

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER  
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE**

**TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE  
INSTRUCTION 32-2001**



**20 FEBRUARY 2025**

**Civil Engineering**

**FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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This instruction provides guidance and establishes procedures for personnel directly or indirectly responsible for fire protection and establishes a recognized standard practice for safeguarding life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion. This instruction includes provisions for other base agencies and their responsibilities in the area of fire prevention and protection. This instruction implements DAFI 32-2001 and applies to all individuals assigned, attached or tenant, and also to contractors working on Tyndall Air Force Base (TAFB). It is mandatory that all personnel be aware of their duties and responsibilities pertaining to fire prevention activities. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Form 847s from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. This publication may be supplemented at any level, but all direct Supplements must be routed to the OPR of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval. It applies to individuals at all levels who prepare, manage, review, certify, approve, disseminate and/or use official Air Force publications and forms, including Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard (ANG) units, except where noted otherwise. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) at <https://www.my.af.mil/afrims/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm>.

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

This publication has been substantially revised and should be reviewed in its entirety.

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## 1. Fire Prevention.

1.1. **Authentic Standards.** In addition to Department of Defense and Air Force instructions, directives, policies, etc., the National Fire Protection Association, Underwriters Laboratories Incorporated, American Gas Association, National Bureau of Standards and other recognized criteria shall apply. Hazardous conditions of a peculiar nature for which no criteria have been developed or published shall be corrected by local action based upon sound judgment. Where the nature of the condition does not require immediate elimination, but can be safely minimized for a short period, technical assistance shall be rendered by the applicable headquarters concerned, if requested.

1.2. **Objectives.** In order to provide continuity of the Air Force mission, all personnel must be able to recognize and eliminate hazardous conditions which, if not corrected immediately, could result in loss of life, injury, or property damage from fire. This instruction provides guidance and authority to implement fire prevention and protection measures at each level of command within the jurisdiction of TAFB. This instruction implements DAFI 32-2001 and applies to all organizations including tenant units, detachments, contractors, subcontractors, concessionaires and visitors to TAFB properties. A copy of this instruction shall be maintained in each functional publications library, and in addition, each real property facility manager shall maintain one personal copy for the execution of fire protection responsibilities.

1.3. **Enforcement.** Commanders, functional managers, real property facility managers and supervisors shall continually emphasize compliance of this instruction. Disciplinary action shall be initiated where willful misconduct compromising the safety of the base populace occurs. Examples of such behavior are willfully transmitting false or emergency alarms, tampering with or negligence of fire protection equipment, and disregarding policies that jeopardize lives and/or government property. Action shall be initiated to have violators reimburse the government for losses for which they are found liable.

1.4. **Terms Explained.** For the purpose of this instruction, the following terms apply:

1.4.1. **Fire Prevention.** Measures directed toward the prevention of fires.

1.4.2. **Fire Hazard.** An existing condition or situation that, if not corrected, could result in undesired ignition and subsequent fire causing personal injury or loss of life and property. Fire hazards shall be corrected immediately.

1.4.3. **Functional Manager.** The organizational commander or director responsible for the care, custody, and protection of assigned real property. Functional Manager as it relates to the signature block on the AF Form 1487, *Fire Prevention Visit Report*, is the Squadron Commander or Deputy Commander.

1.4.4. **Facility Manager.** A military or civilian employee appointed in writing by the functional manager as the primary or alternate manager of a building.

1.4.5. **Portable Fire Extinguisher.** A portable active fire protection device used to extinguish or control small fires. Such a device can either be easily carried to the scene of a fire or wheeled on a mobile carrier.

1.4.6. **Trained and Qualified.** A person who has become proficient in performing a skill reliably and safely through instruction and practice/field experience. Such a person will be a competent and capable person who has met the requirements and training for a given field, acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

## 2. Organization And Responsibilities.

2.1. **Installation Commander.** Responsible for fire safety of personnel and property on installations. The installation commander delegates authority to execute installation F&ES program to the Installation Fire Chief (IFC) through the Base Fire Marshal. Provides F&ES support to real property such as radar sites, missile alert facilities, training sites and recreation areas when a fire department is not warranted.

2.2. **Base Civil Engineer (BCE).** The Civil Engineer Group Commander/Director or the Civil Engineer Squadron Commander/Director is the Base Fire Marshal, responsible to the installation commander for oversight of the local F&ES program. Provides the IFC the resources to execute the F&ES mission. The Base Fire Marshal will attend the Fire Marshal course at the Louis F. Garland Fire Academy within six months of assuming Base Fire Marshal duties. The BCE approves all FSD Code assignments.

2.3. **Installation Fire Chief.** The F&ES Flight Chief is the IFC and responsible to the Base Fire Marshal for the following: establishing, executing, and maintaining F&ES programs, determines additional resources, conducting risk assessments and advising commanders regarding risk and capability. Develops and implements Risk Management Plans, which include detailed actions for periods of reduced F&ES capability for approval by the installation commander.

2.3.1. **Senior Fire Officer (SFO).** The Fire Chief or the senior fire officer (SFO) at the scene is in complete charge of all firefighting and rescue operations. During these operations, persons outside the fire protection organization do not give orders or interfere with the SFO or firefighters. Unauthorized personnel are restricted from the area during such emergencies.

2.3.2. **Authority to Commandeer.** The SFO in charge at the scene of an emergency may commandeer available military vehicles, equipment, materials, and personnel considered necessary for prompt control and extinguishment of fires or the rescue of personnel.

2.4. **Fire Prevention Element.** The Fire Prevention Element's objective is to prevent fires or minimize their consequences through prevention activities. This objective is achieved with a fire prevention program consisting of four program elements: facility inspection, project design review, code enforcement, and fire safety education

2.5. **Unit Commanders/Functional Managers, Facility Managers and Supervisors.** Unit commander, functional managers, facility managers, and supervisors at all levels are responsible for and must ensure that sound fire prevention procedures are established and enforced in each activity or facility under their jurisdiction. They shall:

2.5.1. Advise the Fire Prevention Element of fire hazards that cannot be corrected by unit personnel.

2.5.2. Immediately inform the Fire Prevention Element of any fire extinguisher(s) discharged or damaged and any installed fire protection systems that may have been damaged during operations accidentally or by contact with material handling equipment.

