

Headquarters
United States Army Garrison–Red Cloud and Area I
Unit #15707
APO AP 96258-5707

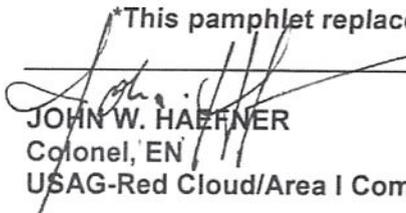
USAG Red Cloud and Area I
Pamphlet 420-1

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Facilities Engineering

INSTALLATION FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

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Summary. The purpose of this pamphlet is to establish the Installation Management Command, Pacific Region (IMCOM-P), USAG Red Cloud and Area I Fire and Emergency Services Program. The Department of Army (DA) requires every activity to have an aggressive fire prevention program. Commanders, building managers, and supervisors will monitor their fire prevention program with emphasis on the indoctrination of personnel regarding prevention of fires. The program will include the following:

- a. A fire prevention inspection program for the purpose of eliminating fire hazards and ensuring hazardous operations are performed in a safe manner in accordance with (IAW) recognized fire prevention practices.
- b. A continuous and comprehensive fire prevention education program designed to develop a strong public consciousness of the potential threat of fire, its causes, and the ways in which fires can be prevented.

Summary of Change. This document has been substantially changed. A full review of its contents is required.

Applicability. Garrison Commander for United States Army Garrison (USAG)-Red Cloud and Area I are responsible to the IMCOM Pacific Region Director for fire prevention and fire protection at USAG Red Cloud and Area-I Garrison, satellite off-installation facilities, and other activities where facilities engineering support is provided. The provisions of this pamphlet are applicable to IMCOM assigned or attached units, contractors, concessionaires, and to those personnel, activities, and organizations occupying quarters, buildings, and other real estate maintained by the USAG Red Cloud and Area-I Garrison.

Supplementation. Issue of further supplements to this pamphlet by subordinate commands is prohibited unless prior approval is obtained from USAG Red Cloud and Area I Fire and Emergency Services Branch, Unit 15707, APO AP 96258-5707.

Forms. Area I Publications/Forms are available at <http://www.slideshare.net/USAGRedCloudandAreaIPolicyLetters>.

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by regulations must be identified, maintained, and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS) website at <https://www.arims.army.mil>.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this pamphlet is the Fire and Emergency Services Branch. Users may suggest improvements to this pamphlet by sending DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the USAG Red Cloud and Area I Fire and Emergency Services Branch, Unit 15707, APO AP 96258-5707.

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“Emphasize prevention as a means to enhance the total F&ES effort and other fire prevention techniques to eliminate the causes of fires and to prevent death, injuries, and property damage if fire occurs.”

Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1. Purpose:

The purpose of this pamphlet is to develop, publish implement the USAG Red Cloud and Area I Fire Prevention Program. Army Regulation (AR) 420-1 and Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6055.06 requires every activity to have an aggressive fire prevention program. Garrison commanders execute, maintain and enforce an effective Fire and Emergency Service program. Building manager or evacuation coordinator and supervisors will monitor their fire prevention program with emphasis on the indoctrination of personnel regarding the prevention of fires. The program will include the following:

- a. A fire prevention inspection program that informs and motivates all installation personnel on individual fire prevention responsibilities for the purpose of eliminating fire hazards and ensuring hazardous operations are performed in a safe manner per recognized fire prevention practices.
- b. A continuous and comprehensive fire prevention education program designed to develop a strong public consciousness of the potential threat of fire, its causes, and the ways in which fires can be prevented.

1-2. References:

Required and related publications are listed in Appendix A.

1-3. Explanation Of Abbreviations:

Abbreviations used in this pamphlet are explained in the glossary.

1-4. General:

a. Responsibilities and procedures for implementing the fire prevention and protection program are contained in USAG-CRC and Area-I Pam 420-1. Commanders are responsible for the fire prevention program in their areas of responsibility. They will ensure a building manager or evacuation coordinator in the rank of E-6 or above are appointed in writing. A copy of the appointment letter will be provided to the F&ES fire prevention division. Building manager or evacuation coordinator will be replaced at least one month prior to their date estimated return overseas (DEROS).

b. Building manager or evacuation coordinator (alternate building manager) must be trained by the F&ES fire prevention division and have their training certificate available during all inspections. Building manager or evacuation coordinator will perform quarterly fire inspections of work areas and document and correct any hazards identified (See Appendix C & D). Findings and corrective actions should be maintained in their fire prevention file folder. A copy of the inspection will be emailed to the Fire Prevention Inspector assigned for that facility on a quarterly basis. Building manager or evacuation coordinator shall identify “Designated Smoking Areas” with approved signs (AR 600-63). Building manager or evacuation coordinator and First Sergeants will perform routine inspections of barracks living quarters to ensure fire safety standards are being complied with.

c. All organizations/activities must have a fire prevention/fire reporting and evacuation plan Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for their facilities (see Appendix B). This plan will be conspicuously posted on the facility bulletin board. Except for facilities with a complicated floor plan, a drawing showing a facility sketch and evacuation plan does not need to be posted in the facility. Primary and secondary evacuation routes will be established for every building.

d. Building manager or evacuation coordinator will maintain a fire prevention 6-part folder or 3-ring binder that contains records of past Fire Risk Management Surveys (Inspections), fire and life safety related work requests, evacuation drills conducted, fire prevention training conducted, duty appointment letter building manager training certificate, building fire SOP, building evacuation sketch, self-inspection checklist, .

e. Building manager or evacuation coordinator will ensure their employees are trained and understand their fire prevention responsibilities per this pamphlet, fire reporting procedure, evacuation from the building and a meeting point. Include training for first aid firefighting procedures.

f. Building manager or evacuation coordinator will report to their commanders or supervisors any person causing damage by fire as a result of failure to comply with the provisions of this regulation or through acts of negligence or carelessness. They will also report any person responsible for the transmission of false alarms and purposeful discharge or damage to fire extinguishers, damage to fire sprinkler systems, damage or willful modification of fire detection systems. Commanders and supervisors will take appropriate disciplinary action on these individuals.

g. Building manager or evacuation coordinator managers will receive prior approval of the F&ES fire prevention division prior to the routine use of any fire alarm and/or detection systems.

h. Facility/building managers will ensure emergency contact phone numbers are provided to the fire inspector for all buildings within their area of responsibility. This information is required for after hour responses and will be maintained in a secure password protected Emergency Reporting System (ERS) computer software program, facilities open on a 24 hour basis do not need this information posted.

i. Building manager or evacuation coordinator will ensure all buildings within their area of responsibility are numbered and the numbers are visible from all approaches.

j. Commanders having the responsibility for quartering troops will prepare a plan to ensure sleeping personnel are promptly aroused and evacuated in case of fire. If the fire alarm system is out of service in sleeping quarters fire guards will be posted in the facility.

k. Emergency evacuation drills will be conducted regularly so personnel are familiar with procedures. Drills that involve the response of motorized firefighting equipment must have prior approval of the fire chief. The requirement to conduct fire evacuation drills is taken from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 101, Life Safety Code (LSC) for safety to life from fire in buildings and structures. The Garrison Fire Department will be consulted to determine local fire evacuation requirements. Specific requirements are as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (1) Residential Board and Care Occupancies | 6 times per year |
| (2) Day Care | Not less than 1 per month |

(3) Hospitals	Quarterly for each shift
(4) Schools	Monthly while school is in Session
(5) Barracks/Dormitories	Regularly so personnel are familiar with procedures.
(6) Business Mercantile Hotels Assembly High Rises Apartment Buildings Correction Facilities Industrial	Employees must be periodically instructed on fire drill procedures

l. The Fire Chief or Senior Fire Officer is delegated the authority to affect stoppage of operations when deemed necessary to protect life or property because of fire or threat of fire.

m. The fire chief or, in the fire chief's absence, the Senior Fire Official (SFO) on duty at the scene is in charge of all fire fighting and rescue operations. During these operations, personnel outside the fire protection organization will not give orders or interfere with the SFO or firefighters.

n. Reporting requirements pertaining to the fire prevention and protection contained in this pamphlet are exempt from the assignment of requirements control symbol IAW AR 335-15.

o. Fire reporting procedures. It is the duty of each individual who discovers a fire to notify the Fire Department by the quickest means available, whether the fire has been extinguished or not. All fires shall be immediately reported by calling 9-1-1. When calling 9-1-1, you are required to give your name and rank, a call back number, the location of the fire or emergency, plus any other information the Emergency Communication Center (ECC) operator requests. Fire reporting telephone numbers are in Appendix E.

p. In the event a situation exists which is not covered by the provisions of this pamphlet, the Standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) will apply. The Regional Fire Protection Specialist (Chief, Fire and Emergency Services Branch) assigned to IMCOM-P is the Authority Having Jurisdiction and will be consulted when there is doubt about proper procedures, or for solutions to fire prevention and protection problems. When a conflict occurs between written directives the most stringent directive will take precedence.

**Chapter 2:
General Fire Prevention Measures**

2-1. Life Safety. Exits.

a. All exit doors will be regularly inspected for proper operation.

- b. Exits will be arranged in full compliance with NFPA Standard 101, Life Safety Code. Exit routes, including stairways and doorways, will be maintained unobstructed at all times.
- c. Restrictive hardware, such as digital door locks, padlocks and hasps, throw-bolts, and crossbars are not allowed on any exit door except as permitted by NFPA Standard 101.
- d. Whenever it is necessary to block, obstruct, or rearrange any existing exit in a manner which destroys or reduces its function, an additional exit or exits designed, located and arranged in strict conformance with NFPA Standard 101 will be provided.
- e. Exit illumination and marking will comply with NFPA Standard 101. It is the building manager or evacuation coordinator responsibility for the replacement of bulbs in exit lights. Signs with incandescent/filament bulbs, damaged, or unserviceable exit lights will be replaced with Light Emitting Diode (LED) type exit lights. The Building manager or evacuation coordinator will submit a Facility Engineering Work Request (FEWR) for the installation of LED exit light to replacement incandescent/filament bulb signs, damaged, or unserviceable exit lights.
- f. Installed emergency lighting units will be maintained operational at all times. Call in a service request to DPW to correct deficiencies.
- g. Self-closing doors will protect openings to stairway enclosures. These doors will not be blocked/propped open at any time. The use of a folding door stop is not authorized for use on building doors.
- h. Personnel will not lock open, block, or other wise obstruct the normal operation of fire doors, smoke doors or fire shutters.
- i. The removal of fire doors is prohibited.
- j. The removal of automatic door closures on fire doors is prohibited.
- k. Fire doors will be free of mechanical devices that would prevent closing in the event of a fire.
- l. Fire doors will not be altered or modified in any way.
- m. Individual room doors, which exit into a common hallway, will be equipped with self-closing devices.
- n. Screen doors will not be installed unless they open in the direction of exit discharge.
- o. Hallways, corridors, stairways, and vestibules leading to exits, attics, and spaces under stairs will not be used for storage or workspaces.
- p. The doors to rooms/areas in compartmented facilities which have sprinkler systems installed will not be propped open.

2-2. Construction, Alterations, And Modernization:

- a. Fire Prevention Requirements in Construction Contracts. Every construction contract must comply with EM 385-1-1, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Safety and Health Requirements. This is a Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirement. Sections 9 and 10 of EM 385-1-1

cover Fire Prevention and Protection and Welding and Cutting respectively. The website address for these manuals is: <http://www.publications.usace.army.mil/>

b. Sound fire protection engineering is required in all repair and construction projects. Fire protection systems and construction features will comply with current Department of Defense (DOD) fire protection policies, Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities, and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards.

c. Construction and modification to structures require prior approval of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) on DA Form 4283 (Facilities Engineering Work Request).

d. The garrison fire prevention office will review all construction, alteration and renovation projects to include DA Form 4283 and DD Form 1391. This includes any DOD organization working within the Korea area of responsibility, non-appropriated funds (NAF), Army and Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES), and self-help projects. Project funds will be utilized to ensure adequate fire detection and suppression systems, fire extinguisher cabinets, fire extinguishers, and all life safety requirements are provided. Contractor will submit fire alarm and suppression system specifications and drawings to the Fire Department for review and approval.

e. All renovation/alteration/modernization projects shall be funded to ensure all areas within the scope of the renovation/alteration/modernization are brought up to current code requirements in regards to fire detection and suppression systems, fire extinguisher cabinets, fire extinguishers, and all life safety requirements. Lack of adequate funding shall not be justification for omission of these requirements.

f. Areas not being renovated/altere/modernized shall be taken into account when calculating fire suppression and detection systems so as to allow for expansion of these systems when these areas are renovated/altere/modernized.

g. The organization that is submitting the fire detection and/or suppression system specifications and drawings to the Fire Department for review and approval shall provide the required certification of the designer along with the drawings and specifications.

h. The fire chief or his designated representative will attend all design meetings, to include charrettes, and pre-construction briefings

i. Interior finish materials installed as a part of change, alteration, or modernization projects and movable partitions will be IAW with the current edition of UFC 3-600-01. Plywood will not be used for shelving or storage cubicles.

j. Contracting officers will include a statement in construction contracts. The statement should read:

"Fire Protection". Contractors will comply with USAG-CRC and Area-I Pam 420-1 in the performance of work on the job site. A copy of this pamphlet may be viewed by prospective contractors at the contracting office. In the case of a conflict with contract plans and specifications, the material contained in this pamphlet will not be construed as altering the contract without prior coordination with and approval of the contracting officer."

k. Any construction, modification, alteration, or major repair to any installation facility, building, Quonset Hut, container, or real property facility accomplished by self-help, or repair and utilities (R

& U) teams must have the prior approval of the DPW on DA Form 4283, Facilities Engineering Work Request. All projects must be reviewed and approved by the Fire Department.

l. Self-help or R & U teams will not attempt electrical repairs or modifications.

m. Self-help or R & U teams will not attempt repairs to heating and hot water equipment installed in real property facilities.

