

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
36TH WING**



36WG INSTRUCTION 32-2001

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Civil Engineering

**FIRE PROTECTION
AND PREVENTION**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements AFPD 32-20, *Fire Protection*. It provides guidance to help prevent fires, minimize the loss of life, injury or property damage and should a fire occur establishes procedures to mitigate the fire. This instruction applies to personnel operating on property controlled by the 36th Wing Commander. A current copy of this instruction, "36WGI 32-2001" will be maintained on the 36 Wing Plans and Publications SharePoint site.

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This instruction covers the Installation Fire Prevention and Protection Program, delineates command and individual responsibilities in preventing injuries, loss of life or property damage caused by fire and outlines specific steps that will ensure an effective fire safety program.

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1. Program Objective:

1.1. To provide a professional and comprehensive fire protection and prevention program in order to prevent the loss of life or property. This program is based on AFI, DODI, OSHA, NFPA and other applicable national consensus standards.

1.1.1. For a more complete listing of guidance referenced in the development of this instruction; See Attachment 1.

1.1.2. A successful fire prevention program requires command support at all levels and the continuing efforts of all personnel to include: military, civilian, employees, contractors, dependents and their guests.

2. Applicability:

2.1. This instruction applies to all personnel, organizations and activities within the 36 Wing, including tenant units, active duty personnel, contractors, concessionaires, dependents, and their guests while on property controlled by the 36 Wing.

2.2. This instruction applies to all new and existing facilities located on 36 Wing property.

2.3. This instruction is not intended to supersede any legally mandated or contractual requirements.

2.4. This instruction has been developed to afford a minimum level of fire protection and life safety.

2.5. It is the responsibility of all 36 Wing personnel to conduct themselves in a manner which does not pose an unnecessary risk of fire or injury to themselves or others and to abide by the contents of this instruction

2.6. The goal of the fire prevention section is to prevent unplanned fires by educating the base populace on fire prevention procedures and by conducting a rigorous fire prevention (facility inspection) program. The secondary goal is to minimize loss of property and severity of injury to personnel should a fire occur. All personnel are empowered to prevent fire by practicing sound fire prevention practices and adhering to this instruction. Fire safety is everyone's responsibility.

3. Program Elements:

3.1. 36 Wing Commander:

3.1.1. Establishes installation fire protection and prevention programs. Approves short term deviations from established fire protection guidance, not to exceed 18 months, as the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

3.2. Functional Managers (Unit Commanders)

3.2.1. The functional manager is responsible for their unit's fire prevention program, and ensures all fire codes, standards and regulations are enforced for their organization.

3.3. 36 CES Commander (Base Civil Engineer/Base Fire Marshall)

3.3.1. Commands and Supervises the fire protection flight and is responsible to the 36 WG/CC for implementation and administration of a comprehensive fire protection/prevention program.

3.4. Fire Chief

3.4.1. Is responsible to the Base Fire Marshal for establishing and carrying out an effective fire protection/prevention program.

3.4.2. Fire Chief or Senior Fire Officer (SFO) in charge at the scene of an emergency may commandeer available military vehicles, equipment, materials and personnel considered necessary to promptly control and extinguish fires or rescue personnel; may also activate mutual aid agreements or solicit voluntary civilian assistance if deemed necessary to mitigate the hazard and control the situation.

3.4.2.1. Responsible for providing fire suppression for local off-base federal activities during periods when local fire departments are on strike, unable to respond or as indicated in mutual aid agreements.

3.5. Facility Managers/Supervisors

3.5.1. Facility Managers Continuity Book: See AAFB Fire Prevention Guide for Facility Managers & 36 CES Facility Managers Guide. Both of these guides can be located at 36 CES Customer Service 366-2917/2918.

3.6. Emergency Action/Fire Reaction/Fire Evacuation Plans

3.6.1. Establish an emergency action plan. **NOTE:** Employees should know primary and secondary escape routes for every area of the building.

3.6.2. Ensure escape routes are kept free of obstructions--to include stairways and office doors. Ensure doors leading outside can be opened easily.

3.7. Fire Prevention Section

3.7.1. Is responsible to the fire chief for developing and administering an effective fire prevention program.

3.7.1.1. Performs facility fire prevention visits as determined by the fire chief.

3.7.1.2. Trains the base populace in fire prevention, fire reporting, fire evacuation procedures, use of portable fire extinguishers and use of installed fire protection systems.

3.7.1.3. Reviews construction projects for inclusion of code compliant passive fire protection features and active fire protection systems plus fire department operational requirements.

3.8. Fire Prevention Inspectors

3.8.1. Responsible for performing fire prevention visits on facilities, sites and areas to document fire safety discrepancies and ensure proper corrective actions are being initiated by the facility managers. In addition, fire inspectors are responsible for educating the wing populace on fire prevention techniques and practices, proper fire evacuation procedures, plus any specialized fire protection systems or equipment.

3.8.2. Responsible for ensuring all facilities, areas and operations are in compliance with applicable Air Force, Navy and Department of Defense Instructions plus Federal Law and other applicable National Consensus Standards.

3.8.3. Ensure all installation members are trained and understand fire reporting procedures, fire evacuation procedures, basic fire extinguisher use and first aid firefighting procedures. Additionally ensure members having specialized fire protection systems or equipment in their facility understand the usage and activation procedures.

3.8.4. During fire prevention visits; the fire inspector shall ask personnel in and around the facility or area being inspected questions regarding their knowledge of fire reaction and reporting procedures.

3.9. Fire Prevention Visits

3.9.1. Fire prevention visits are normally conducted on an annual schedule. Some areas or facilities may see a more frequent schedule based on historical incidents or conditions.

3.9.2. The fire inspector shall attempt to schedule a visit primarily with the facility manager but will default to the supervisor, commander, or CE real property to gain access for a visit. There is no requirement to schedule a fire prevention visit i.e. "No Notice".

3.9.3. To the maximum extent possible, facility managers or supervisors shall accompany the fire inspector on fire prevention visits.

3.9.4. If a hazard is discovered that represents an immediate danger; it shall be brought to the attention of the supervisor who shall take immediate action to eliminate the hazard or reduce the hazard to an acceptable level by halting the operation or withdrawing exposed personnel until the operation can be performed safely.

3.9.5. After completing the visit, the fire inspector shall inform facility managers, shop supervisors and commanders of all fire hazards or deficiencies.

3.9.6. The fire inspector shall assist the facility managers and supervisors with completing the AF Form 332, (Base Civil Engineer Work Request), for correction of fire safety deficiencies and hazards identified during the visit.