2.5.3. Develop an appropriate standard publication; i.e., fire reaction plans or operating instructions for their unit/section to follow when fire is discovered. Fire reaction plans or operating instructions must cover fire reporting, personnel evacuation, safeguarding classified information, and first aid firefighting (portable fire extinguisher use). Depending on the type of activity, fire reaction plans or operating instructions shall also include such items as emergency removal of aircraft from hangars, protection of high value and mission-critical material, and accidents involving fuel handling and explosives. Fire reaction plans (with evacuation maps where necessary) shall be posted in conspicuous locations throughout the facility. Facility safety or bulletin boards are a good place to post emergency plans. The publication used shall be forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention for approval when completed. Templates for fire reaction plans are available from the Fire Prevention Element.

2.5.4. Request the Fire Prevention Element provide appropriate fire prevention training and demonstrations to all personnel.

2.5.5. Supervisors at all levels are responsible for enforcement of sound fire prevention practices in their areas of responsibility. Ensure a complete fire prevention orientation has been provided to all assigned personnel.

2.5.6. Supervisors maintaining secured areas under lock and key shall ensure access to these facilities for required fire prevention inspections and are responsible for enforcement of fire prevention practices in these areas.

**2.6. Real Property Facility Manager.** Each real property facility manager is responsible to the unit commander and functional manager for the fire safe condition of the facilities under their jurisdiction. The facility manager or a designated alternate shall accompany the fire prevention inspector during the scheduled fire prevention inspection and initiate immediate corrective action of fire hazards noted during the inspection. Facility managers are responsible for notifying the Fire Prevention Element in writing of handicapped personnel working in facilities. Notification shall include the type of handicap and location.

2.6.1. Facility managers shall be designated in writing by the organizational commander. Newly appointed facility managers will be briefed on their fire prevention responsibilities during the initial facility manager training class.

2.6.1.1. Facility managers are responsible for conducting monthly inspections of fire protection features of facilities under their control including fire extinguishers, exit lights and emergency lights. Facility managers of cooking facilities are also responsible for the monthly inspection of special extinguishing systems installed in kitchens. Training regarding the inspection of fire protection features is available from the Fire Prevention Element upon request. Documentation of inspections shall be maintained in the facility fire protection program binder.

2.6.2. Facility managers shall maintain a fire prevention program binder (or electronic file) and have it available for review during fire inspections. The minimum contents of the fire prevention binder shall be tabbed as follows:

- 2.6.2.1. Fire Reaction Plan.
  - 2.6.2.2. TYNDALLAFBI32-2001, *Fire Prevention and Protection*.
  - 2.6.2.3. Monthly inspection records for fire extinguishers, emergency lighting and exit lights.
  - 2.6.2.4. AF Form 1487, Fire Prevention Visit Report, (if applicable).
  - 2.6.2.5. Any other information pertaining to fire prevention (i.e. Annual fire drill log, employee training, correspondence).
- 2.6.3. Facility managers/supervisors shall maintain a fire prevention training program via the Job Safety Training Outline to ensure employees are trained and understand their fire prevention responsibilities in their work areas IAW DAFMAN 91-203.
- 2.6.4. Facility managers shall coordinate approval with the Fire Prevention Element concerning all social events with temporary decorations or when unusual arrangements are anticipated. Coordinate approval when facilities will be used in a manner that is inconsistent with normal day-to-day operations (i.e. social events/gatherings in hangars).
- 2.7. Civil Engineer Control Center.** The supervisors of the Civil Engineer Squadron Operations section and Civil Engineer Squadron contract monitors for all contractors shall inform F&ES of all road repairs where the avenue of travel is impeded.
- 2.7.1. The Civil Engineer Squadron Operations section shall monitor contractor activities regarding hydrant fire flow tests and fire hydrant maintenance to ensure an adequate water supply is available during firefighting IAW UFC 3-600-01/NFPA 1. Maintenance shall be conducted IAW UFC 3-601-02.
  - 2.7.2. Civil Engineer Squadron Operations section personnel shall conduct required inspections, testing, and maintenance of all installed fire suppression systems IAW UFC 3-601-02.
  - 2.7.3. Civil Engineer Squadron Operations section personnel shall conduct required inspections, testing, and maintenance of all fire alarm and mass notification systems IAW UFC 3-601-02.
- 2.8. Security Forces.** Immediately upon notification of a fire, Security Forces shall establish traffic and personnel control to ensure access and free movement to firefighting and emergency equipment.
- 2.9. Sponsors Occupying Privatized Military Family Housing.** Sponsors in privatized family housing are responsible for fire safety in their quarters. Information regarding home fire safety and fire prevention is available from the privatized housing office. The Fire Prevention Element (850-283-2909) is available upon request to conduct home fire safety inspections and provide education in home fire safety.

**2.10. Cooking facilities, Places of Public Assembly and Recreational Facilities.** Managers of cooking facilities, places of public assembly and recreational facilities must establish and maintain a certification system so that all employees are trained in and understand their fire prevention responsibilities in the workplace. This certification system includes annual training of employees and immediate indoctrination of newly hired employees. Employees of kitchen establishments will be trained in use of installed fire suppression systems before being tasked with kitchen duties. Templates and training materials are available from the Fire Prevention Element. Fire Prevention Element personnel will provide training upon request.

2.10.1. Managers or assistant managers of cooking facilities, places of public assembly and recreational facilities shall conduct and document daily closing inspections within 1 hour after closing. This responsibility shall not be delegated to janitorial personnel. Closing inspections shall consist of a complete physical inspection of the building and all inspection items listed on the Fire Safety Closing Checklist provided by the Fire Prevention Element. Post inspection checklists conspicuously in the kitchen of kitchen manager's office. Inspection documentation shall be maintained for 30 days.

2.10.2. Places of public assembly and recreational facilities shall develop and maintain a crowd management program. Each facility will be provided with a minimum of one trained crowd manager or crowd manager supervisor. When the expected occupant load for an event exceeds 250, additional crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors shall be provided at a ratio of one crowd manager for every 250 occupants.

2.10.3. Managers of public assemblies shall maintain occupant load information. Every room constituting an assembly occupancy and not having fixed seats shall have the occupant load of the room posted in a conspicuous location near the main exit from the room. Occupant capacity will be provided by the Fire Prevention Element.

