BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
673D AIR BASE WING (PACAF)

673 AIR BASE WING INSTRUCTION 32-2001

7 FEBRUARY 2012
Certified Current on 11 February 2013
Civil Engineering

FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

ACCESSIBILITY: Publications and forms are available on the e-publishing website at **www.e-Publishing.af.mil** for downloading or ordering

RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication

---

OPR: 673 CES/CEFP

Certified by: 673 CEG/CC
(Col Russell R. Hula)

Supersedes: 3WGI 32-2001, 9 May 2008

Pages: 26

This instruction implements AFPD 32-20, *Fire Protection*, and is used in conjunction with DoD Instruction 6055.6, *Department of Defense Fire Emergency Services Program*, Department of Labor – Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards as Air Force policy unless otherwise directed in DoD or Air Force Instruction. This instruction prescribes policies and procedures; and defines responsibilities for an effective fire prevention and protection program for Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER). This publication applies to all military personnel, Reserve, National Guard, civilians, contractors, and concessionaires and cannot be supplemented. A copy of this instruction will be kept in each unit/agency publication library and compliance with this instruction cannot be waived. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the office of primary responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*. Route the AF Form 847 through the appropriate chain of command. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with Air Force Records Information management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located at https://www.my.af.mil//afrims/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm. Table 32-35 or other appropriate 32 series table within the Civil Engineer functional area will apply to this publication). See **Attachment 1** for a Glossary of References and Supporting Information. Any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. All responsibilities have been updated and outdated publication references have been removed. As a combined regulation, specific references or requirements to a DoD component are identified within this document.

Section A—- Administration and Enforcement 3

1. Supplemental Publications. 3
2. Objectives. 4
3. Scope: 4
4. Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ): 4

Section B—Responsibilities 5

5. Installation Commander. 5
6. Installation Fire Marshal. 5
7. Installation Fire Chief. 5
8. Unit Commanders. 5
9. Facility managers. 6
10. Contractors and Concessionaires. 6
11. Project Management. 7
12. Self-Help Projects. 7
13. Military Family Housing. 8

Section C—Fire Prevention Practices 8

14. Inspection and Prevention. 8
15. Fire Reporting Procedures. 8
16. Fire Evacuation Drills. 9
17. Emergency Response of Fire Vehicles. 9
18. Assembly and Recreational Facilities. 9
19. Vehicle Parking/Storage. 10
20. Smoking and Disposal of Smoking Materials: 11
21. Electrical. 11
22. Fire Extinguishers. 12
23. Fire Protection Systems: 13
24. Hydrants: 13

25. Housekeeping. 13
26. Warehouse and Storage Practices. 14
27. Flammable/Combustible Liquids. 15
28. Hotwork. 16
29. Open Burning, Recreational Fires, and Fireworks. 16
30. Decorations. 17
31. Heat Producing Appliances. 17
32. Exit and Exit Access. 18
33. Cooking. 19
34. Aircraft Hangars/Flight Line Areas: 19
Section D—Training Requirements 20
35. Fire Prevention Training. 20
36. Additional Training. 20
Section E—Fire Prevention and Fire Protection during Field Exercises 20
37. Camp Commander's Responsibility. 20
38. Field Space Heaters: 21
39. Open Fires: 21
40. Cooking: 21
41. Tents: 21
42. Storage Areas: 22
43. Flares and Smoke Grenades. 22
44. Fire Extinguisher Distribution. 22
45. Information Collections. 22
Attachment 1—GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION 23

Section A—- Administration and Enforcement

1. Supplemental Publications. The following authoritative publications are used as standards of reference for fire protection and prevention. DoDI 6055.6, *Department of Defense Fire and Emergency Services Program*; AFPD 32-20, AFI 32-2001, *The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program*; AFJMAN 23-210, *Joint Service Manual (JSM) for Storage and Materials Handling*, all AFOSH Standards; UFC 3-600-01 *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities;* NFPA codes and standards, and the International Building Code (IBC). Hazardous conditions of a peculiar nature for which no criteria has been developed or published will be

corrected by local actions based upon sound judgment and the professional opinion of the installation fire chief. This publication may not be supplemented at lower levels.

2. Objectives. Fire prevention is of prime importance to all commanders and supervisors alike. The successful accomplishment of fire prevention program objectives is a cooperative venture involving all personnel on this installation. The objectives of this program are: to prevent the loss of life and property by fire through effective motivation of installation personnel to develop good fire prevention practices; to recognize and eliminate fire hazards in their work and living environment; and improve awareness of proper fire reporting and building evacuation procedures. There are four basic principles to sound fire prevention.

2.1. Effective fire prevention must be well planned.

2.2. The fire chief manages the program.

2.3. Commanders enforce the program.

2.4. Installation personnel execute the program.

3. Scope:

3.1. The provisions of this Instruction are applicable to:

3.1.1. The inspection of buildings, processes, equipment, systems and other fire related life safety situations.

3.1.2. The investigation of fires, explosions, hazardous materials incidents and other related emergency incidents handled by the fire department.

3.1.3. The review of construction plans, drawings and specifications for life safety systems, fire protection systems, access, water supplies and processes, hazardous materials and other fire and life safety issues.

3.1.4. The fire and life safety education of military, civilian employees, contractors, and the general public.

3.1.5. The storage, use, processing, handling and transportation of hazardous materials.

3.1.6. Hazards from outside fires in vegetation, trash, building debris, and other materials.

3.1.7. The regulation and control of special events including but not limited to exhibits, trade/bizarre shows, haunted houses, and other similar special occupancies.

3.1.8. The interior finish, decorations, furnishings and other combustibles that contribute to fire spread, fire load, and smoke production.

4. Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ):

4.1. Air Force: HQ USAF/A7C is the overall AHJ for Air Force fire protection policy and approval of permanent deviations to NFPA standards.

4.1.1. Deviation from established Fire Emergency Policy will be handled DoDI 6055.06 and AFI 32-2001.

Section B—Responsibilities

5. Installation Commander. The installation commander will execute comprehensive installation fire protection and fire prevention programs. These programs implement DoDI 6055.6, AFPD 32-20, AFI 32-2001, and the National Fire Codes published by the NFPA.

6. Installation Fire Marshal. The Commander, 673d Civil Engineer Group, is designated as the installation fire marshal and is responsible to the installation commander for the effective and efficient execution of the installation's fire protection program. Additionally, the fire marshal provides the fire chief with the necessary support to ensure the highest possible priority and funding of the fire protection and prevention initiatives to accomplish mission support.

7. Installation Fire Chief. The fire chief is the Fire Emergency Services Flight Chief and responsible to the installation fire marshal for establishing and carrying out effective fire protection and prevention programs.

