

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
FORT CAMPELL INSTALLATION  
2700 Indiana Avenue  
Fort Campbell, Kentucky 42223-5656  
28 December 2010**

**Facilities Engineering  
FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION**

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**1. Summary**

This regulation establishes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for the Installation Fire Prevention Program.

**2. Applicability**

This regulation applies to all Active Duty Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG), United States (U. S.) Army Reserve, members of other uniform services, organizations and installation facilities (including tenant and contractors), civilian personnel assigned, and family members residing or visiting on the installation. This regulation also applies to off-post facilities under the jurisdiction of Fort Campbell.

**3. Supplementation**

Issues of supplements to this regulation are prohibited unless specifically approved by Commander, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

**4. Administrative notes**

The word “his” in this regulation is intended to include both the masculine and feminine genders. The word “shall” in this regulation indicate a mandatory requirement. The word “should” in this regulation indicate a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

**5. Suggested improvements**

Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Directorate of Emergency Services, attn: IMSE-CAM-ES-F and/or submit DA Form 1045 (Army Ideas for Excellence Program (AIEP) Proposal) to installation AIEP coordinator.

**6. Proponent**

The proponent for this regulation is The Directorate of Emergency Services, Fire and Emergency Services, attn: IMSE-CAM-ES-F.

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## **Chapter 1**

### **Fire Protection & Prevention General Information**

#### **1-1. Purpose**

To implement Army Regulation 420-1, chapter 25, by establishing an effective fire prevention and protection program to prevent, detect, control and report fires or hazardous conditions or practices that may result in a fire.

#### **1-2. Application**

The provisions of this regulation are applicable to personnel, units, activities, operations, and facilities under command or administrative jurisdiction of the Garrison Commander. This includes, but is not limited to: military personnel regardless of status, military family members, civilian employees both appropriated and non-appropriated, Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES), all tenant commands, concessionaires, contractors, vendors, and visitors while on government property. Failure to comply with this regulation may cause pecuniary or liability charges brought against individuals. Military members that are signed for family housing quarters will be held responsible for actions of their family members, guests and domestics. The U.S. Army Reserve Units assigned to Fort Campbell will use this regulation for their respective units. When located on another installation, the regulations of that installation will pertain.

#### **1-3. Summary**

a. Cause of fire. Fires are caused by lack of knowledge, carelessness and direct violations of two basic principles of fire prevention:

- (1) The elimination of the source(s) of ignition.
- (2) The removal of the means of supporting combustion.

b. Responsibility. Fires are preventable unless caused by an act of God. In all cases where competent investigation reveals that a fire was the result of any degree of negligence or failure to exercise normal prudence on

the part of an individual or individuals, or is indirectly due to supervisory failure disciplinary measures, if appropriate, will be imposed and action will be initiated to recover loss from the person responsible.

c. Personnel assigned quarters are responsible for compliance with this regulation by members of their families, guests, and domestic employees and are pecuniary liable for any property damage resulting from the acts of failure to act where evidence establishes that the occupant, under the circumstances, failed to exercise due care.

#### **1-4. Action**

Each individual will be fully aware of the contents of this regulation for his/her own protection and every supervisor, regardless whether civilian or military, will read and understand those portions pertinent to their assignment. Personnel under these supervisors must be briefed at least quarterly and recorded. This briefing may be done during routine safety briefings. In addition, any person having knowledge that may assist in determining the cause of or responsibility for a fire, is charged with the duty of furnishing this information without delay to the Fire Chief of Fort Campbell regardless of whether or not it was requested.

#### **1-5. Fire prevention assistance/references**

Upon request of appropriate individuals, fire inspectors will make courtesy visits of unit areas to assist in resolving problems connected with fire prevention training. The U.S. Army has adopted the most current National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes and standards. Referenced publications listed in this regulation are available for review in the Fire Prevention Library at Fire Station 1, 1747 Kentucky Avenue.

#### **1-6. Individual responsibility**

Each individual on the military reservation is responsible for taking precautions and for exercising judgment in the performance of his/her duties. Lack of instruction or warning concerning fire hazards will not excuse acts involving conditions, practices, or materials commonly recognized as dangerous.

a. Personnel serving in a supervisory capacity are directly responsible for maintaining the area in which his/her employees operate in accordance with this regulation. Supervisors will instruct employees in safe operating practices, how to recognize hazardous conditions not specifically covered in this and other fire regulation, and in removing or reducing the danger.

b. While occupying quarters with minor children, the adult personnel in charge are liable and responsible when it can be shown that reasonable precautions were not taken to prevent damage to property by children, or that reasonable discipline and control were not exercised.

c. Upon receipt of a **HAZARD/DEFICIENCY INSPECTION REPORT** on a hazardous condition, personnel are required to make the correction, or to deliver the notice to a person authorized to do so. Upon completion of correction on the same form, notify the Fire Department so they may re-inspect. In the event that correction cannot be accomplished within the time specified or the directive is unreasonable or impractical, a request for additional time or an exception to policy, in writing, will be made to the Fire Chief within that time. Once started, corrective work will be diligently carried out.