2.10.4. Hood filters over grease vapor producing activities, (e.g., deep fat fryers and grills), shall be washed at least daily. Hood filters in other areas shall be washed at least weekly. Managers of facilities where commercial or restaurant type cooking is performed shall establish and enforce procedures to ensure that grease filters and exposed surfaces of kitchen hood, to include the areas exposed when the filters are removed, are thoroughly cleaned daily. Filter cleaning shall be documented on a checklist in the fire prevention program binder. Records shall be maintained for 30 days. Grease hoods and filters will be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent the accumulation of grease. Spare filters shall be required in kitchens that operate continuously.

2.10.5. Managers of facilities where commercial or restaurant type cooking is performed are responsible for ensuring their hood and ducts are cleaned properly and at the required frequency. Proof of cleaning such as service receipts shall be maintained by the manager. Hood and exhaust ducts serving cooking equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned at least every 6 months or at a frequency dictated by the Fire Prevention Element.

2.10.5.1. Fire Prevention Element personnel will coordinate cleaning dates and times with facility management and cleaning contractors. Managers shall be responsible for contacting the Fire Prevention Element for inspection of the exhaust system prior to the cleaning contractor's departure. A facility representative will remain on-site during cleaning.

2.10.6. Cooking is not permitted under a range hood without grease filters installed. The exhaust system shall be operating at all times when cooking equipment is operating. Grease filters must be the approved fire-rated type.

2.10.7. Ensure that metal covers for deep fryers are placed over the appliances when they are not in use (when provided and directed by the product manufacturer).

2.10.8. Impairments to any installed hood and duct equipment including hood filters, exhaust fans and motors, installed fire suppression systems or portable wet chemical fire extinguishers shall be promptly reported to the Fire & Emergency Services Flight. All cooking operations will immediately cease and will not be permitted until the effected system is repaired.

2.10.9. Managers of cooking facilities are required to inspect fire suppression systems installed over cooking surfaces monthly. Inspections shall be documented using the tag or label attached to the system or by using an approved checklist.

2.10.10. Cooking equipment installed beneath fire suppression systems shall not be reconfigured or replaced without the consent of the Fire Prevention Element as changes may be required to either the arrangement of system nozzles or type of suppression agent.

2.10.11. Deep fryers must be equipped with a primary thermostat to limit temperature to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. The second thermostat must be nonadjustable fusible or manual resetting to ensure grease does not exceed 475 degrees Fahrenheit.

2.10.11.1. Deep-fat fryer thermostats will be tested and calibrated annually. Managers of cooking facilities shall ensure that deep fat fryers are included in an RWP (recurring work program) through the 325 CES for annual testing/calibration. Units designed with secondary thermostats that do not have a cutout switch or if the destruction of the secondary thermostat would occur if testing were conducted are exempt from the required testing. A label stating test due date shall be affixed to unit. The disassembly or the transfer of hot liquids to conduct the test is prohibited. The primary thermostat on deep fryers shall be provided with a shunt bypass assembly to be accessible to authorized personnel for testing.

2.10.11.2. Deep-fat fryers shall be installed with at least a 16-inch space between the fryer and surface flames from adjacent cooking equipment. Deep fryers that cannot meet the 16-inch distance shall have side shields at least 8 inches in height from the surface flame of the adjacent cooking equipment.

2.10.12. Installation of restaurant cooking equipment must be in accordance with NFPA 96.

2.10.13. To minimize the probability of a fire spreading out of control, areas of cooking equipment that are outside of the fire suppression systems zone of protection (such as the flue of a gas-fired fryer, the area below the cooking surface of a griddle, inside the grease drip collectors and any area behind or below an appliance), shall be inspected weekly and cleaned as necessary by restaurant employees.

2.10.13.1. Managers of cooking facilities will ensure that all cooking equipment is inspected and serviced annually by properly trained and qualified persons.

2.10.13.2. Managers of cooking facilities will ensure that all cooking equipment is cleaned annually by properly trained and qualified persons.

**3. Fire Reporting.** Quick and accurate fire reporting is essential to minimize damage and injuries. All fires shall be reported immediately, regardless of size (even if extinguished).

**3.1. Procedures:** The following procedures shall be followed immediately after discovery of a fire:

3.1.1. Initiate facility evacuation. Notify all building occupants of the fire emergency by activating a manual fire alarm pull station, public address system or other available means.

3.1.2. Report the fire by calling 911 from a safe location.

3.1.3. Provide the operator with the following information:

3.1.4. Location of the fire (building number or area).

3.1.5. Name of the person reporting the fire and telephone number.

3.1.6. Type of fire (building, grass, gasoline, etc.).

3.1.7. Number of injured or missing persons.

3.1.8. If the fire is small, attempt to extinguish using available fire extinguishers.

3.1.9. Ensure you have a clear/unobstructed means of egress.

3.1.10. Stay low out of heat and smoke.

3.1.11. If time permits, close all doors and windows; do not lock.

3.1.12. Turn off switches to all office fans and ventilators.

3.1.13. Stand by outside the building to direct firefighters to the scene or delegate this duty.

3.1.14. Follow any additional procedures as indicated in the facility fire reaction plan or operating instruction, such as securing classified material or removal of aircraft, etc...

**3.2. Emergency Vehicle Response:** Fire vehicles responding to an alarm have the right-of-way. When vehicles with sirens or flashing beacon ray lights approach, yield and come to a complete stop. Use extreme caution before proceeding; follow-on units may be close behind. Do not follow firefighting equipment to an emergency. Do not enter a street or road where fire equipment is stopped with warning lights flashing and do not drive over fire hoses unless directed to proceed by firefighters at the scene. Fire apparatus equipment answering calls may travel in either direction on a one-way street. No vehicle is to follow responding fire units closer than 500 feet.

#### 4. Classes Of Fires.

4.1. **CLASS “A” FIRES.** Class “A” fires consist of ordinary combustibles such as trash, paper, cloth, wood, etc. To extinguish, use water or multipurpose (ABC type) dry chemical extinguishers.

4.2. **CLASS “B” FIRES.** Class “B” fires consist of flammable liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, paint, oil, tar, cooking oil, etc. To extinguish, smother the fire by using CO2 or multipurpose (ABC type) dry chemical extinguishers.