8. Unit Commanders. Functional managers and supervisors. These individuals are responsible for the enforcement of 673 ABWI 32-2001, *Fire Prevention Program*, and must ensure sound fire prevention procedures are established and practiced in each activity or facility under their jurisdiction. They must establish and maintain a hazard abatement program as well as initiate a follow-up program as outlined in AFI 91-302, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety Fire Prevention and Health (AFOSH) Standards*. They will:

8.1. Immediately advise the Fire Prevention Element (552-2620/8108) of any fire hazard which cannot be corrected by unit personnel, fire extinguishers that have been discharged or damaged, and any structural changes or alterations within their facilities or areas.

8.2. Ensure changes of facility managers and alternates are reported, in writing, to 673 Civil Engineer Squadran/Civil Engineer Fire Protection (CES/CEFP) and 773 CES Customer Service within three workdays of the change.

8.3. Ensure sound fire prevention practices and inspections are maintained in facilities, rooms, or areas which are under continuous lock and key. During scheduled fire prevention visits, supervisors will arrange access to these areas.

8.4. Ensure personnel leave their assigned facilities/areas in a fire safe condition at the end of each workday.

8.5. Ensure all AF Forms 332, *Base Civil Engineer Work Request*, and 673 ABW Form *3*, *Civil Engineer Work Clearance Request*, are properly coordinated through the Fire Prevention Element (Building 5126, Fire Station 2). Ensure a minimum of three days for research and coordination.

8.6. Review the fire safety deficiencies identified in their facilities, incorporate required changes into their program, and/or submit work orders to the Civil Engineer Squadran for correction.

8.7. Initiate appropriate administrative or disciplinary action where there is willful misconduct or negligence involving fire prevention/protection policies, fire loss, damage to government property, tampering with installed fire detection or suppression systems, or extinguishers.

9. Facility managers. These individuals are responsible to their unit commanders for the fire safe condition of the facilities under their jurisdiction. Facility managers, upon assignment, must contact the Fire Prevention Element (552-2620/8108) and schedule a briefing that will cover their duties and responsibilities for fire prevention matters. There willl be a single point of contact for all facilities with multiple units assigned for fire prevention matters. Their duties include:

9.1. Inspection of all fire extinguishers, standpipe, fire doors, and exits to ensure proper condition and operation. Remove snow and ice from all exterior exits, hydrants, fire department connections, gas valves, mechanical rooms, fire escapes, and post indicator valves.

9.2. Accompany fire inspectors during fire prevention visits, provide keys for all locked rooms, storage areas, vaults, security areas, and so forth. This includes all unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing (UEPH), visiting officers quarters (VOQ), and temporary living facility (TLF).

9.3. Ensure all personnel are familiar with activation of the fire alarm systems, location of exits, evacuation procedures, fire reporting procedures, and proper use of extinguishers.

9.4. Ensure all rooms are numbered either on the door or next to the door. All facilities will have a Knox Box at a location designated by the fire department unless exempted by the Fire Prevention Element.

9.5. Enforcing safe smoking practices and supervision of designated smoking areas.

9.6. Establish and maintain a building fire prevention folder. This information may also be kept with the facility manager's facility records, but must be complete and accessible. The folder will contain the following:

9.6.1. **TAB A** -- Copy of 673 ABWI 32-2001.

9.6.2. **TAB B** -- AF Form 1487, *Fire Prevention Visit Report*.

9.6.3. **TAB C** -- Fire Drill Record, Extinguisher Training, Fire Safety Training.

9.6.4. **TAB D** -- Facility managers Checklist and Guidance Letter.

9.6.5. **TAB E** -- Permits, Authorizations, or Waivers.

9.6.6. **TAB F** -- Fire Prevention or Ground Safety related AF Forms 332.

9.6.7. Call the Fire Prevention Element (552-2620/8108) for further guidance.

9.7. Managers of facilities with fire phones are responsible for accomplishing monthly checks. These phones are direct lines to the fire alarm communication center operator. When the operator answers, advise them that the call is a line check. They will require the following information: the caller's name, rank, organization, and phone location. When this is completed the operator will call the user back to verify proper operation of the circuit.

9.8. Ensure emergency and exit lights are tested monthly.

10. Contractors and Concessionaires. All contractors and concessionaire managers are responsible for enforcing procedures set forth in this instruction and:

10.1. Ensure all employees who issue hotwork permits attend the annual hotwork class. This class is given by the Fire Prevention Element and must be received prior to commencing any hotwork.

10.2. Comply with procedures in paragraph **28**, this instruction, and inspect work areas to ensure buildings are left in a clean and fire safe condition.

11. Project Management. Ensure the Assistant Chief, Fire Prevention, or a designated representative, is notified to attend all pre-construction performance meetings with the engineering project manager to coordinate fire prevention requirements.

11.1. Project management will contact the Assistant Chief, Fire Prevention, or a designated representative, prior to bid of contracts to ensure all fire prevention requirements have been included.

11.2. The Assistant Chief, Fire Prevention, or a designated representative, will review all project designs; including those from the Alaska District Corps of Engineers (USACE), Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA), and the Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES), at the pre-design, 35, 65, 95, and 100 percent levels of completion prior to contract bid. Simplified Acquisition of Installation Engineer Requirements (SABER), small business, and self-help projects will also be reviewed. The review will consist of verifying that designs (plans and specifications) comply with applicable codes and standards and identify areas of noncompliance to the design agency with recommendations for correction.

12. Self-Help Projects. An important factor in providing fire resistance is the selection of materials consistent with the value and use of the facility. Construction materials outlined in UFC 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*, AFI 32-6002, *Family Housing Planning, Design and Construction*, adopted edition IBC, engineering technical letters (ETL), and NFPA standards are the minimum acceptable standards for adequate fire protection.

12.1. All installation self-help, construction, renovations, or modifications, to include: non-appropriated funded, and AAFES projects must be reviewed by the Fire Prevention Element for the inclusion of fire protection requirements. All construction projects will have formal plans for review and must be approved prior to the start of any project.

12.2. Paneling and carpets must be used only in accordance with requirements for individual classes of occupancy as specified in the current edition of UFC 3-600-01 and the adopted edition Life Safety Code. Using agencies will obtain a certificate (or statement) from the manufacturer or supplier attesting to the flame spread rating of the material being used prior to installation of the material. A copy will be furnished to the Fire Prevention Element.

12.3. Use of plywood or class "C" combustible materials as an interior finish is prohibited. All interior finish materials used will be in accordance with the current edition of UFC 3-600-01.