3.9.6.1. The Facility Manager shall submit the completed AF Form 332 to 36 CES Customer Service in building 18001, phone 366-2917/2918. The AF Form 332 is required to correct deficiencies identified on the fire inspection report. A copy of the fire inspection report shall be submitted with the AF Form 332 for reference.

3.9.6.2. The facility manager shall maintain their copy of the fire inspection report in the fire prevention section of the facility manager's continuity book for a minimum of 2 years or until all identified hazards and discrepancies have been corrected.

3.9.6.3. Periodically (at least annually) review all open discrepancies and determine their status. Contact the CE customer service desk and place updated information with the original fire inspection report in the continuity book.

3.10. Fire Reporting Procedures

3.10.1. The fire reporting number is 9-1-1.

3.10.1.1. When dialing 9-1-1 from a phone not considered part of the AAFB phone system (e.g. residential phones in military family housing, cellphones, payphones) and you are trying to reach the AAFB Fire, Security or EMS; your call will be answered by a GovGuam emergency dispatch center. You need to tell the operator

you are calling from Andersen AFB and need to speak to the 9-1-1 operator on AAFB. The GovGuam dispatch center will then forward the call to AAFB Fire Department who will dispatch emergency responders to the incident location.

3.10.2. Fast and accurate reporting of a fire is essential to minimize injuries or damage.

3.10.3. Always notify the fire department by dialing 911, even if the facility has an automatic fire detection system that reports to the dispatch center. Telephone is primary and the detection system is a backup failsafe to insure emergency responders (Fire/Security/EMS) are notified.

3.10.4. Willful reporting of a false fire alarm, tampering with an installed fire protection system, or using fire extinguishers for an unintended purpose is punishable under UCMJ and civil law.

3.11. Fire Reaction Procedures

3.11.1. Should a fire occur, implement the emergency action or fire reaction plan. Actions include:

3.11.1.1. Notify facility occupants verbally or by activating the fire alarm system and manually activate any fire suppression systems as required.

3.11.1.2. Notify the fire department by dialing 9-1-1 and by activating the facility fire notification/evacuation/reporting system if so equipped.

3.11.1.3. When the Emergency Communications Center (ECC) answers your call; please try to remain calm, speak clearly and answer all questions concisely. Provide your telephone number, building number and street address. Ensure you give the location, type and size of the fire or emergency being reported (i.e. what is burning, how long has it been burning, where is the fire located, how many people are hurt, what injuries have they suffered). Provide any other relevant information that might be useful for the emergency.

3.11.1.4. Close all doors and windows in the fire area if time permits without placing yourself in danger prior to exiting the building.

3.11.1.5. Evacuate all personnel to a predetermined location at least 75 ft. (or 1 ½ x height of the structure) from the facility and take an immediate accountability of all assigned personnel. Report the number of personnel both present and missing to the fire department as soon as they arrive on scene. Also, include the last known location of each missing person.

3.11.1.6. Designate one individual to communicate with the Fire Officer to prevent conflicting information from multiple reports.

3.11.1.7. The “**SPEED**” system shall be used during emergencies. “**SPEED**” utilizes the following sequence of actions:

- 3.11.1.7.1. **S** —Sound the Alarm.
- 3.11.1.7.2. **P** —Phone the Fire Department.
- 3.11.1.7.3. **E** —Ensure Evacuation.
- 3.11.1.7.4. **E** —Extinguish if Possible.
- 3.11.1.7.5. **D** —Direct the Fire Department.

3.12. **First Aid Firefighting Procedures**

3.12.1. When using a hand held portable fire extinguisher utilize the **P.A.S.S.** method; Pull-Aim-Squeeze-Sweep:

- 3.12.1.1. **P** = Pull the safety pin.
- 3.12.1.2. **A** = Aim: the nozzle at the base of the fire.
- 3.12.1.3. **S** = Squeeze: the discharge handle.
- 3.12.1.4. **S** = Sweep: the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire until the fire is out.

3.12.2. Wheeled dual agent flight line fire extinguishers are to be used on the flight line only. Use the P.A.S.S. method for these extinguishers as well. For the PKP extinguisher the effective range is approximately 30 ft. with a hose length of 25 ft., so position the extinguisher no further than 50 ft. from the aircraft. Range for a CO2 extinguisher approximately 3-8 ft.

3.12.3. Facility managers are responsible for the purchase, maintenance and disposal of fire extinguishers. When extinguishers are discharged, register low pressure, have seals broken, become damaged or require any maintenance or inspection the facility managers must contact a local fire extinguisher supply or maintenance company and pay with IMPAC or GPC.

3.13. **Fire Evacuation Exercise Procedures**

3.13.1. IAW NFPA 101, fire evacuation exercises shall be coordinated with the fire department and performed monthly for 36 MUNS, Andersen Elementary and Middle schools and the Child Care Center. All others upon request.

3.13.2. All personnel shall participate in the evacuation.

- 3.13.2.1. Pre-planning shall identify any mobility impaired members/occupants. The evacuation plan shall identify those occupants and shall designate personnel to assist them.

3.13.3. The use of fire detection or notification system (if equipped) is mandatory during fire evacuation exercises. If special conditions exist where activating the fire notification system would be detrimental to the mission; the fire department fire prevention section can make arrangements to run the exercise by using runners or intercom systems.

- 3.13.3.1. Operation of the system shall only be under the supervision of fire protection or alarm systems maintenance personnel.

3.13.4. Emphasis shall be placed on an orderly evacuation rather than speed.

3.13.5. Evacuees shall assemble at a pre-designated location away from the fire area. The minimum withdrawal distance is 75 ft. (or 1 ½ the height of the structure) to ensure the evacuation has been completed while accounting for all missing personnel and ensuring evacuees are out of harm's way in the event of a building collapse.

3.13.6. A single designated representative shall be appointed to communicate with the fire department senior fire officer at the scene.

3.13.6.1. Provide the Senior Fire Officer (SFO) with a report detailing the number of people evacuated, the number and last known location of any unaccounted for personnel, the nature and location of the emergency plus any other information pertinent to the situation.

3.13.7. Total evacuation is mandatory during any alarm activation unless otherwise directed by fire department personnel.

3.13.8. Units having classified material or equipment must ensure prior arrangements are made to secure those items during an evacuation.

3.13.9. Use or possession of classified items or equipment does not exempt personnel from evacuating.

3.13.10. Evacuation exercises that are rated as marginal or unsatisfactory shall be made up at a later date.

3.13.11. Evacuation exercises during inclement weather will be conducted internal only and not require evacuation.

3.13.12. Facility managers or supervisors may request an evacuation exercise for any facility or area by contacting the fire prevention office at 366-5284/64 and scheduling an exercise.

3.13.12.1. The facility manager shall file a completed copy of the fire evacuation exercise form in the facility manager's continuity book in the fire prevention section.

