are needed and take care not to overload circuits with multiple pieces of equipment.
    7. Ensure that the required hot-work permits are obtained.
    8. Turn off electrical equipment when not in use.
  1. Maintenance

The following equipment is subject to maintenance, inspection, and testing procedures:

* + 1. Equipment installed to detect fuel leaks, control heating, and control pressurized systems.
    2. Portable fire extinguishers, automatic sprinkler systems, and fixed extinguishing systems.
    3. Detection systems for smoke, heat, or flame.
    4. Fire alarm systems; and
    5. Emergency backup systems and the equipment they support.
    6. All vehicles are inspected monthly.

## TYPES OF HAZARDS

The following sections address the major workplace fire hazards at CUI Communications Unlimited Inc facilities and the procedures for controlling the hazards.

* 1. Electrical Fire Hazards

Electrical system failures and the misuse of electrical equipment are leading causes of workplace fires. Fires can result from lose ground connections; wiring with frayed insulation; or overloaded fuses, circuits, motors, or outlets.

To prevent electrical fires, employees will:

* + 1. Make sure worn wires are replaced.
    2. Use only appropriately rated fuses.
    3. Never use extension cords as substitutes for permanent wiring.
    4. Use only approved extension cords [those with the Underwriters Laboratory (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM) label].
    5. Check wiring in hazardous locations where the risk of fire is especially high.
    6. Check electrical equipment to ensure it is properly grounded or double insulated; and
    7. Ensure adequate spacing during maintenance.
  1. Vehicles

Catalytic converters (CC) on vehicles can start fires. CC reduce emissions by accelerating

combustion of pollutants. The exhaust is then sent through a vehicle’s exhaust system. The outside metal temperatures of the CC, which is a flat, plate-like surface under a vehicle, can reach 1,000 degrees F under certain conditions, such as running the air conditioner, towing a trailer, or navigating a mountain pass. Fires can then start when flammable materials, such as dry grass and seeds, collect on the exhaust/CC system or if the vehicle is parked where dried vegetation touches this system.

To prevent these types of fire:

* + 1. After driving through dry vegetation, check the exhaust/CC system for debris buildup that could pose a fire danger. Remember, the exhaust/CC system will be HOT so allow time to cool prior to removing any accumulated dry vegetation.
    2. Periodically check the vehicle’s exhaust prior to driving first thing in the morning, since it

will be cool and thereby allowing removal of debris.

* + 1. Avoid driving and parking in dry vegetation.
    2. Carry a fire extinguisher in the vehicle.
  1. Office Fire Hazards

Fire risks are not limited to CUI Communications Unlimited Inc field sites. Office fires have become more likely due to increased use of electrical equipment, such as computers and copiers. To prevent office fires, employees must:

* + 1. Avoid overloading circuits with office equipment.
    2. Turn off and unplug nonessential electrical equipment, such as coffee pots, at the end of each workday.
    3. Keep storage areas clear of rubbish.
    4. Ensure that extension cords are not placed under carpets; and
    5. Ensure that trash and paper set aside for recycling is not allowed to accumulate.
  1. Cutting, Welding, and Open-Flame Work
     1. All necessary hot work permits have been obtained before work begins.
     2. Cutting and welding are done by authorized personnel in designated areas whenever possible.
     3. Adequate ventilation is provided.
     4. Torches, regulators, pressure-reducing valves, and manifolds are UL-listed or FM-approved.
     5. Oxygen-fuel gas systems are equipped with listed or approved backflow valves and pressure-relief devices.
     6. Cutters, welders, and helpers wear eye protection and protective clothing, as appropriate.
     7. Cutting or welding is prohibited in sprinklered buildings while sprinkler protection is out of service.
     8. Cutting or welding is prohibited in areas where explosive atmospheres of gases, vapors, or dusts could develop from residues or accumulations in confined spaces.
     9. Cutting or welding is prohibited on metal walls, ceilings, or roofs built of combustible sandwich-type panel construction or combustible covering.
     10. Confined spaces, such as tanks, are tested to ensure that the atmosphere is not more than 10 percent of the lower flammable limit before cutting or welding in or on the tank.
     11. Small tanks, piping, or containers that cannot be entered are cleaned, purged, and tested before cutting or welding on them begins.
     12. Fire watch has been established.
  2. Flammable and Combustible Materials

Certain types of substances can ignite at relatively low temperatures or pose a risk of catastrophic explosion if ignited. Such substances obviously require special care and handling.