12.4. Holes made through floors, ceilings, or wall assemblies will be sealed to prevent the spread of fire. The opening will be fire stopped with a material capable of maintaining the fire resistance rating of the assembly.

12.5. Wall and ceiling finishes, and movable partitions must conform to the requirements of NFPA 101 for interior finishes.

12.6. Self-help partitions will be constructed in accordance with the construction types outlined in the UFC 3-600-01.

13. Military Family Housing. Occupants of privatized military family housing will comply with the fire prevention and safety guidance provided by the property owner.

Section C—Fire Prevention Practices

14. Inspection and Prevention. The primary responsibility for the Fire Prevention Element is to monitor and evaluate unit commander's fire prevention program to ensure compliance with established guidelines. Fire inspectors will visit all facilities at least annually to ensure prompt detection of deficiencies and elimination of fire hazards. These visits do not relieve the commander, or the facility manager, of the responsibility of identifying deficiencies and hazards in assigned work centers. At the end of each fire prevention visit, an AF Form 1487, *Fire Prevention Visit Report*, will be issued if a fire safety deficiency is identified. If an AF Form 1487 is issued to your organization, the following corrective actions will be taken by the facility manager.

14.1. If hazards cannot be spot corrected, implement interim control measures to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

14.2. Fire safety deficiencies (FSD) will be identified on AF Form 1487, programmed for correction using the AF Form 332.

14.3. AF Form 1487 will be sent through the chain-of-command, whenever the following deficiencies are noted:

14.3.1. When correctable hazards or deficiencies are recurring.

14.3.2. When an effective fire prevention program has not been established or enforced.

15. Fire Reporting Procedures. Quick and accurate fire reporting is essential to minimize damage and injuries. All fires, regardless of size (even if extinguished) must be reported to the fire department. Should a fire occur, take the following actions:

15.1. **SOUND THE ALARM** (verbal or mechanical) **AND EVACUATE THE BUILDING!**

15.2. **CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT** by dialing **911** from any on-installation or family housing phone. **NOTE:** If you dial 911 from a cellular phone you will reach the Anchorage Fire Department. Tell the dispatcher that you are on base and they will transfer you to JBER Fire Emergency Services. A 911-phone decal will be affixed on each telephone. Facility managers are responsible to ensure phone decals are in place. If the building's fire alarm system has been activated, reporting by phone is still required.

15.3. When the fire alarm communication center operator answers the phone, remain calm and provide the following information:

15.3.1. Name and call back number.

15.3.2. Building number or location involved; room number or area.

15.3.3. Nature of the fire if known. Do not hang up until instructed to do so by the operator.

15.3.4. Try to extinguish fires if evacuation is underway, you feel you are not endangering yourself, and the fire department has been contacted.

15.3.5. If time permits, close the doors and windows in the fire area, but do not lock the doors. Post someone outside of the facility to direct the responding firefighters to the fire scene.

15.4. Willful transmission, or reporting of a false fire or emergency alarm, is prohibited. This action may be punishable under federal law and the Uniform Code of Military Justice(UCMJ).

16. Fire Evacuation Drills. Fire drills will be scheduled and conducted by responsible facility managers or unit safety representatives at least once a year unless specified otherwise. Fire drills will be coordinated with the Fire Prevention Element at 552-2620/8108. A fire department representative may observe and evaluate the drill. The following frequencies will be used for conducting fire drills in specific facilities.

16.1. Monthly. All installation schools, pre-schools, youth centers, school age program, home day care providers, and child development centers will hold evacuation drills monthly.

16.2. Semi-Annually. Munitions storage areas will conduct area evacuation drills.

16.3. Annually. All remaining facilities.

17. Emergency Response of Fire Vehicles. Persons who are authorized to repair and/or block streets, or fire lanes, will notify the fire alarm communication center operator (552-2801/4644) at least 24 hours before such restriction takes effect, and when removed. Fire lanes will not be less than 20 feet of unobstructed width and will be marked with signs.

18. Assembly and Recreational Facilities. These facilities require special precautions to prevent fires due to the potential for high loss of life and property.

18.1. Managers of assembly facilities or assistants (designated in writing) are responsible to ensure these facilities are left in a fire-safe condition at the close of business. Designated personnel will conduct daily closing inspections. This requirement will not be delegated to janitorial personnel.

18.2. Managers of assembly occupancies will provide a minimum of one facility supervisor, or a designated employee, when the occupant load is expected to exceed 250. This individual is responsible to direct personnel to exits in an orderly manner in the event of an emergency. Where the occupant load exceeds 250, additional designated personnel will be assigned at a ratio of one designated employee for every 250 occupants, unless otherwise permitted by the following: The ratio of designated employees to occupants will be permitted to be reduced where in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the existence of an approved, supervised, automatic sprinkler system and the nature of the event warrant.

18.3. Occupant load information for public assembly facilities will be kept in the manager's fire prevention folder and posted at the entrance to the assembly room.

18.4. Fire prevention inspectors will inspect places of assembly before all major social events. It's the responsibility of assembly managers to notify the Fire Prevention Element at

least three workdays prior to any major social event. If temporary decorations are to be used, only fire retardant types will be permitted.

18.5. Managers of facilities where commercial or restaurant type cooking is performed must establish and enforce the following procedures when grease filters and other grease removal devices are used.

18.5.1. Installation of restaurant cooking equipment exhaust systems must be in accordance with NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations.*

18.5.2. All installed grease filters and exposed surfaces of kitchen hoods must be thoroughly cleaned by the operator daily, or more frequently, to prevent grease accumulation. Spare filter sets are required in kitchens that are operated continuously.

18.5.3. Hoods and exhaust ducts serving kitchen equipment must be thoroughly cleaned every 6 months, or more frequently, to prevent grease accumulation. Documentation will be maintained in **TAB E** of the fire prevention folder.

18.5.4. Cooking is not permitted under kitchen hoods without all filters installed. Filters must be of an approved baffle type meeting Underwriters Laboratory (UL) ® 1046 and be maintained in a good state of repair.

18.5.5. The exhaust system must be in operation whenever cooking equipment is being used.

18.5.6. If an exhaust fan motor is shut down or removed for repair or replacement, equipment served by that exhaust system will not be used until the fan is restored to service.

18.5.7. Deep fryers will be equipped with a separate high-limit control in addition to the adjustable operating control (thermostat) to shut off fuel or energy when the cooking oil temperature reaches 475 degrees Fahrenheit. These devices will be tested annually.

19. Vehicle Parking/Storage. Vehicles and/or trailers will not be parked in any manner that would preclude access by fire department vehicles to all sides of buildings, fire lanes, or within 15-feet of fire hydrants or fire department connections.