3.14. **Fire Safety Training**

3.14.1. IAW AFI 91-202 fire extinguisher training is required annually for all personnel working on Andersen AFB. Training will be documented by supervisors via AF Form 55.

3.15. **Emergency Responses**

3.15.1. Emergency vehicles displaying emergency lights and/or sirens shall be given right-of-way while responding to emergency incidents. All other vehicles shall pull over, make room, and allow the responding emergency vehicles to pass.

3.15.2. During emergency incidents the Senior Fire Officer (SFO); will be the incident-commander (IC).

- 3.15.3. No one shall obstruct, disrupt or otherwise interfere with the actions of on-scene fire protection personnel.
- 3.15.4. If an incident warrants activation of the EOC (Emergency Operations Center), the incident commander will make a recommendation to the 36 WG/CC or 36 MSG/CC that the EOC be stood up to support emergency response action and scene mitigation.
- 3.15.5. The SFO may commandeer any available personnel, vehicles, or equipment deemed necessary to control the incident and assist in rescue operations.
- 3.15.6. Motor vehicle operators shall not drive over fire hoses unless directed to do so by fire protection personnel.
- 3.15.7. Non-emergency response personnel shall not enter an emergency incident scene unless granted permission to do so by the incident commander.
- 3.15.8. Remain 200 feet from the rear of any responding vehicles.
- 3.15.9. Do not attempt to pass an emergency vehicle that is either responding to an emergency or parked at the scene of an emergency unless instructed to do so by either a Security Forces member or a member of the fire department.
- 3.15.9.1. After being given permission to pass an emergency vehicle pass slowly, with caution, keeping as wide a berth as possible.

4. Fire Prevention Requirements

4.1. General:

- 4.1.1. Every new and existing building or structure shall be constructed, equipped, maintained, and operated in accordance with this instruction to provide a reasonable level of life safety and property protection from the actual and potential hazards created by fire, explosion or other hazardous conditions.
- 4.1.2. Every new and existing building or area shall comply with this instruction to the maximum extent possible.

4.2. Electrical

4.2.1. General guidance for safe electrical use:

- 4.2.1.1. Limit extension cords to temporary use. Submit an AF Form 332 to install an electrical outlet where use is projected to be permanent.
- 4.2.1.2. Do not run appliances off extension cords or surge protector. Appliances shall be plugged directly into an outlet.
- 4.2.1.3. No piggybacking of surge protectors or battery backup units (UPS) in any combination.
- 4.2.1.4. Do not use any items with damaged electrical cords.
- 4.2.1.5. Do not run electrical cords under carpets or rugs.
- 4.2.1.6. Ensure electrical cords are UL (Underwriters Laboratory) or FM (Factory Mutual).

4.2.1.7. Ensure any electrical repairs or modifications are done by a certified electrician.

4.3. Tobacco Use (Smoking)

4.3.1. Tobacco use is prohibited on AAFB and permitted only in Designated Tobacco Areas (DTA) in accordance with AFI 40-102, Tobacco Use in the Air Force. The Fire Prevention Section does not approve DTA's. This process involves the Unit Commander, CE Commander, Medical Group Commander, Mission Support Group Commander and the final approval authority is the 36 Wing Commander.

4.4. Cooking

4.4.1. Cooking shall be prohibited in all facilities except those that have been properly designed and designated for cooking. Unattended cooking is the most frequent cause of fires in Military Family Housing and one of the top causes of fires in commercial food establishments.

4.4.1.1. Dormitory residents shall be allowed a minimal amount of cooking within their rooms; the types of equipment authorized are: Rice Cookers, Microwaves, Coffee Makers, Soup Warmers, and Hot Air Popcorn Makers. If a device isn't listed here and there's a question about the acceptability of a particular device contact the fire prevention section for guidance.

4.4.1.2. George Foreman type grills, hot plates, toasters, toaster ovens, convection ovens, electric skillets, electric deep fat fryers and other smoke and grease laden vapor producing types of equipment are expressly forbidden for use in dormitories & lodging facilities, or any other facilities not expressly designed for commercial cooking operations, with the exception of military family housing.

4.4.1.2.1. UL has determined that "Turkey Fryers" are too dangerous for their stamp of approval! These devices can be dangerous, but are allowed for use on Andersen AFB providing all the following safety precautions are strictly followed:

4.4.1.2.1.1. Comply with all manufacturer's instructions.

4.4.1.2.1.2. Thermostats are mandatory to gauge and monitor the temperature of the oil. Do not allow the temperature to surpass 475 degrees F. Best cooking conditions are normally at a temperature of 350 – 375 degrees F.

4.4.1.2.1.3. Only use outdoors on a flat non-combustible surface to prevent tipping and at a safe distance (10 ft) from buildings or any other material that can burn.

4.4.1.2.1.4. Never use turkey fryers in garages.

4.4.1.2.1.5. Never leave the fryer unattended. Most units do not have thermostat controls. If you don't watch the fryer carefully, the oil will continue to heat until it catches fire.

4.4.1.2.1.6. Never let children or pets near the fryer when in use. Even after use, never allow children or pets near the turkey fryer. The oil inside the cooking pot can remain dangerously hot hours after use.

4.4.1.2.1.7. To avoid oil spillover, do not overfill the fryer.

4.4.1.2.1.8. Use well-insulated potholders or oven mitts when touching pot or lid handles. If possible, wear safety goggles to protect your eyes from oil splatter.

4.4.1.2.1.9. Make sure the turkey is completely thawed. The National Turkey Federation recommends refrigerator thawing and allow approximately 24 hours for every five pounds of bird thawed in the refrigerator.

4.4.1.2.1.10. Be careful with marinades. Water agitates hot oil and can easily cause it to boil up and spill over causing a fire or even an explosion hazard.

4.4.1.2.1.11. Keep a serviceable all-purpose (ABC) rated fire extinguisher nearby. Never use water to extinguish a grease fire. Remember to use your best judgment when attempting to fight a fire. If the fire increases, immediately call 9-1-1 for help.

4.4.2. Cooking shall be supervised at all times.

4.4.2.1. All cooking devices shall be constantly attended when in use.

4.4.3. When cooking with hot oil only use a pot or pan that is designed for this purpose and equipped with a tight fitting lid.

4.4.3.1. Be sure to have a pair of good quality oven mitts available for handling hot appliances, pots or lids.

4.4.3.2. In the event that a pot or pan catches fire immediately do the following:

4.4.3.2.1. Turn off either the burner or the circuit breaker to the stove or both.

4.4.3.2.2. Using an oven mitt or pad take the lid that fits the pot or pan that's burning and place that lid on the pot or pan.