4.3. **CLASS “C” FIRES.** Class “C” fires involve electrical equipment in operation or being supplied by an electrical power source. To extinguish, use CO2 or multipurpose (ABC type) dry chemical extinguishers. **NOTE:** To prevent electrical shock, shut off power as quickly as possible. Do not use water type extinguishers on electrical fires.

4.4. **CLASS “K” FIRES.** Class “K” fires involve combustible cooking media (oils and grease). Specific extinguishers are provided in locations where these fires are likely. Do not use a Class “K” fire extinguisher on a fire until after the installed fire suppression system has been activated as electrical power is shut-off by the extinguishing system.

#### 5. Recognition And Elimination of Fire Hazards.

5.1. **The Inspection Process.** Fire prevention inspections are conducted for all facilities at least annually.

5.1.1. The facility manager or designated alternate shall accompany the fire prevention inspector and will initiate immediate corrective action for fire hazards and deficiencies identified. Facility managers will coordinate access to all portions of the facility, including locked rooms, storage areas, vaults, and other secured areas.

5.1.2. An AF Form 1487, *Fire Prevention Visit Report*, will be used to document fire hazards and fire safety deficiencies, and to identify the condition of the fire prevention program to commanders. The completed form will be sent electronically to the unit commander or functional manager and facility manager, with a suspense date for corrective action and return.

5.1.3. Hazards and deficiencies identified on the AF Form 1487 shall be corrected by the facility manager or supervisor of the unit being inspected. Corrective actions and their respective dates shall be annotated Blocks B and D. The report shall be signed by the organization commander and returned to the Fire Prevention Element prior to the suspense date. A copy of the completed form shall be maintained in the facility fire prevention binder.

5.1.4. All fire hazards that are classified as Risk Assessment Code (RAC) 1, 2, and 3 and not corrected within 30 days shall be processed as outlined in DAFI 91-202.

5.1.5. Fire Safety Deficiencies noted during inspections shall be processed IAW DAFI 32-2001.

5.1.6. When hazardous practices or processes are observed during an inspection, the Fire Inspector shall recommend that the operation be stopped immediately. The Fire Inspector will then notify the Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention and the Fire Chief. The Fire Marshal will be consulted should an organization feel it is necessary to continue an operation against the inspector's recommendation. The Fire Marshal will coordinate with squadron and group leadership regarding mission continuance.

## **5.2. Proper Placement and Inspection of Portable and Flight Line Fire Extinguishers.**

5.2.1. Organizations having jurisdiction over aircraft parking areas and areas where aircraft maintenance is performed are responsible for the proper placement of flight line fire extinguishers.

5.2.2. Flightline fire extinguishers shall be located IAW T.O. 00-25-172. When placed in service, the extinguisher shall be located within the scope of the 50ft. long hose. Position the extinguisher in a vertical position, with wheels off the ground. The extinguisher may be operated in either the horizontal or vertical position. An extinguisher in the horizontal position will discharge less agent.

5.2.3. Organizations required to deploy with flight line fire extinguishers shall furnish a signed AF Form 1297 to the F&ES Logistics Officer. Extinguishers shall be listed individually.

5.2.4. Flight line personnel shall inspect fire extinguishers under their control daily. Flight line personnel shall not write on or deface flight line extinguishers in any way. A "quick check" shall be conducted to ensure flight line fire extinguishers are operational. The "quick check" shall consist of:

5.2.4.1. Check pressure gauge for proper pressure level.

5.2.4.2. Check tires for proper inflation.

5.2.4.3. Check for obvious structural damage to cylinder and hose.

5.2.4.4. Check to ensure the pin and tamper seal are in place.

5.2.4.5. Check to ensure the hose is properly stowed.

5.2.5. Flight line fire extinguishers that fail the daily inspection, or are otherwise deemed out-of-service, shall be towed, by the using organization, to the designed extinguisher exchange location.

5.2.6. Flight line fire extinguishers shall be located to preclude the possibility of collision or upset by taxiing aircraft.

5.2.7. Facility managers shall make sure a visual inspection is performed and documented for all portable fire extinguishers under their control monthly. Either the tag on each fire extinguisher or an extinguisher inspection checklist shall be initialed and dated by the person performing the visual inspection. This visual inspection for portable fire extinguishers includes:

5.2.7.1. Extinguisher located in designated place.

5.2.7.2. No obstruction to access or visibility.

- 5.2.7.3. Operating instructions on name plate legible and facing outward.
  - 5.2.7.4. Safety seals and/or tamper indicators not broken or missing.
  - 5.2.7.5. No obvious physical damage, corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle.
  - 5.2.7.6. Pressure gauge reading or indicator in the operable range or position.
  - 5.2.7.7. Fullness determined by lifting the extinguisher.
  - 5.2.7.8. Current documentation for annual, six-year and 12-year maintenance/testing is affixed.
- 5.2.8. Deficiencies noted during extinguisher inspections shall be promptly reported to a fire extinguisher maintenance contractor for repair.
- 5.2.9. Distribution of fire extinguishers shall be in accordance with NFPA 10, DAFMAN 91-203 and the guidance of the Fire Prevention Element.
- 5.2.10. The using agency shall be liable for lost or damaged fire extinguishers assigned to their facility or area of responsibility.
- 5.2.11. Fire Extinguisher Purchase and Maintenance. Facility managers and using organizations must budget for the purchase and maintenance of fire extinguishers IAW DAFMAN 91-203. Maintenance shall be at intervals IAW NFPA 10.
- 5.2.12. Fire extinguishers mounted outside of buildings shall be installed in cabinets or have protective coverings suitable for fire extinguishers. Using agencies shall be responsible for the procurement of cabinets or protective coverings for outside extinguishers.
- 5.2.13. For fire extinguishers in or on vehicles or equipment, inspections shall be incorporated in the vehicle/equipment checkout procedures.
- 5.2.13.1. Mount fire extinguishers in or on vehicles or equipment in approved/listed brackets, or otherwise secure them to prevent damage as directed by T.O. or AFI. Fire extinguishers shall not be located on vehicles or equipment or in facilities, unless required by directive (e.g., purchase description, technical orders [TO], AFIs, NFPA 101) or approved by the Fire Prevention Element.
- 5.2.14. Tampering with or malicious use of fire extinguishers is prohibited.
- 5.2.15. Fire inspectors will conduct spot inspections of fire extinguishers during fire prevention visits. Monthly inspection documentation shall be made available to the inspector during the inspection process.
- 5.2.16. Excess multi-purpose fire extinguishers owned by organizations may be turned in at the 325 CES Hazardous Materials Warehouse, Building 6011. Do not remove extinguishers from facilities without the consent of the Fire Prevention Element.
- 5.3. Heating And Cooking Appliances.**
- 5.3.1. Adjustments and servicing of installed heating equipment shall be accomplished by qualified Civil Engineer personnel only.

