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EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE
INSTRUCTION 32-2001

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Civil Engineering

FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM

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This instruction implements AFPD 32-20, *Fire and Emergency Services*, and is used in conjunction with DoD Instruction 6055.6, *DoD Fire and 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 Eglin Air Force Base. This instruction applies to all Eglin AFB units, associate activities, tenant organizations, contractors and other agencies providing base support. Send recommended changes or comments for this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the Department of the Air Force (DAF) Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained In Accordance With (IAW) Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program* and are disposed in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule which is located in the Air Force Records Information Management System.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. Responsibilities have been updated and outdated publication references have been removed. **Chapter 7** *Planning and Programming Fire Safety Deficiency (FSD) Correction Projects* was added due to a recent change in DAFI32-2001 *Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) Program.*

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose: 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.

1.2. Scope: The provisions of this Instruction are applicable to:

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

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

1.2.3. 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.

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

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

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

1.2.7. The regulation and control of special events including but not limited to exhibits, trade shows, commanders call, concerts, haunted houses and other similar special occupancies.

1.3. Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ):

1.3.1. Air Force: AFCEC/CXF is the overall AHJ responsible for approving exemptions and plans and interpreting technical criteria issues varies depending on the issue and its technical complexity.

1.3.2. Deviation from established Fire Emergency Policy will be handled IAW DoDI 6055.06 and DAFI 32-2001.

Chapter 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Installation Commander: The installation commander will execute comprehensive installation fire protection and fire prevention programs. These programs implement DoDI 6055.6, AFPD 32-20, DAFI 32-2001 and the National Fire Codes published by NFPA. This responsibility is discharged through the Fire Marshal and the Fire Chief.

2.2. Installation Fire Marshal: The 96th Civil Engineer Group Commander (96 CEG/CC) 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.

2.3. Installation Fire Chief (IFC): The fire chief is the Eglin Fire & Emergency Services (EF&ES) Flight Chief and responsible to the installation fire marshal for establishing and carrying out effective fire protection and prevention programs.

2.4. Unit Commanders: Functional managers and organizational commanders. These individuals are responsible for the enforcement of EAFBI 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 DAFMAN 91-203, *Air Force Occupational Safety, Fire and Health Standards*. They will:

2.4.1. Ensure development of written procedures (instructions or supplements, as appropriate) for their organization to follow when an emergency is discovered. Instructions shall cover emergency reporting, personnel evacuation, safeguarding classified material and, if needed, initial firefighting actions by personnel. Depending on the type of organization, it shall also include such items as emergency removal of aircraft from hangars, protection of high value and critical materials, and accidents involving fuel handling. These written instructions shall be coordinated with the Fire Prevention Office (FPO).

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

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

2.4.4. Review the fire safety deficiencies identified in their area of responsibility and develop Risk Management (RM) plans and corrective action plans (CAP) required by DAFI 32-2001.

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

2.5. Facility Managers. These individuals are responsible to their unit commander/civilian leader for the fire-safe condition of the facilities under their jurisdiction. They shall:

2.5.1. Accompany fire inspectors during fire prevention visits. Fire inspectors will require access to the entire facility, including all locked rooms, storage areas, vaults, and security areas. This includes all unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH), visiting officer's quarters (VOQ), and temporary lodging facilities (TLF).

2.5.2. Brief occupants and users of the buildings, on their collective responsibilities in maintaining fire-safe conditions, fire reporting and taking proper actions in the event of fire or other emergency.

2.5.3. Enforce safe smoking practices and supervision of designated smoking areas, in accordance with AFI 48-104, *Tobacco Free Living*, and DAFMAN 91-203.

2.5.4. Encourage good housekeeping practices.

2.5.5. Ensure safe use and storage of flammable and combustible liquids.

2.5.6. Ensure all exit doors and latching devices are unlocked, working and clear of obstructions when the building is occupied.

2.5.7. Ensure newly assigned personnel are aware of fire notification/reporting procedures.

2.5.8. Ensure newly assigned personnel are aware of fire evacuation procedures.

2.5.9. Ensure newly assigned personnel are aware of firefighting equipment (extinguishers, hood and duct systems, suppression activation controls) locations and operating procedures.

2.5.10. Ensure facility occupants and users do not tamper with the electrical system or its associated parts.

2.5.11. Ensure storage is in accordance with DAFMAN 91-203.

2.5.12. Advise the functional manager of all TRIRIGA work task and AF Form 3, *Hazard Abatement Plan*, actions pertaining to fire protection deficiencies.

2.5.13. Ensure dumpsters are placed at least 15 feet from buildings.

2.5.14. Ensure building numbers are properly posted and visible from all roadways.

2.5.15. Be responsible for their entire facility, regardless of multiple organizations. Alternates may be responsible for specific areas or floors. The primary facility manager is responsible to coordinate fire prevention visits with all alternate facility managers.