4.4.3.2.3. If either of these methods fails use a portable fire extinguisher. Follow the instructions on the side of the extinguisher and discharge it onto the fire.

4.4.3.2.4. Remember to always notify the Fire Department by calling 9-1-1 at the first available opportunity no matter how small the fire, even if it has been extinguished.

4.4.4. Outdoor cooking devices including charcoal grills, gas operated grills, and smokers shall not be placed any closer than 10-feet from a structure when in use.

4.4.4.1. These devices shall not be used inside any structure, under carports, eaves, overhangs, or pavilions, unless the structure is designed for that purpose.

4.4.4.2. All cooking devices shall be constantly attended when in use.

4.4.5. Used charcoal shall be thoroughly soaked with water prior to disposal and adequate time shall be allowed for the cooking device to cool before storing it away.

4.4.6. Commercial cooking appliances (or residential appliances used for commercial cooking operations or equipped with automatic fire suppression systems) shall not be moved from their designated locations without the prior approval of the fire prevention office. Moving commercial cooking equipment may require alteration to the fire

extinguishing system and shall be accomplished prior to moving any equipment protected by a system.

4.4.7. Cooking equipment such as deep fat fryers, ranges, griddles, broilers, woks, tilting skillets, and braising pans shall be protected by fire-extinguishing equipment.

4.5. Housekeeping

4.5.1. Performance of good housekeeping standards relative to fire safety is the responsibility of all unit commanders and supervisors regardless of contract custodial services. Commanders and supervisors must ensure their buildings and grounds (including trash pick-up areas) are maintained in a fire-safe condition at all times.

4.5.1.1. Supervisors must ensure all trash and waste containers are emptied into outside trash collection points before securing a facility at close of business, change of shifts or as condition dictate.

4.5.1.2. Combustible type trash receptacles shall not be used.

4.5.1.3. Storage is not permitted under stairways, in attics, or boiler rooms. Materials shall not be piled against buildings or in front of doors and exits.

4.5.1.4. Outdoor trash receptacles, including dumpsters and packing cases must be located 15 feet from any building.

4.5.1.5. Clean and dirty rags must be stored in separately marked metal containers with tight fitting lids.

4.5.1.6. Sawdust and chips must be removed from all woodworking shops at the close of each workday. Under no circumstances will sawdust or sweeping compounds be used as an absorbent material for fuel, oils, or other flammables. Only approved sweeping compounds shall be used. Bags of sweeping compound that have been opened for use must be stored thereafter in a closed container.

4.5.1.7. Janitorial closets shall not be used as trash collection points. Closets must be kept clean and used for janitorial supplies only.

4.5.1.8. Soiled linens of any type must be kept in closed metal containers.

4.5.1.9. Steel wool shall be stored in closed metal containers.

4.5.1.10. Dust and lint shall not be allowed to accumulate on electric motors, ventilation fans or vents.

4.6. Storage

4.6.1. Exits see section 4.14.

4.6.2. Incompatible materials shall not be stored together (e.g. flammable solids with water, flammable liquids with combustible solids or tires, oily rags with clean rags).

4.6.3. Mechanical, HVAC, or electrical rooms shall not be used for storage, office space or for any purpose other than what was intended in the original design.

4.6.4. A minimum of 36-inches of clearance shall exist between combustible or stocked storage and heat sources (e.g. portable space heaters, furnaces).

4.6.5. A minimum clearance of 18-inches shall exist between rack storage and ceiling or fire suppression system sprinkler heads.

4.6.6. For storage and stockpiles over 15-feet in height, the clearance from the ceiling and fire suppression system sprinkler heads shall be at least 36-inches.

4.6.7. A minimum clearance of 44-inches shall exist between rows of stored materials and 24-inches between stock and substandard (combustible) walls.

4.6.8. Care must be exercised when storing materials to assure passage ways are clear and maintained for fire fighters' rapid access to firefighting equipment, sprinkler control valves and heads, fuse boxes, alarm boxes, Fire Department connections, risers, drains and power switches.

4.7. Storage of Compressed Gases

4.7.1. Pressurized gas cylinders.

4.7.1.1. When not in use a cylinder protective cap shall be installed and the cylinder shall be secured with either a cable, chain or other device capable of preventing the cylinder from toppling over and becoming damaged.

4.7.1.2. Incompatible cylinders shall not be stored together; (e.g. flammable gases with poison gases, corrosives with flammables or oxidizers).

4.7.1.3. When two or more compressed gases are stored in a gas cabinet, the gases must be compatible.

4.7.1.4. Incompatible gases shall be separated by either 20-feet of space or a 5-foot high barrier wall having a minimum of a 30-minute fire resistance rating.

4.7.1.5. The floors of storage areas used to store compressed gasses shall be composed of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction.

4.7.1.6. Shelves used for the storage of cylinders shall be of noncombustible construction and designed to support the weight of the cylinders stored.

4.7.1.7. Outdoor storage areas shall have a minimum of twenty five percent of the perimeter open to the atmosphere. This open space shall be permitted to incorporate chain link fence, lattice construction, open block, or similar materials for the full height and width of the opening.

4.7.1.8. Outdoor storage areas shall be kept clear of dry vegetation and combustible materials for a minimum distance of 20-feet (4.6-m).

4.7.1.9. Cylinders stored outside shall not be placed on the ground (earth) or on surfaces where water can accumulate.

4.7.1.10. Storage areas shall be provided with physical protection from vehicle damage.

4.7.1.11. Storage areas shall be permitted and can be covered with canopies of noncombustible construction.

4.8. Storage of Combustible & Flammable Liquids

4.8.1. For incidental storage submit a request letter to the Fire Prevention Section for approval and coordination.

4.8.1.1. A copy of the approved request shall be placed in the facility manager's continuity book in the Fire Prevention section. The request for storage shall include a diagram or floor plan of the facility or area indicating the proposed storage location.

4.8.2. Flammable Liquids must be marked "FLAMMABLE KEEP FIRE AWAY" and stored only in buildings designated by the Base Civil Engineer with "NO SMOKING" signs prominently posted.

4.8.2.1. Buildings requiring small quantity storage of flammable liquids such as office supplies, cleaning fluid or liquids required for laboratory work must utilize an approved flammable storage cabinet. The locker must be plainly labeled "FLAMMABLE KEEP FIRE AWAY".

4.8.2.2. A working stock (normally five day supply) of paints, oils, thinners and cleaning solvents may be stored in paint shops, hobby shops, maintenance shops and similar facilities where approved flammable liquid storage buildings are not provided. When not in use, all flammable liquids must be stored in a flammable storage locker or cabinet. No individual container will exceed five gallon capacity. Rags and other combustible materials must not be stored in cabinets or lockers used for flammable liquid storage. Storage cabinets will be conspicuously labeled "FLAMMABLE KEEP FIRE AWAY".