5.3.2. Cooking in dormitories, transient quarters, and other base facilities is prohibited except where authorized cooking facilities have been provided (i.e. kitchens). Microwave ovens, slow cookers, and crock pots are permitted for use in dormitories at the dormitory manager's discretion. Toaster ovens, air fryers and like appliances are approved for use only in break rooms provided that they are located on a non-combustible surface and are not within 18 inches of combustible materials. Flat top griddles are prohibited except in kitchens of facilities protected with fire sprinklers.

5.3.3. Where approved residential cooking ranges are located in facilities, the exhaust hood and filter system shall be cleaned weekly to prevent the accumulation of grease residue.

5.3.4. IAW UFC 3-600-01 Where residential type cooking ranges are located outside of living quarters, in unsprinklered facilities, an approved residential range top extinguishing system shall be installed and connected to the building fire alarm system or the cooking surface must be equipped with burners and controls that have their temperature limited to a maximum temperature of 662 degrees F (350 degrees C).

5.3.5. Kitchen ranges, deep fryers, and barbecue grills shall not be operated unattended. Barbecue grills, propane operated smokers, turkey fryers and like equipment shall not be operated on balconies, under carports or within 10 feet of buildings. Charcoal shall be free of heat before discarding. Electric smokers may be operated under carports or pavilions when located and used IAW the manufacturer's directions.

5.3.6. Do not leave the kitchen unattended while cooking.

5.3.7. Fireplaces shall be provided with hearth screens, and chimneys shall be inspected and cleaned annually by qualified personnel prior to use each fall season in accordance with NFPA 211.

5.3.8. Clothes dryers in government facilities shall be vented to the exterior of the building and shall be kept clean and free of lint accumulation at all times. Only approved filters will be used in dryers. Dryer transition exhaust ducts shall be removed and cleaned every 6 months. Dryers, their transition, and permanent exhaust ducts shall be cleaned annually by service contract.

5.3.9. Space heater use shall be IAW DAFMAN 91-203.

5.3.9.1. Space heater use is prohibited without written approval of the installation energy manager and Fire Prevention Element. Heating units, which produce open flames, vapors, have open heating elements are prohibited for use in government facilities.

5.3.9.2. Plug space heaters directly into a wall receptacle. Do not plug space heaters into multiple outlet strips. An extension cord with a space heater must be avoided.

5.3.9.3. Space heaters are not permitted in dormitory rooms.

5.3.10. Unplug coffee makers at the end of the day. Note: Coffee makers/machines with integral timers and single serve coffee makers do not need to be unplugged, e.g., Bunn-type coffee brewers and Keurig.

5.3.11. Combustible material shall not be stored less than 18 inches from heat producing equipment.

**5.4. Control Of Smoking and Open Flames.** Smoking is not permitted inside buildings and structures on TAFB unless approved by the installation commander.

5.4.1. Smoking areas shall be designated IAW AFI 48-104. Smoking is prohibited outside of Designated Tobacco Use Areas (DTA's). Coordinate with F&ES Fire Prevention Element to ensure tobacco use areas are not within hazardous locations. Outside areas shall be indicated by appropriate placards and equipped with approved receptacles for discarding smoking material.

5.4.1.1. Smoking is not permitted in or within 50 feet of hangars, aircraft, warehouses, repair docks, paint shops, gasoline storage or dispensing areas, maintenance shops or other similar hazardous locations except when approved by the Fire Prevention Element.

5.4.1.2. The disposal of smoking material in any container, other than approved containers (listed by UL, CSA, or other recognized testing laboratory) specifically designed for smoking material, is strictly prohibited. Stencil these containers or cans "SMOKING MATERIAL ONLY." Disposal containers shall be emptied weekly or more often as necessary.

5.4.1.3. Disposal of waste, trash or any combustible material in ashtrays or smoking material cans is prohibited.

5.4.1.4. Saturate and completely extinguish smoking material prior to disposing into any outside waste dumpsters.

5.4.1.5. Managers of facilities adjacent to DTA's are responsible for the policing of DTA's and for the emptying of smoking material disposal containers. Facility managers will submit work requests for the installation/repair of DTA signage and for the repair/replacement of disposal containers.

5.4.2. The burning of incense and candles is prohibited in government facilities except when approved by the Fire Prevention Element. Air freshener units that melt wax are permitted to be used when located a minimum of 18 inches from combustible material. Wax melting and essential oil style air fresheners shall be unplugged anytime the room is unoccupied.

5.4.3. Except in approved and designated areas, open fires, campfires, etc., are prohibited on TAFB. Exception to policy may be granted with written permission from the Chief, Fire Emergency Services and the Tyndall Forestry Manager. To request permission, submit a letter to F&ES indicating date, location, duration of fire and responsible parties. The requester shall provide the appropriate extinguishing equipment.

**5.5. Storage and Handling of Explosives and Hazardous Chemicals.**

5.5.1. The Fire Emergency Services Flight shall be notified by the responsible organization of all movements and relocation of explosive materials outside of explosive storage areas.

5.5.2. The use and/or storage of fireworks is strictly prohibited on base unless approved in writing by the Mission Support Group Commander.

5.5.3. Fire/chemical symbols must be posted on all facilities/areas storing explosives, chemical and radioactive materials. In accordance with the appropriate directives, F&ES must be notified immediately by the responsible organization of all changes of fire/chemical symbols.

**5.6. Storage And Housekeeping.** Buildings and outside areas must be kept neat and free from unnecessary accumulation of combustible materials, trash, and clutter.

5.6.1. Storage is prohibited in attics, electrical, communications, and mechanical/boiler rooms.

5.6.1.1. Combustible storage is prohibited within 15 ft. of the outside walls of any building.

5.6.1.2. Outside storage of any material shall not present an impediment to egress from the facility or block fire access roads.