19.1. Vehicles will not be parked within 50 feet of any hangar, munitions storage area, or fuel storage area, except in designated parking spaces or for the purpose of loading and unloading. Vehicles will not be parked unattended in front of hangar doors.

19.2. Vehicles will not be parked within 10 feet of any building or structure except in designated parking areas or while loading or unloading.

19.3. Motor vehicles will not be parked or stored inside any building unless the area is designated for that purpose. Personnel requesting designated areas must submit a written request, including a drawing of the proposed parking area, to the Fire Prevention Element (673 CES/CEFP). All requests must specifically identify the reason, location, number, and type of vehicles. Convenience parking requests will not be considered. Approved parking requests will be reviewed annually during facility fire inspections or when the conditions change.

19.4. Fuel or oil trucks (loaded or empty) will not enter or park in any building, unless the structure is designated for that purpose.

19.5. Small engine equipment (5 hp or less) stored inside facilities requires approval from the Fire Prevention Element.

20. Smoking and Disposal of Smoking Materials:

20.1. Smoking is not permitted in installation facilities except where authorized. Smoking areas and outside facilities are designated by unit commanders and coordinated with the designated bargaining unit. Requests for designated areas in hazardous locations will be sent to the Fire Prevention Element (673 CES/CEFP) with a drawing showing the proposed smoking area.

20.2. An adequate number of metal containers with self-closing lids labeled "Smoking Material Only" will be distributed where smoking is permitted. Paper will not be discarded in these receptacles. Smoking materials will not be discarded in wastepaper baskets or other containers used for trash.

20.3. These containers will be emptied on a weekly basis or more often as needed. Smoking materials will be thoroughly extinguished with water before being disposed of in dumpsters.

20.4. Smoking in, or on, beds is strictly prohibited.

20.5. Smoking is prohibited at gas stations; petroleum, oil, & lubricant (POL) facilities; liquid oxygen plants; and flightline areas (including in vehicles); except in areas designated by the commander, Fire Prevention Element, and negotiated with the designated bargaining labor unit.

20.6. For issues concerning smoking near entrances, ventilation intakes or other health issue consult AFI 40-102, *Tobacco Use in the Air Force.*.

21. Electrical. Installation, adjustments, or alterations of electrical wiring or installed appliances will be accomplished only by qualified licensed electricians or authorized contractors in accordance with National Electric Codes (NEC).

21.1. All receptacles, switches, outlet boxes, and the like, will have required cover plates.

21.2. Access to electrical power panels will not be blocked. A 3-foot access clearance is required for electrical equipment (panel boxes, switch boxes, and so forth), unless otherwise required by the NEC.

21.3. No device will be installed which interferes with the normal operation of circuit breakers or fuses. All electrical switches in light and power panels will be correctly labeled to show which circuits or devices they control.

21.4. Electrical appliances will bear UL ® or other recognized testing laboratory certification.

21.5. Electrical appliances that do not require continuous operation will be unplugged when not in use. **EXAMPLE:** Residential type coffee pots.

21.6. Extension cords will not be used in lieu of permanent wiring. In areas that have insufficient outlets, the facility manager will submit an AF Form 332 to 773 CES Customer Service to have additional outlets installed, or relocate equipment so an extension cord is no

longer required. Extension cords are for temporary use and will be rated for the capacity of the equipment being served.

21.7. Surge protectors are only authorized for sensitive electrical equipment (that is, printers, computers, monitors). Surge protectors and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) units willl not be plugged into other surge protectors or UPS.

21.8. Electrical cords will not be nailed or stapled to building surfaces. They will not be run through doorways, windows, holes in walls, under rugs or carpets. Cords used for the exterior installation of items such as holiday lights or vehicle plug-in-heaters will be weatherproof and attached using devices specifically designed for that purpose. Care will be taken to ensure the cord is not damaged.

21.9. Electrical equipment used in areas where flammable gases, vapors, or dust are present must be approved for the particular hazard.

21.10. Permanent electrical wiring will not be exposed.

21.11. Flexible cords will be continuous in length without splices or taps.

21.12. Multiple plug outlets are prohibited.

21.13. All heat producing devices and major appliances will be plugged directly into a wall outlet. Examples: coffee pots, microwaves, toasters, and refrigerators.

22. Fire Extinguishers. Fire extinguishers will not be used for any purpose other than fire protection. No person will render any portable fire extinguisher inoperative or inaccessible. Any proven abuse may subject personnel to disciplinary action. Fire extinguishers will not be used by individuals who have not been properly trained.

22.1. Fire extinguishers will be properly hung or placed into cabinets. Extinguisher cabinets will not be locked.

22.2. Fire extinguishers will not be removed or repositioned without approval from the Fire Prevention Element.

22.3. Facility managers are responsible for conducting a monthly visual inspection of all fire extinguishers within their facilities to ensure they are in their designated location and are serviceable. Extinguisher tags will be signed off monthly.

22.4. Fire extinguishers will be kept clear and accessible at all times. A 36-inch clearance is required in all directions.

22.5. Signs, directional arrows, targets, red backgrounds, or other means of showing the location of fire alarms and extinguishers are not required, unless the equipment is hard to find without such signs; for example, signs may be needed in warehouses, but would not normally be needed in dormitories. If you need more information or clarification, contact fire prevention at 552-2620/8108.

22.6. New facilities will not be occupied before fire prevention personnel inspect them for suitable fire extinguisher coverage. Fire prevention personnel will provide guidance on fire extinguisher requirements and placement.

22.7. Using organizations are responsible for the purchase, maintenance, and proper disposal of extinguishers. All purchases of fire extinguishers will be coordinated with the Fire Prevention Element.

22.8. Flightline fire extinguishers (150-pound halon or 125-pound dry chemical) requiring service will be dropped off at the west flightline side of Base Operations. Daily inspection of all fire extinguishers is the responsibility of the flightline supervisors. Any discharge of halon from a fire extinguisher must be immediately reported to the fire department communication center at 552-2801/4644.

23. Fire Protection Systems:

23.1. Fire alarm pull boxes will be readily visible and will be located within five feet of an exit door.

23.2. Heat/smoke detectors, notification devices, manual pull stations, and sprinkler heads will not be painted.

23.3. Where heat/smoke detectors or sprinkler heads are required, they will be installed above and below all false ceilings in accordance with the current edition of UFC 3-600-01, and installed according to NFPA Standard 13, *Standard for the Installation of 'Sprinkler Systems*, or 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.

23.3.1. All sleeping areas will have hard-wired smoke alarms installed.

23.3.2. Heat/smoke detectors will be mounted securely in place. Disconnection of these detectors by occupants is prohibited.