#### **1-7. Designation of the post Fire Marshal**

By order of the Garrison Commander the Fire Chief is the installation Fire Marshal and is assigned full responsibility for fire protection and prevention activities. In matters pertaining to these activities, he will act for, and will be responsible directly to the Director of Emergency Services and the Garrison Commander.

#### **1-8. Fire Chief**

In addition to the duties stipulated in AR 420-1, chapter 25, the Installation Fire Chief will--

- a. Be responsible for firefighting operations.
- b. Be responsible for changes, deletions, and / or additions to this regulation, and for preparing necessary amendments for approval of the Directorate of Emergency Services.
- c. Furnish technical assistance to area / unit building manager / evacuation coordinator.
- d. Review fire plans for adequacy and practicality.
- e. Coordinate plans for fire fighting and control with other installation elements and for maintaining Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreements (RFPAs).

#### **1-9. Authority to Commandeer**

The Fire Chief, or his designated representative, in charge at the scene may commandeer any available vehicles, personnel, equipment, and/or materials that may be considered necessary (in an emergency) for the prompt control and safe termination of any incident that deems this action. This authority is given IAW HSPD-5 (Homeland

Security Presidential Directive), DODI 6055.17 (Installation Emergency Management Program), NIMS (National Incident Management System), AR 420-1 and Cam Reg 420-24.

## 1-10. Definitions

- a. AHJ: Authority Having Jurisdiction
- b. An act of God: An inevitable accident or an extraordinary interruption of the course of events that no reasonable foresight or care could have prevented (e.g. lightning, windstorm, earthquake, or other natural phenomena).
- c. Approved Equipment: Equipment that has been tested and approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, such as Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. (UL); Factory Mutual, Engineering Division Laboratories (FM); Factory Insurance Association (FIA); American Gas Association (AGA); National Bureau of Standards; U.S. Bureau of Mines, and the American Standards Association. Approved equipment will be used, located, and installed in accordance with the stipulation in the listing of the approving laboratory. The listing refers to the inclusion of an item in publications of the approving laboratory, such as the UL Electrical Equipment List.
- d. Class "A" Fires: Involve the burning of wood, paper, and similar materials. Effective extinguishers for use on Class "A" fires are water and dry chemical.
- e. Class "B" Fires: Involve the burning of oil, grease and flammable liquids, such as gasoline, kerosene, benzene, naphtha, etc. Effective extinguishers for use on Class "B" fires are dry chemical and CO<sub>2</sub>.
- f. Class "C" Fires: Involve electrical current, and are caused in general by electrical short circuits or failure of energized appliances, equipment or wiring. Effective extinguishers for use on Class "C" fires are dry chemical and CO<sub>2</sub>.
- g. Class "D" Fires: Fires involving powders, flakes or shavings of combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, potassium, and sodium require special extinguishers labeled D.
- h. Class "K" Fires: Involve cooking media; vegetable or animal oils and fats, traditionally for extra (high) hazard. Evolution of high efficiency cooking appliances and the change to hotter burning vegetable shortening has created a more severe fire hazard. Effective extinguishers are wet chemical extinguishers.
- i. Classification of Areas/Buildings: The Fire Prevention Branch is responsible in conjunction with other installation offices to classify areas or buildings as to the respective hazard class (i.e., battery charging areas, spray booths, etc).
- j. Combustible Liquids: Any liquid, which shall burn but has a flash point in excess of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Combustible liquids include those such as kerosene, mineral spirits, or diesel fuel.
- k. Combustible Material: Any material that can be ignited and will continue to burn. Noncombustible materials in combustible packages or wrappings are considered combustible. Light combustible materials are those easily ignited by momentary exposure to flame, such as cotton fabrics, etc.
- l. Director of Emergency Services: Is responsible to the Garrison Commander for the fire protection program.
- m. Electrical Wiring Systems: Any means of conveying current, except extension and appliance cords connected to the power source by means of standard plugs in receptacles.
- n. Fireworks: As used herein, includes a combustible or explosive composition or article prepared for producing a visible or audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation. Fireworks include, but are not limited to, blank cartridges, toy pistols, cannons, canes or guns in which explosives are used. Also included are balloons requiring fire for propulsion, firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrockets, roman candles, and sparklers. Devices using paper caps manufactured in accordance with United States Commerce Commission regulations are not included. Pyrotechnics and other devices used in established training programs and military ceremonies are also excluded.
- o. Fire Safety Equipment: Includes every type of portable extinguisher, standpipes and hose lines, water barrels and built-in extinguishing systems.
- p. Fire Protection System: Any fire suppression or fire detection system that provides early detection, warning, suppression, and notification to all personnel in case of an emergency, to include transmitting a signal to the Central Fire Alarm Panel. A fire suppression system is one that extinguishes a fire, such as sprinklers, halon, and dry chemical systems. A fire detection system is one that provides early warning such as heat and smoke detectors. Both types have additional audible alarms (sounding devices), pull stations, and transmitters.
- q. Flammable Liquids: Any liquid with a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Centigrade). Flammable liquids include but not limited to gasoline, alcohol, naphtha, lacquer paints, and thinners.
- r. Flammable Material: Any material which can be ignited easily and burns with unusual rapidity.
- s. Incident commander (IC): This is the individual in charge of the operation at the scene of an emergency.
- t. NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.
- u. OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- v. Reasonable Care/Reasonable Prudence: The exercise of precautions and the control of actions which would be expected of a normally prudent person under similar conditions.