4.8.2.3. All flammable liquids stored in drums must be identified with the appropriate name of the contents stenciled or marked on the outside of the container.

4.8.2.4. Flammable liquids stored in metal drums and used for dispensing purposes must be installed on properly grounded metal stands or racks at least 20 feet from any building or structure. Drums must be equipped with a spring action or automatic closing dispensing device.

4.8.2.5. Flammable liquids must be stored only in safety-type approved containers. Flammable liquids shall not be transported or stored in glass, unapproved plastic or open containers. Individual safety containers shall not exceed five gallons in capacity. Tone down containers, like those used in deployed areas, must have the contents conspicuously stenciled in black (a yellow band will not be used).

4.8.2.6. Flammable liquids shall not be disposed of in sewer or storm drain systems.

4.8.2.7. Flammable liquids shall not be stored near exits, exit accesses, stairways, or other areas normally used for emergency exit of personnel.

4.8.2.8. Fusible links to close vat lids in case of a fire shall be provided in all activities where the use of flammable liquids is required for cleaning parts or units. Safety vat links shall be secured in a manner to cause the attached fusible link to properly close the lids in the event of a fire incident in the vat. Protection system shall be provided for process tanks over 150 gallon capacity or over 10 square feet in liquid surface area. The use of flammable liquids for cleaning purposes in any building other than in approved safety vats is prohibited.

4.9. Storage of Internal Combustion Engine Powered (Small Engine) Equipment

4.9.1. For incidental storage submit a request letter to the Fire Prevention Section for approval and coordination.

4.9.1.1. A copy of the approved request shall be placed in the facility manager's continuity book in the "Fire Prevention" section. The request for storage shall include a diagram or floor plan of the facility area indicating the proposed storage location.

4.9.2. Equipment used in an area defined as hazardous must be specifically approved for operations in that particular type of hazardous environment.

4.10. Motor Vehicles/Storage/Parking/Fire Lanes

4.10.1. Unless directed, vehicles shall not drive over fire hoses.

4.10.2. Parking lots shall have drive-through lanes at least 25 ft. wide to allow access for firefighting equipment.

4.10.3. Vehicles and equipment operated by emergency services and maintenance personnel responding to an emergency or performing their duties are permitted to park within or obstruct access to a fire lane.

4.10.4. Vehicles or equipment with internal combustion engines shall not be parked or stored inside any building unless the facility is designed for that purpose or a permit is granted by the fire department.

4.10.5. Vehicles powered by internal combustion engines shall not be operated inside facilities without adequate ventilation.

4.10.6. Adequate ventilation means natural via doors and windows or powered by exhaust extraction systems, fans or flexible conduit attached to vehicle exhausts.

4.10.7. If vehicle operators or facility occupants begin to feel light headed or develop severe headaches, immediately stop the operation and assess the exhaust systems. Bio Environmental Engineering may need to sample and test the atmosphere.

4.11. Fire Extinguishers

4.11.1. Facility Managers or Supervisors shall develop and maintain a fire extinguisher locator list in their continuity books for all handheld portable fire extinguishers in their facilities and immediately update the list whenever an extinguisher is removed or added. The list will include the following:

4.11.1.1. Name of manufacturer (e.g. Amerex, Kidde, General, Buckeye).

4.11.1.2. Date of manufacture.

4.11.1.3. Type of extinguishing agent (e.g. Dry Chemical, Wet Chemical, Foam, Water, Dry Powder).

4.11.1.4. Weight of extinguishing agent (e.g. 5 lbs, 7 lbs, 10 lbs, 15 lbs, 20 lbs, 50 lbs, 150 lbs, 2 ½ gallons).

4.11.1.5. Classification of extinguisher (e.g. A, BC, ABC, D, or K).

4.11.1.6. Model number.

- 4.11.1.7. Serial number.
- 4.11.1.8. Location.
- 4.11.2. The inspection checklist shall be maintained in the facility managers continuity book.
- 4.11.3. The base fire department only services and maintains dual agent aircraft firefighting extinguishers assigned to the flight line.
- 4.11.4. Military Family Housing residents can obtain a portable fire extinguisher from the self-help store (as available).
- 4.11.5. Defects, damage or misuse of any fire extinguisher shall be reported to the fire department fire prevention office immediately.
- 4.11.6. Flight line extinguishers are property of the Fire Protection Flight. They shall not be removed from the flight line unless authorized by the fire prevention section.
- 4.11.7. Flight line extinguishers must be visible and accessible so the fire prevention section can perform monthly inspections or maintenance.
- 4.11.8. All other (excess) flight line extinguishers shall be maintained at the collection point in fire station #1.

4.12. Fire Protection Systems and Components

- 4.12.1. Shall be maintained in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria 3-601-02, Operations and Maintenance: Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems and National Fire Protection Standards and the manufacturer's instructions.
- 4.12.2. Fences, barriers, storage, sheds, temporary buildings, vehicles, trees, bushes, signs, fences or any other obstacles shall not obstruct access or conceal a fire hydrant, post indicator valve, or fire department sprinkler system connection.

4.13. Fire Protection Water Supply

- 4.13.1. Parking or placing anything within a 15 ft. diameter semi-circle as determined from the front (4-1/2 inch discharge) and to either side of a fire hydrant is prohibited.
 - 4.13.1.1. Maintain at least 3 ft. of clearance from the backside of a fire hydrant.
 - 4.13.1.2. Maintain at least 3 ft. of clearance on all sides of fire department sprinkler system connections, post indicator valves, backflow preventers and all other components of water supply or fire protection systems.
 - 4.13.1.3. Per 36WGI 31-218 parking is prohibited in fire lanes, within a 15 ft. diameter circle from the centerline of a fire hydrant (except for designated residential parking spaces). In an emergency situation if a vehicle is blocking access to a hydrant, fire department operations will gain access to the hydrant by whatever means necessary.
- 4.13.2. Fire hydrants shall not be tampered with or used without prior coordination with the Fire Department and the Utilities Shop.
- 4.13.3. The fire department shall be notified prior to any proposed water outage or usage which affects hydrants.

4.13.4. "Out of Service" signs shall be displayed on all inactive hydrants and shall be removed as soon as the hydrant returns to service.

4.14. Exits

4.14.1. Exits shall be maintained at all times. Access to exits shall not be blocked or obstructed in any way. Exit doors shall be maintained in working order. Exits out of the area shall be kept level, free and clear so the entire means of egress is free of any obstructions which could hamper use as an egress component all the way out and away from the building.