5.6.1.3. The storage of barbeque grills is prohibited inside of buildings. Grills are permitted to be stored directly adjacent to facilities provided they have cooled sufficiently after cooking. Spare propane cylinders for barbeque grills shall not be stored inside facilities.

5.6.1.4. Inside storage shall not present an impediment to egress from the facility. A minimum of 24 inches shall be maintained between stored material and the ceiling. A minimum of 18 inches shall be maintained around light fixtures and fire sprinkler heads.

5.6.1.5. General storage is prohibited in office occupancies, except for the storage of routine office supplies. Areas used for storage in office occupancies must conform to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, provisions for protection from hazards and must be either protected by an installed fire sprinkler system or separated from other areas in the facility by 1 hour fire rated construction or both when the storage presents a high hazard.

5.6.1.6. In storage warehouses, a minimum of 36 inches shall be maintained between stored material and the ceiling and fire sprinkler heads. Combustible materials shall not be stored within 36 inches of heaters.

5.6.2. All buildings and areas used for packing or crating must be kept free of accumulation of dust and waste material of a combustible nature. Use only metal self-closing containers with fusible links for storage of highly combustible packing materials.

5.6.3. Combustible rubbish shall be placed in approved containers and shall be emptied daily or more often as necessary. Contract janitorial service does not relieve building occupants of this responsibility.

5.6.4. Materials awaiting pick up by base recycling services shall not be stored outside of provided containers. Excess materials generated between pick-up times shall be taken by facility occupants to on-base recycling containers.

5.6.5. Oily rags, waste, trash, and other materials subject to spontaneous combustion shall be stored and properly identified in approved metal containers with tightly closed lids.

5.6.6. Oil or paint-stained clothing shall be stored in well ventilated metal lockers and/or metal containers.

5.6.7. Combustible packing materials shall be kept in original bales until used. Broken bales shall be kept in metal or metal lined bins with automatic self-closing covers equipped with fusible links.

5.6.8. Dumpsters shall not be placed within 25 feet of buildings.

5.6.9. Aircraft hangars shall not be used for the storage of equipment that is not directly related to aircraft maintenance.

**5.7. Use And Storage of Flammable Liquids and Gases.** Using organizations shall closely monitor these materials. Storage and handling of flammable liquids shall be in accordance with DAFMAN 91-203, NFPA 30 and NFPA 54. Flammable liquids and gases shall be stored only in buildings designated for that purpose. "FLAMMABLE--KEEP FIRE AWAY" shall be posted. The Fire Prevention Element will review inventories and inspect flammable storage areas upon request and during annual fire prevention inspections.

5.7.1. Facility managers of flammable and combustible liquid warehouses, laboratory facilities and storage buildings must provide information to F&ES that includes the hazardous materials contained in installation facilities, their locations and emergency procedures to be followed.

5.7.2. Drums, cylinders, and other containers used for storage of flammable liquids or gases shall not be integrated with other products in general storage areas. Flammable liquids and/or gases shall be stored in locations specifically constructed according to current directives for this type storage.

5.7.3. Incompatible materials shall be stored separately, or when stored in close proximity to each other, shall be separated by an approved type firewall or other approved firebreak.

5.7.4. Compressed gas cylinders shall be securely anchored.

5.7.5. Propane and acetylene cylinders must be transported, operated and stored in the upright position.

5.7.5.1. Indoor and outdoor storage of propane shall be in a lockable, ventilated enclosure IAW NFPA 58. Cylinders shall not be stored in direct sunlight. Storage shall not be within 5' of any doorway.

5.7.6. In areas where liquid oxygen is used or stored, equipment and areas shall be kept free of oil, grease or other combustibles.

5.7.7. When leaks or spills are detected during servicing, the operation shall be stopped. Spills shall be reported to F&ES immediately.

5.7.8. When aircraft are serviced with fuel prior to being moved to shops or hangars, drip pans and cans shall be used to contain venting of fuel.

5.7.9. Industrial facilities requiring special consideration for incidental storage inside buildings will be authorized only after the following requirements are met:

- 5.7.9.1. Incidental storage will be in industrial areas only.
  - 5.7.9.2. Storage will be in metal cabinets stenciled "FLAMMABLE--KEEP FIRE AWAY."
  - 5.7.9.3. Storage will be limited to 1 gallon of Class I or 10 gallons of Class II and Class III liquids, not to exceed 10 gallons total per cabinet, in closed containers. Storage will be limited to a 5-day supply of flammables in a metal cabinet, and in closed containers not to exceed limits as specified in DAFMAN 91-203.
  - 5.7.9.4. Flammable paints, oils, and varnishes in 1-to-5-gallon containers, used for building maintenance purposes, may be stored temporarily in closed metal containers outside approved storage cabinets or rooms if kept at the job site for less than 10 calendar days.
  - 5.7.9.5. The Fire Prevention Element shall be consulted prior to establishing incidental storage areas in industrial shops.
  - 5.7.10. Flammable liquids shall be stored and transported in approved type safety containers only.
  - 5.7.11. Gasoline, kerosene, benzene, or other highly flammable liquids shall not be used for cleaning purposes. Use only approved type solvents.
  - 5.7.12. Transfer of flammable liquids from one container to another shall be done when containers are electrically interconnected (bonded). When flammables are not being transferred from one container to another, there is no requirement to have the containers bonded
  - 5.7.13. Drip pans shall be placed underneath all flammable/combustible dispensing drum racks.
  - 5.7.14. Dipping and coating equipment shall comply with NFPA 34. Dip tanks containing flammable solvents shall have a cover operated by a foot pedal and equipped with a fusible link. Overflow pipes shall be installed to carry off and prevent burning liquids from overflowing onto the floor. Adequate drains to safely dispose of tank contents shall be provided and lead to approved fuel separators.
  - 5.7.15. Only approved type safety containers shall be used for dispensing flammable liquids into mowers or gasoline powered equipment. Prior to off-season storage of small gasoline-powered equipment, they shall be thoroughly cleaned, gas tanks emptied and spark plugs disconnected.
  - 5.7.16. Occupants in family housing are encouraged to store only the amount of flammable liquid that is needed. Keep flammable liquids in locations inaccessible to children.
- 5.8. **Fuel Spill Classification.** Fuel spills are classified in accordance with T.O. 00-25-172.
- 5.8.1. CLASS I - Spills involving an area less than 2 feet in any plain dimension, or not over 50 square feet in area, and not of continuous nature.
  - 5.8.2. CLASS II - Spills involving an area not over 10 feet in any plain dimension, or over 50 square feet in area, and not continuous nature.