2.5.16. Establish and maintain a building fire prevention folder, either hard copy or electronic. 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:

2.5.16.1. EGLINAFBI 32-2001, *Fire Prevention Program.*

2.5.16.2. EGLINAFB Form 92, *Fire Prevention Inspection Record*

2.5.16.3. AF Form 1487, *Fire Prevention Visit Report* (when issued).

2.5.16.4. TRIRIGA *Civil Engineer Work Requests* for all building modifications.

2.5.16.5. TRIRIGA work request pertaining to Fire Prevention.

2.5.16.6. Permits, Authorizations and Approved Waivers.

2.5.16.7. Documentation of fire extinguisher training as required by function.

2.5.17. Provide fire department access for all facilities, IAW NFPA 1, *Fire Code*. Emergency access shall be provided by the use of the KnoxBox rapid entry system and funded by the respective unit. The KnoxBox shall be placed near the main entrance.

2.5.17.1. The KnoxBox used is Model 3200 without tamper. These are available from the Knox Company and must be identified to them for use on Eglin AFB.

2.5.17.2. The KnoxBox shall contain as a minimum: A master key or key card for all doors in unclassified areas, a personnel contact list for access to each classified area, elevator keys if applicable, combinations, and any key or electronic key cards as required.

2.5.17.3. All electronic gates shall have access provided by the Siren Operated System and back up access provided by a KnoxBox key switch.

2.5.17.4. All chained gates shall be interlocked with a Knox Rapid Entry System padlock or a KnoxBox 3200 shall be installed outside of the gate containing the key to the gate or combination to permit fire department access.

2.5.18. Notify the FPO of special events to be held or any time temporary decorations or unusual arrangements or facilities are being used for other than their intended use: aircraft hangars, warehouses, etc. Submit diagram of facility layout for review and approval.

2.5.19. Call 882-3229 option 5, to arrange assistance prior to a fire evacuation drill. The use of the fire alarm system during drills is prohibited except under the supervision of fire department personnel. Occupants shall not tamper with, alter, or activate any component of any installed fire alarm system except during an actual fire condition. Violations are subject to punishment under articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and/or other appropriate laws.

2.5.20. Shall develop a fire evacuation plan, specific to the facility, showing all exits and egress routes, including a brief description of fire evacuation procedures. Plans shall be conspicuously posted in buildings as required by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (LSC).

2.5.21. Ensure all fire extinguishers within their work area are serviceable and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*.

2.5.22. Perform a fire prevention inspection in all areas of their buildings under their supervision monthly documenting the inspection on EGLINAFB Form 92; include areas under continuous lock and key and ensure access to these facilities for fire department personnel to perform scheduled fire prevention inspections.

2.5.23. Ensure their place of duty is free of fire hazards at the end of the duty day.

2.5.24. Ensure trash/debris is removed daily from inside the facility to an outdoor dumpster.

2.6. Managers of Places of Public Assembly and Recreational Facilities. The potential for life and high property loss in public assembly facilities requires immediate actions to prevent fire. These facilities are defined in NFPA 101. The facility manager and/or alternate facility managers shall:

2.6.1. Establish and maintain a training program to ensure employees have been trained and understand their fire prevention responsibilities within the work environment, to include emergency evacuation drills in accordance with NFPA 1, *Fire Code*. Contact the FPO for additional training.

2.6.2. Conduct daily closing inspections to ensure their facilities are left in a fire-safe condition. The closing inspection shall include, but is not limited to, the following items:

2.6.2.1. Ensure all cooking equipment and non-essential electrical equipment is turned off.

2.6.2.2. Ensure smoking receptacles are emptied daily.

2.6.2.3. Ensure trash receptacles are emptied daily.

2.6.3. Use only fire-resistant decorations. Decorative schemes shall be inspected by the FPO, who may perform spot checks of these facilities during special events.

2.6.4. Prohibit the use of open flame decorations (including candles) without the specific approval of the FPO.

2.6.5. Prohibit the use of combustible draperies, camouflage netting, decorations, and other materials on the interior or exterior of any building, including vegetation (cornstalks, palm fronds, hay, etc.).

2.6.6. Ensure all installed curtains and drapes are labeled as flame retardant material or treated with flame retardant solution in accordance with NFPA 101. Provide proof to the FPO as to the resistance of all materials. Re-treatment shall be required after these materials are cleaned.

2.6.7. Properly inspect and clean hood and duct exhaust systems IAW DAFMAN 91-203 and NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*.

2.6.8. Ensure oil-based popcorn machines are attended and cleaned to bare metal after each use to prevent accumulation of grease.

2.7. Special Events. All special events must be coordinated with the 796 CES and the FPO. (Definition of Special Event - any event or activity beyond the intended use of the facility.)

2.7.1. Facility manager or Event Coordinator must complete the Civil Engineer Special Events Facility Checklist.

2.7.1.1. Contact the FPO to schedule a fire and life safety evaluation no later than one week prior to the event.

2.7.1.2. Provide the FPO with a detailed floor plan of the event set-up.

2.7.1.3. Contact the FPO once set-up is complete for a final inspection to ensure compliance with fire and life safety codes.

