



**THE FIRE PROTECTION OPERATIONS AND
FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM**

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(MSgt Matthew B. Spreitzer)
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The OPR for this supplement is 21 CES/CEF (MSgt Matthew B. Spreitzer). This document supplements AFI32-2001, 01 April 1999, and establishes responsibilities for personnel directly responsible for fire prevention and fire protection, including crash rescue proficiency training. It applies to all personnel and activities occupying or using DOD facilities on Peterson Air Force Base.

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SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision incorporates the information, requirements, and procedures formerly in AFI32-2001S21SW, 25 July 1998, and reflects updates to AFI 32-2001, updates in organizational designations, and makes various administrative changes.

1.5.1. (Added) Base Fire Marshal. The Commander, 21st Civil Engineer Squadron, is designated the Base Fire Marshal and is responsible to the 21st Space Wing Commander for the proper management, technical efficiency, and supervision of the Fire Protection Flight.

1.6.1. (Added) Fire Chief. The Chief of the Fire Protection Flight, known as the Fire Chief, is responsible to the Fire Marshal for overall supervision of fire protection in all matters pertinent to fire prevention, protection, and suppression. The Fire Chief advises the Fire Marshal on technical matters, makes appropriate recommendations, and has full authority over all fire protection activities.

1.6.1.1. (Added) Assistant Chief for Fire Prevention. The Assistant Chief for Fire Prevention is responsible to the Fire Chief for the overall supervision of the Fire Prevention Element. Functions of the Fire Prevention Element include, but are not limited to:

1.6.1.2. (Added) Population training.

- 1.6.1.3. (Added) Project reviews IAW AFSPC Supplement 1, paragraph 3.7.
- 1.6.1.4. (Added) Visual inspections of fire protection systems.
- 1.6.1.5. (Added) Fire extinguisher services.
- 1.6.1.6. (Added) Development of fire prevention education and training programs and fire prevention publications.
- 1.6.1.7. (Added) Fire prevention promotional activities.
- 1.6.1.8. (Added) Fire safety inspection of base facilities and geographically separated units when required.
- 1.6.1.9. (Added) Coordination with base safety, health, and functional managers for inclusion of fire hazards into the Hazard Abatement Program.
- 1.6.1.10. (Added) Fire prevention lectures and demonstrations for all functional and social groups upon request.
- 1.6.2. (Added) Fire Prevention Specialist. The fire prevention specialist inspects facilities for:
 - 1.6.2.1. (Added) Violations of fire regulations.
 - 1.6.2.2. (Added) Fire hazards and deficiencies.
 - 1.6.2.3. (Added) Self-Help or new construction for inclusion of fire protection features.
 - 1.6.2.4. (Added) Proper installation of fire protection equipment.
 - 1.6.2.5. (Added) Condition and placement of portable fire equipment.
- 1.8. (Added) Unit Commanders, Functional Managers, and Supervisors. Unit commanders, functional managers, and supervisors at all levels are responsible for and must ensure sound fire prevention procedures are established and practiced in each facility under their jurisdiction.
 - 1.8.1. (Added) Unit Commanders:
 - 1.8.2. (Added) Appoint a facility manager and alternate for each building, facility, or area within a facility under their jurisdiction. Personnel appointed must be an officer, noncommissioned officer, or civilian equivalent. Commanders must notify Civil Engineer Force Management (CEOW), 21 CES at 556-4220, of the current facility managers and their alternates indicating their areas of responsibility as required.
 - 1.8.3. (Added) Periodically accompany the facility managers on inspections of facilities under their jurisdiction.
 - 1.8.4. (Added) Immediately inform the Fire Department, extension 6-7355, of any installed fire protection systems that have been activated, damaged, or tampered with.
 - 1.8.5. (Added) Develop an operating instruction for each facility under their jurisdiction for personnel to follow when fire is discovered. Instruction must cover fire reporting, personnel evacuation, safeguarding classified information, first-aid firefighting, staffing fire extinguishers or hose stations, and closing doors. Depending on type of activity, instructions also include such items as emergency removal of aircraft from hangars, protection of high value and critical items, fuel handling procedures, and the safe handling of classified material. Submit copies of this operating instruction to the Fire Department Fire Prevention Section 21 CES/CEFP.

- 1.8.6. (Added) Ensure suspense dates are met with responses for corrective actions on AF Form 1487, Fire Prevention Visit Report.
- 1.8.7. (Added) Monitor facility and building managers' activities to ensure required fire drills and other tasks are performed according to their Commander's operating instructions, and ensure the completion of fire prevention orientation to assigned personnel, managers, and supervisors.
- 1.8.8. (Added) Ensure a copy of this instruction is available to building occupants for familiarization.
- 1.8.9. (Added) Ensure participation and continued indoctrination of all personnel in fire prevention, fire extinguisher handling, and notification and fire evacuation procedures. Ensure newly assigned personnel receive a facility fire prevention orientation within 30 days after assignment to the unit in accordance with AFOSH Standard 91-56.
- 1.8.10. (Added) In writing, request the Fire Prevention Office provide appropriate lectures and demonstrations at least annually.
- 1.8.11. (Added) Immediately report to the Fire Prevention Office any fire hazard that cannot be corrected.
- 1.8.12. (Added) Ensure that each facility or building manager maintains a comprehensive documentation file reflecting all activities that support fire and life safety. The following items shall be included in the fire prevention file: fire safety training, building evacuation drills, no-notice fire inspections by unit commanders, lectures, briefings, demonstrations, a copy of the operating instruction on fire prevention, and copies of all open work requests to correct fire hazards.
- 1.8.13. (Added) Ensure Hazard Abatement Programs are available for referencing during routine fire inspections.
- 1.9. (Added) Facility and building managers and supervisors:
- 1.9.1. (Added) Are responsible to their unit commanders for fire prevention and protection of each assigned building, area, or facility. Alternates assume this responsibility when the facility or building managers or supervisors are absent.
- 1.9.2. (Added) Ensure access to facilities, maintaining a secure area for fire prevention personnel to perform scheduled fire prevention inspections.
- 1.9.3. (Added) Attend scheduled meetings conducted by the 21st Civil Engineer Squadron to ensure an efficient fire prevention program is in place.
- 1.9.4. (Added) Report to the Fire Prevention Office, ext. 6-4242/6-6574, all changes in buildings that may affect allocation of fire extinguishers or fire control methods.
- 1.9.5. (Added) Are responsible for documentation of monthly inspections for all fire extinguishers, exit lights, and emergency lighting. Any damaged or discharged fire extinguishers shall be taken to the Fire Prevention Office by the using agency for service. Documentation of monthly inspections shall be maintained in facility fire prevention folder.
- 1.9.6. (Added) Accompany fire prevention specialists on inspections and promptly correct fire hazards found during the inspection, if possible.
- 1.9.7. (Added) Conduct briefings, as required, to ensure all personnel within their facility understand and observe fire regulations, know how to report a fire, know their assigned evacuation area in case of fire, and know how to use all fire extinguishers in their area.

