

A.5.4.2(14) Hot work operations that might fall into the category where the 35 Foot Rule could be enlarged include, but are not limited to, elevated hot work and windy areas.

A.5.4.2(15) Hot work operations that might fall into the category where the 35 Foot Rule could be reduced include, but are not limited to, torch soldering, gas tungsten arc welding, heat gun operations, and handheld pen-type soldering.

A.5.5.1 The decision tree in Figure A.5.5.1 can be used to determine if a fire watch is necessary.

A.5.5.1(1) Figure A.5.5.1(1)(a) and Figure A.5.5.1(1)(b) demonstrate the hot work 35 Foot Rule.

A.5.5.3 An additional fire watch(es) might be necessary in certain situations, such as where hot work is performed near open shafts or at elevated heights or where sparks can travel through spaces such as openings.

A.5.6 For hot tapping on a gas pipeline, see ASME B31.8, *Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems*.

A.6.1 A common example of a situation where this chapter would apply is work performed in a single-dwelling home by a plumber sweating a pipe. Another example is the repair of a wrought iron railing used for steps in a single-dwelling home. A third example is welding performed on construction or agricultural equipment on site. The committee recognizes that it is not always practical to have more than one individual present, and completing a job with one person is a common practice. The committee stresses that it is always better to have more than one individual present to ensure fire safety but realizes that it is not always practical to do so.

A.7.5.2.3 The preferred location for cylinder storage is in an approved storage area outdoors.

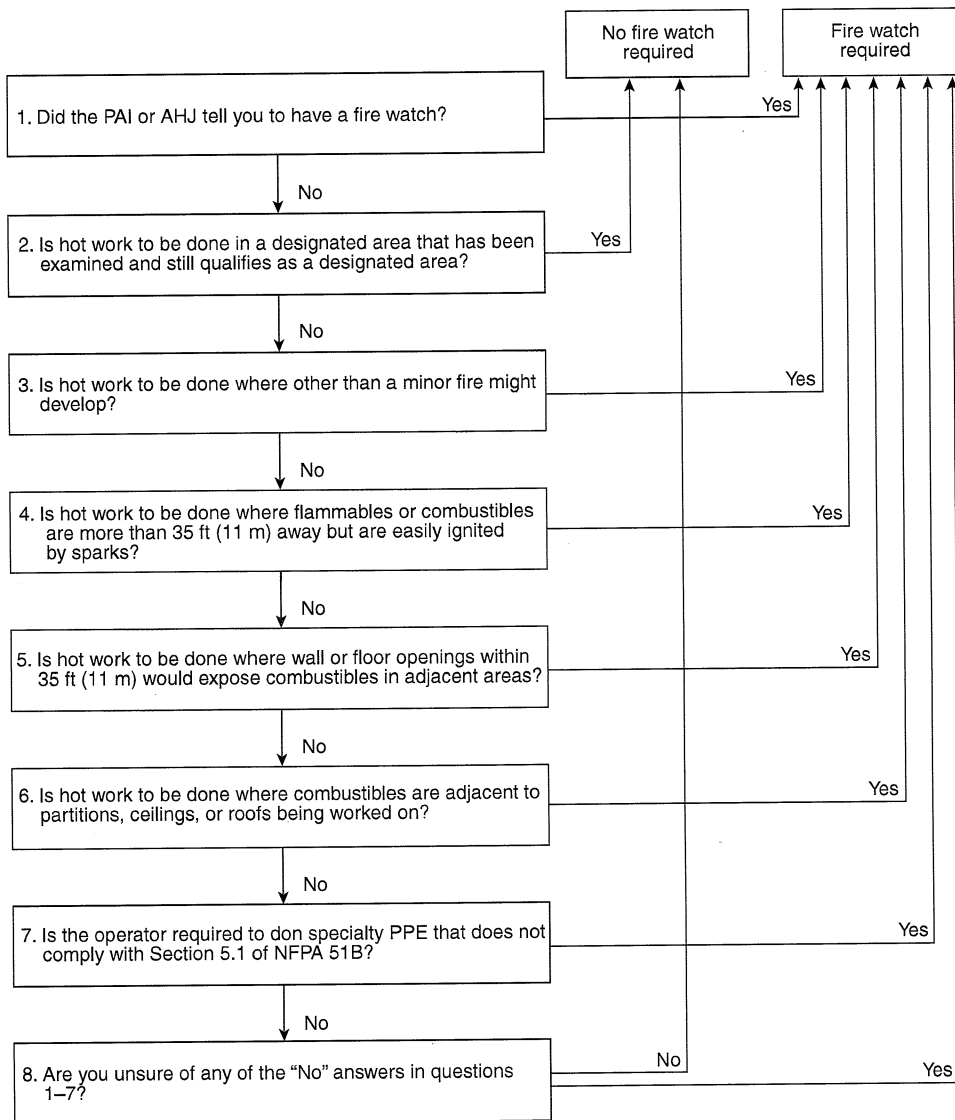


FIGURE A.5.5.1 Fire Watch Decision Tree.