2.8. Self-Help, Renovation and Modernization 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 32-6000, *Housing Management*; adopted edition International Building Code (IBC); and NFPA standards are the minimum acceptable standards for adequate fire protection.

2.8.1. All installation self-help, construction, renovations, or modifications, to include non-appropriated funded and AAFES projects must be reviewed by the FPO for the inclusion of fire protection requirements. All construction projects will have a TRIRIGA work request submitted, formal plans for review and must be approved prior to the start of any project.

2.8.2. 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 NFPA 101. 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 FPO.

2.8.3. All interior finish materials used will be in accordance with the current edition of UFC 3-600-01 and NFPA 101.

2.8.4. 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.

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

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

Chapter 3

FIRE INSPECTION AND REPORTING

3.1. Inspection and Prevention. The primary responsibility for the FPO 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 to 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:

3.1.1. AF Form 1487**.** If any hazards or deficiencies are noted, the functional manager and facility manager shall receive a copy of AF Form 1487. Squadron/Group Commanders or directors must sign the AF Form 1487 and return to the FPO not later than two weeks unless additional time is granted by the FPO, indicating corrective action(s) taken. Note: TRIRIGA work request submitted to correct identified fire hazards or fire safety deficiencies shall have a copy of the AF Form 1487 attached.

3.1.2. AF Form 1492, *Warning Tag*. If equipment is considered faulty, and a hazard exists during an inspection, the fire inspector shall attach AF Form 1492 to the equipment. This equipment shall not be operated until the unsafe condition has been corrected and re-inspected by the FPO. You may also use the AF Form 979, *Danger Tag,* if warranted.

3.1.3. The inspection frequencies for childcare, hospitals, dining facilities and restaurants will be conducted semiannually.

3.2. Importance of Fire Reporting. 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:

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

3.2.2. **CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT** by dialing **911**. NOTE: If you dial 911 from a cellular phone you will reach the Okaloosa County dispatch. Tell the dispatcher that you are on Eglin, and they will transfer you to Eglin Emergency Communications Center (ECC). 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.

3.2.3. Remain calm and provide the following information when the ECC operator answers the phone:

3.2.3.1. Name and call back number.

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

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

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

3.2.5. 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.

3.2.6. 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).

3.3. Fire Evacuation of Facilities. Fire evacuation drills will be scheduled and conducted by responsible facility managers or unit safety representative. Fire drills will be annotated on the EGLINAFB Form 92.

3.3.1. Facility managers and/or fire inspectors will conduct fire drills.

3.3.1.1. Elementary school, youth centers, school age program, home day care providers and child development centers will hold evacuation drills monthly.

3.3.1.2. Beginning of school. All installation schools will conduct one fire evacuation drill within the first 10 days of school and all school age care programs within the first weeks of the school year and summer program.

3.3.1.3. Hospital conducts fire drill once per shift per quarter in each building defined as a health care occupancy by the LSC. The hospital conducts quarterly fire drills in each building defined as an ambulatory health care occupancy by the LSC.

3.3.1.4. Semi-annual drills of employees in public assembly facilities.

3.3.1.5. Semi-annual fire drills shall be conducted in munitions storage areas as required by DESR 6055.09_AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards*.

3.3.1.6. Annual drills for dormitories and for billeting employees.

Chapter 4

GENERAL FIRE SAFETY

4.1. Fire Hydrants.

4.1.1. Parked vehicles and/or equipment shall not block access to fire hydrants (Note: A minimum of 36-inches of clear space shall be maintained around the hydrant). Failure to comply will result in a citation issued by 96th Security Forces Squadron (SFS).

4.1.2. Fire hydrants shall be used only for their intended purposes and shall be operated only by authorized personnel using standard hydrant wrenches.

4.1.3. When no other source of water is available at construction sites and water is required for construction purposes, permission may be granted by the American States Utility Services to use a hydrant as a source of water. Immediate written notice shall be given to the specified entities. Written notice will not be accepted within two weeks of commencement and usage shall be subject to the following limitations:

4.1.3.1. Ensure a back flow preventer is being used during operations.

4.1.3.2. Each connection shall be by a gate valve connected to a single, 2 1/2-inch outlet of a hydrant.

4.1.3.3. Anything connected to a hydrant must be removable without special knowledge or training.

4.1.3.4. The Fire Department will not furnish hose or valves.

4.1.4. Any fire hydrant found to be leaking, damaged or defective shall be reported to American States Utility Services (ASUS) for repair.

4.1.4.1. Whenever a fire hydrant is placed out-of-service or normal water supply is affected, the ASUS (850-378-6092) and the ECC (850-882-5856) shall be notified immediately. Out-of-service hydrants shall be marked with a conspicuous marker to indicate out of service. The EF&FS shall be notified immediately whenever an out-of-service hydrant is restored in-service.

4.2. Fire Lanes.

4.2.1. Designated fire lanes and accessibility to fire lanes shall not be obstructed. Failure to comply will result in a citation issued by 96 SFS.