- 1.9.8. (Added) Ensure all personnel in their buildings or facilities are familiar with fire alarm and evacuation procedures as outlined in the operating instructions.
- 1.9.9. (Added) Direct facility evacuation during a drill or fire and take a head count at the evacuation area; notifying the first arriving fire unit of any missing personnel and their last known location within the facility; and direct first-aid firefighting efforts until the fire department's arrival. Ensure personnel do not reenter the facility without the approval of the Fire Chief or Incident Commander.
- 1.9.10. (Added) Public Assembly Facility Managers assign personnel authorized to perform closing inspections at the end of each workday or activity period to ensure the area is left in a fire safe condition. Closing inspection checklists include, but are not limited to:
- 1.9.11. (Added) Waste materials are emptied into proper containers designated for that purpose.
- 1.9.12. (Added) All waste containers are emptied into outside dumpsters or containers.
- 1.9.13. (Added) All windows and doors are closed.
- 1.9.14. (Added) All unnecessary electrical appliances are disconnected.
- 1.9.15. (Added) Enforce designated smoking areas and ensure that noncombustible receptacles are provided and labeled to prevent misuse.
- 1.9.16. (Added) Ensure that emergency number decals are displayed on each regular telephone.
- 1.9.17. (Added) Contact the Fire Prevention Office for guidance concerning the storage and use of any hazardous materials such as chlorine and other chemicals that may pose a health or fire hazard if the materials were exposed to fire.
- 1.9.18. (Added) Ensure hallways, corridors, stairwells, and exits are free of obstructions that would hinder expedient evacuation by building occupants.
- 1.9.19. (Added) Temporary decorations within all facilities will be flame resistive in accordance with Underwriter Laboratories testing.
- 1.10. (Added) Contractors and Concessionaires:
- 1.10.1. (Added) Fire prevention responsibilities for contractors and concessionaires are the same as required for all Peterson Air Force Base personnel.
- 1.10.2. (Added) Contractors receive a briefing on fire prevention practices and are given brochures at the contractors pre-construction performance conferences.
- 1.10.3. (Added) Concessionaires are given a fire prevention briefing by the facility or building manager of the building where the concessionaire will be working.
- 1.11. (Added) Military Family Housing. Military sponsors in base housing are responsible for fire prevention in their quarters. They ensure dependents are familiar with the fire prevention information provided by the fire department during the fire prevention orientation briefing. Military members receive an appointment for a fire prevention orientation within 30 days of taking occupancy. We strongly encourage family members to be present for this training. Orientation briefings will be given at the residence, as scheduled by the fire inspector. This briefing is mandatory. Housing occupants must test the installed smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector at least monthly to ensure proper operation. Smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are not connected to the base fire department. Base housing occupants are responsible for calling 911 to report all fires (reference section 3.1.6. of this supplement).

1.12. (Added) Public Assembly and Recreational Facilities:

1.12.1. (Added) The potential for life and high property losses in places of public assembly and recreational facilities requires that extraordinary actions be taken to prevent fire. Such facilities are defined in NFPA Code 101, Life Safety Code.

1.12.2. (Added) Incorporate occupant capacity in the operating instructions for fire prevention procedures.

1.12.3. (Added) Aisles must not be blocked or obstructed.

1.12.4. (Added) Panic hardware on all exit doors must be inspected and maintained in working order at all times.

1.12.5. (Added) Exit doors shall not be locked or obstructed while the building is occupied.

1.12.6. (Added) Managers of public assembly and recreational facilities, or assistants designated in writing, conduct daily closing inspections. Delegation of this authority to janitorial personnel is not authorized.

1.12.7. (Added) Managers of public assembly and recreational facilities must establish and maintain a certification system to ensure employees have been trained and understand their fire prevention responsibilities within the work environment. This certification system includes quarterly drills of employees (no building evacuation) and immediate indoctrination of newly hired employees.

1.12.8. (Added) A fire prevention specialist may inspect these facilities on a spot check basis with the on-duty manager during closing inspections. These inspections do not relieve the facility manager of their closing inspection responsibilities.

1.12.9. (Added) The contents of ashtrays butt cans, and trash containers must be disposed of outside the building in suitable receptacles. All windows and doors must be closed to prevent a draft. Electrical equipment not required for the preservation of food and drinks must be turned off and unplugged.

1.12.10. (Added) Managers of facilities in which commercial or restaurant type cooking is performed must establish and enforce the following procedures:

1.12.10.1. (Added) In accordance with AFOSH Standard 91-56, all installed grease filters and exposed surfaces of kitchen range hoods must be thoroughly cleaned daily or more often, if necessary, to prevent accumulation of grease. Spare filters must be readily available for systems that have a high usage rate.

1.12.10.2. (Added) In accordance with AFOSH Standard 91-56, kitchen range hoods and exhaust ducts serving cooking equipment must be thoroughly cleaned every six months, or more often if necessary, to prevent accumulation of grease. This cleaning cycle includes grease accumulated on fans, roofs, louvers, exterior walls, cupolas, etc., where the system exhausts to the outside. Specific guidance for cleaning is contained in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 96.

1.12.11. (Added) Commercial cooking is not permitted without a functional range hood and it must have the grease filters installed.

1.12.12. (Added) The facility or building manager provides a proper fitting metal or metal clad cover for each deep fat fryer and pre-positions covers for immediate use in case of a grease fire.

1.12.13. (Added) The exhaust system must operate at all times while the cooking equipment is in operation.

1.12.14. (Added) If an exhaust fan motor is shut down or removed for repairs or replacement, discontinue use of the kitchen equipment served by that exhaust system until the fan is restored to service.

1.12.15. (Added) Deep fat fryers must be equipped with a primary thermostat to limit temperatures to 400 degrees F. The second thermostat must be non-adjustable, fusible or manual resetting, with a maximum cutoff temperature of 475 degrees F. Thermostats must be tested annually by the appropriate Civil Engineer shop and the date of test recorded on the device. Any defective equipment must be identified and immediately removed from service until qualified Civil Engineer maintenance personnel make necessary repairs.

1.12.16. (Added) Installation of restaurant cooking equipment must be in accordance with NFPA Codes 54, 70, and 96.

1.12.17. (Added) Footlight electrical sockets in all buildings of public assembly must be kept free of lint accumulation and other foreign matter by keeping a bulb in the socket at all times.

1.12.18. (Added) Only flameproof decorations can be used. Special decorations or temporary arrangements for social events including, but not limited to, preparations for Christmas and New Years, must be inspected by a representative from the Fire Prevention Office, ext. 6-4242, before actual installation to ensure such decorations comply with current fire safety directives.

1.12.19. (Added) The use of open flame decorations, including the use of candles, is prohibited without the specific approval of the Fire Chief or his designated representative.

1.12.20. (Added) Christmas tree lights must be Underwriters Laboratory approved and can not be used on metal type Christmas trees.

1.12.21. (Added) All installed curtains and drapes must be of flame and smoke resistive materials.