w. Reasonable Time: The time required to effect correction by diligent and prompt effort, and not necessarily suiting the convenience of the occupant or using service. The Installation Fire Chief will determine the time allowed for correction, and this determination is final upon delivery of written notification to parties involved, or to any of their employees.

x. Arson: The crime of intentionally and maliciously setting fire to structures or wild land areas. A willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Arson is prosecuted with attention to degree of severity.

y. Fire Play: A low level of intent to inflict harm and an absence of malice.

z. Juvenile Firesetter: Youth under the age of 18 years old who have been engaged/involved in an unsupervised use of fire. The firesetting behavior does not have to result in damage, injury, or death nor does a crime have to be committed. The behavior does not necessarily denote mental illness.

aa. Juvenile Firesetter Interventionist: A person certified to the level of Juvenile Firesetter I and/or II that intervenes in a situation or behavior of a juvenile involved in fire play. The purpose of a Juvenile Firesetter Interventionist is to offer the Juvenile and their families help in understanding fire play, what causes the behavior, and how to move on after an incident.

bb. Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program: A program designed to reach out within the community to educate the youth under the age of 18 and their families about the danger of playing with fire. The purpose of the program is not to punish, but provide an educational outlet about fire behavior to the youth of the community and offer a means for parents or guardians to understand why young people play with fire.

cc. MPI: Military Police Investigator

## **Chapter 2 Life Safety**

### **Section I Reporting Procedures**

#### **2-1. Actions to take in the event of fire**

- a. All fires, including extinguished fires, must be reported immediately via 911.
- b. All personnel must be familiar with fire exits and fire extinguishers in their assigned work area and the procedures outlined in this regulation.
- c. Supervisors are responsible to establish a rally point no closer than 300 feet from the building being evacuated.
- d. The following are the sequence of actions to take upon detecting a fire:
  - (1) Sound alarm by either verbal or mechanical means.
  - (2) Dial 911 from any base telephone and give the following information:
    - (a) Name, building number, and specific location of the fire in the building.
    - (b) Identify what is burning: electrical, trash, machine, etc.
    - (c) Report any known casualties. **NOTE:** Caller will stay on the line if feasible until released by the operator.
  - (3) Personnel may attempt to control the fire using portable fire extinguishers. **NOTE:** No attempt should be made to fight a fire which is obviously too large to control.
  - (4) Wait outside the building to direct responding firefighting crews to the site of the fire.
  - (5) Security custodians may take action to secure classified material if feasible.
  - (6) Personnel will immediately leave the building and report to the designated rally location. Exercise caution and keep clear of emergency vehicles.
  - (7) At the rally point, the senior supervisor will determine if there are any personnel missing. Personnel not accounted for will be reported to the Senior Fire Officer (SFO) at the scene. All personnel will remain at the rally point until released by the SFO.
- e. Supervisors at all levels must ensure all personnel under their jurisdiction are familiar with the procedures outlined in this supplement.

### **Section II Exits**

#### **2-2. Restrictive hardware**

- a. Padlocks and hasps, throw-bolts, and crossbars shall not be installed on any exit door except as permitted by NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

b. Where either physical or classified security is a major concern, judicious use of a two-point (top and bottom) latching panic hardware, without exterior door operating hardware, is an effective measure. Such doors, particularly when not normally under direct observation by operating personnel, may also be provided with simple effective door alarm devices as an additional control measure.

### **2-3. Knockout or kick-out panels or emergency escape panels of any kind**

- a. Are not permitted in lieu of standard exit facilities as required by NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.
- b. 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 101, Life Safety Code shall be provided.

### **2-4. Padlocks and/or hasps**

- a. Are not permitted on interior/exterior doors, except for storage or industrial occupancies, unless arranged to be locked in the open position.
- b. Occupants of these types of buildings/rooms should be able to unlock doors from the inside without using a key.

### **2-5. Exit illumination**

- a. Shall comply with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.
- b. It shall be the building occupants' responsibility to place a service order to DPW for any type of repair.
- c. Signs should be numbered for identification for service order purposes.

### **2-6. Stairs and stairways**

- a. Stairs and stairways shall comply with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.
- b. Do not use stairway enclosures for storage or for any purpose other than a stairway exit egress.
- c. Protect opening to stairway enclosures by self-closing doors. Do not hold stairway door open by wedging, blocking, or by any other device, which prevents the doors closing automatically unless specifically designed.

### **2-7. Doors**

- a. Personnel shall not lock or block open, block, or otherwise obstruct the normal operation of fire doors or fire shutters.
- b. Removal of door closures (i.e. self-closures) is prohibited.
- c. Removal of fire doors is prohibited.
- d. Approved fire doors shall not be altered or modified.
- e. No exit door shall be locked while the building is occupied.