2-3. Fire Extinguishers:

a. Building manager or evacuation coordinator will inspect all fire extinguishers within their area of responsibility on a monthly basis and complete the inspection by annotating the annual inspection tag attached to the fire extinguisher.

b. The maximum travel distances for 10 pound fire extinguishers shall not exceed 75 feet (22.9 m) as identified in NFPA Standard 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers. Fire extinguishers are installed per the NFPA 10 and within reach from any direction of 75 feet. Per UFC 3-600-01 fire extinguishers must be installed in protective cabinets, submit an FEWR to have cabinets installed by DPW. Fire extinguishers mounted to the wall must be securely attached.

c. Fire extinguishers will only be discharged for the purpose of extinguishing a fire. No other use is authorized.

d. The discharge of any fire extinguisher, regardless of the reason, will be immediately reported to the Fire Department.

e. Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) listed or Factory Mutual (FM) approved 10 pound multipurpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguisher will be installed as the standard type and size, no other type or size will be used. Do not use 5 pound BC extinguishers in buildings these type of extinguishers are for vehicle applications.

f. Fire extinguishers in facilities will not be used for any reason other than fighting fires. They will not be used as doorstops, equipment braces, etc. Fire extinguishers will not be removed from locations where they were originally installed except for annual maintenance, or for actual use in extinguishing a fire.

g. Facility fire extinguishers will not be used as vehicle fire extinguishers. Vehicle fire extinguishers will be bought separately, and will be mounted on the vehicles in an approved mounting bracket.

h. Fire extinguishers requiring service or maintenance will be delivered to, and picked up from an area specified by the Fire Department by the using organization.

i. Military vehicles routinely dispatched off post will be equipped with a fire extinguisher prescribed by the appropriate technical manual. Units must provide these fire extinguishers. Replacement vehicle fire extinguishers will be purchased through the Units vehicle maintenance section.

j. Garrisons having jurisdiction over aircraft parking areas, or areas where engine starts and aircraft maintenance is performed, are responsible for the proper placement of fire extinguishers. The extinguishers will not be placed more than 100 feet from the area or aircraft. Aircraft

maintenance personnel will inspect airfield fire extinguishers on a monthly basis and will bring any that need maintenance to the respective Garrison fire station.

k. The Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants (POL) user will provide BC fire extinguishers utilized in POL areas, do not use 50 or 100 pound wheel type fire extinguishers, due to high cost of maintenance. Use portable 20 pound BC fire extinguisher.

l. Class K fire extinguishers will be installed in all commercial kitchen areas. Maximum travel distance shall not exceed 30 feet (9.1 m) from the deep fat fryer hazard to the extinguishers.

m. Purchase of replacement vehicle fire extinguishers is the responsibility of the owning organization. Facility fire extinguishers can be replaced through the DPW FEWR or contacting the fire inspector assigned to the building. Fire extinguishers continually missing requires a letter from the unit commander explaining the loss of fire extinguishers.

2-4. Smoking Control:

Unsafe smoking practices and improper disposal of smoking material constitute a main cause of fire. To eliminate these causes firm control measures will be enforced and observed by all personnel.

a. Smoking is prohibited in all US Army structures, facilities, warehouses, etc., including tents IAW AR 600-63. Smoking on DoD Garrisons is authorized only in "Designated Smoking Areas".

b. Smoking is prohibited within 50 feet of gasoline dispensing operations, bulk oxygen storage facilities, areas where bituminous or plastic coatings are being applied, flammable liquid or gas handling storage areas, and aircraft parking areas.

c. Smoking is prohibited in all areas where explosives, chemicals, flammable or highly combustible materials are stored or handled.

d. Smoking is prohibited within 50 feet of the entrance of all facilities.

e. All personnel will monitor outside smoking areas to ensure personnel dispose of smoking materials in noncombustible receptacles. The containers utilized for the disposal of smoking material must be **approved** metal (butt cans) equipped with self-closing metal lids.

f. Butt cans shall be emptied daily after they have been thoroughly soaked with water. The soaked contents shall be emptied into exterior dumpsters/trash receptacles only.

2-5. Open Fires, Welding, Cutting And Brazing Operations:

a. Per Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) starting open fires to burn solid waste (SW)/natural fiber material (wood, cloth, leaves), for any reason is prohibited. This includes all solid waste (SW) such as trash fires, campfires, and bonfires. Burn permits, DA Form 5383-R, will not be issued unless the activity has an approved waiver or deviation from the Environmental Executive Agent (EEA) as prescribed by USFK REG 201-1. All approved fires will be constantly attended. Burning of classified materials is only permitted per guidance of AR 380-5 by forced-air incinerators, or by any other incinerator or incendiary equipment which reduces the material to an ash such that reconstruction of the information is not possible. See DoDI 4715.05-G, AR 380-5 and USFK Regulation 201-1, Environmental Governing Standards (EGS), for further

environmental guidance. Burn barrels/trash cans used to burn classified paper/plastic materials are considered open burning of SW and is prohibited.

b. The use of pyrotechnics/fireworks, including firecrackers, is prohibited, except for officially controlled and sanctioned displays. A technically qualified safety representative will review plans prior to approval of the display. Fireworks displays will only be performed by authorized, competent, and licensed contractors. All fireworks displays will be IAW NFPA Standard 1123, Code for Fireworks Display.

(1) A site survey and risk assessment utilizing the criteria outlined in USFK REG 201-1 will be accomplished of the area intended to be used before a Hot Work permit is issued.

(2) Only the Environmental Executive Agent (EEA) can grant a waiver to the requirements of USFK REG 201-1.

(3) Unexploded fireworks found in the area will not be touched. The area will be marked, and reported to the Fire Department. The fire works contractor will be advised to remove the unexploded fire works. If the contractor is unavailable, Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) will be notified.

c. Authorization will be obtained from the Fire Department to conduct all welding, cutting, and brazing operations. Individual welding shop areas can be granted blanket approval by the fire chief provided all safety requirements are satisfied. The Fire Department will review the Hot-Work Permit and checklist requirements annually at the work site to ensure all safety precautions have been taken. A new permit will be issued at this time. DA Form 5383-R will be issued for each welding operation. In highly hazardous locations, and when the situation warrants, a Fire Department fire watch will be provided. Welding operations in buildings not occupied on a 24-hour basis will be terminated at least one hour prior to closing. The Building manager or evacuation coordinator will perform an inspection of the facility to ensure there is no fire prior to departing the facility.

d. Appendix H contains the Welding, Cutting, and Brazing Checklist. This checklist will be utilized for all Welding, Cutting and Brazing operations approvals.

2-6. Housekeeping:

a. Combustible materials will not be stored in mechanical rooms, electrical rooms, under stairways, in attic crawl spaces, against building exteriors, or in other hazardous areas. Waste receptacles used inside buildings will be of noncombustible material or approved self-extinguishing plastic.

b. Excessive amounts of waste material will be removed from buildings daily. Exterior waste storage containers will be located at least 10 feet away from buildings. All combustible materials will be kept at least 3 feet from space heaters.

c. An 18-inch minimum clearance will be maintained around fire sprinkler heads, clean agent heads and storage materials.

d. A 36-inch minimum clearance will be maintained around fire emergency devices such as fire extinguishers, manual pull stations, standpipe systems, fire exits, wall mounted emergency lights etc.

e. Kitchen and bakery exhaust systems, including hoods, filters, ducts, electrical systems, and equipment, will be kept free of grease and dirt. The entire exhaust system will be professionally cleaned as required to keep the equipment free of accumulations of grease IAW NFPA Standard 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations. They will be cleaned monthly if grease and oil accumulates to an unacceptable level creating a fire hazard.

f. Exhaust systems for cooking equipment and dishwashers in kitchens will meet all applicable requirements of NFPA Standard 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Materials, and NFPA Standard 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations.

g. Lint collectors for clothes dryers in laundries, and sawdust and shavings collectors in woodworking shops will be cleaned daily.

h. Fireplace chimney stacks will be inspected, cleaned and repaired by DPW personnel or an authorized contractor on an annual basis. If the fireplace has not been used it does not need to be cleaned.

i. Work clothing, shredded paper, oil- and paint-soaked rags, shavings, dust, and similar materials, will be disposed of in self-closing metal containers or noncombustible containers with covers, and removed from the building as often as practical to prevent a hazard. Combustible packing materials will be stored in metal containers.

j. Rags, mops, and cleaning supplies, used by janitorial personnel, will be stored in a closed metal container, in a designated janitorial closet where smoking is prohibited, or outside of the building. Mop heads will not be left on the floor. They will be elevated at least 6 inches for proper air circulation.

k. The storage of excessive amounts of cardboard boxes for re-packing of stereo and television equipment in unaccompanied soldiers' quarters is prohibited. Units will provide storage rooms for this purpose.

2-7. Heating Equipment:

a. All US Army space heaters must be operated by personnel using the provided factory instructions to be properly trained.

b. The use of un-vented hydrocarbon-fueled heating appliances inside sleeping quarters is strictly prohibited. Hydrocarbon fuels include, JP-8, natural gas, gasoline, fuel oil, alcohol and petroleum based oils and kerosene. Duct-type portable gasoline-fired heaters (e.g., Herman Nelson or similar models) are not authorized for heating any building without prior approval of the Fire Department.

c. Permanently installed heaters are the only approved space heaters authorized for use in buildings. Only Army approved, standard, portable space heaters are authorized for use in tents. The Garrison Fire Chief can approve the use of portable electric heaters for use in tents.

d. Only Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM) labeled appliances and equipment is authorized for use. Equivalent Korean and Japanese standards are also authorized for use.

e. All Portable electric (space) heaters require written approval of the DPW prior to use. These heaters, when permitted, will be UL or FM listed, and will be of the type in which the electrical circuitry is automatically shut off if the unit is tipped over. Power supply cords and plugs will be in good condition, and the supply circuit will be adequate for safe use. NFPA Standard 70, National Electric Code, is the minimum requirement for electrical wiring and equipment. Only authorized electricians will install, repair, and change electrical wiring, fittings, or attachments.

f. The use of privately owned space heaters is prohibited in buildings, tents and vehicles.

g. Space heaters will not be used in any type of vehicle.

h. Space heaters must be located a minimum of 3 feet from combustibile material. Clothing will not be placed over heaters at any time.

i. Heaters will be set up by competent personnel familiar with leak test procedures. An inspection by responsible unit fire or safety personnel will be performed before use.

j. Space heaters will be inspected daily. Fuel spills/leaks must be cleaned up upon discovery, and the source of the spill or leak must be identified and corrected before the heater is placed back in service.

k. Heaters will only be fueled with the type of fuel specified by the manufacturer. Fuel tanks will be located outside tents and buildings. Spare fuel cans will be stored outside at designated locations.

l. Space heaters must not be refueled while the burner pot is hot to the touch. Space heaters will be shut off when buildings are unoccupied.

m. Heaters will be fueled, used, and maintained IAW manufacturers' instructions. Un-approved modifications, adapters ("cheaters") and unauthorized connecting hoses will not be used.

n. A fire watch will be maintained in any tent using space heaters. The watch will be briefed on alarm procedures, fire extinguishing procedures, and early recognition of carbon monoxide poisoning. Heaters will not be left unattended. When leaving individual work areas, space heaters shall be turned off. A photo-electric smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector will be installed in each tent using hydrocarbon fuel or gas. Tents using electric heaters do not require a carbon monoxide detector. The purchase of these smoke and CO detectors is the responsibility of the unit.

o. Using open flame heating devices is prohibited in areas subject to flammable vapors such as gas stations, garages, paint shops, and aircraft hangars. Use of flame or electric heating element devices such as direct plug-in air fresheners and deodorizers that heat flammable solids or liquids is prohibited.

p. If a space heater overheats, immediately shut off the fuel supply, call the Fire Department, and stand by with a fire extinguisher. Never attempt to extinguish the flame in the burner pot of an

overheated space heater. This may cause an explosion due to vaporized fuel igniting when contacting hot surfaces.

2-8. Cooking Appliances:

a. Deep fat fryers will be equipped with a separate high-limit thermostat, in addition to the adjustable operating thermostat. This thermostat will shut off fuel and energy when the temperature of the fat exceeds 475 F (246C), 1 inch (25.4 mm) below the surface. High limit thermostats must be tested every 6 months by a qualified electrician. Approved labels shall be affixed to fryers indicating date and time of test, pass/fail status, and testers name and organization.

b. Cooking is not permitted in any facility that does not have a domestic type kitchen. Cooking can only be performed in rooms specifically designated and approved as kitchens. The practice of cooking on a hot plate, electric frying pan or gas stove in areas where no kitchen or sprinkler system exists, i.e., barracks, warehouses, offices, concessionaire facilities, shops, etc. is strictly prohibited.

c. Cooking operations will be closely monitored and all areas will be cleaned regularly to prevent the accumulation of grease.

d. "Personal" liquefied petroleum gas (LPG, propane or butane tanks or cans) fueled devices will not be used for heating, cooking, or lighting, inside any buildings on any garrison.

e. Charcoal grills will not be used inside buildings, external walkways or on porches. Charcoal grills will be located at least 10 feet from combustible materials at all times. When cooking has been completed, hot coals will be quenched with water or covered with a noncombustible cover. Charcoal lighter fluid/starter material will be properly stored in flammable storage locker.