4.2.2. Prescribed fire lanes exterior to buildings, shall be identified by the EF&ES. It is the facility manager’s responsibility to ensure the lanes are clearly marked and free from obstructions or illegal parking in accordance with NFPA 1.

4.3. Emergency Evacuation Procedures.

4.3.1. Evacuation diagrams shall be provided in those facilities required by NFPA 101. Evacuation diagrams will be located throughout facility corridors and dead-end spaces in case of emergency so that personnel will not be confused with direction of exiting.

4.3.2. Evacuation diagrams shall include the following:

4.3.2.1. Layout of facility.

4.3.2.2. Primary and secondary means of egress.

4.4. Fire Doors.

4.4.1. Labeled and/or listed fire doors shall not be altered, obstructed or modified.

4.4.1.1. The manufacturer label shall not be removed or painted over.

4.4.1.2. Automatic closure devices or panic hardware must remain in good working order at all times. These devices must not be removed or tampered with.

4.4.1.3. At no time, shall fire doors be wedged open.

4.4.1.4. Fire doors shall be kept closed at all times with the exception of those equipped with automatic releases.

4.4.2. All horizontal sliding, vertical sliding, rolling doors and shutters shall be inspected and tested in accordance with NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives,* for proper operation and full closure.

4.5. Exits.

4.5.1. 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.

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

4.5.2. Exits/doors that are permanently blocked must have written approval from the FPO prior to blocking the exit/door. The facility manager must provide a drawing of the area and a memorandum stating why the door needs to be blocked. Approved signage must be installed with a minimum of two-inch block letters indicating “DOOR BLOCKED”.

4.5.3. All emergency exit doors in places of public assembly and other facilities, as outlined in NFPA 101 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.

4.5.3.1. Restrictive hardware, such as padlocks, hasps, throw-bolts and crossbars, shall not be installed on any exit door except as permitted by NFPA 101. Doors may be provided with an alarm device for additional control measures.

4.5.3.2. Exit doors may be secured at the end of the duty day if no person remains in the facility.

4.5.3.3. The Fire Department may not have a key to all facilities. Therefore, a facility manager may be called to provide a key for entrance after duty hours.

4.5.4. Stairway enclosures shall not be used for storage or for any purpose other than a stairway.

4.5.5. Stairway enclosures are required to be protected by self-closing doors. These doors shall not be wedged or blocked in the opened position, or by any other device which prevents the doors closing automatically, unless specifically designed.

4.5.6. Fire escapes and stairways will be kept in good repair and well lighted at all times.

4.5.7. 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. Annual testing is required IAW NFPA 101.

4.5.8. 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.

4.5.9. 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.

4.6. Fire Protection Systems.

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

4.6.2. Heat/smoke detectors, notification devices, manual pull stations, and sprinkler heads will not be painted, taped over or rendered inoperable.

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

4.6.2.2. Heat/smoke detectors will be mounted securely in place. Disconnection or tampering of these detectors by occupants is prohibited. Any proven abuse may subject personnel to disciplinary action.

4.6.3. 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.

4.6.4. 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.

4.6.5. Whenever any fire alarm system or sprinkler system is placed out of service, the ECC and facility manager shall be notified immediately.

4.6.6. Storage shall be kept at least 18 inches below all sprinkler heads and associated piping. Storage over 15 feet must be kept at least 36 inches below all sprinkler heads and piping.

4.7. Smoking.

4.7.1. Smoking in facilities is prohibited. All personnel are subject to the restrictions prescribed in DODI 1010.15, *Smoke-Free DoD Facilities*.

4.7.1.1. The Munitions Storage Area (MSA), locations with explosive material, and flightline smoking areas must be approved by the IFC.

4.7.1.2. All Designated Tobacco Areas (DTAs) will be established and approved in accordance with AFI 48-104, *Tobacco Free Living*, and 96th Medical Group established guidelines.

4.7.2. Smoking and any ignition sources are prohibited within 50 feet of hangars, aircraft, warehouses, repair docks, paint shops, petroleum oil lubricants, vehicle maintenance shops, gasoline dispensing operations, bulk oxygen storage facilities, areas where bituminous or plastic coatings are being applied, flammable liquid or gas handling storage areas and aircraft parking areas.

4.7.3. Smoking and ignition sources are prohibited in all areas where explosives, chemicals, flammable or highly combustible materials are stored or handled.

4.7.4. An adequate number of suitable non-combustible receptacles for discarding smoking materials shall be provided in areas where smoking is permitted. Such receptacles shall not be used as wastebaskets. Smoking materials will be thoroughly soaked in water prior to disposal into outside trash containers.

4.8. 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 NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code* (NEC).

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

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

4.8.3. 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.

4.8.4. Electrical appliances will bear UL label or other recognized testing laboratory certification.

4.8.5. With the exception of hard plumbed units, all coffee makers shall be unplugged at the end of the day.

4.8.6. Flexible cords and extension cords usage shall be IAW DAFMAN 91-203.

4.8.7. Extension cords will not be used in lieu of permanent wiring. In areas that have insufficient outlets, the facility manager will submit a TRIRIGA work request to 796 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.