4.14.2. All fire exit doors must be unlocked when the building is occupied. Blocked doors require written approval from the Fire Chief. A copy of the written approval must be maintained in the facility manager's facility folder.

4.14.3. Stairways, space under stairways and hallways shall not be used for storage purposes.

4.14.4. Self-closing exit doors must not be locked, wedged or blocked in the open position.

4.14.5. Exits shall not be hidden by drapes, curtains or other decorative materials.

4.14.6. Fire exit doors in places of assembly must be equipped with panic-type hardware as prescribed in NFPA 101. These doors shall not be padlocked or have sliding bolts.

4.14.7. Exit doors in assembly occupancies shall swing open in the direction of exit travel.

4.15. Exit and Emergency Lights

4.15.1. Exit and Emergency lights shall be in working order at all times.

4.15.2. Emergency lighting units require a monthly function test (30 seconds) and an annual duration test (1 ½ hours).

4.15.2.1. The facility manager shall conduct and document a monthly inspection and test of every exit light and emergency lighting unit in the facility.

4.15.2.2. The results of the test shall be documented on an exit and emergency lighting monthly inspection testing checklist. The checklist shall be maintained in the facility manager's continuity book.

4.15.2.3. Exception: Self-testing equipment that automatically performs a test for not less than 30-seconds or self-diagnostic battery-operated emergency lighting that tests not less than once every 30-days and indicates failures by a status indicator is exempt.

4.16. Fueling/Service Station Operations

4.16.1. Fueling of powered equipment or the dispensing of any flammable liquid shall be conducted outside of all structures. (Indoor fueling is prohibited).

4.16.2. Only UL Listed or Factory Mutual approved Red containers with Yellow banding and Black lettering, or Red containers with Yellow lettering are authorized to store gasoline.

- 4.16.3. Filling of portable fuel containers shall only be performed when the container is sitting on the ground.
- 4.16.4. Do not use Cell Phones during dispensing operations.
- 4.16.5. Do not reenter vehicles once fueling operations have begun.
- 4.16.6. Do not smoke either inside or outside of the vehicle during fueling operations.
- 4.16.7. Ensure emergency fuel shut off switch is properly marked and accessible.
 - 4.16.7.1. Ensure all employees know the location and how to activate the emergency switch.

4.17. **Holiday Fire Safety and Decorations**

- 4.17.1. Lighting decorations in places of public assembly, administrative facilities, dormitories, as well as any outside decoration, to include those in family housing units, will be of the type approved by Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM).
- 4.17.2. Live greenery will not be used as wall or ceiling decorations or in other locations deemed unsafe by the Fire Chief or their representative. Live decorations and trees will be kept outside until such time as they are to be decorated. Such decorations will be removed from the building as soon as the holiday event is over.
- 4.17.3. **Haunted Houses.** All Haunted House facilities must be approved by the Base Fire Chief and the 36th Wing Safety Office. Plans and materials must be approved before installation.
- 4.17.4. **Christmas.** A dry tree is a fire hazard. If you buy a natural tree, make a diagonal cut 1 to 2 inches at the base. Keep it watered and in a sturdy stand. Trees will not be located in exits or exit passages of public buildings and they will be removed within one week after the holiday.
- 4.17.5. Decorations such as stage curtains, netting, drapes, or other combustible materials used in places of public assembly as well as administrative facilities or dormitories where there are large concentrations of people, will be factory treated with flame resistant material. Approval of Fire Prevention is required prior to installation in facilities.
- 4.17.6. Lights
 - 4.17.6.1. Check all light strands for damage. Look for frayed or broken areas where wires may be exposed. Damaged light strands and cords should be thrown away.
 - 4.17.6.2. Do not use more than three strands of lights on one extension cord. Keep cords away from the water in your tree stand. Use only UL or FM listed extension cords.
 - 4.17.6.3. Unplug the lights before leaving work.
- 4.17.7. Candles – see 4.18.2

4.18. **Open Flames**

- 4.18.1. Open flames and the burning of trash or other material shall not be allowed without the prior approval of the fire department fire prevention section.

4.18.2. The burning of candles and incense shall only be allowed in military family housing units, places of worship during special religious functions, and certain functions in the Officers Club, NCO Club and Dining Facility, provided the following precautions are taken:

4.18.2.1. Candles shall not be used in general seating areas of chapels.

4.18.2.2. Neither candles nor incense shall be allowed in dormitories or any other base facilities with the exception of those expressly listed above.

4.18.2.3. In dining and drinking establishments hurricane type candles may be used provided they are secured to a sturdy noncombustible base and the flame is completely surrounded by a glass shield or globe.

4.19. **Fireworks/Ground Burst Simulators/Smoke Producing Munitions**

4.19.1. Fireworks are prohibited on AAFB.

4.19.1.1. Exception: Approved or licensed pyrotechnic personnel contracted by the U.S. government conducting displays or designated base representatives for training exercises.

4.20. **Welding, Cutting, and Brazing**

4.20.1. Welding, cutting, brazing or other hot work shall not be allowed until a representative of the AAFB fire department has inspected, approved the site and issued a welding, cutting, brazing or other hot work permit.

4.20.2. Shops that routinely perform welding, cutting, brazing or, soldering may be task certified by the 36 CES Fire Prevention Section to issue welding permits.

4.20.2.1. Certification training is provided by appointment and can be scheduled by contacting the 36 CES Fire Prevention section at 366-5284.

4.21. **Heat Producing Appliances and Equipment**

4.21.1. Heat producing devices or appliances shall be Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM) listed and approved for the intended use.

4.21.2. If a portable heater is required for use in an area, coordinate with the Fire Prevention Section for approval.

4.21.3. Where portable electric heaters are necessary and have been approved for use, they must bear the seal of approval from UL or FM. Space heaters will be of the closed type. Open element heaters are strictly prohibited.

4.21.4. Approved portable space heaters will be unplugged when not in use.

4.21.5. **Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC).** Facility managers will report malfunctions of HVAC units to the Civil Engineer Service Call Desk.

4.21.6. All HVAC equipment rooms are OFF LIMITS to all personnel except Civil Engineer maintenance personnel and facility managers or alternates. Storing materials in HVAC rooms is prohibited, except equipment necessary for maintaining the system. These rooms are to remain locked at all times.

4.21.7. **Cooking Appliances** . Hotplates, frying pans and toasters are prohibited in work areas except where approved for cooking by Unit Commanders and coordinated with fire prevention.

4.21.8. Coffee pots and microwaves do not need to be coordinated prior to use, but must bear the seal of approval from Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM).

4.21.9. All cooking appliances must be unplugged when not in use.

4.21.10. At least 18” of clearance must be maintained between any heat producing appliance and combustible materials.

4.22. **Interior finish**

4.22.1. Interior walls, ceiling and floor finishes shall be IAW NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

4.23. **Combustible Vegetation**

4.23.1. Weeds and other vegetation will not be permitted to grow excessively or accumulate in the immediate area of buildings, structures or hazardous areas.