### **2-8. Emergency Lighting**

- a. Shall comply with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.
- b. It shall be the building occupants' responsibility to place a service order to DPW for any type of repair.
- c. Lights should be numbered for identification for service order purposes.

## **Section III**

### **Means of Egress for both New and Existing Buildings**

#### **2-9. General**

- a. Means of egress for both new and existing buildings shall comply with NFPA and UFC codes and regulations.
- b. A continuous and unobstructed way of travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way consisting of three separate and distinct parts: (1) the exit access, (2) the exit, and (3) the exit discharge.
- c. A means of egress comprises the vertical and horizontal travel and includes intervening room spaces, doorways, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, elevators, enclosures, lobbies, escalators, horizontal exits, courts, and yards.

#### **2-10. Accessible Means of Egress**

- a. A means of egress that provides an accessible route to an area of refuge, a horizontal exit, or a public way.
- b. A means of egress shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.

- c. No furnishings, decorations, or other objects shall obstruct exits, access to, egress from, or visibility of.
- d. No obstruction by railings, barriers, or gates shall divide the means of egress into sections appurtenant to individual rooms, apartments, or other occupied spaces. Where the authority having jurisdiction finds the required path of travel to be obstructed by furniture or other movable objects, the authority shall be permitted to require that such objects be secured out of the way or shall be permitted to require that railings or other permanent barriers be installed to protect the path of travel against encroachment.
- e. A proper means of egress allows unobstructed travel at all times. Any type of barrier including, but not limited to, the accumulations of snow and ice in those climates subject to such accumulations is an impediment to free movement in the means of egress.

## **Section IV**

### **Fire Safety equipment**

#### **2-11. Tampering or destroying any Fire Emergency Safety equipment**

a. Knowingly tampering with or destroying any Fire Emergency Safety equipment (i.e. smoke detectors, fire alarm pull stations, fire alarm panels, automatic sprinkler system or any part of, fire extinguishers, fire hose, etc.) is punishable by Title 18 U.S.C Section 13, the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS), and the Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA).

#### **2-12. Smoke detectors**

a. IAW Cam Reg 420-24, Applicability section (page 1, number 2) and Chapter 1-2 Application Commanders/supervisors will ensure that all subordinates are knowledgeable in the policy regarding smoke detectors and alarm systems, by authorized facility maintenance personnel that have attended the class.

b. Fire Prevention Coordinators, Building Managers, and any other responsible individual as designated in writing by the unit commander will be trained in the proper procedure for cleaning, testing and maintaining smoke detection devices.

c. Only trained Alarm Technician's are authorized to repair, or replace smoke detectors. Any unauthorized individuals tampering with, destroying, or causing malfunctions to fire alarm systems will be held accountable for their actions.

d. If a smoke detection device continually malfunctions and efforts to correct the problem fail, a service order should be called in to the **Emergency Service Order Desk at 798-1200**. Units/activities are responsible to ensure keys are available during all hours for each individually locked room to allow Fire Department personnel to perform checks as needed.

e. Fort Campbell Fire Prevention Inspectors will inspect units annually to ensure cleaning and maintenance is being performed. Units should inspect themselves at least once a month; clean smoke detectors at least quarterly, but are highly recommended to be cleaned on a monthly basis. Specific instructions on cleaning and testing will be provided in the training sessions. Units/activities are responsible for maintaining records to account for testing, cleaning, and service orders on smoke detection devices. These records will be made available to Fire Prevention Inspectors, upon request.

f. Smoke detectors shall be tested not less than once monthly.

g. Where battery operated detectors are used, replace batteries every six months.

h. Submit a work order for repair or replacement when detectors are inoperative.

i. Disabling smoke detectors for any reason is **strictly prohibited**.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Construction, Alterations, and Modernization**

#### **3-1. General**

a. No change or alteration will be made to any building or structure, whether new or existing, without first coordinating with Directorate of Public Works (DPW) and the fire department, through proper channels.

b. Construction projects will be coordinated with DPW or Corps of Engineers (COE) and reviewed by DES Fire and Emergency Services Division during design phase and prior to authorization to proceed with construction IAW AR 420-1, Chapter 25.

c. All self help projects will follow the same fire protection criteria as other construction.

d. Sound fire protection engineering is required in all repair and construction projects; this shall limit fire spread and save lives and property. Fire protection systems and construction features shall comply with Department of Defense fire protection policies, UFC 3-600-01 and NFPA standards. To do this, the engineer must work closely

with fire prevention personnel. The Fire Prevention Branch prior to construction / renovation will review all plans and specifications.

e. Special emphasis shall be placed on providing adequate fire protection in facilities that are highly susceptible to loss of life and those that house high-value or mission-essential processes or equipment.

### **3-2. Procedures**

a. Installation fire protection personnel shall review all construction alteration and renovation projects (including DD Forms 1391 (FY Military Construction Project Data) prior to construction / renovation. This includes non-appropriated funds (NAF), Army and Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES), and self- help projects.

b. Construction alterations and/or self help projects must submit on a facility engineering work sheet (DA Form 4283).

c. Construction, alteration, and renovation projects shall be coordinated with the Directorate of Emergency Services, Fire Prevention and Protection Division prior to bid advertising or authorization to proceed with construction.