4.8.8. Surge protectors are only authorized for sensitive electrical equipment (printers, computers, monitors). Surge protectors and Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) units will not exceed amperage or be plugged into other surge protectors/UPS and must be plugged directly into a wall or rated furniture outlet.

4.8.9. 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.

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

4.8.11. Permanent electrical wiring will not be exposed.

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

4.8.13. Multiple plug adapters are prohibited.

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

4.9. Noncommercial Cooking Areas.

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

4.9.2. Coffee makers, soup warmers, hot air popcorn poppers, microwave ovens and toasters are permitted for use in offices, shops, day rooms and unaccompanied personnel quarters. 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.

4.9.3. 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. Systems will be cleaned as needed to prevent the accumulation of grease and shall receive inspection, testing and maintenance in accordance with NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, every 6 months.

4.9.4. The use of open-coil hot plates and noncommercial deep-fat fryers inside facilities is prohibited in other than commercial facilities.

4.9.5. Oil-type popcorn poppers may be used in facilities with an automatic sprinkler system in the area of use. In facilities that are not equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed, an approval letter from the FPO is required.

4.10. Commercial Cooking Areas.

4.10.1. Hoods and associated duct systems over commercial type cooking equipment where grease-laden vapors are produced shall be protected and serviced IAW DAFMAN 91-203 and NFPA 96. All hood and ductwork shall be cleaned a minimum of every six months or more as determined by the FPO. Cleaning will be conducted by a certified individual or company. Documentation of the cleaning must be readily available to the fire inspector and will be affixed to or located on the hood.

4.10.2. Hoods over cooking surfaces shall be cleaned daily or after each use to prevent grease accumulation.

4.10.3. All installed grease filters and exposed surfaces of kitchen range hoods, to include drip trays, will be thoroughly cleaned by the operator daily, or more often, if necessary, to prevent accumulation of grease.

4.10.4. Exhaust systems over cooking surfaces where smoke or grease-laden vapors are produced shall have removable noncombustible filters or listed/approved grease extractors. Continuous cooking operations are required to have extra baffled filters readily available.

4.10.5. Cooking will not be permitted unless all baffled filters are installed.

4.10.6. Exhaust systems will be fully operational when cooking equipment is in operation.

4.10.7. A portable fire extinguisher shall be provided at all locations where cooking is conducted in accordance with NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*. If deep fat frying operations are used in a kitchen area, then a Class K extinguisher must be mounted in the kitchen.

4.10.8. Do not install deep fat fryers closer than 18 inches to cooking equipment with open flame. Provide a metal or metal-clad cover for each deep fat fryer and have them readily available for immediate use in case of fire.

4.11. Heating Appliances.

4.11.1. All building heating equipment shall be tested and certified by an OSHA Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory Program. Heating equipment shall be installed, maintained and used in accordance with manufacturer's operating instructions, DAFMAN 91-203 and NFPA Standards.

4.11.2. The use of un-vented hydrocarbon-fueled heating appliances and open flame heating devices inside buildings is prohibited.

4.11.3. All space heaters shall be tested and certified by an OSHA Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory Program. Units must have a built-in tilt switch and metal screen over the heating elements. Keep all space heaters 3 feet away from combustible materials. Space heaters shall not be left unattended. Plug space heater directly into the wall receptacle and not into an extension cord, power strip, or UPS. Safe use of a space heater will be the responsibility of the user.

4.11.4. The FPO is authorized to prohibit the use of portable heaters in facilities or situations in which such use or operation would present an undue danger to life or property.

4.11.5. Ensure clothes dryers are vented to the exterior of a facility.

4.11.6. Keep dryers, lint trap, beneath the dryer, and vent piping free of lint accumulation.

4.11.7. Keep combustible materials 3 feet away from all heating appliances.

4.12. Open Fires/Barbecues/Fireworks.

4.12.1. Fireworks, open fires, burning leaves and debris are not permitted, unless authorized by the FPO.

4.12.1.1. If authorized, the FPO will issue an AF Form 592, USAF Hot Work Permit for approved burning.

4.12.1.2. Eglin AFB follows the county burn ban rules/restrictions. Burn bans do not restrict prescribed burning as needed by Jackson Guard.

4.12.2. Barbecue, propane cooking and pit fire units shall not be used inside any structure and shall not be located within 15 feet of any building, balcony or overhang when in use. Special care shall be taken not to place these units near air handling equipment. Upon completion of cooking, hot coals shall be quenched with water or covered with a noncombustible cover to prevent sparks or hot coals from being scattered by the wind. All ashes and coals must be cool prior to disposal.

4.12.2.1. When barbecue grills are stored inside, the propane tank must be disconnected and properly stored.

4.12.2.2. When permitted by the FPO, burn pits must be 15 feet away from any facility/structure to include fences. There must be a serviceable Class ABC-type fire extinguisher readily available. The use of gasoline on burn pits is strictly prohibited.