1.12.22. (Added) All trash must be emptied nightly before the facility is vacated. When custodial services are used, the custodian must be present in the facility before the person authorized to close the facility leaves. If the custodian is not present at time of closing, the trash must be emptied in the outside dumpsters or in approved industrial type metal trash containers with lids.

3.3.1.1. (Added) Supervising Firefighting Operations. The Incident Commander (IC) 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 IC or firefighters.

3.3.1.2. (Added) Fire Protection Plan. A plan for the protection of government equipment in the event of a fire or other emergency conditions must be prepared by the using agency and ready to place into immediate action. This plan shall be supplied to the Fire Prevention Office.

3.3.1.3. (Added) Fire Apparatus Priority. All fire apparatus shall have the right-of-way over all other vehicle traffic. When an emergency response vehicle approaches with emergency lights and siren on, traffic must clear all intersections, pull to the right, and come to a complete stop. Under no circumstances will anyone other than ambulances, security police, and authorized personnel follow any closer than 500 feet behind the fire apparatus responding to an emergency.

3.3.12.1. (Added) Fire Protection Flight Communications. Depending on the nature of emergency, the Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center may notify the following agencies any time a fire or other emergency is reported:

3.3.12.2. (Added) 21st Security Forces Squadron.

3.3.12.3. (Added) 10th Medical Group Clinic.

3.3.12.4. (Added) 21st Civil Engineer Squadron Fire Chief.

3.3.12.5. (Added) 21st Space Wing Operations Center Command Post (WOC).

3.3.12.6. (Added) 21st Civil Engineer Squadron Assistant Chief, Fire Prevention

3.3.12.7. (Added) 21st Civil Engineer Squadron Fire Marshal

3.4.3.1. (Added) AF Form 218, Facility Fire Prevention/Protection Record, is used as a checklist and recording document during the inspection process. The reverse side of the form is used to document fire inspections if no hazards or deficiencies are noted. An AF Form 218 must be prepared for each facility inspected. The facility manager or alternate accompanies the fire prevention specialist during the inspection.

3.4.4.1. (Added) AF Form 1487, Fire Prevention Visit Report is used to:

3.4.4.2. (Added) Identify to the functional manager all fire hazards or deficiencies noted during the inspections.

3.4.4.3. (Added) Note any fire hazard or any fire safety deficiency not corrected during the inspection.

3.4.4.4. (Added) Note any trend of minor hazards with potential to become major hazards.

3.4.4.5. (Added) Note if the functional manager fails to support the base fire prevention program.

3.4.4.6. (Added) Note if the functional manager has not established an effective fire prevention program for their facility.

3.4.4.7. (Added) The functional manager's AF Form 3, Hazard Abatement Plan, Risk Assessment Codes, and the Fire Safety Deficiency Code Management Systems are explained in AFI 91-301.

3.4.5. (Added) Fire Prevention. The primary objective of the fire prevention program at Peterson Air Force Base is to eliminate or minimize loss of life and property by fire. This can best be accomplished if all personnel realize that fire prevention is not exclusively an assigned duty, but a shared responsibility of all personnel assigned, employed, or residing on this installation. As with other activities, the best and most economical means of eliminating any problem is to anticipate and prevent its occurrence.

3.4.5.1. (Added) All commanders are responsible for fire prevention. Each functional manager, unit or squadron commander is responsible for fire prevention within their functional area and for correcting fire hazards and deficiencies. The functional manager is defined in AFI 91-301.

3.8. (Added) The Inspection Process. A fire department representative shall inspect all facilities and areas as required by DoD or National Fire Protection guidance. Inspections may be conducted without prior notification. Establishments leasing real property from the Air Force and erecting facilities on said land must comply with applicable AFOSH Standards, National Fire Codes, and Air Force Instructions. These establishments shall be inspected by the base Fire Department.

3.8.1. (Added) When hazardous practices or processes are observed during an inspection, the fire prevention specialist must stop the operation immediately. The fire prevention specialist notifies the Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention and the Fire Chief immediately. The Fire Marshal, 21 CES/CC, is notified and, if resolution of the situation with the functional manager fails, the Installation Commander is notified and determines if the operation will continue.

3.8.2. (Added) Upon completing the inspection, the fire prevention specialist briefs the facility manager or alternate of the results of the inspection. If an AF Form 1487 is issued, the facility manager ensures that the form is annotated with corrective actions, and signed by the functional manager, and is returned to the Fire Prevention Office no later than the suspense date noted on the form.

3.8.3. (Added) AF Form 1487 may be routed through channels to the Installation Commander for correction of hazards or deficiencies when deemed necessary by the Fire Chief.

3.8.4. (Added) AF Form 1487 is issued in triplicate. The first copy is sent to the functional manager. The second copy is issued to the facility or building manager or their alternate. The third copy is kept in the Fire Prevention Office suspense file.

3.8.5. (Added) AF Form 1487 gives the functional manager all the information required for them to understand what the hazard or deficiency is, what corrective action is necessary, how to begin corrective action, and how and where to send replies to close out the Fire Prevention AF Form 1487 suspense. Instructions for completing the form are on the back of the form.

3.8.6. (Added) The functional manager starts immediate actions to correct fire safety deficiencies according to AFI 91-301.

3.9. (Added) Blocking of Fire Exits. Do not lock, block, obscure, or obstruct exits during hours of operation. Keep aisles, foyers, lobbies, and areas leading to exits clean and free of obstructions. When movable chairs and tables are used, they must be arranged to maintain aisles to exit ways. All exits shall be checked prior to opening, to ensure doors are unlocked and panic hardware and emergency exit lights are functioning properly. Immediately remove accumulations of snow and ice from all paths of egress, which may impair safe exit in the event of an emergency.

3.10. (Added) Curtains, Drapes, and Other Decorations. Use only noncombustible or flameproof curtains, drapes, and similar material in all facilities.

3.11. (Added) Authentic Standards. In the absence of specific Department of Defense or Air Force directives, policies, etc., on fire prevention criteria, the NFPA criteria applies. Hazardous conditions of a peculiar nature for which criteria has not been established or published must be carefully assessed. The Fire Chief makes the final decision.

3.12. (Added) Maximum Occupancy and Capacity. Maximum capacity of occupant load must be posted in the Fire Prevention folder and Facility Folder in the Fire Prevention Office. The occupant load must not exceed the maximum set forth in NFPA Code 101, Life Safety Code. Assistance for computing capacities may be requested from the Fire Prevention Element. The capacities must not exceed the number of fixed seats in the auditorium, bowling lanes, dining hall, gymnasium, and other similar facilities.

3.13. (Added) Fire Reporting:

3.13.1. (Added) Any person who discovers a fire, regardless of size or type, shall move to a safe location and report it immediately by dialing 911 on the base telephone system, or 556-7117 from cell or commercial telephones. Provide the emergency operator the exact location of the fire, address, building number, street intersection, name, rank and a callback telephone number.

3.13.2. (Added) Except when the emergency demands alternative action, the person who gives the alarm stays on the phone to give more information, as needed.

5. (Added) Authority to Commandeer. The Fire Chief or incident commander may commandeer available military vehicles, equipment, materials, and personnel considered necessary for the prompt control and

extinguishment of fires or rescue of personnel. They may also seek voluntary civilian help including mutual aid.