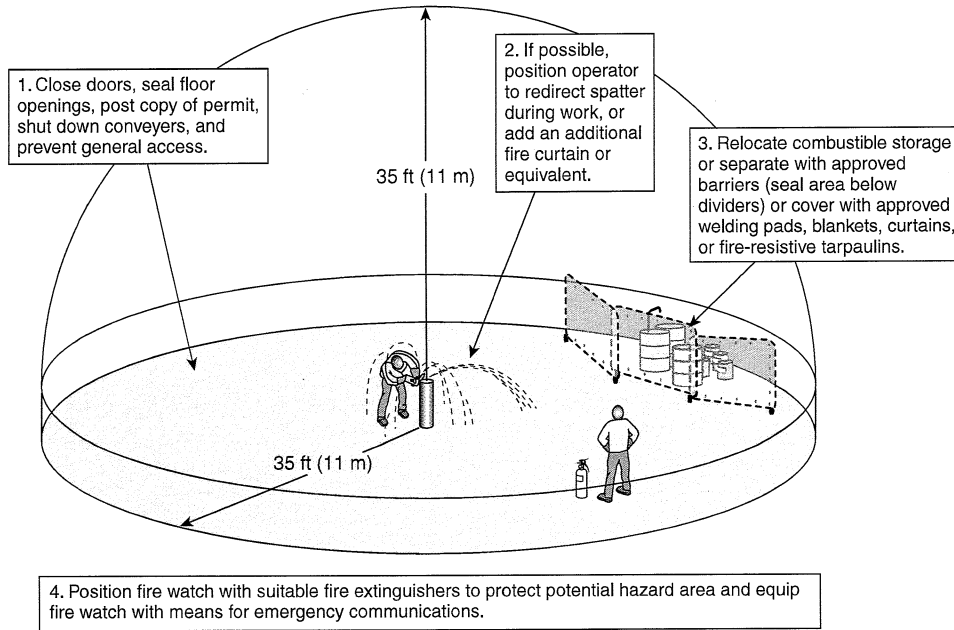


FIGURE A.5.5.1(1)(a) The 35 Foot Rule Illustrated.

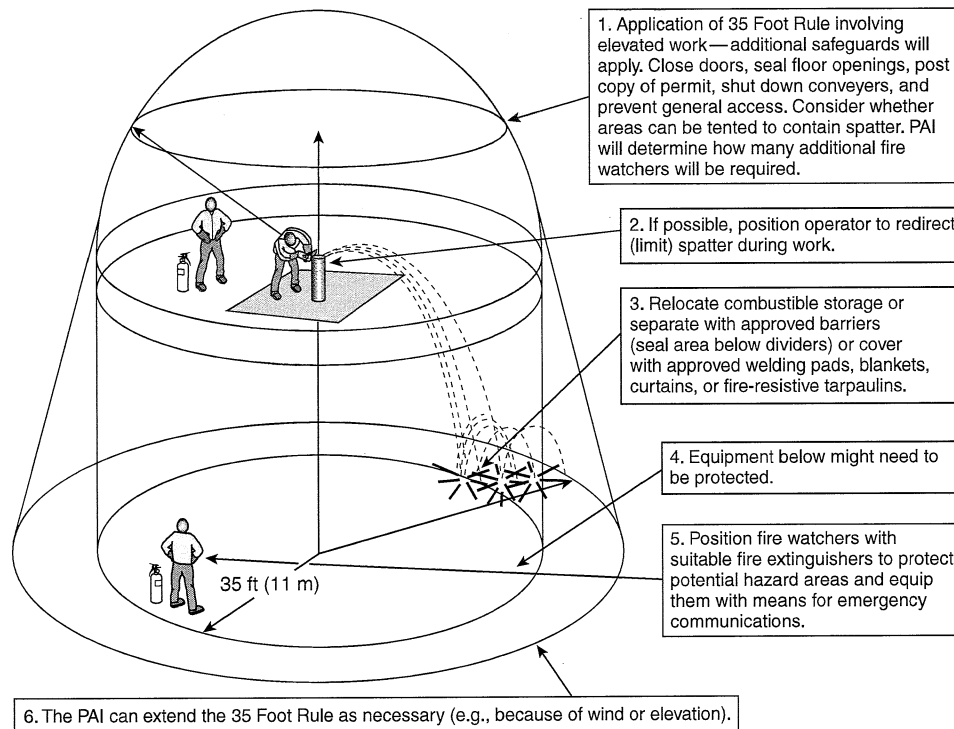


FIGURE A.5.5.1(1)(b) Example of Where Multiple Fire Watches Are Needed.