4.12.3. When grills, fire pits, and turkey fryers are used on lawns or other areas of vegetation, the grass or vegetation must be green and mowed to eliminate the risk of grass fire caused by flying embers and sparks. Non-combustible surfaces are recommended over areas with lawns or vegetation.

4.13. Decorations.

4.13.1. Furnishings and decorations (whether temporary or permanent) in buildings must be flame retardant and shall be in compliance with NFPA 101. Electrical devices shall be tested and certified by an OSHA Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory Program.

4.13.1.1. Submit a detailed listing for all materials to be utilized for decorations to the facility fire inspector for review and approval to ensure code compliance. Materials shall meet NFPA 101, and NFPA 701, *Standard for Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*.

4.13.2. The burning of candles, incense, and similar open-flame devices in any building or facility is prohibited. Exception: Base Chapels.

4.13.2.1. Dining facilities may use candles on a temporary basis only if the candle is protected by a hurricane lamp.

4.13.3. The FPO shall impose controls on the quantity and arrangement of combustible contents in accordance with NFPA 1.

4.13.3.1. For non-sprinkler buildings, decorations must not exceed 20 percent of the total wall space.

4.13.3.2. For buildings with sprinklers, decorations must not exceed 50 percent of the total wall space.

4.13.4. Ensure decorations do not interfere with fire protection systems. At no time shall decorations obscure or block exits or any means of egress from the facility.

4.13.5. The use of a natural Christmas tree inside any facility is prohibited.

4.13.6. Artificial Christmas trees must be UL listed and shall have a fire resistance rating.

4.14. Vehicle Parking/Storage.

4.14.1. 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.

4.14.2. 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.

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

4.14.4. 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 FPO. 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.

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

4.14.6. Do not block hydrants with vehicles, equipment or storage materials.

4.15. Gasoline-Powered Lawn Mowers, Chain Saws, Portable Generators, Mopeds, Etc. In addition to the safety hazards involved when such equipment is used in a careless manner, a dangerous fire potential exists when such equipment is being operated, refueled, or improperly stored.

4.15.1. Do not refuel any power tools or special purpose equipment while engine is running. Allow at least 15 minutes to cool before refueling.

4.15.2. Fueled equipment, including but not limited to motorcycles, mopeds, lawn-care equipment, and portable cooking equipment, shall not be stored, operated, or repaired within a building except for one of the following conditions:

4.15.2.1. The building or room has been constructed for such use in accordance with the building code.

4.15.2.2. The use is allowed by other provisions of this instruction.

4.15.3. Flammable liquids must be stored IAW DAFMAN 91-203 and NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

Chapter 5

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING

5.1. Facility managers. Must ensure buildings are kept in a fire safe condition at all times. Facility users will maintain all areas in accordance with safe housekeeping practices.

5.2. Storage under stairs and in stairwells is prohibited.

5.3. 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.

5.4. Communication, HVAC, mechanical, fan and sprinkler riser rooms in facilities will not. Be used for storage of any type except that required for maintenance.

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

5.6. 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. Note: Minimum required space may increase due to occupancy type and occupancy load.

5.7. Vegetation. Weeds and other vegetation will not be permitted to grow excessively or accumulate within 50 feet of facilities, fuel tanks, munitions areas, ground-mounted transformers, switchgear and aircraft parking areas, or similar property. Fire lanes through wooded or grassy areas will be kept open and accessible to emergency vehicles. Fire breaks/fire lanes will be established and utilized by the EF&ES in coordination with the 96th Installation Management Division, Environmental Management (CEIE).

5.7.1. Vegetation and plants located in facilities shall be IAW NFPA 1 and not interfere with fire and life safety features and devices.

Chapter 6

SPECIAL OPERATIONS.

6.1. Service Stations/Fueling Operations.

6.1.1. Service stations/fueling operations shall be in accordance with NFPA 1; NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code;* and NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages*.

6.1.2. Fueling of powered equipment or the dispensing of any flammable liquid shall be conducted outside of all structures. Inside fueling is prohibited.

6.1.3. Filling of portable gas cans shall only be performed while setting on the ground. Cans shall not be filled while sitting in the back of pickup trucks or other vehicles.

6.2. Welding, Cutting, Brazing and Grinding (Hot Work).

6.2.1. All welding, cutting, brazing and grinding operations shall comply with criteria set forth in NFPA 51B; *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work;* DAFMAN 91-203; 29 CFR 1910, *Occupational Safety and Health Standards;* and Subpart Q, *Welding, Cutting, and Brazing*.

6.2.2. Contractor activities involving welding, cutting and brazing shall meet requirements of 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Q which may also be used as a technical reference. The contracting officer shall determine the necessity for specific references to OSHA standards; Air Force fire, safety and health standards; and other guidance as necessary in the contract. In locations where the adherence of OSHA requirements is not possible, contact the Wing Ground Safety office or FPO for guidance.