* + 1. Class A combustibles.

These include common combustible materials (wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and plastics) that can act as fuel and are found in non-specialized areas, such as offices.

To handle Class A combustibles safely:

* + - 1. Dispose of waste daily.
      2. Keep trash in metal-lined receptacles with tight-fitting covers. Metal wastebaskets that are emptied every day do not need to be covered.
      3. Keep work areas clean and free of fuel paths that could allow a fire to spread.
      4. Keep combustibles away from accidental ignition sources, such as hot plates, soldering irons, or other heat- or spark-producing devices.
      5. Store paper stock in metal cabinets.
      6. Store rags in metal bins with self-closing lids.
      7. Do not order excessive amounts of combustibles.
      8. Frequently inspect areas where combustibles are kept.

Water, multi-purpose dry chemical (ABC), and halon 1211 are approved fire- extinguishing agents for Class A combustibles.

* + 1. Class B combustibles.

These include flammable and combustible liquids (oils, greases, tars, oil-based paints, and lacquers), flammable gases, and flammable aerosols.

To handle Class B combustibles safely:

* + - 1. Use only approved pumps, taking suction from the top, to dispense liquids from tanks, drums, barrels, or similar containers (or use approved self- closing valves or faucets).
      2. Do not dispense Class B flammable liquids into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected by contact or a bonding wire. Either the tank or container must be grounded.
      3. Store, handle, and use Class B combustibles only in approved locations where vapors are prevented from reaching ignition sources, such as heating or electric equipment, open flames, or mechanical or electric sparks.
      4. Do not use a flammable liquid as a cleaning agent inside a building. The only exception is in a closed machine approved for cleaning with flammable liquids.
      5. Do not use, handle, or store Class B combustibles near exits, stairs, or other areas normally used as exits.
      6. Do not weld, cut, grind, or use unsafe electrical appliances or equipment near Class B combustibles.
      7. Do not generate heat, allow an open flame, or smoke near Class B combustibles.
      8. Know the location of and how to use the nearest portable fire extinguisher rated for Class B fire.

Do not use water to extinguish Class B fires caused by flammable liquids. Water can cause burning liquid to spread, making the fire worse. To extinguish a fire caused by flammable liquids, exclude the air around the burning liquid. The following fire-extinguishing agents are approved for Class B combustibles: carbon dioxide, multi-purpose dry chemical (ABC), halon 1301, and halon 1211. (NOTE: Halon is an ozone-depleting substance and is no longer being manufactured. Existing systems using halon can be kept in place, but employers must post signs indicating where halon or other agents that pose a serious health hazard are used.)

* 1. Smoking

Smoking is prohibited in all CUI Communications Unlimited Inc buildings. Certain outdoor areas may also be designated as no smoking areas. The areas where smoking is prohibited outdoors are identified by NO SMOKING signs.

## TRAINING

Project Managers will present basic fire prevention training to all employees upon employment and will maintain documentation of the training, which includes:

* 1. Review of 29 CFR 1910.38, including how it can be accessed.
  2. This Fire Prevention Plan, including how it can be accessed.
  3. Good housekeeping practices.
  4. Proper response and notification in the event of a fire.
  5. Instruction in the use of portable fire extinguishers, as determined by company policy in the Emergency Action Plan; and
  6. How to recognize potential fire hazards.
  7. Monthly truck inspections

Supervisors will train employees about fire hazards associated with the specific materials and processes to which they are exposed and will maintain documentation of the training. Employees will receive this training:

1. At their initial assignment.
2. Annually
3. When changes in work processes necessitate additional training.

## PROGRAM REVIEW

Directors will review this Fire Prevention Plan at least annually for necessary changes.

**Appendix A**

**Fire Risk Survey**

Perform a walkthrough of the facility with the local fire department and other emergency responders to assess the layout of the structures, types and volume of hazardous chemical storage, and other hazards they may encounter when responding to an emergency. Provide a copy of this survey to local authorities for their records.

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| **Type of Fire Hazard** | **Location** | **Emergency Actions** | **Required PPE** |
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**Appendix B**

**General Fire Prevention Checklist**

Use this checklist to ensure that fire prevention measures conform with the general fire prevention requirements found in OSHA standards.