2-9. Flammable/Combustible Liquids

Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

a. All flammable and combustible liquid storage will be IAW NFPA Standard 30,

b. Using organizations will monitor flammable and combustible liquid storage. Do not mix empty and full drums, cylinders, and other containers used for storage of flammable liquids or gases, in the same storage areas. These items will be stored in locations specifically constructed IAW TM 38-400. Incompatible materials will be stored separately.

c. Flammable liquids will not be stored or dispensed in quarters, places of public assembly, warehouses, or in buildings containing sources of ignition, such as space heaters, cooking devices, open electric motors, and motor vehicles. They will never be stored where welding, cutting, brazing and grinding operations are conducted.

d. Flammable liquids such as gasoline, acetone, alcohol, naphtha, and benzene, will not be used to kindle fires or as a solvent to clean clothes, tools, equipment, or interiors of buildings. Only approved solvents will be used for cleaning.

e. Gasoline, oil, and other flammable/combustible liquid, will not be poured into any manhole, sewer, or drainage ditch.

f. Proper spill clean-up procedures will be utilized for any spilled petroleum product. Any oil-saturated ground will be reported to the environmental office. Catch pans or basins will be provided at all dispensing points.

g. Gasoline, paints, and other flammable liquids, will not be stored in barracks, office supply rooms, or other buildings not specifically designated for such storage unless authorized by the Garrison Fire Department. Authorized areas will contain approved metal storage cabinets or equivalent protective containers on which "Flammable--Keep Fire Away" signs are posted. Approved metal storage cabinets are commercial flammable and combustible liquid storage containers that will contain the liquid and fire inside the container. Gasoline, paints, and other flammable liquids, will not be stored in barracks, office supply rooms, or other buildings not specifically designated for such storage unless authorized by the Fire Department. Authorized areas will contain approved metal storage cabinets or equivalent protective containers on which "Flammable--Keep Fire Away" signs are posted. Users shall ensure an inventory of items stored is placed on the cabinet's exterior door. Users shall ensure reactive materials are stored together. All containers of flammable, combustible, and hazardous materials shall be in their original containers or an approved type container for the specific product. Current Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each flammable, combustible, hazardous material/item stored will be on-site and available. Approved metal storage cabinets are commercial flammable and combustible liquid storage containers that will contain the liquid and fire inside the container.

h. Class I flammable liquids such as gasoline, jet fuels, etc., will be stored in approved safety cans in well-ventilated areas. General-purpose warehouses storing flammable liquids will have separate detached buildings, or will be separated from other occupancies by a standard 4-hour firewall or a fire partition having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

i. Flammable or combustible paints, oils, varnishes, and similar mixtures, used for painting or maintenance may be kept in shops and maintenance areas as long as the total quantity does not exceed 120 gallons and they are stored in an approved metal storage cabinet which is labeled "Flammable--Keep Fire Away." Quantities of flammable or combustible paints stored temporarily in closed containers will not exceed a 10-day supply at anticipated rates of use.

j. For precautions regarding tank farms, bulk distribution, pipelines, and storage terminals, see FM 10-67-1, Concepts and Equipment of Petroleum Operations, and NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code. All shipping containers shall be properly marked in accordance with NFPA 704, "Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response".

k. Aircraft, vehicles, and other equipment which operate on a flammable liquid fuel will not be refueled or de-fueled inside buildings. Vehicles shall not be stored in unapproved facilities overnight without the prior approval of the installation fire chief or designated representative.

l. When leaks or spills are detected during servicing, operations will be immediately stopped. All spills will be immediately reported to the Fire Department. Evacuate personnel from the area, and do not allow vehicles or other sources of ignition to enter the area.

m. Flammable and combustible liquids may be stored in general-purpose warehouses as long as the liquid storage area is separated by a standard firewall from the remainder of the storage.

n. Open flames and smoking is not permitted within 100 feet of any open vessel containing flammable liquids.

o. Open flames or smoking will not be permitted within 50 feet of any vent discharging flammable vapors from tanks or other containers, or where fueling or transfer operations are being conducted.

p. Electrical fixtures, switches, motors, wiring devices, extension cords, fittings, portable lamps, electric control devices, flashlights, and all signaling and communications systems, when used in close proximity to flammable vapors, will be of an approved vapor-proof type IAW NFPA Standards 30 and 70.

q. Only authorized and properly trained personnel are permitted to operate major fueling equipment. Knowledge of the equipment, hazards involved, and the regulations for handling flammable liquid is required. The operator must be familiar with the location of the nearest telephone, how to call the Fire Department, and location and operation of first-aid fire fighting equipment. De-fueling into open containers is strictly prohibited.

r. Vehicles transporting explosives will not be refueled while explosives are in the vehicle, except in an emergency. The operation will only be conducted with the engine stopped, all lights and radios off, and static grounding devices properly connected.

s. Makeshift fuel dispensing or de-fueling arrangements are prohibited. Fuel dispensing, storage locations, arrangements, and equipment will be IAW the pertinent requirements of NFPA Standards and applicable Army Technical Manuals.

t. The use of cell phones within 50 feet of fuel servicing operations is prohibited.

2-10. Storage and Handling Of Hazardous Chemicals And Explosives:

a. Buildings and areas where munitions and hazardous material are stored must be marked with the appropriate fire and hazard symbols. Professional Fire Department and safety personnel will be consulted on the use of proper fire and hazard symbols.

b. Ammunition storage.

(1) The handling and storage of munitions will be IAW DODM 6055.9-STD DOD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standard and DA Pam 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards.

(2) Waste materials such as oily rags, combustible scraps, and paper within an explosion area will be separated and placed in a metal container with a self-closing lid.

(3) Matches, flame, or spark-producing devices are not permitted in any explosive area except with written authority of the Garrison Commander.

(4) Smoking is not permitted except in designated areas.

(5) Vehicles will not be parked within 15 feet of buildings containing explosives.

(6) All motor vehicles and aircraft transporting or being loaded with explosives will be conspicuously placarded.

(7) When the use of spark, flame or spark producing devices such as cutting, welding torches or soldering equipment is required in areas of buildings where explosives are stored, handled or processed, coordination and approval by the Safety Office and Garrison Fire Department is required.

(8) Vehicles loaded with explosives will not be left unattended except in officially designated holding areas within an explosive storage area. Fire hazard symbol numbers with no smoking sign as required by AR 385-64, DODM 6055.9-STD DOD, and TM 9-1300-214 need to be posted at each storage area.

(9) Explosives loaded aircraft will not be placed inside a maintenance hangar until all munitions and explosives have been removed. The only exceptions are cartridge and propellant activated devices used in personnel egress systems and pyrotechnics stored in survival and rescue kits.

(10) Personnel in charge of explosives operations will notify the Emergency Communications Center each time explosive locations or the symbol/hazard marker changes.

(11) Vegetation in all explosive areas and adjacent to explosive facilities/areas will be controlled to prevent flammable growth from reaching hazardous levels.

(12) Explosive storage license, EA Form 296R-E Storage License, will be provided for each storage area and the license will be renewed as changes occur by the Safety Office.

(13) A fire break of at least 50 feet wide will be maintained around munitions storage areas/facilities. This fire break area will be kept free of combustible materials through controlled mowing, or cutting.

c. Hazardous Materials:

(1) Bulk storage of acids and other hazardous chemicals which generate poisonous gases, will be stored in separate, well-ventilated buildings, and isolated from other types of materials. Containers will be safeguarded against any mechanical injury. Storage will be kept a safe distance from other buildings.

(2) Smoking, use of matches, mechanical lighters, and other flame- or spark-producing devices will not be permitted in any petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) area, or building employing storage of acids or other hazardous chemicals.

(3) Hazardous chemicals, will be stored in buildings designed, designated, and isolated, for that specific purpose.

(4) Buildings and storage areas containing hazardous chemicals, ammunition, and explosives, will be identified with the appropriate hazard symbol.

(5) Other safeguards will be taken IAW TM 43-0001-26-2, Chemical Weapons and Munitions, NFPA Standards, and AK Reg 700-3 Conventional Ammunition.

2-11. Painting:

a. Approved spray paint booths will be provided for recurring paint spraying operations. These facilities will have written approval of the Garrison Fire Department before being placed into operation. These areas will have adequate ventilation.

b. When painting (spray or brush) takes place at a fixed location, such as a paint shop, this area will be separated from other operations or combustible structures by a minimum of 50 feet. Paint shops located inside maintenance sheds attached to, or within 50 feet of combustible structures or buildings housing hazardous operations will be constructed of Noncombustible materials such as corrugated metal, gypsum board, or masonry.

c. Open flames and open-flame heating devices are not permitted in paint shops.

d. Only explosion-proof motors will be used on powered paint mixers.

e. The supply of paint materials in paint shops will be limited to the quantity necessary for one week's distribution for the jobs in progress. The fire prevention standards for storage and use of flammable liquids in this pamphlet will be followed in paint shops and interior painting activities.

f. Ventilation adequate to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors must be provided in all areas where painting is done.

g. Special precautions must be taken to keep the paint shop and/or area clear of extraneous combustible material.

h. The use of blow torches or other improvised open-flame appliances for paint removal or wood staining constitutes a fire hazard. Any contemplated operation of this type requires a DA Form 5383-R, Hot-Work Permit issued by the Fire Department.

2-12. Asphalt And Tar Kettles:

a. Prior to placing kettles in use obtain approval with a DA Form 5383-R, Hot-Work Permit from the Garrison Fire Department

b. Asphalt and tar kettles must be located at least 50 feet from buildings or combustible materials, and must be constantly watched while in use. In case of fire, attempt to extinguish the fire if it is safe to do so and notify the Garrison Fire Department immediately.

c. Asphalt and tar kettles must be equipped with operational temperature gauges, which must be kept clean and readable at all times.

d. A minimum of two (4A-60BC) fire extinguishers must be readily available during all kettle operations.

e. Shut-off valves must be located on the fuel supply line on all asphalt and tar kettles.

2-13. Compressed Gas Cylinders:

Compressed gases for welding and cutting will be handled and stored IAW AR 740-1, Storage and Supply Activity Operations and the requirements of NFPA Standard 51, Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes.

- a. Oxygen cylinders will be stored away from oil, grease, and highly flammable material.
- b. Flammable and nonflammable gases will be stored a minimum of 20 feet apart. The recommended distance is 50 feet apart. Empty cylinders will be isolated from those that are full. All cylinders will be provided with valve safety caps. Empty cylinders shall be marked or labeled "Empty". Entire sheds or storage areas may be labeled "Empty"; however each cylinder shall still be required to be marked as "Empty".
- c. All compressed gas cylinders will be stored in a location that will afford protection from heat, dampness, tampering, pilferage or the danger of mechanical injury, and will be securely anchored (i.e. chained, strapped, or bracketed).
- d. Cylinders containing liquids or gases that are not compatible will not be stored together.
- e. Acetylene cylinders will be placed in an upright position at least 60 minutes before being used.
- f. Oxygen and acetylene cylinders used for welding operations will be mounted on a secure, wheeled cart, or will be securely mounted on a wall at all times IAW AK Pam 200-2, Environmental Considerations During Complex Contingency or Wartime Operations in the Theater of Operations.
- g. Installation and operation of specific equipment for National Fuel Gas systems will be IAW NFPA Standard 54, National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1-12-1 and the current edition of UFC 3-600-01.

2-14. Electrical Wiring Systems, Equipment, And Appliances:

- a. The current edition of NFPA Standard 70, National Electric Code, will be the minimum standard for all electrical wiring and equipment. Only authorized electricians will install, repair, and change electrical wiring, fittings, or attachments for electrical appliances.
- b. Electrical systems and equipment and repairs on Garrisons will only be made by qualified DPW electricians or properly licensed contractors.
- c. Prior to adding any electrical equipment to an existing circuit, the electrical circuit will be surveyed by qualified DPW electricians to see if an overload condition will occur.
- d. Electrical appliances that do not have approval from a nationally recognized testing laboratory such as UL and FM, for US products; the National Institute of Scientific Investigation and the Korea Fine Instruments Center for Korean Standards, for Korean products; and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, for Japanese products, are prohibited from use. Users of appliances will comply with the manufacturer's safety precautions packaged with the product.
- e. Devices that interfere with the normal operation of a circuit breaker or fuse will not be installed. Whenever a circuit has been interrupted by a tripped breaker or blown fuse the source of the disturbance will be located and eliminated before restoring power to the interrupted circuit. Circuit breakers are not to be used as switches, unless the breaker is specifically designed for switching.

f. Batteries. All batteries will be handled, stored, and disposed of in strict compliance with Technical Bulletin (TB) 43-0134, Battery Disposition and Disposal Manual.

g. Only electrical extension cords approved by UL or Korea Standard (KS) with a grounding prong are authorized. Cords will be of sufficient rating (wattage and amperage) for the loads they are to carry, and in no case, will they be smaller in size (capacity) than the cord attached to the appliance. Extension cords will not be used in series. Extension cords will not be used as fixed wiring, nailed, tacked, or stapled to walls or ceilings, draped over pipes, or run through doors or under rugs. Extension cords will not be run through windows, holes in walls, in between doors or under carpets or rugs. Cords and plugs will be replaced as soon as they show any appreciable wear. Cords will not be spliced. Extension cords will not be used with electrical appliances when the manufacturer's instructions warn against their use.

h. Multiple sockets will not be ganged together. The total wattage of appliances on the same socket shall not exceed the amperage rating of the circuit.

i. Building occupants will not tamper with circuit breakers and fuse boxes. Blown fuses and tripped circuit breakers are an indication of an overload or fault and will be reported to the DPW immediately.

j. Lighting equipment designed for field use will not be used inside buildings.

k. Special care will be taken by users of electric blankets. The blankets must be used IAW the manufacturer's instructions.

l. Ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) outlets will be installed at all locations where water is present.

m. Transformers of any size, to include cell phone chargers, I-Pad cords, laptop computer charge cords shall be placed on a non combustible surface and shall not have any combustible materials placed around them. Transformers shall be unplugged after use or switched off at the close of each business day, which ever occurs first.

2-15. Vehicle Parking And Storage:

a. Parking of Vehicles. Parking of vehicles will be controlled to ensure free access of emergency response equipment to all sides of buildings, structures, fire alarms, post indicator valves (PIV), Fire Department connections and fire hydrants. No vehicle, equipment, or storage will obstruct a prescribed fire lane. Vehicles, dumpsters or any other obstruction shall not be placed within 20 feet of a fire hydrant, PIV or Fire Department sprinkler connection.

b. Parking of flammable liquid transport vehicles. Tank vehicles used for transporting flammable or class II combustible liquids will be grounded and will be parked in groups of not more than three. The separation distance between vehicles will be a minimum of 20 feet. There will be a minimum of 50-foot separation between groups. Parking locations will be selected so the vehicles are accessible from all sides for fire fighting operations, and so that any of the tank vehicles can be moved (either under their own power or towed) from their location without moving another vehicle.

c. Petroleum fuel trucks will not be parked within 100 feet of a medical facility, place of public assembly, school, or barracks, except when delivering fuel, and will not be parked within 50 feet of any other type structure.

d. Motor vehicles will not be parked inside buildings not designated for such purpose.

e. Ammunition and explosive carrying vehicles will not be parked in occupied building areas.

f. Privately owned gasoline-powered vehicles and equipment will not be stored in U.S. military facilities.

g. Additional precautions against fire can be found in AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program.