### **3-3. Fire Inspections of Construction Projects**

a. Periodically during construction, a fire inspector may perform unannounced spot checks to ensure proper fire safety procedures are being followed to safeguard government property and personnel.

b. During these inspections, the fire inspectors will relay any deficiencies to DPW, the COR or the COE (Contract Officer Representative) responsible for the project.

c. Fire Inspectors will not contact the contractor, unless there is an immediate Life Safety issue.

### **3-4. Acceptance Inspections**

a. The Fire Chief or a designee will attend all acceptance inspections to include both pre-final and final.

b. All systems and features will be tested in accordance with the fire codes and standards set forth.

c. The contractor will conduct functional tests of all fire protection systems and features.

d. The Fire Prevention Branch will have the authority to accept or disapprove fire protection systems and/or features prior to final acceptance.

### **3-5. Interior finish materials installed as a part of change**

a. Alteration, or modernization projects and movable partitions shall be in accordance with UFC 3-600-01 criteria.

b. Fire retarding chemicals listed by recognized testing laboratories might be considered for treatment of existing interior finish materials.

### **3-6. Contracting officers**

a. Shall include a statement in special contract requirements of construction project solicitations and contracts substantially as follows:

b. Fire protection contractor shall comply with fire protection standards and regulations in performance of work on the job site. A copy of this regulation may be viewed by prospective offers at the contracting office. In case of conflict with contract plans and specifications, nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed as altering them without prior coordination with and approval by contracting officer.

c. Installation Fire Prevention Branch shall be notified in writing of all pre-construction conferences, pre-final inspections, and final inspections.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Draperies and Decorations**

#### **4-1. Furnishings and decorations in building occupancies**

Furnishings and decorations shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

#### **4-2. Burning candles and/or similar open-flame devices**

In all government owned buildings, barracks, bachelor officer quarters (BOQ), Family Child Care, Child Day Care centers and similar sleeping occupancies is prohibited. Special permission may be granted for special events when submitted in writing to the Fire Chief.

## **Chapter 5**

### **Care and use of facilities**

#### **5-1. Housekeeping**

- a. To prevent a fire hazard, wastebaskets will be emptied daily or whenever an overflow condition exists. Building occupants having contract janitorial services will also comply.
- b. Ashtrays will not be emptied into wastebaskets.
- c. Rags will be kept in covered metal containers marked “**CLEAN**” or “**SOILED**”, as appropriate. Containers will be emptied as required.
  - (1) When bundles or boxes of clean rags are opened, the contents will be immediately placed into a covered metal container.
- d. Debris, sawdust, sweepings, or trash will be placed in covered metal containers, which will be removed from the building at the end of the day or shift. The cover and side of the trash containers will be marked “**TRASH ONLY**”. Under no circumstances will sawdust or sweeping compounds be used as an absorbent material for fuels, oils, or other flammable liquids. Only approved absorbents will be used.
- e. Only approved type sweeping compounds will be used. Containers of sweeping compound that have been opened for use will be stored in the original containers, with a lid, except bags or sacks, which will be stored in a closed metal container.
- f. Materials will not be stored under or piled against the buildings or in front of doors and exits, unless approved by the Base Fire Chief or representative.
- g. Janitor’s closets will not be used as trash collection points. Closets will be kept clean and used for janitorial supplies only.
- h. Mops, cleaning gear and other material subject to spontaneous ignition shall be kept outside of buildings or stored in metal containers with tight-fitting self-closing lid.
- i. Lint will not be allowed to accumulate at any time in or around clothes drying units. Lint traps on dryers must be cleaned after each use to preclude excessive accumulation. Dryers will be vented to the outside of the building. Avoid excessive length of vertical runs of vent pipe to reduce lint accumulation in piping.
- j. Floors and office furniture will not be cleaned with volatile flammable liquids.
- k. When storing materials, ensure clear aisles are maintained as approach ways for firefighters and for easy access to firefighting equipment.
- l. Maintain a 36-inch clearance around furnaces, water heaters, and other heat producing appliances.

#### **5-2. Rubbish and debris**

- a. Police working and storage areas, new construction, and repair areas regularly to reduce fire hazards.
- b. Dispose of rubbish and scrap materials in properly identified and located in non-combustible cans, bins, or receptacles. Remove rubbish from buildings at the close of the normal workday and take to locations approved for rubbish disposal or for temporary storage. Keep work areas reasonably free of combustible debris accumulation. Remove more often if needed.
- c. Use only metal containers or nonmetallic containers that are approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory for disposal of combustible trash or rubbish inside buildings. Cardboard or wooden boxes are prohibited.
- d. Store soiled rags in metal containers with tight-fitting, self-closing metal covers until removed from building IAW section 5-1c
- e. Store steel wool, and other combustible metals, separately in covered metal containers.