6. (Added) The 302d Airlift Wing, Operational Support Airlift Command, DET 1, 94th Airmanship Training Squadron, and DET 1, 21st Operations Group must develop an operating instruction to:

6.1. (Added) Ensure maintenance officers develop plans to stop the spread of fire on or around aircraft, including the removal of aircraft from areas involved, and provides for definite assignment of teams for aircraft removal and the operation of supporting equipment in case of a fire. Provide a copy of this plan to the Fire Protection Flight.

6.2. (Added) Ensure all personnel exercise their appropriate operating instruction for fire prevention at least annually or more frequently, if required.

6.3. (Added) Inform all maintenance personnel of their responsibilities to immediately report all fuel spills to the fire department. When a fuel spill occurs under an aircraft, all maintenance must be stopped and heat-producing devices extinguished or turned off. Operating aircraft shall be immediately shut down. One person is designated by the aircraft crew chief to stand by with a portable, wheeled-type, fire extinguisher until the fire department arrives on the scene.

6.4. (Added) Ensure all personnel conform to the Spill Prevention and Response Plan for all fuel and oil spills. This material must be cleaned up and disposed of by each squadron in accordance with the Spill Prevention Plan.

7. (Added) The Commander, 10th Medical Group, designates one ambulance and crew to respond to military aircraft emergencies during normal duty hours. All other ambulance requirements are met by American Medical Response (AMR) upon request of the incident commander.

8. (Added) The Commander, 21st Security Forces Squadron:

8.1. (Added) Dispatches patrols to the scene of fire and emergencies to provide traffic control, security, and personnel control.

8.2. (Added) Notifies the 21 CES Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center at extension 6-7354 when streets are blocked.

8.3. (Added) Prohibits parking within 15 feet of any fire hydrant, fire department connection, fire lane, or area that blocks the way of emergency fire vehicles.

8.4. (Added) Ensures scheduled security patrols routinely observe buildings and facilities during the night and other extended closed periods. Reports notice of any potential fire hazards to the 21 CES Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center.

8.5. (Added) Notifies the base photographer and provides on-base transportation to the emergency.

9. (Added) 21st Civil Engineer Squadron:

9.1. (Added) Operations Flight (CEO):

9.1.1. (Added) Submits all AF Form 332, Base Civil Engineer Work Requests, to the Fire Protection Flight, 21 CES/CEF, for coordination and review before processing.

9.1.2. (Added) Establishes priorities for work requests identified in the Hazard Abatement and Fire Safety Deficiency Programs.

9.1.3. (Added) Notifies the Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center, ext. 6-7354, when fire protection or detection systems or fire hydrants are placed out of service or returned to service.

9.1.4. (Added) Provides support, as required, for heavy equipment at the scene of fire or other emergencies.

9.1.5. (Added) Prioritizes service calls that are certified as fire safety hazards. Does not assign them as routine work requests.

9.1.6. (Added) Notifies the Fire Protection Flight Fire Alarm Communications Center when the water supply drops below minimum standards for fire protection.

9.1.7. (Added) Ensures the rapid response of alarm systems technician, electrician, and craftsman with proper tools and equipment to each incident, if deemed necessary by the senior fire officer.

9.1.8. (Added) Notifies the Fire Alarm Communications Center when fire protection systems or fire hydrants must be out of service, or when roads or streets are blocked.

9.2. (Added) The Base Housing Officer (CEH):

9.2.1. (Added) Submits a weekly list of new military family housing occupants, including quarters addresses and duty phone numbers to the Fire Prevention Office.

9.3. (Added) Resources Flight (CER):

9.3.1. (Added) Real Estate: Notifies the Fire Prevention Office of any changes to building designation, use, occupancy change, or disposal.

9.3.2. (Added) Maintains and supplies to the fire department a current building custodian list.

9.4. (Added) Engineering (CEC):

9.4.1. (Added) Engineering Element. All project specifications and drawings, including SABER, Non-appropriated Fund and Army/Air Force Exchange Service, are reviewed and coordinated with the Fire Protection Flight. Reviews are conducted at pre-design, 15%, 35%, 50%, 90%, 95%, and 100% design, and upon completion of design. The Fire Prevention Office requires a minimum of five working days for review of plans.

9.4.2. (Added) Upon completion of work on projects involving fire suppression or detection systems, notifies the Fire Prevention Office of the time for the final test to permit representatives of the Fire Protection Flight and the appropriate Civil Engineer flight to participate in the system inspection.

9.4.3. (Added) Notifies the Fire Prevention Office of pre-design meetings for Corps of Engineer projects.

10. (Added) Officer in Charge, Weapons and Training Flight:

10.1. (Added) Notifies the Fire Alarm Communications Center when the fire symbol changes on any storage or operational facility within the munitions storage or holding areas.

10.2. (Added) Notifies the Fire Alarm Communications Center when munitions are transported on base by commercial carrier and when they are transported to and from storage areas and munitions holding areas.

11. (Added) The Commander, 21st Communications Squadron:

11.1. (Added) Ensures personnel installing communications cables do not breach any fire or smoke walls or partitions. These walls are extremely important to the fire safety of all facilities.

11.2. (Added) If walls are breached, ensures any holes made through fire or smoke walls for installation of communication cables are patched in accordance with the National Fire Codes when the job has been completed.

12. (Added) Fire and Evacuation Drills:

12.1. (Added) Occupants of any building alerted to the possibility or presence of a fire evacuate to a pre-designated location, a safe distance from the facility. Do not reenter until the Incident Commander declares the area safe. Fire evacuation plans are required in facilities where egress is not evident.

12.2. (Added) Fire and evacuation drills must be conducted as listed below:

12.2.1. (Added) Monthly - Child Care Center or nurseries and Youth Center.

12.2.2. (Added) Quarterly - Health care, public assemblies, hangars, maintenance and industrial facilities, and recreation facilities.

12.2.3. (Added) Annually - All base facilities where personnel have a manned duty station.

12.3. (Added) The installation Fire Chief or designated representative can, in the interest of life safety, conduct fire evacuation drills in any facility or area at his or her discretion.

12.4. (Added) Drills are recorded by the facility or building manager in his or her fire prevention folder and are reviewed by the fire prevention specialist for authenticity at the time of the facility inspection. Required frequencies can be increased, but not decreased, by the functional manager or facility manager, if conditions warrant.

12.5. (Added) The base Fire Prevention Office provides assistance in conducting fire drills upon request. Please request your requirements for assistance in writing.

13. (Added) False Alarms:

13.1. (Added) Unscheduled drills or test runs of firefighting and rescue vehicles not coordinated with the Fire Chief are prohibited.

13.2. (Added) Tampering with or destroying fire detection or suppression equipment is a violation of UCMJ, Article 109.

13.3. (Added) Tampering with or destroying fire detection or suppression equipment is a violation of Colorado Statute 18-4-501.

14. (Added) Fire Extinguishers. Unit commanders, unit supervisors, and facility or building managers are responsible for all first-aid firefighting equipment located within their specific areas of responsibility.