2-16. Fire Hydrants

a. Whenever fire hydrants are placed out of service for any reason, the Fire Department will be notified immediately. Out of service hydrants will be marked with a metal disc 9 inches in diameter and painted a conspicuous color. This disk will be attached to the hydrant by means of a hole in the center of the disc that will fit over the hydrant outlet and be held in place by the outlet cap. The Fire Department will be immediately notified whenever an out of service hydrant is restored to service.

b. All non-fire department personnel or units must have prior approval from the DPW Utilities Branch and prior to using a fire hydrant. Fire hose is considered a non-potable source and will not be issued for use to any units for any reason.

c. Parking is prohibited within 20 feet of any fire hydrant.

2-17. General:

a. Clothes irons will not be left unattended, and will be unplugged when not in use.

b. The use of candles and incense for other than religious purposes in chapels and table decorations in public assembly facilities is strictly prohibited. A 6-inch clearance must be maintained between the candle flame and ordinary combustibles at all times. Under no circumstance shall candles or incense be used in dormitories, tents, or hotel rooms. Decorative candles with "unburned wicks" or wicks removed are permitted. Any authorized candle or incense shall be fully extinguished before occupants leave the room.

c. The Fire Chief will initiate seasonal fire prevention campaigns to ensure a year round fire safe environment.

d. The Fire Department will be notified prior to all fire evacuation drills where the facility fire alarm system will be utilized.

e. The tampering with fire alarm, detection and/or fire suppression systems, or causing a false fire alarm is strictly prohibited.

f. In the event a kitchen fire suppression system is discharged, the kitchen equipment being protected by that system will not be placed in service until the fire suppression system is placed back in service.

Chapter 3

Fire Prevention Measures for Special Activities:

3-1. Aircraft Refueling Operations:

a. Portable fire extinguishers in the refueling areas are required, and will be available for immediate use by airfield refueling personnel. Fire extinguishers for the refuel area will be installed IAW NFPA Standard 10 Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, 29 CFR 1910 Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and TB 5-4200-200-10 Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers. Fire extinguishers must be within easy reach, within 100 feet of the operator when refueling is being accomplished.

3-2. Places Of Public Assembly:

a. A Building manager or evacuation coordinator will be designated in writing for each public assembly facility.

b. Managers will develop Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans. The Emergency Action Plan must cover the designated actions managers and employees must take to ensure safety from fire and other emergencies.

c. Managers of places of public assembly and recreational facilities will establish a sound fire prevention program, and will ensure employees are trained and understand their fire prevention responsibilities, fire reporting, facility evacuation, and first aid firefighting procedures. The training will be conducted initially and quarterly thereafter. This training will cover the following items:

(1) Recognition of fire hazards and means for their correction with emphasis on good housekeeping and safe electrical practices.

(2) Procedures for fire reporting and facility evacuation.

(3) Use of first-aid firefighting equipment pending arrival of the Fire Department.

(4) Ensuring exit lights and emergency lighting are operational.

(5) Conducting closing inspections and security checks.

(6) Ensuring 30-inch aisles are maintained where tables and moveable chairs are being used. All other areas will have an aisle width of 36 inches.

(7) Ensuring all exit doors are unlocked and not blocked during operational hours.

c. Managers or their assistants will conduct closing inspections on a daily basis. This responsibility will not be delegated to janitorial personnel. A closing inspection checklist will be developed by the Building manager or evacuation coordinator and, as a minimum, will include the following:

(1) All electrical kitchen equipment switches are placed in the off position.

(2) Portable electrically operated devices or appliances, including amusement and vending machines, not essential for after hour's maintenance, have the switches placed in the off position.

(3) Trash receptacles are emptied and trash is placed in containers outside of the facility.

(4) Cigarette materials are segregated from other combustibles during cleanup operations and are disposed of outside the facility.

(5) An approved noncombustible container with self-closing lid is used in rest rooms for the disposal of trash and paper towels.

(6) Exits are checked prior to opening to ensure doors are unlocked and panic hardware and exit lights are functioning properly.

d. Managers of facilities in which commercial or restaurant-type cooking is accomplished will ensure the following procedures are followed:

(1) All installed grease filters and exposed surfaces of kitchen range hoods are cleaned daily to prevent accumulation of grease. A spare set of filters is required in kitchens that are continuously operated.

(2) Kitchen range hoods and exhaust ducts will be cleaned at least annually or as necessary to prevent accumulation of grease. The frequency could be as often as monthly to keep the area fire safe. This contractor cleaning includes the inside of all ductwork, fans, roofs, louvers, exterior walls, cupolas, etc. Approved labels shall be affixed to hoods, ducts and other cooking equipment indicating date and time of cleaning and cleaners name and organization.

(3) Managers will maintain the following information on file for each range hood:

(a) Date hood, ducts, and filters were last cleaned.

(b) Name of contractor who serviced/cleaned system.

(c) Date extinguishing system was checked, serviced, and by whom.

(4) Ensure cooking is not permitted under a range hood without grease filter(s) installed.

(5) Provide a metal clad cover for each deep fat fryer. Preposition cover for immediate use in case of a fire.

(6) For self-cleaning hoods, ensure ample amounts of cleaning solvent is in the machine.

e. Carpets, curtains, and draperies will be fire resistant and/or treated for fire resistance. Certification will be maintained by the building manager or evacuation coordinator.

f. All decorations to be used for special events (i.e., banners, artificial floral designs, lighting and Christmas decorations) will be approved by the Fire Department prior to use. Any decoration declared a fire hazard will be removed immediately.

g. A fire prevention inspector will inspect the facility prior to the start of any special event.

h. Fire Department inspectors will make frequent unannounced inspections of these facilities.

i. Special precautions and requirements for public buildings:

(1) Trash containers, including containers installed in rest rooms or lounges, will be of the self-closing type, or noncombustible with a noncombustible lid. Lids to portable trash receptacles will be kept closed except for disposing of trash.

(2) Refuse, trash, wastepaper, dirty rags, or similar type material will not remain in buildings overnight. Outdoor trash receptacles will be located a safe distance from structures, and under no circumstances will trash or litter be piled closer than 25 feet to a building.

(3) Electrically illuminated exit and emergency lights will be maintained in operable condition at all times.

(4) The use of candles for illumination in club and restaurant facilities will conform to the provisions of Chapter II, paragraph 2-17b.

(5) Except for flaming-sword dishes, open-flame cooking is prohibited in the dining area of any public assembly building, clubs, snack bars, restaurants, etc. Employees preparing flaming-sword dishes at customer tables will use caution in the use of heated alcohol.

(6) Commercial restaurant cooking equipment will only be operated by qualified employees. Operating equipment will not be left unattended.

(7) Exit systems (aisles, corridors, vestibules, doors, steps, ramps, etc.) will be kept clear of furniture and decorative items that would present an impediment to exiting the facility. Exit doors will be kept un-blocked and un-locked during all hours that the facility is subject to occupancy by the public.

(8) Safety precautions in theaters (including all occupied places darkened for projection of pictures) will be IAW NFPA Standard 101.

3-3. Sleeping Quarters:

a. Individuals are not authorized to reside in any building not designated on DPW real property records as quarters. The use of below-grade basement areas for living and sleeping is only permitted when there is a second means of escape in compliance with NFPA Standard 101.

b. An approved fire detection system with interconnected smoke detectors is required in all sleeping quarters as an absolute minimum requirement per NFPA 72, 101 and UFC 3-600-1. Only photo-electric smoke detectors will be installed in sleeping quarters.

c. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in structures serviced by natural gas, petroleum or other combustible fuel sources. Detectors shall be replaced per manufacturer's recommendations.

3-4. Holidays And Special Events:

a. Commercial decorations, draperies, curtains, bunting, artificial scenery, plants, trees, flowers, and paper table cloths used for ornamental purposes in places of public assembly, will be of the approved flame resistant type.

b. During social and special functions, particular care will be taken to prevent overcrowding. The number of persons at any gathering will not exceed the occupancy limit of the facility. Standing will not be permitted in aisles or foyers leading to exits.

c. Christmas trees.

(1) The use of artificial fire-resistive trees in all buildings is encouraged, and is required in all public assembly buildings.

(2) When natural trees are displayed in buildings other than public assembly, the tree trunk will be cut at a 45-degree angle and will be immersed in water for the duration of the display. Natural trees will be removed from the facility when needles begin to fall.

(3) Only fireproof ornaments will be used on trees. In no case will candles be used on or near trees or wreaths or as ornaments.

d. When parties are conducted for children, special precautions are necessary.

(1) The facility must be adequate from the standpoint of safe exits.

(2) When it is anticipated that attendance by children will exceed 50, prior approval of the Fire Department is required. The Fire Department will be contacted by the party sponsor at least 5 working days in advance of the event.

3-5. Warehousing of Materials:

a. All storage will be IAW TM 38-400, Storage and Materials Handling.

b. A clearance of at least 18 inches will be maintained between stored materials and roofs, rafter beams, and around lighting, heating fixtures, and sprinkler heads. Materials will not be stored within 3 feet of fire doors. Access doors into warehouses will not be blocked, locked, or welded shut. Commanders of warehousing and storage activities will re-warehouse materials to available sprinkler protected warehouses as necessary to ensure the highest value, most sensitive, and most critical materials are given priority for storage in the sprinkler protected facility.

c. Lumber storage areas will be maintained IAW AR 740-1 Logistics Storage and Supply Activity Operations and NFPA Standards.

d. The storage of flammable materials will comply with the provisions of NFPA Standard 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

3-6. Fire Prevention For Contractors And Concessionaires:

Contractors and concessionaires will comply with this regulation, to include the following:

- a. Contractors must comply with the provisions of Paragraph 2-4 Smoking Control of this Pamphlet.
- b. Smoking is prohibited in any area, building, or location where such an act could result in possible loss of life or destruction of property by fire or explosion. Smoking materials will be discarded in designated smoking receptacles.
- c. Remove debris from building or area before quitting time each day and deposit IAW installation disposal requirements.
- d. The use of heat producing devices in or adjacent to buildings will be coordinated with the Fire Department.
- e. Providing of first aid fire extinguisher(s) is the responsibility of the contractor. At least two appropriately sized fire extinguishers will be available at each job site.
- f. Any work that will affect the operation of an installed fire alarm/suppression system will be coordinated with the Fire Department before the work starts.
- g. All employees will be indoctrinated on methods of preventing and reporting fires.
- h. All fires will be reported to the Fire Department.
- i. Welding and cutting operations will be IAW Appendix H.
- j. Contractors will not use or close off water mains or hydrants without prior approval of the Fire Department.

3-7. Maneuvers And Field Exercises:

a. General.

(1) Every unit deploying for maneuvers and field-training exercises will appoint a maneuver evacuation coordinator. Ideally, this person will be the individual appointed as organization or activity Building manager or evacuation coordinator under the requirements of AR 420-1. If this individual is not to be deployed, a maneuver evacuation coordinator will be appointed by the commander of the deploying unit.

(2) Prior to deployment, organizations/activities will brief personnel on the safeguards for the lighting, heating, cooking, and other heat-producing equipment that will be used during the maneuver or field exercise.

(3) Coordination with the local servicing Fire Department prior to deployment is recommended.

(4) The deploying unit must ensure all required fire extinguishers, heaters, unit equipment and vehicles are on hand and serviceable prior to deployment. The minimum requirement for tents is two 10-pound ABC fire extinguishers. These extinguishers should be mounted off the ground to protect the integrity of the extinguisher. These fire extinguishers will be provided by the deploying unit.

(5) Two operational photo-electric smoke detectors and a carbon monoxide detector will be installed in each tent. Smoke detectors are required in tents IAW NFPA Standard 101, Chapter 11. A carbon monoxide detector is not required if the tent utilizes electric heaters. The detectors will be placed a minimum of 10 feet away from the heater in the upper areas of the tent. Should there be any questions on the placement of the detectors the fire chief will be consulted. These smoke detectors and CO detectors will be provided by the deploying unit.

(6) Tent heaters that are new or have had annual maintenance are protected with a preservative coating. When these heaters are first operated they will emit smoke until the preservative is burned off. The smoke detector in the tent will activate from this smoke. To alleviate this problem the tent flaps should be raised all the way up until the smoke has stopped and has cleared the tent.

(7) Only US Army approved vented heaters are authorized for use in tents.

b. The following measures will be taken in regard to smoking during field exercises:

(1) Extreme care will be exercised in the disposal of smoking materials, especially during dry weather. A space outdoors will be cleared of surface brush and litter down to the soil where cigars, cigarette butts, and pipe ashes will be disposed of.

(2) Military vehicle operators and passengers will not smoke while vehicle is in operation.

(3) Smoking is prohibited in the cargo compartment of any vehicle carrying cargo and in or within 50 feet of any storage area.

(4) Butt cans will be provided in bivouac areas. Their contents will be dumped daily into a pit and covered with soil.

(5) Smoking in bed or sleeping gear is prohibited.

c. The starting of open fires requires approval of a commander. When hazardous conditions such as high winds, or dry weather exist, the commander concerned will prohibit all open fires. The following precautions will be taken:

(1) A risk assessment of the area and prevailing conditions will be accomplished to determine if open burning can be safely accomplished.

(2) Before starting an open fire, all combustible material, flammable material, and vegetation, will be removed from an area 6 feet in diameter around the site and a small hole dug in the center for the fire. Open fires will be kept small and will never be built against trees, logs, or near brush. They will never be left unattended.

(3) Clothing and gear will not be hung over or close to an open fire.

(4) Before leaving an open fire, coals will be stirred while soaking them with water. The fire pit will be covered by at least 6 inches of soil free of leaves, twigs, and other burnable matter.

d. Commanders will ensure heating, cooking, and lighting equipment is:

(1) Operated only by personnel familiar with their operation, inspection, and maintenance.