#### **5-3. Trash dumpsters and trash pickup stations**

Dumpsters will not be placed:

- (1) So as to block egress from designated exits.
- (2) So as to block fire department access.
- (2) No closer than 15 feet to any combustible structure or building.
- (3) Loading doors and lids on dumpsters will be left in the closed position.

#### **5-4. Blue recycle paper dumpster**

Blue recycle paper dumpster units may be placed inside with the following restrictions:

- (1) Dumpsters will not be placed in any corridors, paths of egress, or egress accesses.
- (2) Dumpsters will not be placed in stair wells or under stairs.
- (3) Dumpsters will not be placed in mechanical rooms, communications closets, or like areas.

- (4) Dumpster lids shall be kept closed, except when refuse is being loaded into dumpster.
- (5) Empty dumpsters on regular bases to eliminate over flow.

#### **5-5. Personnel service rooms**

- a. Metal or Underwriters Laboratory listed plastic trash receptacles with self-closing lids shall be used in all restrooms, latrines and in other areas where paper towels and disposable paper or plastic cups are used.
- b. Clothing lockers shall be adequately ventilated and kept in a clean and orderly condition. Work clothing in lockers should be regularly aired and cleaned.
- c. Flammable liquids, chemicals, paints, paint-soaked rags, and similar materials shall not be kept in clothing lockers.
- d. Combustible materials shall not be placed on radiators, heaters, or steam pipes.

#### **5-6. Building service rooms**

Boiler rooms, mechanical equipment rooms, electrical vaults, fire suppression equipment rooms, communications rooms, and machinery rooms will not be used for storage or any purpose other than that for which they were designated. These rooms will be kept locked at all times when not in use to prohibit unauthorized entry.

#### **5-7. Attics and concealed spaces**

- a. Attics and concealed spaces shall be kept clean.
- b. Attics without sprinklers in other than family quarters shall not be used for storage.

#### **5-8. Sleeping areas**

- a. Using buildings or portions of buildings, other than approved barracks or quarters, as sleeping facilities is prohibited, except upon written approval by the Installation Fire Chief or authorized representative. Reserve center buildings are exempt from this requirements provided areas comply with the requirements of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code and adequate hard wired smoke detectors are provided for early warning detection.
- b. Using attic space in any building, including quarters, as a sleeping area is prohibited.
- c. Using space in any building accessible only by scuttle, hatch, or trap door, or served by other than a standard stairway, as a sleeping area is prohibited. 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 101, Life Safety Code.

#### **5-9. Special occupancies**

- a. Nursery, kindergarten, day care center, or first grade occupancies shall not be located in a basement or above the first floor, except under special conditions where the Fire Chief grants approval.
- b. Full compliance with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code and AR 608-10 is required.

#### **5-10. Changing occupancy or use**

The Installation Fire Dept. and the Fire Chief shall review changes in the use of occupancy of any building, structure, or area. In any building or structure whether necessitating a physical alteration or not, a change from one occupancy classification to another, or from one occupancy sub classification to another sub classification of the same occupancy, shall be permitted only if such building or structure conforms with the requirement of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

#### **5-11. Securing buildings at close of workday**

- a. Buildings shall be secured properly at the close of working hours unless accepted in writing by the Garrison Commander or authorized representative.
- b. The person in charge shall shut off portable electric appliances and heating devices that are not required to be kept in operation during the night at the close of work hours.
- c. Exit doors shall not be secured in any manner that would prevent their use as an exit when the building is occupied.
- d. Unused paints, brushes, drop cloths, rags, and like items shall be removed from buildings at the close of the workday. An exception is in paint shops where fill precautions are taken daily to store paints and related supplies. Any material left at the job site shall be placed in a metal container with tight-fitting self-closing lid and placed at least 15 feet from the building. Trash and other waste material shall be removed daily at end of working day.

e. Soiled rags used in connection with repair shops, painting, or other such operations, shall be removed from the building or placed in a metal container IAW section 5-1 c.

### 5-12. Vacant buildings

a. When using agencies permanently vacate a building, they will promptly notify the Fire Prevention Branch. Fire Prevention Branch will inspect the building to ensure all installed extinguishers are left in place and the building is free of fire hazards.

b. Vacant buildings shall be secured against unauthorized trespass. Doors shall be locked and windows barred with wood or fixed shutters to prevent access, where necessary.

c. Electrical power to vacant buildings shall be shut off by either disconnecting the incoming power lines outside the building, opening main or all distribution power master switches. If possible, secure power switches with padlock. Power for fire alarm systems and support of sprinkler systems shall be maintained.

d. Fuel inlet valves shall be closed and sealed on furnaces, boilers, and other means of heating in vacant buildings where heat is not required to prevent freezing of sprinkler system or plumbing.