14.1. (Added) Fire department personnel issue and install first-aid firefighting equipment in accordance with Air Force and National Fire Protection Association criteria with the exception of fire extinguishers that are a component part of equipment, vehicles, aircraft, and machinery, etc. The using agency is required to procure portable fire extinguishers for new facilities or to fill a new requirement. Relocation and transfer of fire extinguishers without the coordination of the fire department is prohibited, regardless of whom purchased the extinguisher.

14.2. (Added) Monthly inspections of fire extinguishers shall be documented by the facility or building manager to ascertain their proper locations, clearances, and serviceability. Loss of air pressure, broken seals, partial use, and weight inspection requirements are justifications to classify a fire extinguisher unserviceable. The respective supervisors of the using organizations do frequent inspections of fire extin-

guishers located on the flight line and other aircraft parking areas. Minimum inspection frequency is monthly.

14.3. (Added) Fire extinguishers requiring maintenance are brought immediately to the fire prevention section by the using organization.

14.4. (Added) Fire extinguishers must not be used for any purpose other than control of fires. Supervisors must ensure personnel under their jurisdiction are familiar with the location and use of all fire extinguishers. Fire extinguishers are hung or placed at least four inches off the floor and no higher than five feet to the top of the extinguisher. The Fire Protection Flight is responsible for placement and annual inspection of all fire extinguishers.

14.5. (Added) Fire extinguisher training is an annual requirement for all employees, military or civilian. Supervisors should conduct fire extinguisher training for personnel upon assignment and annually thereafter. Personnel assigned flightline duties require training from the Fire Department. The Fire Prevention Office offers fire extinguisher training monthly and upon request. Call the Fire Prevention Office, extension 6-7774/4242, for specific dates and times.

15. (Added) Control of Smoking:

15.1. (Added) Smoking, striking of matches, use of mechanical lighters, and use of other flame producing devices is prohibited on the flight line (all areas within the fence), on aprons, in hangars and munitions maintenance or storage areas, or on aircraft parking areas (including inside vehicles), or in any area throughout the flight line which could constitute a serious hazard. Smoking or the use of an open flame device is also prohibited in any building, structure, or room (including miscellaneous supply rooms) used for storage, repair, industrial processing, servicing, testing, or fabrication unless approved as stated in paragraph 15.2. of this supplement.

15.2. (Added) Smoking may be permitted in certain designated buildings, structures, or rooms in accordance with AFI 40-102 and appropriate fire regulations. Approved smoking areas must be plainly marked by the facility or building manager. Approved areas must be suitably marked by placards or similar means, and must be properly separated from all combustible material. Fire prevention specialists may void any approved smoking area at any time if they determine safe conditions are not being maintained or in places where combustibles may become ignited or flammable vapors may exist.

15.3. (Added) The facility or building manager supervises controlled smoking areas. Matches and cigarettes must be disposed of in an approved noncombustible receptacle located in the controlled smoking areas.

15.4. (Added) Smoking, striking of matches or operation of mechanical lighters is prohibited within 50 feet (100 feet if so indicated) of:

15.4.1. (Added) Hangars.

15.4.2. (Added) Aircraft repair docks.

15.4.3. (Added) Paint and dope shops.

15.4.4. (Added) Petroleum, oil, and lubricants storage and dispensing areas (100 feet).

15.4.5. (Added) Fuel dispensing vehicles or fueling and refueling operations (100 feet).

15.4.6. (Added) Flammable liquids.

15.4.7. (Added) Vehicle maintenance or similar facilities of an extra hazardous nature. "No Smoking" signs must be conspicuously posted in all buildings, structures, or rooms where smoking is prohibited.

15.5. (Added) Smoking by persons in bed is prohibited.

15.6. (Added) Personnel who cause damage or destruction to government property due to careless smoking practices may be held liable.

15.7. (Added) The use of candles, incense burners, or other hazardous open flame devices in any building or facility is prohibited without specific permission of the Fire Chief or a designated representative.

16. (Added) Housekeeping:

16.1. (Added) Steel wool and rags, clean or soiled, must be stored in separate metal containers with self-closing lids when not in use. At no time will steel wool or rags be stored in combustible containers. When bundles or boxes of clean rags are opened, the entire contents must be immediately placed in a covered metal container. Containers used for the storage of steel wool or rags must be identified as to their contents on the outside.

16.2. (Added) Only approved metal containers are used for the disposal of waste materials in industrial facilities. All waste containers must be emptied at the end of each work day or shift or more often, if necessary.

16.3. (Added) Refrigeration units, electrical motors, appliances, and other such equipment must be kept free of excessive accumulation of oil, dust, and dirt at all times.

16.4. (Added) Rubbish, paper, dry grass, and other combustible waste materials must not be allowed to accumulate under and around any buildings or areas.

16.5. (Added) Outside trash containers and dumpsters are located in such a manner as to prevent the spread of fire to any nearby facility. Trash pickup points must be established at least 20 feet from any facility or structure.

16.6. (Added) Facilities such as carpenter shops and metal working shops that are subject to excessive accumulation of dust must be cleaned from ceiling to floor at regularly scheduled intervals to reduce the possibility of dust explosions.

16.7. (Added) Any holes in interior walls must be promptly reported to the Civil Engineer Squadron via a service call. All holes shall be repaired with materials at least equal to the original fire resistance rating of the wall. At no time will trash be disposed of in such openings.

16.8. (Added) Corridors, hallways, stairwells, or any path of egress must remain clear of combustibles, flammables, and other materials that could contribute to fire or obstruction.

16.9. (Added) Combustible materials, supplies, gasoline powered equipment, and flammable liquids used for Self-Help projects or regular use must not be stored or used in mechanical rooms, HVAC rooms, electrical equipment rooms, boiler rooms, attics, under stairwells, and other areas of the facility unless specifically designed for that purpose.

16.10. (Added) Combustible materials must have a minimum clearance of at least six inches from steam pipes.

16.11. (Added) Combustible decorations, i.e., fishnets, parachutes, sheets, carpeting, curtains etc., must not be placed on ceilings or walls.

16.12. (Added) Janitorial supplies and equipment rooms are kept in order at all times. Mops and dust mops must be hung up to prevent the head from resting on the floor.

17. (Added) Warehouses and Buildings Used for Storage, Packing Materials, and Waste:

17.1. (Added) A minimum of 36 inches must be maintained between stacked supplies and fire sprinkler heads, and a clearance of 18 inches must be maintained from light fixtures.

17.2. (Added) Supplies must not be stacked within 24 inches of fire extinguishers, fire alarm boxes, sprinkler valves, electrical panels, or evacuation routes.

17.3. (Added) Doors in storage buildings or warehouses must not be blocked unless written approval is granted by the Fire Chief. All such blocked doors must be conspicuously marked on the outside by a sign with 4-inch letters stating "DOOR BLOCKED."

17.4. (Added) Combustible materials used for packing such as excelsior, shredded paper, etc., must be stored in a fire resistant location. Supply of materials in immediate use must be in metal lined containers. The covers for the containers must be self-closing or equipped with fusible links so as to automatically close in case of fire.