5.8.3. CLASS III - Spills involving an area over 10 feet in any plain dimension, or over 50 square feet in area, and of a continuous nature.

5.8.4. Oil and hydraulic spills are removed by the agency responsible for the spill. A suitable oil and water absorbent compound may be used for this purpose. (DO NOT APPLY WATER.)

5.8.5. Procedures:

5.8.5.1. Class I fuel spills. Using agency fireguards, determine if these spills create a fire hazard to the aircraft or equipment. Generally, these spills need only be monitored until the aircraft is dispatched.

5.8.5.2. Class II fuel spills. Post the area, using agency fireguards, and immediately notify the fire protection organization and the base agency responsible for cleanup of hazardous spills.

5.8.5.3. Class III fuel spills. Post the area, using agency fireguards, and immediately notify the fire protection organization and the base agency responsible for cleanup of hazardous spills. These conditions shall be considered a ramp mishap (accident or incident). The senior fire official will respond with the personnel, vehicle(s) and equipment necessary to control and contain the hazardous condition until the local base agency responsible for cleanup can properly dispose of the hazardous material(s).

5.8.5.4. Environmental engineers shall be contacted for appropriate action regarding disposing of all absorbent materials used to control chemical/fuel spills.

**5.9. Electrical Installation, Equipment and Appliances.** Installation, adjustments or alterations of electrical wiring or installed appliances shall be accomplished only by Civil Engineer electricians, authorized contractors or licensed electricians designated by the Civil Engineer.

5.9.1. Extension cords and non-surge protected electrical adapters shall not be used as fixed wiring. Electrical cords shall not exceed length as recommended by the manufacturer and shall not be spliced, stapled to walls, placed under rugs or draped over nails, beams, rafters or pipes. Surge protection devices shall not be plugged in to other surge protection devices or uninterruptible power supplies (UPS). They shall be of sufficient size to safely carry the electrical load.

5.9.2. Appliances such as coffee pots, microwave ovens and refrigerators shall not be plugged into surge protection strips or UPS. These appliances shall be plugged directly into wall outlets.

5.9.3. The manufacturer's intended use of a surge strip is to protect equipment from unexpected surges in the electrical voltage which could damage or destroy equipment, and not to merely extend the flow of electrical energy to reach the equipment at a convenient location, which is the function of an extension cord. The use of surge strips as extension cords is prohibited.

5.9.4. All electrical equipment and appliances shall be in compliance with the National Electric Code and in good repair.

5.9.5. All electrical devices and appliances, except those required for refrigeration or deemed mission essential, shall be turned off at the end of the day. Plug-in devices such as hair dryers, curling irons, clothing iron and soldering guns shall be disconnected from their electrical source.

5.9.6. Broken electrical receptacles and/or frayed wiring of fixed equipment shall be reported to the Base Civil Engineer Service Call Desk for repair.

5.9.7. Fuses and circuit breakers shall not exceed the rated capacity designed for the circuit. Electrical panels and circuit control boxes shall be marked to identify the area controlled.

5.9.8. Combustible or flammable shades, decorations or materials shall not be used on or over light bulbs. Clothing, decorations or other objects shall not be draped or hung from electrical wiring.

5.9.9. Adequate measures shall be taken to prevent ignition of flammable or explosive vapors by electrical equipment. In areas where such vapors exist, all electrical motors, appliances, switches and receptacles shall be of an approved explosive-proof type and be installed in accordance with recognized criteria. Light bulbs for high wattage assemblies shall be of an approved type and protected against accidental breakage.

5.9.10. Clearance between light fixtures and combustible materials shall be at least 18 inches in all facilities.

5.9.11. Decorative lighting equipment shall bear the UL label of approval or equivalent and shall be used according to manufacturer's instructions. No decorative materials, temporary or permanent, shall be used unless such materials are fire retardant.

**5.10. Vehicle Parking and Operation.** Vehicles shall not be parked in any fire lane or approach to any building that would obstruct or delay the response of firefighting apparatus.

5.10.1. Vehicles/motorcycles shall not be parked or stored inside buildings or structures other than those specifically designated for that purpose. Any request to deviate for short periods must be approved by the Chief, Fire Emergency Services, Chief of Ground Safety and the commander having jurisdiction.

5.10.2. Vehicles or any other type of obstruction shall not be parked within 15 feet of fire hydrants.

5.10.3. Petroleum fuel trucks or trailers shall not be parked where the ground slopes toward any building, stored material or storm drain unless there is an adequate protective ditch or dike between the vehicle and building, stored material or drains.

5.10.4. Internal combustion engine powered materials handling equipment and vehicles shall be equipped with flame and spark arresters on carburetors and exhausts as prescribed in applicable T.O.'s and National Fire Codes when they are operated in hazardous areas.

**5.11. Welding and Cutting.** Obtain approval from the Fire Prevention Element before welding, cutting and brazing operations are performed in any location other than approved welding shops. The welding and cutting checklist requirement shall be reviewed at the work site to ensure all safety precautions have been taken before AF Form 592, *USAF Hot Work Permit*, or automated form will be issued.

## 6. Fire Evacuation.

6.1. **Fire Reaction Plan.** In the event fire or smoke is detected by the building's fire alarm detection system or observed by personnel, the emergency plan shall be initiated. All occupants shall evacuate the building immediately and locate to a designated meeting place at least 75 feet away from the building. Supervisors shall conduct a head count for accountability of all personnel.

6.1.1. Assigned employees shall assist and guide visitors to safe exits so that no one remains in the building.

6.1.2. Personnel, including employees, shall not be allowed to reenter the facility until the senior fire official terminates the emergency.

6.1.3. Facility managers shall maintain a current emergency plan in the facility fire prevention binder. A copy of the emergency plan must be provided to F&ES Fire Prevention Element for review and approval.

6.2. **Fire Evacuation/Drill Requirements.** Facility managers and supervisors are responsible for ensuring facilities/areas conduct fire evacuations/drills as outlined below:

6.2.1. Business occupancies, places of public assembly, dormitories, mercantile, aircraft hangars and docks, and industrial type occupancies shall conduct annual drills.