- (2) Inspected and maintained properly.
- (3) All safety precautions are followed.
- (4) All equipment is properly installed.
- (5) All equipment is in good operating condition.

e. The following preventive measures apply:

(1) Tent stoves, cooking ranges, and other heat-producing equipment, will be located not less than 18 inches from any wall in a tent or building.

(2) When placed on a surface other than an earth or concrete floor, the equipment will be placed on a piece of sheet metal extending 18 inches beyond the front of the equipment and 6 inches beyond the sides and backs. A ventilated space of 4 inches will be provided between the equipment and the floor or other support. When placed on an earth surface, the area will be cleared of all combustible material extending a minimum of 18 inches beyond all sides of the heating and cooking equipment.

(3) Suitable containers filled with sand, or the appropriate type of fire extinguisher, will be positioned within easy access to each tent stove or cooking range in operation.

(4) Stovepipes will have tightly fitted joints, and stacks will terminate in standard roof jacks. Stacks will contain a spark arrestor, if required by the equipment technical manual for the type of fuel being used.

(5) A minimum of 18 inches will be maintained between stovepipes and combustible materials inside of tents.

(6) No heating equipment will be operated unless all elements of the vent are in good condition and the assembly is complete. Improvised equipment is prohibited.

(7) Heating and cooking equipment will not be refueled or operated inside vehicles.

(8) Tent stoves will not be used in buildings or vehicles.

(9) Gasoline will not be used as a fuel for M1941 tent stoves. Only diesel fuel or JP-8 will be used.

(10) Different types of fuel will not be mixed.

f. The following precautions will be taken in refueling liquid fuels-operated cooking and lighting equipment:

(1) Liquid fuels equipment or lanterns will not be filled, emptied, or have the fill opening cover loosened or removed inside a tent, building, vehicle, or other confined space where vapors may accumulate.

(2) Refueling will not be done within 50 feet of an open flame or any spark-producing device, tent, building, or vehicle.

(3) No liquid-fuels device such as a stove, range, or lantern, will be fueled until it has been disconnected, and it has cooled (i.e., the bare hand can be held on any surface without discomfort). After fueling, it will be wiped dry of any fuel residue.

(4) Artificial lighting in the flammable liquid fueling area must be located at least 20 feet laterally and 4 feet vertically from the fill opening.

(5) Except for motor vehicles, no internal combustion engine or heating device having an integral fuel tank or a tank mounted above the engine will be fueled until it has completely cooled. It will not be started until it has been wiped free of spills, fuel on the ground has been cleaned up, the tank cap has been closed tightly, and filling containers have been closed.

(6) When it is not possible to shut off the engine for cooling, the following fueling procedures will be followed. A standard gasoline can with a pouring spout will be used. Adequate covers and precautions will be used to prevent dripping on any part of the engine or heating device. Two personnel are required for the operation, one to fill and the other to stand by with a fire extinguisher in such a position to be able to observe the fill point.

g. The following precautionary measures apply to lighting and flame-producing equipment during a field exercise.

(1) Lantern globes and electric light bulbs will be kept a minimum of 6 inches from any combustible material, including walls and ceiling.

(2) When such lighting devices are suspended, clearances will be measured from all points passed by the device swinging 90 degrees in any direction from the point of suspension.

(3) Lanterns will only be placed on stands or tables if both the support and the lantern are secured so as to prevent overturning.

(4) Flame-producing equipment will not be left unattended when in operation or not completely extinguished or cooled.

(5) Extension cords serving lighting or heating equipment will not be spliced. Multiple extension cords will not be connected together to make one longer cord.

(6) Fuel for lanterns, stoves, and other liquid-fueled devices, will be stored in tightly capped containers, a minimum of 20 feet from any tent, structure, vehicle, or vehicle parking area.

(7) Do not leave the pouring spout in the fuel container after fueling operations for generators, M-2 burners, immersion heaters, etc. Remove the spout and tightly recap the fuel container.

h. The following precautionary measures apply to vehicles during a field exercise:

(1) Vehicles will not be parked within 10 feet of tents, structures, or storage areas.

(2) Vehicles stopped for any reason in areas containing vegetation will not be left unattended until the exhaust is completely cooled or until all combustible material is cleared from the vicinity of the exhaust system, and the operator ensures radiant exhaust heat will not ignite the vegetation.

(3) Before starting vehicles a thorough examination of the area under and around the vehicle will be conducted to detect any fuel leak.

(4) Except for loading and unloading, vehicles will not be stopped or parked in fire lanes or breaks. Vehicles must be constantly attended when stopped in fire lanes or breaks for loading or unloading operations.

i. The following precautionary measures apply to storage areas during field exercises:

(1) When tactical situations permit, storage areas will be selected at sites having minimal vegetation. Grass and brush will be removed or cut, and will be maintained at 2 inches or less in height within the area, and for a space of 20 feet around it.

(2) Storage piles will not exceed 6 feet in height, 10 feet in width, and 20 feet in length. A separation of 10 feet will be maintained between the ends of stacks. A fire lane of 20 feet wide will be maintained between the long sides of storage piles.

(3) An ABC dry chemical fire extinguisher will be placed between each six piles of dry storage. Extinguishers will be hung on posts on alternate sides of fire lanes at or near the common point.

(4) POL storage areas will be established and maintained in strict compliance with FM 10-67-1 Concept and Equipment of Petroleum Operations.

(5) Special caution signs will be posted for all storage areas as required.

(6) Storage areas will be thoroughly policed daily, and all rubbish and trash removed to a disposal pit.

(7) Containers will be stored in separate piles. Containers which contain flammable liquids will be kept tightly closed and stored in the POL storage area.

(8) Ammunition will be stored in isolated areas in strict compliance with applicable directives.

j. Individuals in the area where flares or smoke grenades are used or dropped will locate the remains of the devices and take necessary action to completely extinguish any burning residue.

k. The following precautions apply to materials and devices used for concealment from air or ground observation, including nets and foliage.

(1) Camouflage will not be installed within one foot of any vehicle exhaust system, stovepipe, or other surface which may be heated under normal operating conditions. Camouflage material near such surfaces will be fastened securely in place.

(2) Engines of camouflaged equipment will not be started until an inspection has been made to ensure all combustible material is clear of the exhaust system and its discharge.

(3) Frequent inspections of camouflage will be made to ensure that it has not moved onto a hot surface.

l. Containers of gasoline transported on vehicles and trailers, including tracked vehicles, vans, and trailers carrying electric or gasoline powered equipment, will be properly secured and not overfilled. Adequate ventilation will be provided around the containers.

m. Photo-electric smoke detectors will be provided in all structures and locations utilized for sleeping quarters. This includes all temporary locations used for sleeping. All tents used for sleeping shall have a minimum of 2 photo-electric smoke detectors and a carbon monoxide detector installed in each tent using hydrocarbon fuel or gas. Detectors shall be tested weekly.

n. Fire extinguishers will be provided in all structures and vehicles as prescribed by applicable directives and technical manuals. Two fire extinguishers suitable for class B fires will be placed in each tent that has a liquid fuel tent heater installed. These fire extinguishers will be provided by the unit.

o. Commanders will provide fireguards for each bivouac and storage area to assist the maneuver evacuation coordinator in implementing and enforcing fire prevention measures. Sufficient fireguards will be provided to keep the entire area under surveillance.

p. Facilities for reporting fires. The signal officer for the exercise will establish and maintain reliable channels for the transmission of fire and emergency alarms to the Fire Department.

q. Fire alarm alert systems will be installed in all compounds, tents, POL, and munitions areas. Systems will be constructed to produce a loud distinctive sound. Sufficient alarms will be installed so the entire area may be alerted if the need arises. Electrical or hand crank sirens, if available, should be installed in POL, ammunition, and warehouse yard areas.

r. Firefighting and Emergency Medical Service Vehicles. In the event of a fire or medical emergency, Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services vehicles will be given priority on all roads.

s. The diagrams at Appendix E show how tents used during maneuvers are to be placed, depending on whether the tents are on IMCOM Garrisons or at remote sites where professional fire protection services are unavailable. Spacing dimensions are the minimum distances allowable. The minimum distance from a building and a tent is 4 feet or more.

Appendix A References

All References cited are current as of publication; however, Regulations, Codes, Standards, and Instructions are updated regularly, therefore, the most current version shall be used as references.

Section I

Referenced Publications:

DoD 4715.05-G, Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD)
<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/471505g.pdf>

DODI 6055.06, DoD Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) Program
<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/605506p.pdf>

DODM 6055.9, DOD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards: General Explosives Safety Information and Requirements https://www.wbdg.org/ccb/DOD/DOD4/dod_6055_9m_v1.pdf

DA Pam 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards.
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/p385_64.pdf

AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS) <http://www.apd.army.mil>

AR 335-15, Management Information Control System <http://www.apd.army.mil>

AR 380-5, Department of the Army Information Security Program <http://www.apd.army.mil>

AR 420-1, Army Facilities Management <http://www.apd.army.mil>

AR 600-63, Army Health Promotion <http://www.apd.army.mil>

AR 740-1, Storage and Supply Activity Operations <http://www.apd.army.mil>

DD Form 1391, FY ____ Military Construction Project Data
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/dfars/html/previous/dd1391.pdf>

DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms
<http://www.apd.army.mil/pub/eforms/pdf/A2028.pdf>

DA Form 4283, Facilities Engineering Work Request
http://www.bavaria.army.mil/docs/DA_FORM_4283.pdf

DA Form 5383-R, Hot-Work Permit <http://www.apd.army.mil/pub/eforms/pdf/A5383.pdf>

EM 385-1-1 Safety and Health Requirements <http://www.publications.usace.army.mil/>

UFC 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities

<http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards>

<http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages>

NFPA 1, Fire Code

NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.

NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

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

NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code

NFPA 70, National Electric Code,

NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code

NFPA 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gasses, Mists, and Particulate Solids

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

NFPA 101, Life Safety Code (LSC)

NFPA 704, "Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response"

NFPA 1123, Code for Fireworks Display.

TM 9-1300-214, Military Explosives <http://militarynewbie.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/TM-9-1300-214-Military-Explosives.pdf>

TM 38-400 Joint Service Manual (JSM) for Storage and Materials Handling
<http://miscpartsmanuals2.tpub.com/TM-38-400>

TM 43-0001-26-2, Chemical Weapons and Munitions
http://64.78.11.86/uxofiles/enclosures/TM_43-0001-26-2.pdf

TB 5-4200-200-10 Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers http://olive-drab.com/archive/od_tb5_4200_200_10_fireext.pdf

TB 43-0134, Battery Disposition and Disposal Manual <http://www.radionerds.com/images/e/ef/Tb-43-0134.pdf>

FM 10-67-1, Concepts and Equipment of Petroleum Operations
http://www.apd.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/fm10_67_1.pdf

USFK REG 201-1, Environmental Governing Standards
http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1_AG/Programs_Policy/Publication_Records_Reg_USFK.htm

EA Form 296R-E ,Storage License
http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1_AG/Programs_Policy/Publication_Records_Forms.htm

AK Reg 700-3 Conventional Ammunition

http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1_AG/Programs_Policy/Publication_Records_Reg_AK.htm?cache=20090817

AK Pam 200-2, Environmental Considerations During Complex Contingency or Wartime Operations in the Theater of Operations

http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1_AG/Programs_Policy/Publication_Records_Pub_Pamphlets.htm

29 CFR 1910 Occupational Safety and Health

Standards https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owastand.display_standard_group?p_toc_level=1&p_part_number=1910

ANSI Z223.1-12-1, National Fuel Gas Code See NFPA 54 Code

Required Publications:

AR 385-10 Safety, The Army Safety Program http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/r385_10.pdf

DLAI 4145.25 Storage and Handling of Liquefied and Gaseous Compressed Gasses and Their Full and Empty Cylinders

http://www.aviation.dla.mil/UserWeb/aviationengineering/HTIS/Manuals/i4145_25.asp

EM 385-1-1 USACE Safety and Health Requirements

http://www.publications.usace.army.mil/Portals/76/Publications/EngineerManuals/EM_385-1-1_2008Sep_Consolidated_2011Aug.pdf

AK Reg 700-3 Conventional Ammunition

http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1_AG/Programs_Policy/Publication_Records_Reg_AK.htm?cache=20090817

TM 743-200-1 Storage and Materials Handling <http://www.apd.army.mil>

29 CFR Occupational Safety Health Regulations (OSHA Standards)

TM 3-250 Storage, Shipment, Handling, and Disposal of Chemical Agents and Hazardous Chemicals

Section II
Related Publications:

AR 380-19 Information Systems Security
Not Listed

TM 5-315 Firefighting and Rescue Procedures in Theaters of Operations
https://www.wbdg.org/ccb/ARMYCOE/COETM/tm_5_315.pdf

TM 5-620 Facilities Engineering Maintenance and Repair of Architectural and Structural Elements of Buildings and Structures https://www.wbdg.org/ccb/ARMYCOE/COETM/tm_5_620.pdf

TM 5-650 Central Boiler Plants https://www.wbdg.org/ccb/ARMYCOE/COETM/tm_5_650.pdf

TM 38-410 Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials
<http://www.nv.ngb.army.mil/nvng/assets/File/Environmental/regulations/TM%2038-410.pdf>

USFK Reg 10-2 Installation Management and Base Operations
http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1_AG/Programs_Policy/UploadedFile/USFK/USFK_Reg_10-2_Installation_Management_and_Base_Operations.pdf

TM 5-640 Ranges, Bake Ovens, and Burners for Mess Equipment

AR 380-5 DA Information Security Program

Appendix B

Organization/Activity Fire Plan Instructions:

1. An emergency fire plan is required for each IMCOM Garrison facility
2. All telephones will display the Fire Department emergency telephone number.
 - a. The emergency fire plan will include the following:
 - (1) The building number or other identifying designation and the compound name.
 - (2) Method of alarm to alert building occupants.
 - (3) Location of fire alarm pull stations and whether or not the alarm is automatically transmitted to the Fire Department.
 - (4) Method of reporting the fire to the Fire Department.
 - (5) Fire reporting telephone number.
 - b. The emergency evacuation plan of the building or facility will include the following:
 - (1) Priorities for removing critical or sensitive property from the facility.
 - (2) Assignment of evacuation route and fire point monitors. These monitors will:
 - (a) Direct occupants to exits.
 - (b) Direct personnel to close windows and doors during the evacuation.
 - (c) Direct someone to meet Fire Department personnel at the scene of the fire.
 - (d) In places of public assembly (clubs, theaters, libraries, snack bars, etc.), employees will be assigned as evacuation escorts and monitors. (See paragraph 2 of Chapter 3 of this pamphlet for more specific public assembly building instructions.)