17.5. (Added) To reduce the fire hazard, only a minimum of combustible packing materials can be kept on hand in storage areas.

17.6. (Added) Fire doors must not be blocked in the open position at any time by any means (NFPA 80).

18. (Added) New, Modified, and Self-Help Construction:

18.1. (Added) All buildings are given a fire resistance classification of combustible or noncombustible. The modification of a building or installation of combustible ceilings, walls, etc., downgrades the building classification; therefore, the installation or erection of combustible structures inside noncombustible rated buildings is prohibited.

18.2. (Added) Written permission must be obtained from 21 CES/CC before making any modification to existing buildings.

18.3. (Added) All requests for Self-Help work must be submitted on AF Form 332 and coordinated through the Fire Prevention Office. All work shall be in compliance with current standards and shall not impair installed fire protection systems or life safety features. Failure to have an approved AF Form 332 can result in the modification, etc., being removed from the facility.

19. (Added) Aircraft Style Heaters:

19.1. (Added) The use of aircraft style heaters, used primarily for warming aircraft engines, is prohibited for space heating within or adjacent to a combustible structure in which combustible materials or equipment are stored or used. Exception to this rule is when the Installation Commander considers heating the structure vital to the mission or health of personnel. This will be authorized only when the following procedures are accomplished:

19.1.1. (Added) Before heaters are used, a fire prevention specialist inspects the building and area. Heaters are protected by conveniently located first aid and firefighting equipment.

19.1.2. (Added) Heaters must be located at least 25 feet from the structure and supervised by fully qualified operators while in use.

19.1.3. (Added) Cool heaters before refueling. Never refuel heaters while still in operation.

20. (Added) Electrical:

20.1. (Added) Electrical installation, alterations, and repair must be done only by qualified electricians assigned to or authorized by the Base Civil Engineer.

20.2. (Added) Electrical extension cords must be plugged into installed electrical outlets only and must not be “daisy-chained” or attached to lighting fixtures.

20.3. (Added) Frayed, broken, or otherwise faulty electrical wires or extension cords must be replaced immediately or removed from use. Splices are not permitted in any electrical cords or wires.

20.4. (Added) Only fused or breaker type multi-outlet extensions are authorized for use. Non-fused multi-outlet adapters for wall outlets and small gauge wire multi-outlet extension cords (flat cords), commonly sold in stores, are prohibited.

20.5. (Added) Extension cords must be proper gauge and one continuous length. Extension cords must be protected against mechanical damage and not permanently affixed with nails or tacks. They must not run through walls, windows, ceilings, floors, under rugs or carpets, or through doorways and shall not be used in place of permanent wiring.

20.6. (Added) Blown fuses must not be bridged with any item, nor will circuit breaker switches be taped or tied to prevent their tripping. Only fuses of proper amp-rate will be used in fuse boxes. When a fuse has blown, the source of the discrepancy must be determined and corrected before replacing the fuse.

20.7. (Added) Exit lights must conform to NFPA 101 and MIL-HDBK-1008C, and ETL 99-4. It is the responsibility of the using organization to ensure these lights are inspected daily and are in operating condition. The facility manager shall document inspections of exit lights monthly and file the documentation in the facility Fire Prevention Folder.

20.8. (Added) Emergency lighting in compliance with ETL 99-4 shall be strategically located in buildings, when applicable, to provide adequate illumination for rapid and safe evacuation of building occupants in the event of power failure or other emergencies. Candles must never be used for emergency lighting purposes. The facility manager shall document inspections of emergency lighting monthly and file the documentation in the facility Fire Prevention Folder.

20.9. (Added) Light bulbs used in small closets must not exceed 40 watts, and light bulbs in lamps must not exceed the wattage specified on the lamp. Lamps must not be used without shades attached.

20.10. (Added) Only approved explosion-proof electrical appliances and equipment will be used in areas where flammable vapors may exist. This requirement includes spark and dust producing equipment such as grinders, drills, saws, sanders, lathes, etc.

20.11. (Added) Radios, stereos, TV equipment, and other such appliances must be properly cased during operation, unless they are in an authorized repair shop.

20.12. (Added) Only higher voltage receptacles that permit the plugging in of a standard 110/125-volt plug will be marked with the higher voltage output designation.

20.13. (Added) All electrical motors and appliances must be properly grounded and kept free of lint, grease, and other foreign materials.

20.14. (Added) Privately owned refrigerators, other than new, installed in dormitories, shops, and offices require inspection, approval, and certification by 21 CES before installation and use.

20.15. (Added) Portable electric heaters shall not be used in base facilities. Report heating problems to 21 CES Customer Service Desk at 556-4030.

20.16. (Added) All appliances not in use must be unplugged from electrical source.

21. (Added) Cooking:

21.1. (Added) Toasters, hot plates, and cooking or heating devices are prohibited in base facilities unless designed with kitchen cooking equipment.

21.2. (Added) Coffee makers must be Underwriters Laboratory listed and placed on a noncombustible surface, 12 inches away from combustible materials.

21.3. (Added) Microwave ovens are permitted in break rooms of facility work centers and in break rooms of dormitories. Microwave ovens in dormitory rooms are restricted to residential types only. Before installation, Civil Engineer electricians must inspect the designated electrical circuit for operational capability.

21.4. (Added) Exercise care to ensure that cooking vessels are not filled above a safe capacity with cooking liquids, oils, or grease. Cooking oil must be changed frequently to prevent its reaching a low flash point.

21.5. (Added) Rags or other combustible materials must never be placed on top of stoves. The use of ovens for the purpose of drying clothing is prohibited.

21.6. (Added) Stoves and microwave ovens must not be left unattended while cooking.

21.7. (Added) Portable charcoal broilers or grills must not be used for cooking indoors or on balconies and must not be located closer than 10 feet to any building, structure, or portion thereof. Permanently installed broilers or grills must be at least 20 feet from any building, structure, or portion thereof unless the facility is so designed.

21.8. (Added) Charcoal grills shall be emptied of used coals prior to storage inside a facility. Ensure used coals are completely extinguished (soaked where necessary) prior to disposal.

22. (Added) Use and Storage of Flammable Liquids and Gases:

22.1. (Added) Gasoline and other highly flammable liquids must not be used for starting fires.

22.2. (Added) Flammable liquids such as gasoline, jet fuels, kerosene, alcohol, paint, acetone, and ether must not be stored in any area except those approved by the Fire Marshal or Fire Chief.

22.3. (Added) Flammables must be kept in approved safety containers when in storage and dispensed only in areas where adequate ventilation is available. Do not use glass containers for storage, handling, or transporting flammable liquids.

22.4. (Added) Gasoline powered equipment, such as lawnmowers, motorcycles, etc., must not be stored in any building unless the building is designated as a garage or authorized vehicle storage area. Do not refuel gasoline powered engines while they are hot or inside any building.

22.5. (Added) Flammables such as paints, varnishes, lacquers, and other finishing materials, when being used in a building, must be limited to one day's supply, except in authorized designated storage areas.