23.4. Fire alarm pull boxes, standpipe systems, and fire protection alarm systems and devices will be kept clear and accessible at all times. A minimum access clearance of 36 inches is required.

23.5. No person will render any portable or fixed fire extinguishing system, or fire alarm warning system, inoperative or inaccessible. Any proven abuse may subject personnel to disciplinary action.

24. Hydrants:

24.1. The use of fire hydrants for any purpose other than firefighting is prohibited without authorization from the installation fire chief.

24.2. Parking within 15 feet of a fire hydrant is prohibited and may subject the vehicle to a traffic citation from law enforcement.

24.3. Fences or barriers will be at least five feet from any hydrant and will not block or obstruct them.

24.4. The fire alarm communication center (552-2801/4644) will be notified of any hydrants out of service and given 24 hours notice of any proposed water shut off which will affect the installation's water distribution system.

25. Housekeeping. Facility mangers must ensure buildings are kept in a fire safe condition at all times.

25.1. Storage under stairs and in stairwells is prohibited.

25.2. Waste receptacles will be emptied at the end of the workday or as often as necessary to prevent hazardous accumulation. Dumpsters and other central disposal units will be placed at least 10 feet from combustible structures and five feet from noncombustible structures.

25.3. All stored mops will be hung by the handle when not in use.

25.4. Metal containers with automatic, self-closing lids will be used to store oily or paint-soaked rags, steel wool, and other hazardous waste materials. Each container will be plainly marked for its intended use. The metal lid will be kept closed and never wedged or blocked open.

25.5. Ensure vegetation around the building is maintained at all times.

25.6. Furnace, boiler, mechanical, fan and sprinkler riser rooms in installation facilities will not be used for storage of any type except that required for maintenance.

26. Warehouse and Storage Practices. The combustibility and concentration of stored materials directly influence the fire hazards in warehouses and storage areas. The following will apply to all warehouses, supply rooms, or other structures used for the purpose of storing materials:

26.1. Maintain a minimum 36-inch distance between any heat producing appliance and combustibles (for example, unit heaters, boilers, and furnaces).

26.2. Aisles of at least 36 inches will be maintained for access to exit doors and electrical equipment, or fire safety equipment such as fire extinguishers, standpipes, and fire alarm pull stations.

26.3. Compressed gas cylinders containing incompatible gases will not be stored together. Separation is required if these type gases are stored in close proximity to each other. (**EXAMPLE:** oxygen and acetylene will be separated by at least 20 feet or by a noncombustible barrier at least five feet high with a fire resistance rating of at least 1/2 hour.) All compressed gas cylinders will have safety caps installed and be secured to prevent toppling.

26.4. When clearance between materials is needed to maintain stock limitations, the following will apply:

26.4.1. For areas between 2,000 and 8,000 square feet of floor space containing hazardous materials, aisles four feet wide will be maintained.

26.4.2. For more than 8,000 square feet of floor space of stock with moderate or low combustibility, aisles six feet wide will be maintained.

26.4.3. Materials will not be stored within 36 inches of fire door openings.

26.4.4. Hazardous commodities. A 36-inch clearance is required around all flammable and hazardous chemical storage areas.

26.4.5. Clearance of stock items below beams, ceilings, and roofs will be 18 inches. If the material is stacked more than 15 feet high, clearance will be 36 inches.

26.5. Storage buildings larger than 120 square feet will not be constructed or placed any closer than 10 feet to the nearest structure, unless otherwise permitted by the IBC.

26.6. Packaging material will be stored in self-closing non-combustible containers.

27. Flammable/Combustible Liquids. POL facilities include any area or building used for storage, dispensing, or handling of any type of flammable/combustible liquids.

27.1. Flammable storage cabinets/rooms in buildings must be approved in writing by the Fire Prevention Element and authorization will be posted on the front of the cabinet/room. Requests will be submitted to the Fire Prevention Element and include a floor plan showing the proposed storage location.

27.2. All drums or tanks used for the dispensing of flammable/combustible liquids will be properly bonded and grounded in accordance with technical order (TO) 00-25-172, *Ground Servicing of Aircraft and Static/Grounding Bonding*.

27.3. Storage of flammable/combustible liquids will be in accordance with AFOSH Std 91-501, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Standard*, and NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*. Only approved areas, cabinets, and containers will be used.

27.4. When flammable/combustible liquids are stored in metal cabinets, the cabinets will be labeled **"FLAMMABLE KEEP FIRE AWAY."** Flammable storage cabinets will not be altered and all new lockers will have self-closing devices.

27.5. Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) tanks will be stored in a 1-hour fire rated enclosure designed for flammable gas storage, 20 feet from flammable liquids and solids, or stored outside a facility. Outside storage must not be closer than five feet from doorways or windows, NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, and will be labeled “Flammable Gas.”

27.6. Spray painting operation in a facility will only be accomplished when approved by Ground Safety, Bioenvironmental Engineering and the Fire Prevention Element. Spray-painting operations will be in accordance with AFOSH STD 91-17, *Interior Spray Finishing*, and NFPA 33, *Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials.*

27.7. All fuel spills will be reported to the fire department immediately. Efforts will be made to prevent spills from entering sewer systems, ditches, or drains.

27.8. Gasoline, naphtha, lacquers, paints, thinners, alcohol, or other flammables will not be used as cleaning solvents.

27.9. All dip tanks or cleaning vats which use flammable liquids will be equipped with an automatic, self-closing cover, or lid. Each will have fusible links installed in such a manner that it will close automatically in case of fire. When tanks are not in use, the covers or lids will be kept closed. Dip tanks will only be located in motor pool and maintenance facilities.

27.10. Weapons cleaning/parts washers adjacent to arms rooms in barracks must be inspected according to, and authorization is based upon, this regulation and IBC.

27.10.1. The location will be of enclosed 1-hour construction, with a self-closing 1-hour rated fire door.

27.10.2. Positive ventilation must be available. (A window at minimum, but an exhaust fan is preferred.).

27.10.3. A serviceable, 2A:10BC portable extinguisher will be mounted outside the room.

27.10.4. No modifications will be made to the weapons cleaning/parts washers.

27.10.5. Only solvent recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the authority having jurisdiction will be used.

27.10.6. Only small arms weapon parts will be cleaned in the device.

27.10.7. Weapons cleaners/parts washers will be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer instructions. The room and the device will be secured when not in use.