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| --- | --- |
| * Yes ☐ No | Is the local fire department acquainted with your facility, its location, and its  specific hazards? |
| * Yes ☐ No | If you have a fire alarm system, is it tested at least annually? |
| * Yes ☐ No | If you have interior stand pipes and valves, are they inspected regularly? |
| * Yes ☐ No | If you have outside, private fire hydrants, are they on a routine preventive maintenance schedule and flushed at least once a year? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are fire doors and shutters in good operating condition? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are fire doors and shutters unobstructed and protected against obstructions, including their counterweights? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are automatic sprinkler system water-control valves, air pressure, and water pressure checked weekly or at other intervals? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Has responsibility for the maintenance of automatic sprinkler systems been assigned to an employee or contractor? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are sprinkler heads protected by metal guards? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Is proper clearance maintained below sprinkler heads? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are portable fire extinguishers provided in adequate number and type? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are fire extinguishers mounted in readily accessible locations? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are fire extinguishers recharged regularly with the recharge date noted on an inspection tag? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are employees periodically instructed in the use of extinguishers and fire protection procedures? |

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**Appendix C**

**Exits Checklist**

Use this checklist to evaluate Sunshine Communications Inc compliance with OSHA's standard on emergency exit routes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Yes ☐ No | Is each exit marked with an exit sign and illuminated by a reliable light source? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are the directions to exits, when not immediately apparent, marked with visible signs? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are doors, passageways, or stairways that are neither exits nor access to exits, and which could be mistaken for exits, marked “NOT AN EXIT” or with another appropriate marking? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are exit signs provided with the word “EXIT” in letters at least 5 inches high with lettering at least 1 inch wide? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are exit doors side-hinged? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are all exits kept free of obstructions? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are there at least two exit routes provided from elevated platforms, pits, or rooms where the absence of a second exit would increase the risk of injury from hot, poisonous, corrosive, suffocating, flammable, or explosive substances? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Is the number of exits from each floor of a building and from the building itself appropriate for the building occupancy? (NOTE: Do not count revolving, sliding, or overhead doors when evaluating whether there is a sufficient number of exits.) |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are exit stairways that are required to be separated from other parts of a building enclosed by at least one-hour fire-resistant walls (or at least two-hour fire-resistant walls in buildings more than four stories high)? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are the slopes of ramps used as part of emergency building exits limited to dimensions of 1 foot vertical and 12 feet horizontal? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are glass doors or storm doors fully tempered, and do they meet the safety requirements for human impact? |

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| * Yes ☐ No | Can exit doors be opened from the direction of exit travel without a key or any  special knowledge or effort? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are doors on cold storage rooms provided with an inside release mechanism that will release the latch and open the door even if it's padlocked or otherwise locked on the outside? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Where exit doors open directly onto any street, alley, or other area where vehicles may be operated, are adequate barriers and warnings provided to prevent employees from stepping into the path of traffic? |
| * Yes ☐ No | Are doors that swing in both directions and are located between rooms where there is frequent traffic equipped with glass viewing panels? |

Completed by: Date:

**Flammable and Combustible Material Checklist**

Use this checklist to evaluate Communications Unlimited Inc compliance with OSHA's standards on flammable and combustible materials:

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| --- | --- |
| * Yes ☐No | Are combustible scrap, debris, and waste materials, such as oily rags, stored  in covered metal receptacles and removed from the worksite promptly? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are approved containers and tanks used to store and handle flammable and combustible liquids? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are all connections tight on drums and combustible liquid piping, vapor, and liquid? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are all flammable liquids kept in closed containers when not in use? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are metal drums of flammable liquids electrically grounded during dispensing? |
| * Yes ☐No | Do storage rooms for flammable and combustible liquids have appropriate ventilation systems? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are NO SMOKING signs posted on liquefied petroleum gas tanks? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are all solvent wastes and flammable liquids kept in fire-resistant, covered containers until they are removed from the worksite? |
| * Yes ☐No | Is combustible dust vacuumed rather than blown or swept whenever possible? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are fuel gas cylinders and oxygen cylinders separated by distances or fire- resistant barriers while in storage? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are fire extinguishers appropriate for the materials in the areas they are mounted?\* |
| * Yes ☐No | Are appropriate fire extinguishers mounted within 75 feet of outside areas containing flammable liquids and within 10 feet of any inside storage area for such materials?\* |
| * Yes ☐No | Are extinguishers free from obstruction or blockage?\* |