22.6. (Added) Buildings used for storage of paints and other flammables must be separated from other structures in accordance with the National Fire Codes.

22.7. (Added) Vats containing flammable or combustible solvents used for cleaning purposes must be equipped with a fusible link, self-closing lid. Only approved solvents listed in Air Force directives can be used in these vats.

22.8. (Added) Only explosion proof type heating or electrical devices are used in fuel system pump houses, hangars, aircraft docks, or similar facilities where the possibility of dangerous concentrations of flammable vapors may exist.

22.9. (Added) Flammable or combustible liquids must not be poured or drained into any manhole, sewer, drainage ditch, or any other location that could result in increased potential for fire or pollution of the environment.

22.10. (Added) Aircraft fuel, benzene, gasoline, and other flammable or combustible liquids must not be used for cleaning purposes. Only authorized cleaning solvents will be used.

22.11. (Added) All maintenance personnel should be knowledgeable of their responsibility to immediately report all fuel spills to the fire department. If a fuel spill occurs under an aircraft, all maintenance must be stopped and heat-producing devices extinguished and turned off. Operating aircraft must be immediately shut down. One person is designated by the aircraft crew chief to stand by with a portable, wheeled-type, fire extinguisher until the fire department arrives on the scene.

22.12. (Added) All sections must conform to the Spill Prevention and Response Plan for their fuel and oil spills. Spilled materials must be cleaned up and disposed of by the responsible organization in accordance with the Spill Prevention and Response Plan.

22.13. (Added) Maintenance is not performed on gasoline trucks, storage devices and facilities, or in tanks until drained, vented, and properly purged of flammable vapors. After purging, work must not be started until an explosive test is performed by permit issued by Confined Space Entry Team, Bioenvironmental, Safety, and the Fire Department, and then only when adequate safety precautions are observed.

22.14. (Added) The fuel servicing of vehicles, tugs, forklifts, motor powered vehicles, or aircraft is not permitted inside buildings or while engines or electrical equipment are in operation, unless written consent is given by the Fire Chief.

22.15. (Added) Portable ground power heating units must not be refueled until properly cooled in accordance with the applicable technical order.

22.16. (Added) Flammable storage cabinets are designed to prevent contents from becoming involved in fire. Alteration of flammable storage cabinets (including disabling self-closing doors) shall be prohibited.

22.17. (Added) Storage of propane cylinders shall comply with NFPA 58 as follows:

22.17.1. (Added) Outside storage for cylinders awaiting use (including barbecues) shall be located at least 20 feet from any doorway or opening in a building. Cylinders shall not be located near exits, stairways, or in areas normally used, or intended to be used, for the safe egress of building occupants.

22.17.2. (Added) Cylinders shall be protected by either an enclosure or a lockable ventilated metal locker or rack that prevents tampering with valves and pilferage of the cylinder.

22.17.3. (Added) Protection against vehicle impact shall be provided in accordance with good engineering practice where vehicle traffic normally is expected at the location.

22.17.4. (Added) Storage locations shall be provided with a 20-lb B:C rated portable fire extinguisher. Extinguisher must be mounted within 30 feet of the storage area IAW NFPA 10.

22.17.5. (Added) Cylinders in storage shall be located to minimize exposure to excessive temperature rise (+125F), physical damage, or tampering.

22.17.6. (Added) Cylinders in storage shall be positioned such that the pressure relief valve is in direct communication with the vapor space of the cylinder.

22.17.7. (Added) It is not permissible to store propane gas cylinders, or any other compressed gas cylinders, with flammable or combustible liquids, or within 20 feet of flammable materials. For further information regarding the safe storage and handling of compressed gas cylinders, see OSHA [29CFR 1910.101(b)] and Compressed Gas Association (CGA) Pamphlet P-1-1965, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases.

23. (Added) Aircraft:

23.1. (Added) The number and type of fire extinguishers prescribed by current directives for a particular aircraft must be present before the engine is started. The power unit uses the full length of the cable, but never less than 30 feet and never placed downwind. At no time are running power units positioned under wings or other overhanging parts of the aircraft.

23.2. (Added) At no time are ground power units located less than 50 feet from aircraft during refueling or oxygen operations while power equipment is running. An extended safe distance is recommended, depending on the circumstances.

23.3. (Added) Power units, when operating and connected to aircraft, must be observed by a qualified attendant at all times. The attendant must be on the same side of the aircraft as the power unit and remain within 50 feet of the unit at all times while the unit is running. Constant visual inspection of the exhaust system must be made to ensure the integrity of the flame arrestors. No sparks should escape the exhaust system.

23.4. (Added) Maintenance of aircraft fuel cells requires extreme caution. Possible danger of fire or explosion exists at all times. Repairs must be made by qualified personnel and then only in an area where spark or flame producing devices are excluded. Fuel cell repair on open fuel lines must be authorized in approved fuel cell repair hangars and nose docks only.

23.4.1. (Added) Safety precautions, as set forth in applicable technical orders, must be strictly followed when performing external fuel tank repairs. Workers physically entering tank cells must be required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Protective clothing must not have pockets and are not be secured with metal fastening devices. Jewelry is prohibited in fuel cell repair area.

23.4.2. (Added) Equipment used in aircraft fuel cell repairs must be of the approved type authorized for hazardous locations, and is used in accordance with applicable directives.

23.5. (Added) Without exception, aircraft on parking ramps or in hangars must be grounded to a low resistant static ground wire during maintenance operations, weapons loading and unloading, washing, or oxygen servicing.

23.6. (Added) Fueling and defueling operations must not be conducted within a 100-foot radius of aircraft that have radio or radar transmitting equipment in operation. Aircraft must not be defueled or serviced with fuel, water, alcohol, or liquid oxygen (LOX) inside or within 50 feet of hangars (measured from the servicing or defueling points or vents). Fueling or defueling operations must be suspended by fuel supply officers when winds are 30 knots or above, or when electrical storms are in the immediate area (within three miles). Under conditions of blowing sand, fuel-servicing operations may be suspended at

lower velocities. An aircraft with a mission that has been classified as an emergency by the operations officer may be serviced if approval has been obtained from the Fuels Management Officer and the Fire Chief. If approval is obtained, a fire truck is dispatched to stand by during these operations. All fueling and defueling operations must be stopped upon detection of fuel leaks or spills. Maintenance operations must be discontinued and the fire department notified immediately. Aircraft must not be moved in a spill area without a fire officer's approval.

23.7. (Added) Aircraft component parts, aft section, engines, fuel cells, tanks, or reservoirs, containing flammable liquids, when separated from the aircraft, must be purged and certified to be vapor free by a qualified quality control person in their flight or squadron. All component parts, when separated from the aircraft, must be statically grounded.

23.8. (Added) The following procedures must be followed at all times when servicing an aircraft with LOX:

23.8.1. (Added) Service areas must be well ventilated and free from oil, grease, and fuel vapors.

23.8.2. (Added) Drip pans must be placed under outer overflow vents of aircraft to prevent contact of LOX with any oil or grease. Drip pans must be kept clean and not used for any other purpose.