### 5-13. Storage buildings

a. Exposure to Flames. Exposure to flames results from flames issuing from the roof or top of a burning building in cases where the exposed building is higher than the burning building.

b. The minimum separation distances between buildings should be determined using the table below

Number of Stories Likely to Contribute to Flaming Through the Roof	Horizontal Separation Distance or Height of Protection Above Exposing Fire	
	m	ft
1	7.5	25
2	10	35
3	12.5	41
4	15	49

### 5-14. Aircraft /Hangars

a. Refueling or defueling of aircraft in hangars is prohibited.

b. Fire lanes will be established in hangars and shop areas, and will remain clear of equipment at all times.

c. Housekeeping will be maintained at the highest level in hangars and shops associated with aircraft maintenance.

d. Electrical motors, switches, fixtures, extension lights, and similar devices used within the hangar will be of approved type in compliance with *NEC (National Electrical Code)*.

e. Approved drip pans will be placed under aircraft in hangars and under other units or parts of aircraft that are likely to drip.

f. Fueled aircraft shall only be authorized in hangars equipped with proper fire protection features and meet all required electrical classifications.

g. Static ground points are located throughout the hangar. The grounding point shall be marked by a yellow circle 18 inches in diameter, the date tested, and the reading in ohms. With a 2 inch black border surrounding it with the words **STATIC GROUND CONNECTION**.

h. Precautions shall be taken to ensure ready access to hangars from all sides. Adequate separation shall be provided to reduce fire exposure between buildings. The clear space of 50ft shall not be used for the storage or parking of aircraft or concentrations of combustible materials, nor shall buildings of any type be erected therein.

### 5-15. Parking of vehicles

a. Parking of vehicles shall be controlled to ensure free access of emergency response equipment to all sides of buildings, structures, fire alarms, post indicator valves, fire department connections and fire hydrants.

b. Vehicles shall not be parked closer than 15 feet of any building or structure, except while loading or unloading (Ref. B-2 OFG Security- Homeland Security).

c. Vehicles shall not be parked between buildings or structures that are not separated by a distance of at least 50 feet.

d. Vehicles shall not be permitted in any building for repairs or storage, except for approved maintenance buildings or with written approval of the Fire Chief.

## **5-16. Fire Department Access Roads**

- a. The road or other means developed to allow access and operational setup for fire-fighting and rescue apparatus. Fire department access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with NFPA 1, Chapter 18.
- b. Fire department access roads shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 18, NFPA 1 for every facility, building, or portion of a building hereafter constructed or relocated.
- c. When there are not more than two one- and two-family dwellings or private garages, carports, sheds, and agricultural buildings, the requirements of NFPA 1, Chapter 18 shall be permitted to be modified by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
- d. Fire department access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 ft (6.1 m) and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 ft 6 in. (4.1 m).
- e. Vertical clearances or widths shall be increased when vertical clearances or widths are not adequate to accommodate fire apparatus.
- f. The required width of a fire department access road shall not be obstructed in any manner, including by the parking of vehicles.
- g. Plans for major changes or closing of roadways shall be coordinated through DPW in conjunction with the Installation Fire Chief.

## **Chapter 6 Smoking**

### **6-1. Smoking is prohibited in, but not limited to**

- a. DA-occupied workplaces except for designated smoking areas, as authorized by DODI 1010.15, Smoke-Free DOD Facilities. The workplace includes any area inside a building or facility over which DA has custody and control, and where work is performed by military personnel, civilians, or persons under contract to the Army.
- b. Military vehicles and aircraft, and in all official vans and buses.
- c. CYS facilities and sports fields, except in designated areas out of the presence or view of children/youth.
- d. Where it presents a safety hazard, such as at firing ranges, ammunition storage areas, fuel dumps, motor pools, and equipment maintenance shops.
- e. Smoking in bed is strictly prohibited

### **6-2. Designating smoking areas**

- a. Smoking areas will be designated and approved by the unit commander prior to submission to fire prevention for approval. Request shall be submitted in a memo format and include a sketch showing the proposed smoking area outlined in red. Requests will be returned to the requester either approved or disapproved.
- b. Designated areas will be at least 50 feet from common points of ingress/egress and will not be located in areas that are commonly used by nonsmokers.
- c. Commanders shall identify in their barracks policy if smoking is prohibited or not prohibited in individual sleeping rooms.

### **6-3. Authorized smoking areas will conform to the following**

- a. The smoking areas must be properly identified as a smoking area.
- b. In areas where smoking is permitted, noncombustible ashtrays shall be provided
- c. A self-closing metal butt can for proper disposal of smoking material. Place smoking material dispensers at least 10 feet from exits.
- d. Empty butt can when half full, and soak contents with water prior to disposal in dumpster.
- e. Supervisors will inspect areas at the end of each shift to ensure all smoking materials have been disposed of properly.

### **6-4. Signage**

If locally manufactured signs are not in use, DA Form 5560 (No Smoking) and DA Form 5560-1 (Designated Smoking Area) will be used for restricting tobacco use. These forms are available electronically on the Army Publications Directorate (APD) Web site <http://www.apd.army.mil/>.