**Appendix C
Fire Prevention Organization Inspection Program (OIP) Checklist:**

1. Command Level Requirements

N/A N/A N/A

*a. Has the Command formulated an aggressive fire prevention program for all activities and facilities under his control? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 1)

*b. Do Commanders, Building manager or evacuation coordinator, and supervisors monitor the fire prevention program with emphasis on indoctrination through briefings to ensure all personnel are knowledgeable regarding prevention of fires? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 1)

c. Has the Commander appointed a Building manager or evacuation coordinator to guide and focus the organizations fire prevention efforts? (OPTIONAL)

2. Unit Level Requirements

N/A N/A N/A

*a. Has each organizations/activity developed a Fire Prevention/Fire Reporting and Evacuation Plan (SOP) to meet the fire prevention needs of the organization or activity? Is the plan developed in-line with the requirements listed in USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Appendix B? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4c)

b. Has the Fire Prevention/Fire Reporting and Evacuation Plan SOP been conspicuously posted on the facility bulletin board and/or special operational areas? (USAG Red Cloud Area I Chapter 1, para 4c)

c. Has a drawing showing a facility sketch and evacuation plan been developed and posted in facilities with complicated floor plans? (posting not required in routine facilities with simple floor plans) (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4c)

d. Does all construction, modifications, or alterations accomplished through self-help have prior approval of the DPW on DA Form 4283, Facilities Engineering Work Request? (All self-help projects must be reviewed and approved by the Fire Department) (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 2, para 6k)

e. Are plans prepared when Commanders have the responsibility for quartering troops to ensure sleeping personnel are promptly aroused and evacuated in case of fire? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4j)

f. Does the Unit appoint a maneuver evacuation coordinator during maneuvers and field exercises? Do they comply the requirements

listed in (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 3, para 28a1)?

g. Are emergency evacuation drills being conducted regularly so personnel are familiar with procedures? (Consult Garrison Fire Department to determine local fire evacuation requirements) (AK Pam 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4k)

(1) Hospitals (Quarterly for each shift)

(2) Barracks/Dormitories (Regularly so personnel are familiar with procedures)

(3) Business, Offices, Mercantile, Hotels, Assembly, High Rises, Apartment, Buildings, Correction Facilities, Industrial (Employees must be periodically instructed on fire drill procedures)?

h. Are out of service fire alarm, detection, and suppression systems being reported to the DPW or Fire and Emergency Services offices for corrective action? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1, Chapter 1, Para 4d)

i. Are self-adhesive labels, (Fire/Police/Ambulance Telephone Number Decal) applied to each telephone? (OPTIONAL)

3. Facility Manager Requirements

N/A N/A N/A

*a. Have building manager or evacuation coordinator (when Company Commanders are assigned as Building Managers for one or more facilities) been appointed in writing and has a copy of the appointment letter been provided to the Installation Fire Chief? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4a)

b. Are Building manager or evacuation coordinators replaced at least one month prior to their DEROS? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4a)

c. Have Building manager or evacuation coordinator attended fire prevention orientation training given by the Fire and Emergency Services fire prevention division and is the training certificate available during inspections? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 1-4b)

*d. Have Building manager or evacuation coordinator performed monthly fire inspections of fire extinguishers and quarterly work areas using the checklist in USAG Pam 420-1 Appendix C, Chapter C-3 as a guide? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 1-4b)

e. Are the hazards identified during the quarterly fire inspection documented with corrective action shown? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4b)

f. Do Building manager or evacuation coordinator and First Sergeants perform routine inspections of barracks living quarters to ensure fire safety standards are being complied with? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4b)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

*g. Have Building manager or evacuation coordinator developed a fire prevention 6-part folder or 3-ring binder that contains records of past fire inspections, fire and life safety related work requests, evacuation drills conducted, and fire prevention training conducted? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4d)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

*h. Are Building manager or evacuation coordinator ensuring their employees are trained and understand their fire prevention responsibilities, fire reporting, evacuation, and first aid firefighting procedures? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4e)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

*i. Do Building manager or evacuation coordinator report to their commanders or supervisors any person causing damage by fire as a result of failure to comply with the provisions of this regulation or through acts of negligence or carelessness? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4f)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

*j. Do Building manager or evacuation coordinator report any person responsible for the transmission of false alarms and purposeful discharge or damage to fire extinguishers? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4f)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

k. Do Commanders and supervisors take appropriate disciplinary action on these individuals? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4f)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

l. Do Building manager or evacuation coordinator request prior approval of the Fire Department prior to the routine use of any fire alarm and/or detection systems? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4g)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

m. Have Building manager or evacuation coordinator provided emergency contact phone numbers to the fire inspector for their area of responsibility? (Facilities open on a 24 hour basis do not need this information posted) (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4h)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

n. Have Building manager or evacuation coordinator ensured all buildings within their area of responsibility are numbered and the numbers are visible from all approaches? (USAG Red Cloud Area I 420-1 Chapter 1, para 4i)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**Appendix D
Organization/Activity General Fire Prevention Checklist**

1. GENERAL FIRE PREVENTION CHECKLIST	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
a. Storage		
(1) Are all janitor closets and storage rooms maintained in a neat and orderly fashion?	_____	_____
(2) Is storage disallowed in attics, crawl spaces, and under combustible stairwells?	_____	_____
(3) Are mops that are used for dusting, waxing, or polishing hung at least six inches above the floor?	_____	_____
(4) Are cleaning rags stored in metal containers with metal lids?	_____	_____
(5) Are all fire extinguishers in operational condition?	_____	_____
b. Flammable Storage		
(1) Are all flammable storage areas clean and orderly?	_____	_____
(2) Are flammable storage areas being safeguarded against smoking and open flames?	_____	_____
(3) Are only approved containers being used for handling and storage of flammable liquids?	_____	_____
(4) Are flammable materials being stored in a labeled metal storage locker used solely for that purpose?	_____	_____
(5) Are flammable storage lockers approved in writing by Fire and Emergency Services personnel?	_____	_____
(6) Are all fire extinguishers in an operational condition?	_____	_____
c. Waste Containers		
(1) Are only noncombustible containers (no wire mesh) being used?	_____	_____
(2) Are all waste containers emptied at least daily or more often if needed?	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
d. Smoking Practices		
(1) Are sufficient, suitable ashtrays and butt cans provided for all authorized smoking areas?	_____	_____
(2) Are safe smoking practices being enforced?	_____	_____
(3) Are all butt cans saturated and emptied into the outside dumpsters at least daily?	_____	_____
(4) Is "No Smoking" being enforced in hazardous areas?	_____	_____
e. Exits		
(1) Are all fire exit doors working properly?	_____	_____
(2) Are all fire exit doors and routes of exits unobstructed?	_____	_____
(3) Are all fire exit doors unlocked when facility is occupied?	_____	_____
f. Fire Extinguishers		
(1) Are all fire extinguishers in their proper location and are they adequately pressurized?	_____	_____
(2) Are all fire extinguishers readily accessible and unobstructed at all times?	_____	_____
(3) Are assigned personnel knowledgeable of the proper use of provided fire extinguishers?	_____	_____
g. Electrical		
(1) Is all wiring free of any defect, fraying, splicing, or any other type of damage?	_____	_____
(2) Is wiring installed in a proper manner, not nailed or affixed to the walls, ceilings, or floors?	_____	_____
(3) Are protective covers installed on all electrical outlets, switches, and junction boxes?	_____	_____
(4) Are only proper size fuses/circuit breakers installed?	_____	_____

- | | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|---|------------|-----------|
| (5) Are fuse/circuit breaker and switch boxes kept closed and unobstructed? | _____ | _____ |
| (6) Is all unnecessary electrical equipment unplugged? | _____ | _____ |
| (7) Are smoke detectors installed in each individual sleeping room? | _____ | _____ |

h. Employee Knowledge

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| (1) Do all employees know how to report a fire and initiate facilities alarm system? | _____ | _____ |
| (2) Do all employees know the proper evacuation procedures? | _____ | _____ |
| (3) Do all the employees know the location of all fire extinguishers and exits within the facility? | _____ | _____ |

2. SITE SPECIFIC FIRE PREVENTION MEASURES.

a. Garages and motor repair shops.

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| (1) Are metal containers with self-closing covers available for the disposal of waste, oily rags, and other material, that might cause fire by spontaneous ignition? | _____ | _____ |
| (2) Are all waste containers emptied into a suitable metal receptacle located at least 10 feet from the exterior wall of each repair facility? | _____ | _____ |
| (3) Are oil-soaked floors and pits thoroughly cleaned with an approved sweeping compound? | _____ | _____ |
| (4) Are open flame or electrical element heating devices prohibited? | _____ | _____ |
| (5) Are approved metal receptacles provided for gasoline, cleaning solvents, and other flammable liquids? | _____ | _____ |
| (6) Is the flammable liquid supply contained in fire-resistive vaults or approved metal cabinets, preferably outdoors? | _____ | _____ |
| (7) Is the refueling of vehicles prohibited in shops? | _____ | _____ |
| (8) Are welding or flame-type metal cutting operations accomplished in a separate room or area which has no openings into the main shop area? | _____ | _____ |