6.2.2. Area fire evacuation drills shall be required semi-annually in munitions storage sites, petroleum oxygen lubricants parking, bulk storage sites and similar areas.

6.2.3. Medical clinic evacuation drills shall be conducted annually.

6.2.4. Educational occupancies and nurseries are required to practice fire evacuation drills procedures monthly, regardless of occupant capacity.

6.2.5. In cases of combined occupancy, the area having the more frequent requirement shall apply to the entire facility. Facility managers or supervisors document such drills and record, as a minimum, date and time conducted number of personnel involved, and results.

6.2.6. The Fire Prevention Element shall initiate additional fire evacuation drills as deemed necessary. The activation of installed fire evacuation and alarm systems in conjunction with fire evacuation drills is prohibited unless approved by the Chief, Fire & Emergency Services or the Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention.

6.3. **Occupant Capacities.** The number of persons permitted in places of public assembly at any time shall be limited to the number that can be safely evacuated in an emergency. The Fire Prevention Element shall make this determination. Maximum occupant load must be maintained on file by the facility manager, and posted near the main exit of each room not equipped with fixed seating.

6.3.1. An operating instruction shall be written by the assembly manager that requires a statement of maximum occupancy load requirement be included in all letters of agreement or contracts of functions.

6.4. **Exits.** During periods of occupancy, no exit shall be locked, bolted or otherwise fastened so that doors cannot be opened from the inside by using an ordinary latch, knob, or by pressure on the release device.

6.4.1. When illuminated exit signs are required, they must operate at all times during periods of building occupancy. Non-functioning exit lights shall be reported immediately to the Civil Engineer Squadron Service Call.

6.4.2. Aisles, stairways/stairwells, and passageways shall be kept clear at all times. Stairwells shall not be used for storage.

6.4.3. Exit doors and panic hardware found to be in need of repair shall be reported immediately to the Civil Engineer Squadron Service Call.

## 7. Special Instructions.

7.1. Draperies, Curtains, And Decorations. Only certified fire retardant composition draperies and curtains may be installed in buildings.

7.1.1. Notify the Fire Prevention Element prior to installing new draperies or curtains.

7.1.2. The purchaser must secure, for his/her own protection, a written guarantee from the manufacturer or dealer indicating the material is fire retardant.

7.1.3. Under no circumstances shall open flames, including candles, be permitted for decorative schemes. Exception: Candles may be used for religious purposes in Air Force Chapels when approved by the Base Chaplain. Candles used in club facilities shall be of the approved hurricane type design.

7.1.4. Live Christmas trees are prohibited. Only approved (listed by UL, CSA, or other recognized testing laboratory) fire resistant artificial trees are permitted.

7.1.5. No decorative materials, temporary or permanent, shall be used unless such materials are fire retardant.

7.1.6. Decorations shall not be tied or attached to any part of the facility's fire suppression/alarm system.

7.2. **Fire Prevention Training.** Supervisors will provide fire prevention training to all newly assigned personnel within 30 days of their arrival at Tyndall. This training may be conducted by supervisors or safety representatives. Documentation of the training shall be in accordance with DAFI 91-202. Annual training shall include all of the following at a minimum:

7.2.1. The fire evacuation signal in their work area.

7.2.2. The fire suppression system signal (if different from fire evacuation signal).

7.2.3. Use of building mass notification system local operating consoles (if provided).

7.2.4. Specific actions to take when becoming aware of a fire or other emergency (bomb threat, active shooter, weather emergency, etc.).

7.2.5. When to manually activate fire suppression systems (if provided).

7.2.6. Specific actions required to activate fire suppression system (if provided)

7.2.7. Specific actions to activate emergency evacuation signaling systems.

7.2.8. Primary and secondary egress routes from all work areas.

7.2.9. Location of fire extinguishers (if provided).

7.2.10. When and how to use fire extinguisher (if provided).

**7.3. All military, civilian, and contract personnel are required to have fire extinguisher training annually.** Documentation of the training shall be in accordance with DAFI 91-202.

7.3.1. Fire Prevention personnel are available to conduct fire prevention training to any organization, functional or social group upon request.

**7.4. Building Modification.** AF Form 332, *Base Civil Engineer Work Request*, must be used to request and obtain approval for all projects prior to starting work. Modifications which do not conform to standards outlined in UFC-3-600-01 shall not be approved. Any construction that is accomplished which does not meet these requirements must be removed by the responsible individual. The Fire Prevention Element must review and coordinate on all work requests. See AF Form 332 for coordination instructions.

**7.5. Contractors/Concessionaires.** Contractors/concessionaires are required to comply with this directive while working on TAFB or areas under its jurisdiction. Contractors/concessionaires shall be issued written instructions governing fire safety requirements for commercial contractors.

**7.6. Unauthorized Use of Water Mains and Fire Hydrants.** Only members of F&ES or authorized representatives of the Base Civil Engineer are authorized to turn on or use fire hydrants except when approved by the Chief, Fire & Emergency Services.

7.6.1. Water mains and fire hydrants shall not be shut off nor shall any maintenance be performed that shall interfere with the water supply without first notifying F&ES.

**7.7. Gas Leaks.** Immediately upon discovery of a gas leak, evacuate the facility or quarters and notify F&ES using the emergency reporting number, 911. Do not activate installed fire alarm systems.

CHRISTIAN M. BERGTHOLDT, Col, USAF  
Commander

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

AFI 48-104, *Tobacco Free Living*, 10 Jul 2019

DAFI 32-2001, *Fire Emergency Services Program*, 28 July 2022

DAFI 91-202, *US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*, 11 March 2020

DAFMAN 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*, 24 March 2022

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2020

NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, 2021 Edition

NFPA 34, *Standard for Dipping, Coating and Printing Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids*, 2024 Edition

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2024 Edition

NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, 2024 Edition

NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*, 2024 Edition

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2022 Edition

NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, 2024 Edition

TO 00-25-172, *Ground Servicing of Aircraft and Static Grounding/Bonding*, 23 February 2024

Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, *Design: Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*, Change 6, 6 May 2021

UFC 3-601-02, *Operations and Maintenance: Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems*, 7 Oct 2021

***Adopted Forms***

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

AF Form 1487, *Fire Prevention Visit Report*

AF Form 332, *Base Civil Engineer Work Request*

AF Form 592, *USAF Hot Work Permit*