6.2.3. Hot work operations shall not be conducted without the prior approval of the Fire and Emergency Services Flight. All hot work operators will have an AF Form 592, *USAF Hot Work Permit*, on location unless the area has been APPROVED by the FPO, Ground Safety Office and Bioenvironmental Office as a Designated Hot Work Area IAW NFPA 51B. In this case, AF Form 592 is not required. For all other areas, AF Form 592 with a valid control number is required.

6.2.4. Permit Authorizing Individual (PAI) is an individual designated by the AHJ to authorize hot work. For Sole Proprietors and Individual Operators on a site where hot work operations are not under the control of another authority, the individual hot work operator shall be permitted to serve as PAI and as fire watch, provided that the operator is trained and follows the provision in NFPA 51B.

6.2.4.1. PAI and Individual Operators must attend and complete the Fire Prevention Safety Hot Work Operations class. Upon completion individuals will receive an AF IMT 483, *Certificate of Competency,* with certificate number which allows them to serve as a PAI. Contact the FPO, 882-3229, option 5, to schedule training.

6.2.5. Welding/hot work permits will only be issued by personnel that have been trained as a PAI. The PAI will contact the ECC at 882-5856 to obtain control number for the operation. The permit is only valid for a maximum of 24 hours. Hot work operation shall only be conducted by trained personnel and meet the following minimum requirements:

6.2.5.1. A fully charged and operable fire extinguisher, appropriate for the task, shall be kept at the work area at all times while hot work operations are in progress. Consult with the installation FPO for additional guidance.

6.2.5.2. Contractors involved in hot work operations must be thoroughly familiar with the safe practices outlined in DAFMAN 91-203; 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Q, *Welding, Cutting and Brazing*; and NFPA 51B.

6.2.5.3. Combustible material must be 35 feet away from welding, cutting or brazing operations. When 35-foot clearance is not possible, combustible materials will be shielded by fire blanket or equivalent fire-retardant material during these operations.

6.2.5.4. Oxygen/Acetylene cylinders will be kept separated from motor oil/greases during periods of non-operational use. When feasible, store these cylinders outdoors.

6.2.5.5. Inspections shall be made immediately after each operation to ensure all sparks or fires are extinguished.

6.2.5.6. A 30-minute fire watch is required after completion of all hot work operations.

6.3. Painting Operations.

6.3.1. The use of open flame devices for removing paint from any structure is prohibited.

6.3.2. Flammable thinners, solvents, and cleaners shall be handled, stored, dispensed and used only in accordance with NFPA 30 and DAFMAN 91-203.

6.3.3. Spray painting shall not be conducted within buildings unless standard spray booths or rooms constructed and arranged are provided in accordance with NFPA 33, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable and Combustible Materials*.

6.3.4. Spray booths shall be equipped with an operational exhaust ventilation system. Fans shall be non-sparking types, with explosion-proof fan motors located outside the booth. Exhaust systems shall be installed to conform to the standards of the NFPA 70.

6.3.5. Before refinishing floors, eliminate all sources of ignition, including pilot lights for water heaters and appliances.

6.3.6. Flammable liquids, chemicals, paints, paint-soaked rags, and similar materials shall not be kept in clothing lockers.

6.4. Tar Pots and Kettles.

6.4.1. Kettles for heating tar, asphalt, and similar materials shall be equipped with proper heat controls and means of agitation to assure controlled uniform temperatures throughout the contents to prevent spot heating. Comply with requirements outlined in NFPA 1.

6.4.2. Tar pots or kettles shall not be operated inside, on the roof, or within 15 feet of any building or combustible materials. Tar kettle operations shall be attended by a competent operator at all times.

6.4.3. A minimum of two 4-A:40-B:C fire extinguishers shall be provided within 25 feet of the operating kettle.

6.4.3.1. A minimum of one 4-A:40-B:C fire extinguishers shall be provided and maintained on the roof in close proximity to the roofing operations while the roofing material is being applied.

6.4.4. When the material is applied within buildings or enclosed areas, the atmosphere shall be free of dust and adequate ventilation provided to completely remove all smoke and fumes.

6.4.5. Prior to leaving the roof, the area must be cleaned of unnecessary combustibles to include all tar-soaked mops. At no time shall mops soaked with tar be left unattended on the roof. Roofing contractors are responsible for the proper removal and disposal of all tar-soaked mops at the end of each work period.

6.4.6. At no time shall smoking be permitted on the roof.

6.4.7. Roofing kettles shall not block exits, means of egress, gates, roadways, or entrances.

6.4.7.1. Kettles shall not be closer than 15 feet from exits or means of egress.

6.4.8. All electrical cords must be disconnected at the end of each period of operation.

6.5. Tents/Canopies.

6.5.1. Tents and canopies shall comply and be permitted in accordance with NFPA 1.

6.5.2. Contact the FPO at 882-3229, option 5 for further guidance.

Chapter 7

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING FIRE SAFETY DEFICIENCY (FSD) CORRECTION PROJECTS.