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| * Yes ☐No | Are all extinguishers serviced, maintained, and tagged at least once a year? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are all extinguishers fully charged and in their designated places? |
| * Yes ☐No | Where sprinkler systems are permanently installed, are the nozzle heads directed or arranged so that water will not be sprayed into operating electrical switchboards and equipment? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are NO SMOKING signs posted in areas where flammable or combustible materials are used or stored? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are safety cans utilized for dispensing flammable or combustible liquids available at the point they would be used? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are all spills of flammable or combustible liquids cleaned up promptly? |
| * Yes ☐No | Are storage tanks adequately vented to prevent development of an excessive vacuum or pressure that could result from filling, emptying, or temperature changes? |

Completed by: Date:

# Appendix D

Protection from Wildfire Smoke Program

# Purpose

CUI Communications Inc. will follow the procedures in this program to protect our outdoor workers from wildfire smoke and comply with the Cal/OSHA Protection from Wildfire Smoke regulation [8CCR5141.1](https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5141_1.html).

# Scope

This policy will apply when it **can be expected that our employees may be exposed to wildfire smoke and the current Air Quality Index (AQI) for PM2.5 is 151 or greater**. This policy does not apply to the following workplaces or operations:

* Enclosed buildings where windows, doors, and other openings are kept closed and the air is filtered by mechanical ventilation.
* Enclosed vehicles where windows, doors, and other openings are kept closed and the air is filtered by a cabin air filter.
* Where worksite measurements of PM2.5 show that the current AQI does not equal or exceed 151
* Employees exposed to a current AQI of 151 or greater for less than one hour during their shift.

# Responsibilities

**Overall Program Management**

This program will be managed by Brian Dagenais, General Manager. Management of this program will include the following:

* Maintain and update this written program.
* Provide training to employees who are covered by this program.
* Maintain an adequate supply of N95 respirators.
* Ensure this program is being followed and enforced.

**Supervisor Responsibilities**

* Attend all trainings.
* Determine the Air Quality Index (AQI) when your employees may be exposed to wildfire smoke.
* Check AQI for PM2.5 level before each shift and periodically during the day when the AQI exceeds 151.
* Inform employees periodically of the current AQI for PM2.5 and protective measures available.
* Implement control measures for outdoor workers exposed to wildfire smoke.
* Ensure availability of N95 respirators and enforce required respirator use when the AQI for PM2.5 is greater than 500.
* Take action when an employee reports symptoms of poor air quality, such as providing clean air breaks or removing employees from poor AQI environments.

**Employee Responsibilities**

Employees working outdoors exposed to wildfire smoke have the following responsibilities:

* Understand and follow the requirements of this program.
* Attend all training courses.
* Talk to your doctor if you have health issues that affect your ability to wear a respirator. If health issues exist, tell your employer about them.
* Wear a respirator when AQI PM2.5 is greater than 500.
* Request a N95 for voluntary use when AQI PM2.5 is 151 or greater
* Inform their supervisor if air quality is getting worse.
* Inform their supervisor if suffering from symptoms of poor air quality such as asthma attacks, chest pain, nausea, or trouble breathing.

# Determining Exposure

Air quality is described using the US EPA’s Air Quality Index (AQI) – the higher the number, the more polluted and hazardous the air. The current AQI is divided into the six categories shown in Table 1 below. Small particulates, known as PM2.5, pose the greatest health hazard because they can be inhaled deep into the lungs. Therefore, PM2.5 is the pollutant to monitor when working outdoors during wildfire activity.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Air Quality Index (AQI) - Categories for PM2.5*** | |
| ***Index Value*** | ***Description of Air Quality*** |
| 0 to 50 | Good |
| 51 to 100 | Moderate |
| 101 to 150 | Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups |
| 151 to 200 | Unhealthy |
| 201 to 300 | Very Unhealthy |
| 301 to 500 | Hazardous |

*Table 1 – AQI Categories, Title 40 of Federal Regulations, Part 58, Appendix G*

Supervisor(s) will determine the potential employee exposure to PM2.5 before each shift and periodically thereafter to protect employee health by **any** of the following methods (choose at least one):

* Check AQI forecasts and current AQI for PM2.5 by consulting the following online resources: [US](https://www.airnow.gov/?city=Willits&state=CA&country=USA) [EPA AirNow](https://www.airnow.gov/?city=Willits&state=CA&country=USA) website, [US Forest Service Wildland Air Quality Response Program](https://wildlandfiresmoke.net/) website, [California](https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/) [Air Resources Board](https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/) website, local air pollution control district website, or local air quality management district website.
* Obtain AQI forecasts and current AQI for PM2.5 directly from the EPA, California Air Resources Board, local air pollution control district, or local air quality management district by phone, email, text, or other effective method.
* Measure PM2.5 at the worksite and convert to AQI according to [Appendix A](https://www.dir.ca.gov/Title8/5141_1a.html) of 8CCR5141.1.