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
b. Theaters.		
(1) Has the projection room been equipped with two exits, one of which provides an exit directly to the exterior of the building?	_____	_____
(2) Is the room lined with metal (right joints) or an equal fire-resistive interior finish?	_____	_____
(3) Are all openings in walls equipped with combination automatic and manual self-closing ports or doors, employing a fusible metal link device?	_____	_____
(4) Are switches for controlling lights in the audience area installed in the projection room for use by projectionists in the event of a fire or other emergency?	_____	_____
(5) Are vent pipes for projectors fastened at each joint by means of sheet metal screws, rivets, or draw bolts? Does the pipe run continuously through the area between the ceiling and roof to the exterior of the building?	_____	_____
(6) Is occupancy of the projection room restricted to only those persons authorized by the theater officer?	_____	_____
(7) Are projectionist's familiar with the instruction guide contained in the projector manufacturer's manual?	_____	_____
(8) Are all designated fire exit doors kept unlocked during performances, and is panic hardware installed on all doors that require a latching mechanism?	_____	_____
(9) Are landings, stairways, or ramps, which serve as fire exit doors, sufficiently illuminated, and are handrails provided as required?	_____	_____
(10) Are all fire exit doors clearly designated, kept unlocked at all times during occupancy, and do they swing in the exit direction?	_____	_____
(11) Are waste receptacles emptied periodically to prevent excessive accumulations of trash and waste?	_____	_____
(12) Is an after-closing-hour fire inspection made daily by specifically designated personnel, and are these inspections reported to the Fire Department within one hour after the normal closing hour?	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
c. Barracks and Quarters.		
(1) Are housekeeping and police rules observed?	_____	_____
(2) Are metal covered containers provided for trash and refuse disposal, and are they emptied daily?	_____	_____
(3) Are exterior waste receptacles located at least 10 feet from buildings?	_____	_____
(4) Are the use of multi-outlet electrical sockets and multi-outlet extension cords limited to 3 electrical items plugged in?	_____	_____
(5) Are multi-outlets and multi-outlet extension cords prohibited from being ganged together?	_____	_____
(6) Is the use of gasoline or other highly volatile flammable liquids such as cleaning solvents prohibited?	_____	_____
(7) Are all electrical appliances of the approved type? Are they installed and operated safely and IAW the manufacturer's instructions?	_____	_____
(8) Have adequate signs or other types of notification which prohibit smoking while in bed been posted?	_____	_____
(9) Have occupants been advised against the storage of oil or grease-soaked clothing in closets or cupboards?	_____	_____
(10) Are all occupants familiar with fire alarm notification, first-aid fire fighting equipment and actions, and evacuation procedures?	_____	_____
(11) Is cooking prohibited in individual sleeping rooms and restricted to designated kitchens?	_____	_____
(12) Are smoke detectors installed in all sleeping rooms of the barracks, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing or unaccompanied officers personnel housing, and are they maintained in an operable condition at all times?	_____	_____
(13) Are housekeeping employees and their work areas closely monitored for the elimination of electrical, fire, and shock hazards and excessive accumulations of paper and cardboard?	_____	_____
(14) Are inoperative or defective clothes washers and dryers promptly reported to the DPW for repair?	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
(15) Are periodic fire evacuation drills conducted, and are these drills coordinated with the Fire Department prior to execution?	_____	_____
d. Warehouses.		
(1) Are aisles of sufficient width to permit operation of fire fighting equipment?	_____	_____
(2) Is a clearance of 18 inches maintained between stock and "fire" walls and sprinkler heads?	_____	_____
(3) Are doorways which have been blocked by stock been clearly posted on their exterior with 12-inch letters, THIS DOOR IS BLOCKED? Has the Fire Department approved the blocking of these doors?	_____	_____
(4) Have all fire extinguisher locations been clearly designated by signs, and are portable extinguisher stands provided when conditions warrant temporary relocation of first-aid fire fighting appliances?	_____	_____
(5) Is smoking confined to supervised smoking areas outside of the facilities?	_____	_____
e. Clubs and other recreational facilities.		
(1) Have noncombustible fire partitions with equivalent protection to openings been provided in combustible buildings to subdivide large interconnecting areas into fire areas not exceeding 20,000 square feet (preferably 10,000 square feet) without adversely affecting functional layout?	_____	_____
(2) Have noncombustible draft stops been provided in combustible attic spaces to subdivide such spaces into areas from 3,000 to 5,000 square feet depending upon layout?	_____	_____
(3) Are interior wall and ceiling surfaces made of noncombustible materials?	_____	_____
(4) When replacement of existing finishes with noncombustible materials is going to be deferred for an extended period of time have existing surfaces been treated with an effective fire retardant? Is this fire retardant reapplied according to manufacturer's instructions?	_____	_____
(5) Do electrical wiring fixtures, appliances, and related equipment, conform to the National Electrical Code?	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
(6) Does heating and cooking equipment conform to provisions for dining facilities as described in paragraphs 7 and 8.	_____	_____
(7) Are deep fat fryers, grills and hoods over these appliances protected by an automatic fire extinguishing system?	_____	_____
(8) Are furnishings, draperies, curtains, and similar decorative embellishments made of noncombustible materials?	_____	_____
(9) Has an automatic fire detection system with alarm transmission to Fire Department been installed or programmed where automatic sprinkler systems have not been provided?	_____	_____
(10) Have all employees been oriented in their fire prevention responsibilities, the procedures to follow in case of fire, transmission of alarms, and the use of first-aid fire fighting equipment?	_____	_____
(11) Are receptacles for trash, towels and similar combustible wastes available, and are they provided with self-closing lids?	_____	_____
(12) Are waste and trash receptacles emptied at frequent intervals and at closing time and into suitable disposal containers located at a safe distance from the building?	_____	_____
(13) Any sign of smoking within 50 feet of the building?	_____	_____
(14) Are fire prevention and smoking precaution notices posted in clearly visible locations?	_____	_____
(15) Are all exit doors unlocked and unlatched during operating hours, and are exit access aisles/vestibules cleared of all obstacles?	_____	_____
(16) Are procedures established that will ensure operating cooking equipment is never left unattended by food preparation employees?	_____	_____
(17) Do management personnel perform inspections of the entire premises at closing hour and especially after major social events to:	_____	_____
(a) Ensure all sofa and chair cushions and receptacles for towels, and other trash do not constitute fire hazards?	_____	_____
(b) Ensure electrical appliances with plugs, including vending and amusement machines, have been disconnected, except when essential to after-hours maintenance? (Table and floor lamps are excluded.)	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
(c) Ensure the safe condition, disconnection, or extinguishment of open-flame heating devices and all cooking appliances?	_____	_____
(18) Does management report the closing inspection to the Fire Department by telephone within 1 hour after normal closing time?	_____	_____
f. Fuel oil space heaters.		
(1) Have metal drip pans which extend at least 6 inches beyond all sides of the heater been provided?	_____	_____
(2) Is the carburetor of the same manufacturer as the appliance or equivalent in operational characteristics?	_____	_____
(3) Has a control valve been installed between the carburetor and the fuel supply source?	_____	_____
(4) Is the installed heater perfectly level?	_____	_____
(5) Has a clear space of 36 inches been established between the heater (including the smoke pipe within a 6-foot radius of the heater cabinet) and the nearest combustible wall or partition?	_____	_____
(6) Has a fire-resistant screen, with a 1-inch air space between it and the nearest wall or partition, been provided when clearance has been reduced below 36 inches but not less than 12 inches?	_____	_____
(7) Is a barometric damper installed in the smoke pipe, and does it operate freely?	_____	_____
(8) Are all smoke pipe sections fastened securely together with sheet metal screws or rivets?	_____	_____
(9) Has a double metal ventilated thimble been provided at locations where the smoke pipe passes through attic spaces or hollow partitions?	_____	_____
(10) Does the pipe extend 3 feet above the roof ridge?	_____	_____
(11) Has a weather hood been installed on top of the smoke pipe to prevent a down draft?	_____	_____
(12) Are persons charged with the responsibility for operating and servicing heaters properly trained and certified?	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
(13) Is the fuel used for the heater the same as, or equivalent to, that recommended by the manufacturer?	_____	_____
(14) Are fuel supplies free from water and sediment?	_____	_____
(15) Has a reliable air venting device been installed on fuel supply tanks?	_____	_____
(16) Have suitable safety containers having flexible pouring spouts been provided for heaters which have integral tanks?	_____	_____
(17) Are smoke pipes and heater parts cleaned of soot and scale formations weekly, or more often if required?	_____	_____
(18) Are stoves allowed to cool before refueling or re-igniting?	_____	_____
(19) Are fuel cans properly color coded and bilingual? (red for gasoline, yellow-diesel)?	_____	_____
(20) Are fuel supply cans kept outside of the building?	_____	_____

**Appendix E
Spacing Of Tents for Fire Protection**

1. On Area I Garrisons or on areas close to Area I Garrisons having professional fire protection services, spacing of tents will be as follows:

SMALL TENTS (up to 16' on a side) SEPARATED BY 8'

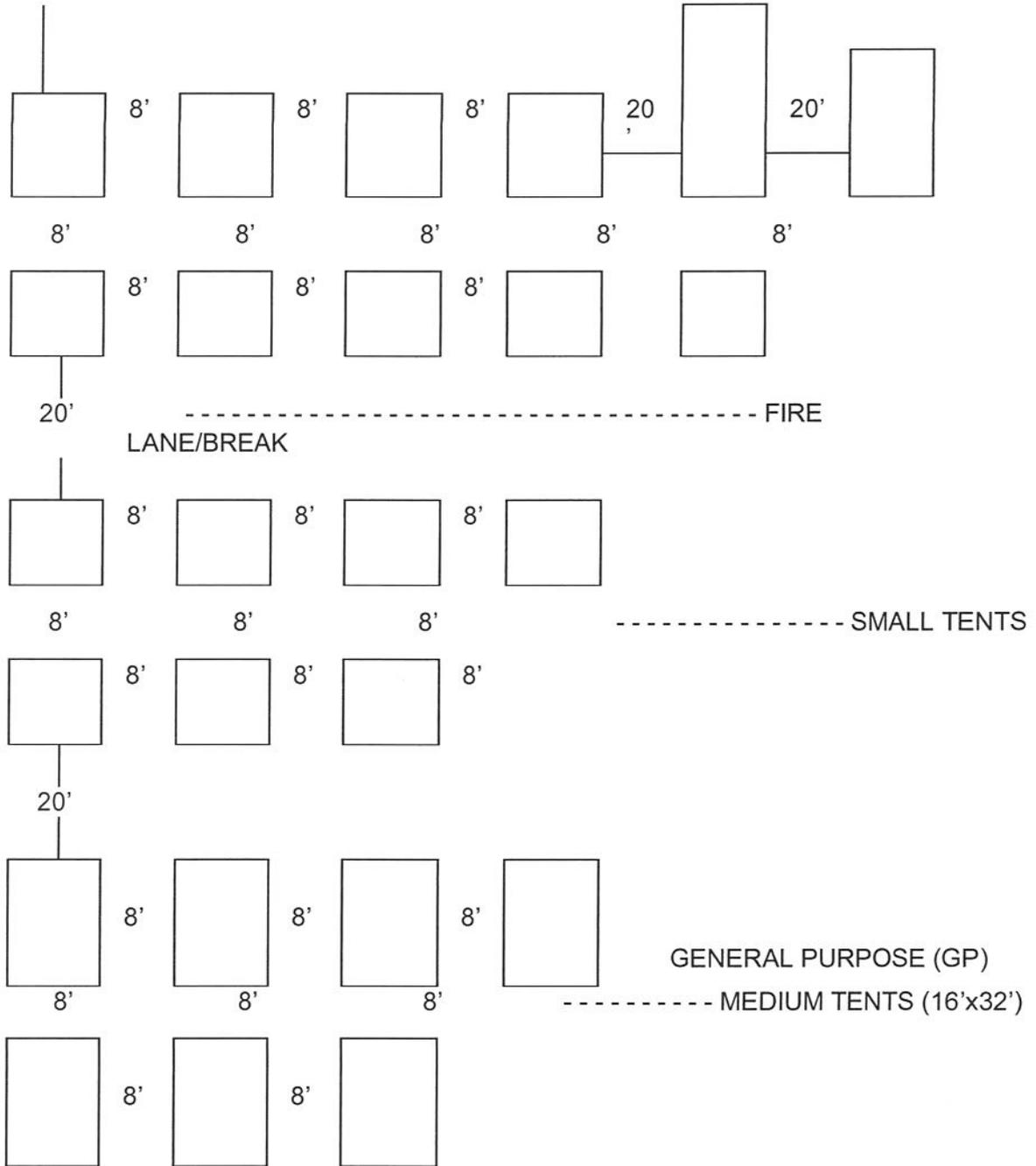


Figure E-1. Small Tents Separated By 8' with Professional Fire Protection Services

2. At remote sites where professional fire protection services are not available, the spacing of tents will be as follows:

SMALL TENTS (up to 16' on a side) SEPARATED BY 8'

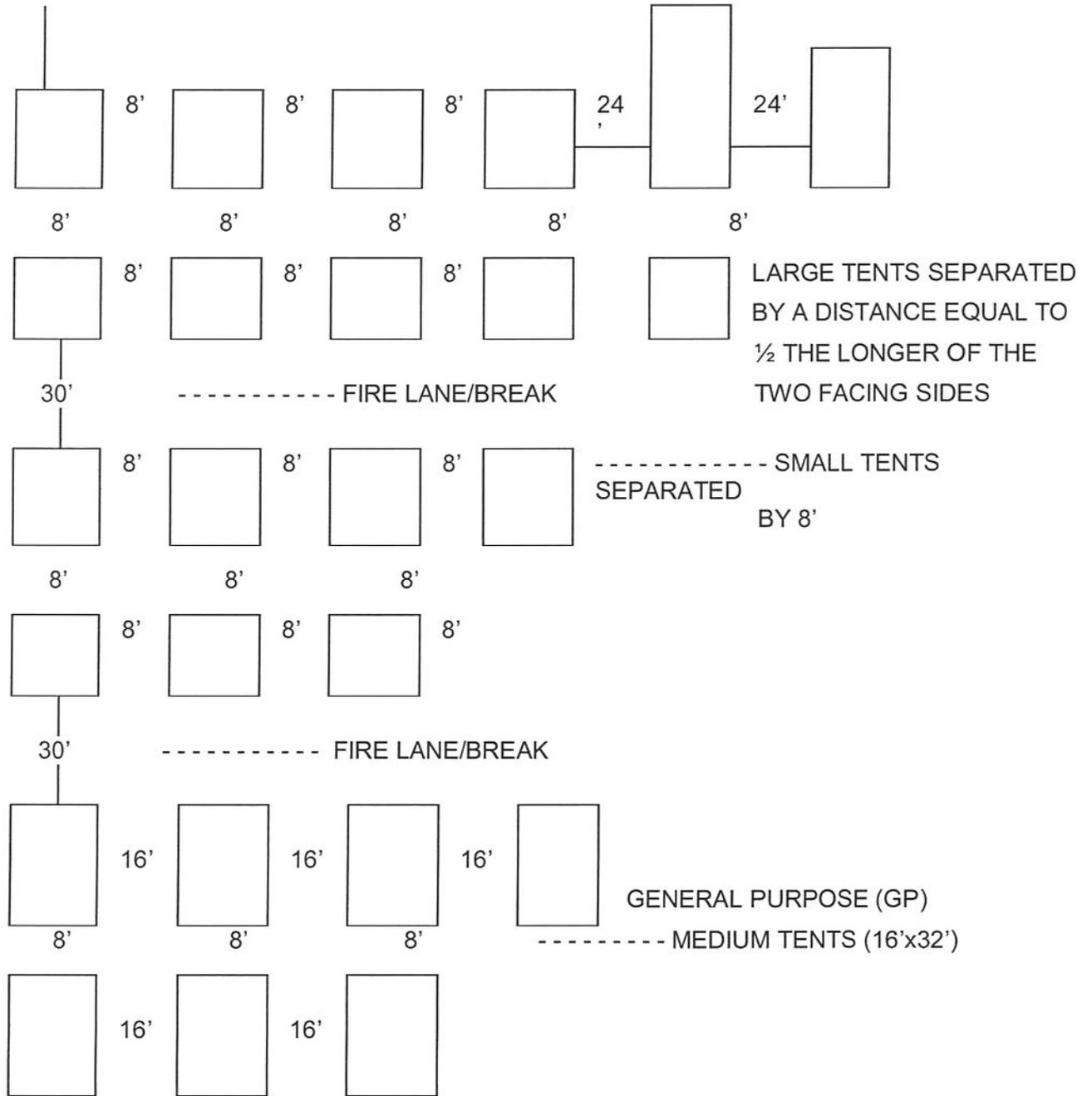


Figure E-2. Small Tents Separated By 8' without Professional Fire Protection Services

APPENDIX F

**USAG RED CLOUD and AREA I FIRE DEPARTMENT/FIRE REPORTING TELEPHONE NUMBERS
(As of 10-14-15)
EMERGENCY REPORTING TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

FIRE DEPARTMENT		FIRE REPORTING ON POST			FIRE REPORTING OFF POST		
LOCATION	AREA	FIRE	MEDICAL	POLICE	FIRE	MEDICAL	POLICE
Camp Casey Camp Hovey RLFC	Dongduchon	911	911	911	0503 330-5906	0503 330-5906	0503 330-5906
Warrior Base	Munsan-Ni	911	911	911	0503 334-5906	0503 330-5906	0503 330-5906
Camp Bonifas	JSA/Panmujom	911	911	911	0503 334-5906	0503 330-5906	0503 330-5906
Camp Red Cloud	Uijongbu	911	911	911	0503 332-9117	0503 332-9117	0503 332-9117
Camp Stanley	Songsan-dong	911	911	911	0503 332-9117	0503 332-9117	0503 332-9117

***Korean Fire, Emergency and Ambulance Services dial 119

Appendix G Range and Wildfire Prevention and Protection

1. Policies and procedures.

a. Units undergoing field training will ensure sufficient fire extinguishers, brooms and shovels are available to fight fires during field exercises.

b. Cigarettes will not be discarded until field stripped and completely extinguished. Burned matches will not be discarded until completely extinguished and cooled. Cigarettes will not be thrown from vehicles.

c. Signs of smoke in grass or wooded areas will be immediately reported to the Fire Department.