7.1. Overview.

7.1.1. This chapter defines processes and requirements to help effectively identify, plan, program, and advocate for the resources required to fix existing fire safety deficiencies (FSD) and avoid them during new construction. This is accomplished through implementation of engineering policies established in Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*.

7.1.2. Facility managers are responsible with assisting the FPO to ensure **chapter 7** compliance IAW DAFI 32-2001.

7.2. Fire Safety Deficiency (FSD).

7.2.1. Existing Facilities and New Facilities shall follow the guidance and meet the requirements IAW DAFI 32-2001.

7.2.2. If conflicts exist among facility criteria or requirements, UFC 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*, will take precedence. The AHJ will be used for technical guidance and clarification.

7.3. Managing FSDs.

7.3.1. All FSDs shall be managed through a two-part process: a Risk Management (RM) plan and a Corrective Action Plan (CAP). Each of these satisfies a different part of the overall risk management process IAW DAFI 32-2001. The Risk Management (RM) plan is intended to fulfill the requirements outlined in AFI 90-802, *Risk Management*.

7.3.2. Risk should be accepted by the owning organization commander based on risk severity IAW DAFI 32-2001. The RM plan shall be prepared by the facility user with the support of FPO and installation safety office as needed.

7.3.3. Facility users prepare CAPs with the support of the F&ES, Engineering and/or Operations flights (as appropriate). The plan should identify the actions that are needed to correct the identified deficiency. The CAP may be engineer programming, TRIRIGA work request, or another means of repair or correction determined by the specific defect. The 96 CEG/CC is the signature authority for all CAPs IAW DAFI 32-2001.

7.3.4. FSD management packages should be completed on an AF Form 4437, *Deliberate Risk Acceptance Worksheet*. The form needs to contain a synopsis of the Corrective Action Plan as well as the Risk Management Plan.

7.3.5. The installation commander shall coordinate on all FSD I's or Extremely High hazard packages before forwarding to respective Air Force Installation & Mission Support Center (AFIMSC) Detachment and AF/A4C for informational purposes.

7.4. Military Child Care Facilities.

7.4.1. United States Code (USC) Title 10, Section 1794, *Child Abuse Prevention and Safety at Facilities*, requires immediate correction of life-threatening fire safety deficiencies at each child development and youth program facility. Correct non-life-threatening fire safety violations at a child development or youth program facility within 90-days or close the facility until the violation is corrected. An exemption to correct a non-life threatening deficiency may be available to authorize the facility to remain open in a case in which the violation cannot reasonably be remedied within those 90 days or in which major facility reconstruction is required IAW DAFI 32-2001.

JEFFREY T. GERAGHTY
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander, 96th Test Wing

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFPD 32-20, *Fire Emergency Services,* 9 Jul 18

AFI 32-6000, *Housing Management,* 17 Mar 20

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program,* 27 Jul 21

AFI 48-104, *Tobacco Free Living*, 10 Jul 19

DAFMAN 91-203 *Air Force Occupational Safety, Fire, and Health Standards,* 24 Mar 22

DAFI 32-2001, *Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) Program*, 27 Jul 22

DESR 6055.09_AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards*, 27 May 20

DoD Instruction 1010.15, *Smoke-Free DoD Facilities*, 2 Jan 01

DoD Instruction 6055.6, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) Program*, 31 Aug 18

TO 00-25-172, *Ground Servicing of Aircraft and Static Grounding/Bonding*, 23 May 22

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*

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

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*

NFPA 33, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*

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

NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*

NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*

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

NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

NFPA 410, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*

NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*

UFC 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*, 6 May 21

Prescribed Forms

EGLINAFB Form 92, *Fire Prevention Inspection Record*

Adopted Forms

AF Form 3, *Hazard Abatement Plan*

AF Form 592, *USAF Hot Work Permit*

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

AF Form 1487, *Fire Prevention Visit Report* (when issued)

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFCEC—Air Force Civil Engineer Center

AHJ—Authority Having Jurisdiction

CAP—Corrective Action Plan

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

DTA—Designated Tobacco Area

ECC—Emergency Communication Center

EF&ES—Eglin Fire & Emergency Services

FPO—Fire Prevention Office

FSD—Fire Safety Deficiency

HVAC—Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning

IFC—Installation Fire Chief

LPG—Liquid Petroleum Gas

LSC—Life Safety Code

MSA—Munitions Storage Area

NEC—National Electric Codes

NFPA—National Fire Protection Association

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PAI—Permit Authorizing Individual

POL—Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant

RAC—Risk Assessment Code

RM—Risk Management

TLF—Temporary Lodging Facility

UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice

UFC—Unified Facilities Criteria

UL—Underwriters Laboratory

UPH—Unaccompanied Personnel Housing

UPS—Uninterruptible Power Supply

VOQ—Visiting Officer’s Quarters

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 Office (FPO)—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.

Hot work—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), 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 workplace 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.

TRIRIGA—An online work management system to provide 24/7 access for Facility Managers work requests and civil engineer facility prioritization and monitoring.