23.8.3. (Added) Aircraft and oxygen charging equipment must be grounded at all times.

23.8.4. (Added) Oxygen hoses and other equipment must be kept free of oil, grease, and organic material.

23.9. (Added) Combustible material such as boxes, paper, and rags must not be left in aircraft, parking areas, or on aprons.

23.10. (Added) Open containers of flammable liquids are not allowed on the installation.

24. (Added) Hangars:

24.1. (Added) Aircraft must not be painted, nor can paint be removed in hangars unless the building is specifically designed for this purpose or written approval waiving standard requirements has been obtained from the Fire Chief, the Chief of Ground Safety, the Bioenvironmental Engineer, and the 21 CES Environmental Flight (CEV), 21 CES.

24.2. (Added) Gasoline engine powered maintenance equipment must not be positioned in hangars, nose docks, corrosion control, or fuel cell repair facilities at any time. (AFOSHSTD91-43/NFPA30)

24.3. (Added) Aircraft located inside hangars must be effectively grounded at all times to a low resistance static ground.

24.4. (Added) Fire lanes must be established in hangars and shop areas, and must be kept clear at all times. Lanes must be a minimum of four feet wide.

24.5. (Added) Parking of vehicles or equipment of any type, such as ground power and support equipment or component parts for maintenance purposes, is prohibited in the area bordered on either side of the door encasement of all main hangars.

24.6. (Added) Vehicles or equipment without approved spark arrestors must not be operated inside high hazard buildings such as hangars, etc.

24.7. (Added) Vehicles or equipment must not be parked within five feet of an aircraft in hangars (National Electrical Code). Vehicles or equipment should enter hangars only to accomplish an activity, and then exit upon completion, except when approved by the Fire Chief.

24.8. (Added) When mission requirements or weather conditions create a need to park vehicles inside hangars, a plan for an isolated parking area will be developed and approved by the 21 SPTG/CC in coordination with installation ground safety, fire protection, and 21 CES officials. This special parking area will be outside of any potential hazard area and ventilated as required by AFOSH Standard 161-2. Traffic patterns will be separated from parked aircraft. (AFOSHSTD91-100)

25. (Added) Refueling Areas:

25.1. (Added) A "No Smoking" rule is strictly enforced within 100 feet of any pump house, metering pit, or in any area where the accumulation of flammable vapors might occur, including hot or cold pit refueling operations.

25.2. (Added) The driving of vehicles within 50 feet of any aircraft fuel pit is strictly forbidden unless the vehicle is equipped with an approved spark arrestor.

25.3. (Added) Operators must inspect refueling vehicles and equipment daily for fuel leakage. Deficient or leaking equipment must be repaired immediately. Refueling vehicles must be parked in single rows so they may be driven out of the parking lot in any single turn. A minimum distance of 25 feet (on center) must be maintained between each parked refueling vehicle. Fuel servicing trucks must not be driven into hangars.

25.4. (Added) Fuel must not be transferred in or out of aircraft that are parked inside hangars.

26. (Added) Welding: All welding, acetylene cutting, open flame, or spark producing operations must be in accordance with AFOSH Standard 91-5. Before any welding, acetylene cutting, open flame, or spark producing operation, outside the authorized shop area, the fire department must be notified in advance to inspect the work area for safeguards and restrictions. If the area is safe, an AF Form 592, USAF Welding, Cutting, and Brazing Permit, is issued. To prevent delays in obtaining permits, notify the Fire Protection Flight (556-4242) at least 24 hours in advance.

27. (Added) Use and Display of Fireworks. The storage, handling, or discharging of fireworks of any type is strictly prohibited unless specifically approved, in writing, by the Installation Commander.

28. (Added) Explosives. Each organization possessing explosives, either in storage, holding areas, or loading sites:

28.1. (Added) Prepares a fire protection plan for their area outlining first aid and firefighting procedures before arrival of fire vehicles.

28.2. (Added) Notifies the fire department of all explosive areas by type and category so each area can be properly identified on the fire department response map.

29. (Added) Water Distribution System:

29.1. (Added) Hydrants must not be used for any purpose other than fire protection unless approval is granted by the Fire Marshal or the Fire Chief and coordinated with the Operations Flight (CEO), 21 CES.

29.2. (Added) Any hydrants placed out of service must be reported via telephone service call to the Fire Department and Base Civil Engineer.

29.3. (Added) Out-of-service fire hydrants must have a round placard, 12 inches or larger in diameter, placed on them, visible from all directions of travel, for outage identification.

30. (Added) Roofing Processes: All roofing operations must comply with NFPA 1, NFPA 241, and applicable AFOSH Standards. Hot work operations require a site inspection and issuance of AF Form 592,

USAF Welding, Cutting, and Brazing Permit. To prevent delays in obtaining permits, notify the Fire Protection Flight (556-4242) at least 24 hours in advance.

31. (Added) Crash Rescue Proficiency Training:

31.1. (Added) The Assistant Chief of Training, 21 CES/CEF, Fire Protection Flight:

31.1.1. (Added) Contacts the responsible agency within a reasonable time and requests the specific type of aircraft, date, time, and aircrew members, when needed.

31.1.2. (Added) Ensures realistic training is provided.

31.1.3. (Added) Schedules remedial training sessions, as required.

31.2. (Added) The chiefs of maintenance for the 302d Airlift Wing, United States Air Force Reserve, UNC, and Serv-Air, place the aircraft scheduled for training in a clear area so the training does not interfere with other aircraft and vehicles involved in flightline operations.

31.3. (Added) The Commander, 84th Airlift Flight, schedules aircrew members in their flight equipment for two primary training sessions and two makeup training sessions each quarter for the LJ-35 aircraft. The 84 ALF/CC coordinates with Serv-Air to ensure aircraft are available.

31.4. (Added) Depending on availability of aircraft and aircrews, the 302d Operations Group Commander schedules aircrew members in their flight and survival equipment for two primary training sessions and two makeup training sessions each quarter for the C-130 aircraft. The training date and time must be coordinated with Current Operations (DOO), 302 AW, and the Director of Operations (DO), 731st Airlift Squadron.

31.5. (Added) Depending on availability of aircraft and aircrews, the Operations Officer, 98th Flying Training Squadron, coordinates with UNC to ensure DHC-6 aircraft are available and schedules aircrew members in their flight equipment for two primary training sessions and two makeup sessions each quarter for the UV-18 aircraft.

31.6. (Added) Training Limitations. Firefighters do not operate emergency egress controls, handles, switches, arming devices, levers, etc. Firefighters make every effort to avoid injury to crewmembers and damage to the aircraft during aircraft egress exercises. Aircrew members are only moved to the egress point; i.e., cockpit rail, doorway, etc.

31.7. (Added) Evaluation. The Assistant Chief of Training or senior fire official evaluates each training session. Training is not certified as complete unless a satisfactory level of proficiency is shown. Persons not certified are provided remedial training until they reach a satisfactory level.

WILLIAM D. VALENTI, Lt Col, USAF
Base Fire Marshal