2. Fire danger rating system.

a. Fire Danger **Low**. Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands, although a more intense *-heat-* source, such as lightning, may start many fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grassland may burn freely a few hours after rain, but woods fires spread slowly by creeping or smoldering, and burn in irregular fingers. There is little danger of spotting.

b. Fire Danger **High**. All fine dead fuels ignite readily and fires start easily from most causes. Unattended brush and campfires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly and short-distance spotting is common. High-intensity burning may develop on slopes, in concentrations of fine fuel. Fires may become serious and their control difficult, unless they are hit hard and fast while small.

c. Fire Danger **Extreme**. Fires under extreme conditions start quickly, spread furiously, and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious. Development into high-intensity burning will usually be faster and occur from smaller fires than in the very high danger class (item 4). Direct attack is rarely possible, and may be dangerous, except immediately after ignition. Fires that develop headway in heavy slash or in conifer stands may be unmanageable while the extreme burning condition lasts. Under these conditions, the only effective and safe control action is on the flanks until the weather changes or the fuel supply lessens.

3. Restrictions during Fire Danger **Low**.

Note: Contact the Camp Casey ECC (730-2089) for the current Fire Danger condition.

a. Smoke grenades, flares, and simulators are extremely hazardous and easily start wood and grass fires, even after rains. Special precautions will be exercised in their use and they will not be used in areas of highly flammable grass and leaves. An area will be cleared for their use and a responsible individual detailed to watch all devices to ensure they are totally burned out.

b. Caution will be exercised in the use of warming or any other open fires. The area will be cleared of all flammable materials for a distance of at least 3 feet, and fires will be smothered with water, covered with dirt, and completely extinguished before being abandoned. Fires will not be left burning in drums or in open areas.

c. Burning of trash, debris, leaves, pine needles, grass, etc., or burning off of any area on the installation is prohibited except for controlled burning performed by the Fire Department.

d. It is incumbent upon each individual to ensure all matches, cigarettes, cigars, and ashes are completely extinguished before disposal.

4. Restrictions during Fire Danger **High**:

a. All of the requirements listed in item c above apply.

b. Units scheduled to use fireworks, pyrotechnics, or fires of any description in organized training will notify the Fire Department, and provide unit designation, area to be used, and what activities are proposed.

5. Restrictions during Fire Danger **Extreme**:

a. All of the requirements listed in items c and d above apply.

b. Anything that has the potential of starting fires, i.e. tracers, explosives, booby traps, simulators, warning fires, flares, blanks (except for M-16), etc., will not be used. Exception: For the conduct of essential and specific firing exercises and only with the prior approval of Range Control and Fire Department. Approval will be granted only when fire fighting equipment and personnel are immediately available.

c. Open fires of any type are not permitted.

Determining Fire Conditions for Ranges

Information for a range firing day is declared when the following conditions are met:

FIRE DANGER LOW:

TEMPERATURE:
RELATIVE HUMIDITY:
WINDS:

GREEN

45F (7C) THRU 110 F (43C)
36 percent thru 80 percent
LESS THAN 4 MPH (2m/s)

FIRE DANGER HIGH:

TEMPERATURE:
RELATIVE HUMIDITY:
WINDS:

YELLOW

36F (2C) THRU 45F (7C)
26 percent THRU 35 percent
5 MPH (2m/s) THRU 14 MPH (6m/s)

FIRE DANGER EXTREME:

TEMPERATURE:
RELATIVE HUMIDITY:
WINDS:

RED

LESS THAN 35F (2C)
LESS THAN 25 percent
15 MPH (7m/s) or GREATER

Korea Meteorological Administration web page will be used to determine Range fire conditions. <http://web.kma.go.kr/eng/index.jsp>

6. Actions in case of a fire.

a. Immediately, upon discovery of a fire, all units in the vicinity of the fire will cease training and make every effort to extinguish it. All range and training area fires will, upon discovery, be reported to Range Control and the Fire Department.

b. Under no circumstances will individuals or units enter any impact area to extinguish a fire without the approval of the Range Control Officer.

c. Unit reporting the fire will direct fire fighting units to the fire and remain at the scene until released by the Forestry Branch or his authorized representative.

7. Fighting fires.

a. The Installation Fire Chief and/or his authorized representative have the authority to use the services of military personnel and equipment within the vicinity and/or to request additional troop support to assist as required.

b. Under the terms of the Mutual Aid Agreements, trained professional forest fire fighting personnel and equipment are readily available.

**Appendix H
Checklist for Welding, Cutting, and Brazing Operations**

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
1. Acquisition:		
a. Is only approved equipment used?	_____	_____
b. Does personal protective clothing and equipment meet or exceed established requirements?	_____	_____
c. Are contractors advised that they must comply with OSHA requirements when conducting welding, cutting, and brazing on Army facilities?	_____	_____
2. Operating Precautions:		
a. Are acetylene cylinders used and stored in an upright position?	_____	_____
b. Is the fuel gas and oxygen supply to the torch shut off during extended periods of time, such as lunch or break periods, and when left unattended?	_____	_____
c. Are welders aware that welding on concrete floors may cause the concrete to spall?	_____	_____
d. Are welders provided appropriate fall protection when working on elevated surfaces?	_____	_____
e. Does the welding operation supervisor ensure installed sprinkler systems are operational before the welding operation begins?	_____	_____
f. Are hoses visually checked for damage before beginning operations?	_____	_____
g. Are warning signs posted to prevent personnel from inadvertently touching hot items left unattended?	_____	_____
h. When working in a confined space are the requirements outlined in 29 CFR 1910.146 or equivalent Korean Standards strictly complied with?	_____	_____
3. Facilities (inside areas):		
a. Have all combustible materials located within 35 feet of the operation been removed?	_____	_____
b. Have workers and other personnel adjacent to the welding areas been protected from radiant energy or spatter by use of noncombustible and/or flameproof screens?	_____	_____
c. Are walls, screens, and non-rigid heat and spark barriers finished to limit reflectivity?	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
d. Have procedures been established to prevent personnel from entering an inside welding area and inadvertently being exposed to welding hazards?	_____	_____
e. Where floors have been wet down or damp sand applied, have rigid controls been established to ensure proper grounding of equipment and are personnel protected from possible electrical shock?	_____	_____
f. Is a fully charged and operational fire extinguisher, appropriate for the task, kept in the work area at all times?	_____	_____
4. Facilities (Outside Areas):		
a. Are welding operations roped off or segregated by physical barriers to prevent unauthorized entry into the area?	_____	_____
b. Are outside welding operations placarded to warn bystanders that welding operations are in progress?	_____	_____
c. Has a written permit been obtained from the Fire Department prior to the start of welding operations?	_____	_____
d. Whenever welding activities are within 35 feet of combustible materials are fire watch procedures implemented?	_____	_____
e. Has a fire watch been assigned to monitor the operation for 30 minutes after completion of cutting or welding operations, to detect and extinguish possible smoldering fires?	_____	_____
f. Is the welding operation environment free of flammable liquids and vapors?	_____	_____
g. While welding and cutting operations are being performed, is fire extinguishing equipment available and ready for use?	_____	_____
5. Installed Equipment:		
a. Are approved flash arresters installed between each cylinder and the coupler block, when acetylene cylinders are coupled?	_____	_____
b. Has backflow protection been provided that will prevent oxygen from flowing into the fuel-gas system or fuel from flowing into the oxygen system?	_____	_____
c. Has flashback protection been provided by an approved device?	_____	_____
d. Has back-pressure protection been provided by an approved relief device, set at a pressure not greater than the pressure rating of the backflow or flashback device, whichever is lower?	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
e. Are clearly marked master shut off valves provided for installed systems at points readily accessible?	_____	_____
6. Personal Protection Equipment:		
a. Are workers given frequent breaks when wearing personal protective clothing that interferes with the body's heat dissipation?	_____	_____
b. Does clothing provide sufficient coverage to minimize skin burns?	_____	_____
c. Is all outer clothing reasonably free of oil and grease?	_____	_____
d. Are front pockets and upturned sleeves or cuffs prohibited?	_____	_____
e. Are insulated linings used with flame-resistant leggings or other equivalent means used to give added protection to the legs?	_____	_____
f. When additional protection is needed, are durable flame-resistant aprons made of leather or suitable materials provided to protect the front of the body?	_____	_____
g. For heavy work, are flame-resistant leggings or other equivalent means used to give added protection to the legs?	_____	_____
h. When necessary, are cape sleeves or shoulder covers used during overhead welding, cutting, or other operations?	_____	_____
i. When hazardous noise levels exist, are properly fitted flame-resistant plugs or equivalent protection used?	_____	_____
j. When necessary, are flame-resistant caps worn under helmets to prevent head burns?	_____	_____
k. Is only approved respirator equipment used when working in atmospheres of hazardous concentrations of airborne contaminants?	_____	_____
l. Do all welding helmets meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.252 or equivalent Korean Safety Standards?	_____	_____
m. When two or more welders are exposed to each other's arc, are filter lens goggles worn under the welders helmets to protect from the harmful rays?	_____	_____
n. Are goggles or other suitable eye protection used during all gas welding or oxygen cutting operations?	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
p. Are workers trained to arrange helmets to protect the face, neck, and ears from the arc's radiant energy.	_____	_____
q. Are only goggles used that provide ventilation to prevent fogging of the lenses?	_____	_____
r. Are hand-held shields designed to shield the face and eyes prohibited from use?	_____	_____
7. Ventilation Requirements and Gas Leaks:		
a. When a welding, cutting, or brazing operation has the potential to create a toxic or unhealthy atmosphere, is the Fire Department contacted for guidance?	_____	_____
b. Do welders check connections after assembly and before lighting the torch?	_____	_____
8. Electrical Safety?		
a. Is the welding machine's power supply always disconnected before changing electrodes?	_____	_____
b. Are welders trained to never change electrodes with bare hands or wet gloves?	_____	_____
9. Aircraft Welding:		
a. Is welding on aircraft accomplished outside of hangars whenever possible?	_____	_____
b. Does the welding supervisor ensure the senior flight line supervisor is thoroughly briefed on the planned welding operation?	_____	_____
c. Prior to the start of welding operations, are fuel tank and engine fuel vents plugged on any aircraft within 50 feet of the welding operation?	_____	_____
d. Does the welder rope off for segregate the welding operation by a physical barrier prior to starting the welding operation?	_____	_____
e. Is the fire guard informed to stop the welding operation if a hazardous condition develops?	_____	_____
f. Do aircraft welding operations performed in hangars conform to the requirements of NFPA Standard 410, Standard on Aircraft Maintenance?	_____	_____
10. Welding and Cutting Tanks, Cylinder, or Containers:	_____	_____

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
a. Has the tank, cylinder, or other container which is to be cut, welded, or have other hot work performed on it been purged or inerted?	_____	_____
b. Are new containers inerted or purged prior to cutting, welding, or having other hot processes being applied to it?	_____	_____
11. Vehicle Maintenance Shops:		
a. Are welding or cutting operations only conducted in vehicle maintenance activities which have approval by the Fire Department?	_____	_____
b. Do maintenance shop supervision evaluate each welding or cutting task to determine if batteries need to be removed or fuel tanks require removal and/or inerting?	_____	_____
12. Portable Gas Units:		
a. Do cylinders of compressed gas have pressure reducing regulators installed?	_____	_____
b. Are oxygen cylinders and fittings kept free of grease and oil at all times?	_____	_____
13. Portable Electric Units:		
a. Have circuits been de-energized before testing?	_____	_____
b. Are power cables and electrode holders inspected prior to every use?	_____	_____
c. Before starting operations, has the work lead been firmly attached to the work?	_____	_____
d. Have cables with damaged insulation or exposed conductors been replaced?	_____	_____
e. Are electrode holders not in use, placed where they cannot make electrical contact with personnel, conducting objects, fuel, or compressed gas cylinder?	_____	_____

YES

NO

14. Welding in Confined Spaces:

a. Has the welding supervisor reviewed the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146, for entry into confined spaces?

b. Has a written permit, DA Form 5383-R, Hot-Work Permit, been obtained from the Fire Department prior to starting welding operations in a confined space?

c. When welding or cutting operations are conducted in confined spaces, is there adequate ventilation to prevent the accumulation of toxic materials or possible oxygen deficiency?

d. Before operations are started, is heavy portable equipment mounted on wheels securely blocked?

Glossary

Words as defined in this pamphlet are intended only for use with Chapters of this pamphlet. Where terms are not defined, they will have their ordinary accepted meanings within the context with which they are used. Reference Webster's Third Addition Unabridged Dictionary.

Section I Abbreviations

AAFES	Army and Air Force Exchange Service
AR-	Army Regulation
DA	Department of the Army
DOD	Department of Defense
DODM	Department of Defense Manual
DPW	Director of Public Works
FM	Factory Mutual
FM	Field Manual
IAW	In Accordance With
IMCOM	Installation Management Command
IMCOM-P	Installation Management Command - Pacific
MACOM	Major Command
NAF	Non-Appropriated Funds
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
R&U	Repair and Utilities
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TB	Technical Bulletin
TM	Technical Manual
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
UL	Underwriters Laboratories

Section II Definitions

Emergency Communication Center (ECC): Receives all emergency and non-emergency calls and handles all radio traffic on the fire emergency channels to help save lives, protect property and provide assistance to the public. Dispatches fire service units in a prompt, efficient, courteous, and professional manner.

Fire Watch: A person assigned to be in an area for the express purpose of notifying the Fire Department of an emergency, preventing a fire from occurring, extinguishing small fires, or protecting the public from fire or life safety dangers that may occur.

Hot Work: Hot work is defined as any work involving general heating by any means at or above 400F. This includes welding, flame cutting, use of open flame equipment, and tar kettle operations. In addition, grinding, abrasive blasting, drilling, or any cold work involving the probability of sparks will be considered Hot Work.

May: Term used to state permissive use or alternative method to a specific requirement.

Shall: Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Evacuation Coordinator: For the purpose of this regulation is considered an assistant to the building manager.