4.23.2. Vegetation shall not obstruct fire hydrants, fire protection system risers, Post Indicator Valves, Backflow Preventers, Fire Department Sprinkler System Connections, fire department access to facilities or fire exits.

4.23.3. A minimum of 20-feet of clear area shall be maintained between facilities and combustible brush or densely wooded areas (more may be required as determined by the fire prevention office). The fire prevention office requires that a minimum width of 1 ½-times the height of the tallest combustible plant will be the standard width of a firebreak or fire line.

4.24. **Fire Stopping**

4.24.1. All facilities shall be designed to resist the spread of fire and smoke.

4.24.1.1. Every room shall be compartmentalized by properly fire stopping every transfer opening in the walls, floors, and ceilings with the proper fire stopping materials and methods as approved by Underwriters Laboratories.

4.24.2. Every opening created (e.g. fire rated wall, floor, ceiling) to install utilities such as water lines, sewer lines, communication lines, conduit, fiber optic lines, power lines and HVAC ductwork shall be sealed using approved devices and materials in order to maintain the passive fire rated construction feature of the original construction.

4.24.3. Ceiling tiles shall be undamaged and in place. False ceilings become the ceiling when installed because heat sensors, smoke detectors and sprinkler heads are required to protect the space underneath the false ceiling. If tiles are damaged or removed then smoke and heat from a fire will travel upwards through the opening and fill the space above the false ceiling first, then eventually the smoke layer will migrate down and begin to fill the room below; this phenomena will delay the activation of the fire detection or fire suppression system.

4.25. Permits and Approvals

4.25.1. The fire department shall be authorized to establish and issue permits, certificates, notices, approvals and orders pertaining to fire control and fire hazards.

4.25.1.1. The fire department shall be permitted to revoke a permit or approval issued if any violation of this instruction is found or if false statements or misrepresentations were submitted in the application or plans for which the permit approval was based.

4.25.1.2. Any attempt to defraud or otherwise deliberately or knowingly design, install, service, maintain, operate, sell, represent for sale, falsify records, reports or applications, or other related activity in violation of the requirements prescribed by this instruction shall be a violation of this instruction and shall be cause for immediate suspension or revocation of any related licenses, certificates, or permits issued by the fire department.

4.25.1.3. The following are examples of the types of activities, events and operations which require a permit: open flames for disposal of classified materials, campfires, bonfires, hot work permits (e.g. welding, cutting, brazing, soldering, grinding), flammable or combustible liquid storage cabinets, flammable gas storage cabinets, space heaters, interior parking, storage of vehicles or equipment equipped with internal combustion engines, special events, special use of a facility such as using an aircraft hangar for a change of command ceremony, using a fitness center gymnasium for a contingency hospital, or any other time a facility is used for other than its originally designed purpose. Before burning classified material obtain a permit from the Base Fire Department and then coordinate with 36 Wing Information Protection office at 366-5108 for approval to destroy classified.

5. Fire Prevention Requirements by Occupancy

5.1. Assembly Occupancies

5.1.1. The following AAFB facilities are considered assembly: Meehan Theater, AMC Terminal, Top of the Rock, Sunrise Conference Center, Chapels 1 and 2, Recreation and Youth Centers, Fitness Center, Bowling Alley, Food Court, Dining Hall, Bamboo Willies and the Library.

5.1.2. Assembly occupancies shall have a letter on file indicating the maximum occupant load for that room, area, or building. The maximum occupant load shall be posted for each assembly area. The facility manager will monitor the capacity of the facility at all times.

5.1.3. Prior to opening or closing a facility for patronage the facility manager or designated representative shall conduct an inspection to ensure the facility is in a fire safe condition.

5.1.4. In the event of special functions requiring higher than rated occupancy, coordinate with the Fire Prevention Section of the fire department to ensure all exit, interior finish, and decoration requirements are met.

5.1.5. Deep fat fryers in commercial cooking establishments require annual calibration to ensure the high temperature limit cutoff switch is functioning as designed.

5.2. Business Occupancies

5.2.1. Ensure electrical requirements in **Chapter 4** are followed.

5.3. Dormitories and Lodging Facilities

5.3.1. Storage of flammable or combustible liquids, internal combustion engine equipment (e.g. motorcycles), corrosives (e.g. motor vehicle batteries) and other HAZMAT is not permitted in dormitories, lodging, storage lockers or storage areas except for the amounts used to operate, maintain and repair dormitory facilities and grounds. Dormitory Residents shall comply with the following:

5.3.1.1. Cooking see Section 4.4.

5.3.1.2. One 25 lb. bag of regular charcoal and one quart of charcoal starter is allowed per dorm room when stored in separate locations. Match Light[®] charcoal cannot be stored in dorm rooms.

5.3.1.3. The use of candles or incense in dormitories or lodging facilities is strictly prohibited.

5.3.1.3.1. Ash or burn marks on an incense holder, melted candles or blackened candle wicks are indications of use and will be treated accordingly.

5.3.1.4. Curtains and drapes shall not be installed by the occupant unless 36 CES Fire Prevention Section approves install IAW NFPA 101.

5.3.1.5. Dormitory personnel shall store all ammunitions and weapons in the armory.

5.3.1.6. Facility managers are responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining a fire prevention program.

5.3.2. Proper housekeeping shall be required of all occupants. This includes common areas as well as personal rooms.

5.3.2.1. Trash in individual rooms shall be placed in authorized trash containers and emptied daily or more often if the accumulation exceeds the capacity of the trash can.

5.4. Educational Occupancies

5.4.1. Prior to opening and closing the building the facility manager or designated assistant shall conduct an inspection to ensure the facility is in a fire safe condition.

5.4.2. The facility manager or the facility manager's designee shall ensure that the number of personnel never exceeds the maximum occupant load for that room or area.

5.4.3. Fire prevention visits shall be conducted semi-annually.

5.5. Industrial Occupancies

5.5.1. Painting/Paint Shops/Paint Booths

5.5.1.1. Interior spray painting will comply with AFI 91-203 and only be done in an approved spray booth or facility with adequate ventilation. Personnel must wear proper P.P.E. to include breathing apparatus or filter. All ignition sources must be adequately isolated.

5.6. Battery Shops/Battery Charging Operations

5.6.1. Battery operations safety, health/environmental protection, fire prevention and protection, ventilation, storage and handling, and electrical shall comply with AFI 91-203, **Chapter 31**.