27.10.8. A portable, eyewash station will be installed in the room.

28. Hotwork. Welding, cutting, or brazing will not be accomplished until a valid AF Form 592, *USAF Welding, Cutting, and Brazing Permit*, has been issued by a fire department representative or an individual trained by the Fire Prevention Element. Compliance with the requirements set forth in NFPA 51B, *Fire Prevention during Welding, Cutting, and other Hot Work*, and AFOSH STD 91-5, *Welding, Cutting, and Brazing*, is mandatory. Contractors and installation employees may be trained to issue routine welding permits.

28.1. Hotwork permit training certificates are issued by the Fire Prevention Element, and valid for one year from date of issue. Call 552-2620/8108 for a class schedule. Permits are not required in welding shops/areas authorized by the Fire Prevention Element.

28.2. A fire watch is required for all hotwork operations. Fire watches will have fire extinguishing equipment readily available and be trained in its use. A fire watch will be maintained for at least 30 minutes after the completion of any hotwork operation to detect and extinguish possible smoldering fires.

28.3. The use of a blowtorch or any makeshift appliance for paint removal or burning designs on wood is prohibited.

28.4. Oxygen and acetylene cylinder valves will be turned off when not in use. Acetylene cylinders must always be stored in the upright position.

28.5. Electrical connections, cables, and plugs on arc welding equipment will be kept in good repair. Frayed or damaged connections will be repaired or replaced.

28.6. Aircraft welding must comply with AFOSH STD 91-5, NFPA 410, A*ircraft Maintenance*, and applicable maintenance operating instruction (MOI). Permits of this nature will be issued by Fire Prevention Element with the concurrence of safety and bioenvironmental engineering.

28.7. Facility managers must be informed of hotwork operations prior to starting, and any hotwork permits for hazardous areas are required to be issued by the Fire Prevention Element. A list of hazardous areas is covered during hotwork permit certification training and includes any work done on or in hangars, and flightline maintenance buildings.

29. Open Burning, Recreational Fires, and Fireworks. Open burning, including the burning of rubbish and similar material, is strictly prohibited on this installation without written approval from the installation fire chief or his/her designee.

29.1. All open fires including, but not limited to: bon fires, large campfires, and burn barrels require a burn permit from the Fire Prevention Element.

29.1.1. Permitted fires will not be located any closer than 50 feet from any structure.

29.1.2. Open campfires and cooking will be constantly attended by a competent person until such a fire is totally extinguished.

29.2. Fireworks (including bottle rockets, roman candles, sparklers, firecrackers, and so forth) are prohibited on this installation.

29.3. The burning of candles, incense, or use of candle warmers is prohibited (to include dormitories) with the following exceptions:

29.3.1. During religious services in installation chapels.

29.3.2. Special events in officer, enlisted clubs, and dining facilities. Candles used in these facilities must be in a sturdy noncombustible holder.

29.4. Barbecue grills, outdoor fireplaces, smokers, and other open flame cooking appliances will not be operated indoors, on a combustible deck, or within 10 feet of any combustible structure. Charcoal will be thoroughly soaked with water before disposal.

30. Decorations. Decorative materials such as streamers, crepe paper, scenery, cotton batting, straw, and hay must be flame resistant.

30.1. Christmas tree lighting and wiring must bear the UL® seal of approval and be in good condition. Outdoor lighting and extension cords used for that purpose will be weatherproof and will be specifically designed for use outdoors.

30.2. Fresh Christmas trees are are only permitted in military family housing. Trees will not obstruct egress to exits and must be kept away from sources of heat. Trees willl be watered every day and disposed of when they stop absorbing water.

30.2.1. Only indirect lighting is authorized for aluminum trees. Electrical lights must never be placed on metal trees due to the shock hazard.

30.2.2. Artificial trees will be certified as flame retardant by the manufacturer.

30.2.3. Powered/lighted decorations willl not be left plugged-in when the facility or room is unoccupied.

30.3. Persons living in dormitories, including individual rooms may display Christmas decorations to include small artificial trees only. All previously listed fire-safety requirements apply.

31. Heat Producing Appliances. Only qualified repair personnel are permitted to install and perform maintenance on heating systems.

31.1. Portable electric space heaters must be UL® listed/labeled and only used in areas for which they are listed. Heaters will only be plugged into approved receptacles. Use of extension cords with these heaters is not permitted. Electric heaters shall not be operated within three feet of any combustible materials.

31.2. Kitchen ranges (whether electric or open flame) and portable heaters will not be left unattended at any time while in use.

31.3. Gasoline operated, or open-flame equipment, will not be used in any type of structure or shelter without written approval of the fire chief. The use of fuel-fired salamanders is prohibited without written approval of the fire chief.

31.4. Solid fuel fireplaces will be of masonry or factory built construction. They will be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the appropriate NFPA standards.

31.4.1. Qualified personnel will clean chimneys annually, and the facility manager must maintain written records in **TAB E** of the fire prevention folder. This requirement also applies to military family housing.

31.4.2. Masonry fireplaces will have hearth extensions of brick, concrete, stone, tile, or other approved noncombustible material properly supported and with no combustible material against the underside. Wood-trim mantels and other combustible material will not be placed within six inches of a fireplace opening.

31.4.3. Screens will be installed and used on fireplaces.

31.4.4. Burning highly combustible, solid material, such as dried Christmas trees and wrapping paper is prohibited.

31.4.5. The use of flammable liquids to start or rekindle a fire is prohibited.

31.5. Clothes dryers will be exhausted to the outside of the facility.

32. Exit and Exit Access. Exit doors in facilities will be kept unobstructed and unlocked at all times while the facility is occupied. Draperies, decorations, or placards will not block exit signs or doors.

32.1. Exits will be kept free of snow and ice accumulation by the using organization.

32.2. All emergency exit doors in places of public assembly and other facilities, as outlined in the Life Safety Code, will be equipped with panic hardware. No lock, padlock, hasp, bar, chain, or other devices will be installed or maintained on any exit door equipped with panic hardware.

32.2.1. Panic hardware will be kept in good operating condition.

32.2.2. Fire rated doors will be kept closed at all times, with the exception of those equipped with magnetic releases. No doorstops or other non-approved devices will be installed on fire rated doors.

32.3. Illuminated exit signs will be operational at all times and tested monthly. Exit sign lighting found unserviceable must be restored to service as soon as possible. If the facility manager cannot obtain the appropriate bulbs/batteries, a work order will be established to have the lights repaired or replaced, as necessary.

32.4. Facility emergency lighting will be operational at all times. Facility manager will test the lighting monthly. If the lights are inoperable, a work order will be established for repairs.

32.5. Adequate fire aisles will be maintained in all hangars and warehouses. In warehouses, wall aisles will be a minimum of 24 inches. Main and cross aisles will comply with AFJMAN 23-210, *Joint Service Manual (JSM) for Storage and Materials Handling*.