# Communication of Hazard

Supervisor(s) will communicate wildfire smoke hazards in such a way to be understood by all employees. Information provided to employees will include the current AQI for PM2.5 and protective measures available to reduce wildfire smoke exposure.

Employees will be encouraged to inform Supervisor of worsening air quality and any adverse symptoms they may be experiencing due to wildfire smoke exposure such as asthma attacks, chest pain, nausea, or difficulty breathing.

# Exposure Control

CUI Communications Unlimited Inc. will use the following controls to reduce employee exposure to PM2.5:

* Engineering controls will be used **first** to reduce employee exposure.
  + Enclosed buildings, structures, or vehicles where the air is mechanically filtered—air that is forced by a fan through a filtering material that traps particles and removes them from the air—will be provided when feasible.
  + The goal is to reduce exposure to an AQI of less than 151 or as much as possible.
* Administrative controls will be implemented if engineering controls are unable to reduce PM2.5 exposure to less than a current AQI of 151, such as:
  + Relocating work activities to a location where the current AQI for PM2.5 is lower, such as buildings or vehicles with filtered air
  + Changing work schedules
  + Lowering work intensity to reduce breathing and heart rate
  + Providing rest areas with filtered air
  + Allowing extended or additional rest periods.

**Note: Engineering and administrative controls do not apply to emergency situations when operations (such as medical, communications, utilities) are directly aiding firefighting or emergency response. In these situations, N95s will be provided for voluntary use when AQI for PM2.5 is equal or greater than 151 per section 5141.1(f)(4).**

* Respiratory protection will be provided as follows:
  + **Voluntary use for AQI of 151-500.** NIOSH approved N95 respirators (filtering face pieces) will be provided by Communications Unlimited Inc and affected employees will be encouraged to use them whenever the current AQI for PM2.5 is equal or greater than 151. N95 filtering face piece respirators will be stored, maintained, and replaced so they do not create a health hazard to the wearer.
  + **Required use for AQI greater than 500.** Respirator use is required when the current AQI for PM2.5 is greater than 500. Required respirator use must follow the requirements of [8CCR5144](https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5144.html), which includes training, medical evaluation, and fit testing of respirator users. The protection provided by the respirator during these conditions must reduce the AQI PM2.5 to below 151 inside the respirator.

**Note - When the AQI is above 500, respirators with a higher** [**assigned protection factor (APF)**](https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/publications/3352-APF-respirators.pdf) **than an N95 respirator, such as a full-face respirator or a powered-air-purifying respirator (PAPR), may be necessary.**

# Training

Training will be provided by the Project Manager to all employees and supervisors with potential exposure to wildfire smoke. This training will include the following topics found in [Appendix B](https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5141_1b.html) of the regulation, which can be printed out or sent via internet link for employees:

* The [health effects](https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/inhalable-particulate-matter-and-health#%3A~%3Atext%3DFor%20PM2.%2Csymptoms%2C%20and%20restricted%20activity%20days) of wildfire smoke
* The right to obtain medical treatment without fear of reprisal.
* How to obtain the current AQI for PM2.5
* The requirements of [8CCR5141.1](https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5141_1.html)
* How CUI Communications Inc. will communicate harmful AQI and protective measures available
* How employees should inform CUI Communications Unlimited Inc. of worsening air quality or if they are experiencing any symptoms due to the air quality.
* The methods that will be used to protect employees from wildfire smoke.
* The N95 filtering face piece respirator is the minimum level of protection for wildfire smoke.
* Employees with a heart or lung problem should consult with a physician prior to wearing an N95 respirator.
* The importance, limitations, and benefits of [using a respirator when exposed to wildfire smoke](https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-11/documents/respiratory_protection-no-niosh-5081.pdf)
* How to [properly put on, use, and maintain the respirators](https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/wildfire/n95EngSpan.pdf) provided by CUI Communications Unlimited Inc.
* Dispose and replace the respirator when it becomes damaged, deformed or increases breathing resistance.

Additional information on the use of N95 respirators for protection from wildfire smoke can be found on the Cal/OSHA page [*N95 Mask Commonly Asked Questions.*](https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/N95-mask-questions.html)