5.7. Storage Occupancies

5.7.1. Shelves or high piled stock will not be located within 18 inches of sprinkler heads. In stacks that exceed 15 feet, the clearances will be 36 inches.

5.7.2. Storage of materials or supplies is prohibited within 18 inches of electrical fixtures in the ceiling.

5.8. Aircraft Hangars

5.8.1. Supervisors shall ensure all employees receive fire protection training on the capabilities and operating characteristics of any installed specialized fire protection systems within 30 days of arrival; e.g. AFFF (low expansion) Foam Systems, HEF (High Expansion) Foam Systems. Training shall include a tour of the facility for orientation on manual fire alarm activation stations and manual Foam System discharge stations.

5.8.2. Aircraft welding will be IAW applicable codes and standards to prevent activation of fire prevention systems. Prior approval and authorization will be requested from 36 CES Fire Prevention Section, 366-5284.

5.8.3. Open fuel cell repair, spray painting or other special purpose operations are not permitted in hangars unless specifically designed and protected for this purpose.

5.8.4. Do not conduct mechanical maintenance or operational tests of powered aerospace ground equipment in any hangar or dock area.

5.8.5. Do not taxi aircraft into hangars or service them with fuel while in a hangar.

6. Military Family Housing (MFH): See AAFB Military Family Housing Fire Prevention Guide located at the 36 CES Housing Flight 366-2127.

7. Contractors:

7.1. All contractors working on AAFB must attend the Pre Construction Meeting given by 36 CES Engineering Flight, 366-5748. The 36 CES Fire Prevention Flight is a part of that meeting and briefs the contractors on the proper Fire Prevention procedures while working on AAFB.

8. Prescribed and Adopted Forms

8.1. Prescribed Forms/Publications. There are no prescribed forms for this publication

8.2. Adopted Forms/Publications. All forms and publications listed within this publication are adopted.

STEVEN D. GARLAND, Brigadier General, USAF
Commander

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

AFPD 32-20, *Fire Protection*

AFI 23-201, *Fuels Management*

AFI 32-2001, *The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program*

AFI 32-6002, *Family Housing Management*

AFI 40-102, *Tobacco Use in the Air Force*

AFI 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standard*

AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention and Health (AFOSH) Program*

AFOSH 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Standard*

Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet C-6-1968

Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet C-8-1962

Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1-1965

DODI 1010.15, *Smoke Free Workplace*

DODI 4145-19-1, *Storage and Materials Handling*

DODI 6055.6, *Department of Defense Fire & Emergency Services Program*

NFPA 1, *Uniform Fire Code*

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*

NFPA 30, *Standard for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*

NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*

NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*

NFPA 55, *Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks*

NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*

NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows*

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*

NFPA 90B, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems*

NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*

NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*

NFPA 221, *Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls*

NFPA 230, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage*

NFPA 232, *Standard for the Protection of Records*

NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*

NFPA 409, *Standard on Aircraft Hangars*

NFPA 410, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*

NFPA 434, *Code for the Storage of Pesticides*

NFPA 780, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems*

NFPA 5000, *Building Construction and Safety Code*TM

TO 1-1-3, *Inspection and Repair of Aircraft Integral Tanks and Fuel Cells*

TO 00-25-172, *Aircraft Bonding, Grounding, and Servicing*

UFC 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*

UFC 3-601-02, *Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems*

Adopted Forms

AF Form 3, *Hazard Abatement Plan*

AF Form 55, *Employee Safety and Health Record*

AF Forms 332, *Base Civil Engineer Work Request*

AF Form 1024, *Confined Space Entry Permit*

AF Form 1085, *Fire Protection Training Report*

AF Form 1118, *Notice of Hazard*

AF Form 1297, *Hand Receipt*

AF Form 2519, *All Purpose Checklist*

DD Form 1104, *Closed Valve Warning Tag*

ESAMS Hot Work Permit

ESAMS Fire Prevention Visit Report

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAFES—Army, Air Force Exchange Service

AEW—Air Expeditionary Wing
AEWI—Air Expeditionary Wing Instruction
AF—Air Force
AFB—Air Force Base
AFFF—Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AFI—Air Force Instruction
AFMAN—Air Force Manual
AFP—Air Force Pamphlet
AFOSH—Air Force Occupational Safety and Health
AFOSHSTD—Air Force Occupational Safety and Health Standard
AFPD—Air Force Policy Directives
AFRES—Air Force Reserve
AFVA—Air Force Visual Aid
AHJ—Authority Having Jurisdiction
AMC—Air Mobility Command
ANG—Air National Guard
ANSI—American National Standards Institute
ASME—American Society of Mechanical Engineers
BCE—Base Civil Engineer (CES Squadron Commander, also holds title of Fire Marshall)
BOQ—Bachelor Officer Quarters
CE—Civil Engineering
CEO—Civil Engineering Help Desk
CES—Civil Engineering Squadron
CDC—Child Development Center
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
COMM—Communications
DCG—Disaster Control Group
DECA—Department of Defense Commissary Agency
DOD—Department of Defense
DODI—Department of Defense Instruction
DOT—Department of Transportation
ETL—Engineering Technical Letter

EPA—Environmental Protection Agency
FAA—Federal Aviation Administration
FACC—Fire Alarm Communications Center
FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigations
FDC—Fire Department Connection (sprinkler system connection)
FM—Factory Mutual
FOD—Foreign Object Damage
FSD—Fire Safety Deficiency
GFCI—Ground Fault Circuit Interrupt
HAZMAT—Hazardous Materials
HVAC—Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IAW—In accordance with
IBC—International Building Code
IFC—International Fire Code
IG—Inspector General
LSC—Life Safety Code
LOX—Liquid Oxygen
MAJCOM—Major Command
MFH—Military Family Housing
MIL-HDBK—Military Handbook
MPH—Miles per Hour
MSDS—Material Safety Data Sheet
MSG—Mission Support Group
NAF—Non-Appropriated Funds
NEC—National Electric Code
NFPA—National Fire Protection Association
NICET—National Institute of Certification in Engineering Technologies
OSC—On Scene Commander
OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PPE—Personal Protective Equipment/Ensemble
POL—Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
POV—Privately Owned Vehicle

QAE—Quality Assurance Evaluator
RAC—Risk Assessment Code
RCRA—Resource Conservation Recovery Act
SFS—Security Forces Squadron
SOP—Standard Operating Procedure
TA—Transit Alert
TLF—Temporary Living Facility
TLQ—Temporary Living Quarters
TO—Technical Order
UBC—Uniform Building Code
UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice
UL—Underwriters Laboratories
UFC—United Facilities Criteria
USDA—United States Department of Agriculture
VAQ—Visiting Airman Quarters
VOQ—Visiting Officer Quarters
WRM—War Readiness Materials