32.6. Readily visible signs will mark access to exits. If signs are not visible from all points in a corridor or hall, directional signs will be conspicuously located to direct occupants to exits. Exit-ways will not be used for storage of any type.

32.7. Prior to blocking any door or exit, the facility manager will contact Fire Prevention Element for approval.

32.8. All portions of an exit discharge must be of required width and size to provide occupants with safe access to a public way.

32.9. Fire escape stairways and landings must be kept free of stored items. Storage under stairs and in stairwells is prohibited.

32.10. Hangings or draperies will not be placed over exit doors or otherwise be located to conceal or obscure any exit. Mirrors will not be placed on exit doors. Mirrors will not be placed in or adjacent to any exit in such a manner as to confuse the direction of exit.

33. Cooking. Cooking is prohibited in all buildings except those specifically designated with kitchen facilities. Cooking must be supervised at all times.

33.1. Coffee makers, soup warmers, hot air popcorn poppers, microwave ovens, and toasters are permitted for use in offices, shops, day rooms, unaccompanied personnel quarters, and like buildings or rooms. These items must be supervised while in use. All appliances must bear the UL® label or other recognized testing agency seals of approval. These appliances will not be plugged into systems furniture or extension cords. External timers are not authorized on coffee pots.

33.2. Areas, other than dwelling units, that are provided with range top cooking surfaces must be equipped with an approved range top extinguishing system; except for facilities equipped with an automatic sprinkler system where the range is installed. The range top extinguishing system must be connected to the building fire alarm system to sound a general building fire alarm and must automatically shut off all sources of fuel and electric power that produce heat to the equipment being protected by that unit.

33.3. The use of open-coil hot plates, oil-type popcorn poppers, and noncommercial deep-fat fryers inside facilities is prohibited in other than commercial facilities.

34. Aircraft Hangars/Flight Line Areas:

34.1. Fueling or de-fueling of aircraft in hangars not specifically designed for that purpose is prohibited.

34.2. All electrical equipment will be of an approved type, as prescribed in the current Engineering Technical Letter on aircraft hangars.

34.3. Vehicles will not be left unattended while blocking fire lanes.

34.4. Fuel will not be drained from aircraft onto the ramp or allowed to run into sewer lines, ditches, etc. Drip cans and pans will be used to catch fuel leaking from aircraft.

34.5. Aircraft will be parked to permit rapid removal or relocation in the event of an emergency.

34.6. Appropriate cables and tow bars will be kept in sufficient quantities and readily available to facilitate removal of aircraft from hangars in case of emergency.

34.7. An area, three feet in all directions, will be kept clear around permanently installed firefighting equipment.

34.8. Spray painting of aircraft will be accomplished according to AFOSH Standard 91-17, *Interior Spray Finishing*, and NFPA 33, *Spray Application using Flammable or Combustible Materials*. Requests for deviations will be submitted, in writing, to fire prevention, safety, and medical elements.

34.9. Areas around and under the aircraft will be kept free of flammable liquids and combustible waste.

34.10. Aircraft servicing using ground power units inside hangars will comply with TO 00-25-172 and NFPA 410.

34.11. Smoking on the flightline is strictly prohibited unless in designated smoking area.

Section D—Training Requirements

35. Fire Prevention Training. Supervisors are required to conduct fire prevention training for all newly assigned military and civilian personnel (including temporary over-hires) working on this installation within 30 days of arrival.

36. Additional Training. Additional fire prevention training is required for personnel who work in areas such as public assembly, dining facilities, fuel storage and handling areas, and flightline areas.

36.1. Training requirements are as follows:

36.1.1. Flightline fire extinguisher training is mandatory for all flight line personnel.

36.1.2. Fire prevention training for public assembly employees, child care-givers, and home day care is mandatory.

36.1.3. Employees working in commercial cooking facilities with in-hood suppression systems will be trained semi-annual.

36.2. Fire prevention training is available for all others, upon request.

Section E—Fire Prevention and Fire Protection during Field Exercises

37. Camp Commander's Responsibility. Camp commanders are responsible for fire prevention and will ensure:

37.1. A fire safety representative will be appointed and will actively supervise all fire-prevention measures during field or training exercises.

37.2. All bivouac areas, including tents, are inspected daily for fire hazards.

37.3. Fire hazards are eliminated and regulations enforced, including:

37.3.1. No fuel will be stored inside of tents or buildings.

37.3.2. No fabric or clothing will be allowed to come into contact with lanterns, stoves, stovepipes, or heat-producing equipment.

37.3.3. No smoking inside of tents.

37.4. All personnel are trained in fire-reporting procedures and fire prevention.

37.5. All tents shall have a smoke alarm installed. All tents heated with fuel-fired equipment will have carbon monoxide alarms installed.

37.6. Personnel are trained in the proper operation and maintenance of fuel-consuming devices.

37.7. No fueling of fuel-fired equipment or devices is permitted inside of tents or buildings or within 50 feet of any flame-producing device.

38. Field Space Heaters:

38.1. For the safe and proper use of field heaters use the appropriate technical manuals.

38.2. For safe and proper use of commercial off-the-shelf heaters follow the manufacturer's instructions.

39. Open Fires:

39.1. Before building an open fire, the following conditions must be met:

39.1.1. All combustible material will be scraped from an area 6 feet in diameter and a small hole will be dug in the center down to mineral soil for the fire.

39.1.2. Fires will be kept small.

39.1.3. Fires will never be built against trees, logs, near brush, or other combustible materials.

39.1.4. Open fires will never be left unattended.

39.2. POL products will not be used to start or quicken fires.

39.3. Clothing will not be hung over or close to an open fire to dry, unless a constant guard is maintained to ensure clothing does not catch fire.

39.4. Fires are not allowed if a burn ban is in effect. This can be checked by contacting the fire dispatch at 552-2801.

39.5. Before leaving an open fire, coals will be stirred while soaking them with water and all sticks turned and soaked. After the embers have been checked for hot spots, the fire pit will be covered with six inches of dirt.

40. Cooking:

40.1. Field mess ranges or fuel-operated devices will not be fueled inside of tents.

40.2. Field mess ranges must be provided with a clearance in accordance with each service component.

41. Tents:

41.1. Tent separation and fire access lanes will be established based on each service's technical manual recommendations.

41.2. Cleanliness of tents and tent areas will be maintained at high standards and all trash removed to the disposal-area pit. During fire season, grass and brush will be cleared from

within three feet of tents up to and including five and ten person tents and within 10 feet of larger tents.

42. Storage Areas:

42.1. Sites having minimum vegetation will be selected as storage areas. During fire season, grass and brush will be removed or cut and maintained at not more than 2 inches high within the area, and for a space of 20 feet around it.

42.2. POL storage areas will be established and strictly maintained per each service's technical manuals. Fire extinguishers will be available at all POL storage areas.

42.3. Special caution signs will be posted when the nature of the storage requires it.

42.4. Reusable containers will be stored in separate piles. Containers that have held flammable liquids will be kept tightly closed and stored in a POL area.

42.5. Ammunition and explosives used during field training exercises will comply with each service component.

43. Flares and Smoke Grenades. Personnel who are using flares or smoke grenades, or who are in the area where they are used or dropped, will locate the remains of the device and completely extinguish any burning residue and render any hot particles harmless.

44. Fire Extinguisher Distribution. Fire extinguishers will be maintained in all tents, POL sites, and required vehicles.

45. Information Collections. No information collections are required by this publication.

ROBERT D. EVANS, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFJMAN 23-210, *Joint Service Manual (JSM) for Storage and Materials Handling*, 12 April 1994.

AFPD 32-20, *Fire Protection*, 5 August 2003.

AFI 32-2001, *The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program*, 9 September 2008.

AFI 32-6002, *Family Housing Planning, Design and Construction*, 15 January 2008.

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008.

AFI 40-102, *Tobacco Use in the Air Force*, 3 June 2002.

AFI 91-302, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety Fire Prevention and Health (AFOSH) Standards*, 18 April 1994.

673 ABWI 32-2001, *Fire Prevention Program*, 20 January 2011.

Army Regulation 385-16, *System Safety Engineering and Management*, September 2009.

AFOSH STD 91-5, *Welding, Cutting, and Brazing*, 1 May 1999.

AFOSH STD 91-17, *Interior Spray Finishing*, 1 September 1997.

AFOSH STD 91-501, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Standard*, 7 July 2004.

DOD Instruction 6055.6, *Department of Defense Fire and Emergency Services Program*, 21 December 2006.

TO 00-25-172, *Ground Servicing of Aircraft and Static/Grounding Bonding*, 21 February 2008.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2010 Edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2008 Edition.

NFPA 33, *Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*, 2011 Edition.

NFPA 51B, *Fire Prevention during Welding, Cutting, and other Hot Work*, 2009 Edition.

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, 2011 Edition.

NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, 2010 Edition.

NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, 2011 Editions.

NFPA 410, A*ircraft Maintenance*, 2010 Edition.

UFC 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*, 26 September 2006.

Adopted Forms

AF Form 332, *Base Civil Engineer Work Request*; AF Form 592, *USAF Welding, Cutting, and Brazing Permit*; AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; AF Form 1487, *Fire Prevention Visit Report*; 673 ABW Form 3, *Civil Engineer Work Clearance Request*.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAFES—- Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES).

AFRIMS—- Air Force Records Information Management System.

AHJ—- Authority Having Jurisdiction.

CFR—- Code of Federal Regulations.

DeCA—- Defense Commissary Agency.

ETL—- Engineering Technical Letters.

FSD—- Fire Safety Deficiencies.

HVAC—- Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning.

IBC—- International Building Code (IBC).

LPG—- . Liquid Petroleum Gas.

LSC—- Life Safety Code.

MOI—- Maintenance Operating Instruction.

NEC—- National Electric Codes.

NFPA—- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

OPR—- Office of Primary Responsibility.

ORM—- Operational Risk Management.

OSHA—- Occupational Safety and Health Administration

POL—- Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant.

RDS—- Records Disposition Schedule.

SABER—- Simplified Acquisition of Installation Engineer Requirements (SABER).

SFO—- Senior Fire Officer.

TLF—- Temporary Living Facility (TLF).

UEPH—- Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing.

UL—- Underwriters Laboratory.

UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice.

UPS—- Uninterruptible Power Supply.

USACE—- Alaska District Corps of Engineers.

VOQ—- visiting officers quarters (VOQ.

Terms

Area of Responsibility— All buildings and adjacent open areas assigned to an organization or individual.

Facility/Building Manager— A person who is on file with the real property office for any facility under his/her control. Facility/building managers are responsible to their unit commanders for the fire safe condition of their facility.

Fire Door— A rated door installed to separate sections or certain areas to prevent the spread of fire.

Fire Hazard— An unsafe condition or act which may cause a fire.

Fire Prevention— Measures directed toward avoiding the inception of fire. See Occupational Deficiency.

Fire Prevention Element— The section of the fire protection flight, which is charged with the responsibility of implementing and monitoring the installation's fire prevention, education and inspection programs.

Fire Protection— Includes all aspects of engineering, prevention, suppression and related rescue operations.

Fire Safety Deficiency (FSD)/Fire Protection Deficiency Correction Program— A condition which reduces fire safety below an acceptable level, including noncompliance with standards, but by itself cannot cause a fire to occur.

Fire Suppression— The notification, response, attack, control, confinement, and extinguishment of a fire.

Functional Manager— The senior-operating official at all levels exercising managerial control of an activity or operation. This individual usually can acquire and commit resources for the abatement of occupational safety and health hazards. Major command (MAJCOM) or installation commanders designate functional managers.

Hotwork— Any work involving burning, welding, or similar operations that is capable of initiating fires or explosions.

Installed Fire Protection System— Systems installed in facilities for the purpose of fire detection, alarm, or fire extinguishment.

Occupational Deficiency— Conditions, procedures, and practices that are in noncompliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) requirements, but do not, in themselves, create a potential for producing an occupational injury or illness mishap. Deficiencies may; however, create a potential for secondary injuries or illnesses or may contribute to the severity of an injury or illness that has already occurred. Examples include lack of fire detection or suppression equipment and systems, broken smoke alarm, lack of exit signs, and railings, which are two inches below standard height. A clear distinction between hazards and deficiencies may not always be possible; therefore, the judgment and experience of qualified safety, fire protection, and health personnel must be relied upon.

Occupational Hazard— Conditions, procedures and practices directly related to the work place that can create a potential for producing occupational injuries, property or equipment damage, or illnesses. These hazards are normally assigned risk assessment codes (RAC) 1, 2, 3.

Occupational Hazard Abatement— The elimination or permanent reduction of an occupational hazard or deficiency by bringing it into compliance with applicable safety, fire prevention, and health requirements, or by taking equivalent protective measures.

Risk Assessment Codes (RAC)— An expression of the degree of risk associated with an occupational hazard or deficiency that combines hazard severity and mishap probability into a single numeric identifier. AFI 91-302, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention and Health (AFOSH) Standards*, or Army Regulation 385-16, *System Safety Engineering and Management.*