## **Chapter 7 Common Hazards**

### **7-1. Heat**

- a. All building heating equipment shall be labeled and/or listed by the AGA, UL, or FM and shall be installed, maintained, and operated under the approval listings, manufacturers operating instructions, and the NFPA.
- b. There shall be adequate clearances between heating equipment and combustible material. Clearances for listed equipment shall not be less than the minimum given in the listings. Existing unlisted equipment shall be governed by the clearances indicated in the NFPA.
- c. The use of unventilated hydrocarbon-fueled heating appliances inside buildings is prohibited. Hydrocarbon fuels include 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 unless prior approval is obtained from the Fire Chief and only if the use is temporary and held to a minimum. These types of heaters are designed for outside operation and are intended primarily for field uses such as heating large tents, maintenance shelters, operator's compartments for tactical vehicles, and preheating aircraft engines or keeping them warm during idle periods.
- d. Using open flame heating devices is prohibited in areas subject to accumulation of flammable vapors such as gasoline stations, garages, paint shops, and aircraft hangars. Exceptions are the installation of suspended oil furnaces and gas-fired unit heaters when the use, location, and installation of such equipment is permitted by specific provisions of pertinent sections of the NFPA and the unit is specifically listed and/or approved for such installation.

### **7-2. Space heaters**

- a. Portable electric space heaters are generally prohibited for energy conservation purposes IAW CAM Reg 420-5; however, when otherwise permitted, approval by DPW shall be required for heater use.
- b. Such heaters, when permitted, shall be listed and shall be of a type in which the electrical circuitry is automatically shut off if unit is tipped over.
- c. Power supply cords and plugs shall be in good condition and supply circuit shall be adequate for safe use.
- d. Must be plugged into a wall outlet. Extension cords are not allowed.
- e. Must be unplugged at the end of the shift and/or duty day and shut off when not attended.
- f. Must not be plugged into multiple type outlets such as power strips.
- g. Must not be used within 3 feet of combustible materials (paper products, etc.).
- h. Must not be used in hazardous environments or where flammable, chemical, or munitions atmospheres present an explosive or fire danger.
- i. Must not be used to increase interior temperatures above 65 degrees F. (Violates energy conservation measures).
- j. Must not be plugged into system or modular furniture.

### **7-3. Electrical requirements**

Note: The current edition of National Fire Protection Association 70 shall be the minimum standard for all electrical wiring and equipment.

- a. Only authorized electricians shall install, repair, and charge electrical wiring, fitting, or attachments for electrical appliances.
- b. Authorized electricians shall report defective electrical equipment to the work order branch of the Director of Public Works for repair or removal.
- c. Use only electrical appliances and devices that bear the UL-label or those listed by other approved testing agency. Appliances or devices that do not have the UL-label or other approved listing (e.g., decorative lamps and small electrical appliances acquired in Europe and the Orient) shall not be connected to a power source.
- d. All electrical wiring equipment and devices shall be UL-listed for the particular hazardous area and comply with National Fire Protection Association 70. Including electrically operated vending machines, water coolers, clocks installed and operated in aircraft hangars, automotive repair shops, and other occupancies where flammable vapors, gases or dusts may be present.
- e. Soldering irons, hot plates, coffee makers, office machines, and other unfixed electrical devices shall be turned off when not in use. There shall be adequate clearance between all heat-producing electrical devices and combustible material. The use of automatic timers is prohibited (i.e. coffee makers).

f. Fusing of circuits shall be compatible with the safe current-carrying characteristics of the circuit wire (i.e., circuits shall not be overused). Ground-fault-circuit interrupters shall be provided for receptacles in accordance with National Fire Protection Association 70.

g. Electric switches, circuit breakers, and fuses in power panels shall be labeled correctly to indicate the circuits or devices they control. Provide continuously clear access to all panels.

h. Materials will not be placed or stored within 36 inches of electrical panels, air compressors, or motors.

i. Devices that interfere with the normal operation of a circuit breaker or fuse shall not be installed. Whenever a tripped breaker or blown fuse has interrupted a circuit, the source of the disturbance shall 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.

j. Circuit breakers will not be taped, wired, or blocked in the "on" position.

k. Lamp fixtures in damp or hazardous locations and in areas subject to grease accumulation (such as under hoods over cooking ranges/flyers) shall be of types specifically approved for such locations.

l. Not more than two electrical cords per outlet are permissible.

m. When utilizing electrical outlets attached to system/modular furniture, do not exceed the available amperage.

n. The screw-type outlet that fits into light fixtures is prohibited.

o. All domestic-type washing machines, clothes dryers, vending machines, portable electric tools, and lights shall be electrically grounded in accordance with National Fire Protection Association 70.

#### **7-4. Extension cords**

a. Extension cords shall be without splices and shall not be hung over nails, rafters, or in a manner which would constitute a fire hazard. Extension cords shall not be placed under rugs, carpets or other combustible materials.

b. Extension cords shall not be used in lieu of permanent wiring and shall not run through walls, ceilings, floors, doorways, windows, or other similar openings. Extension cords shall not be equipped with more than one male and one female connection.

c. Do not run extension or flexible cords through holes in walls, ceilings, floors, doorways, windows, or similar openings or concealed behind building walls, ceilings, or floors.

d. Do not place electrical cords across aisles or places where they may be walked on, unless they are equipped with an approved electrical cover installed in such a way as to prevent friction or rubbing of cord.

e. Extension cords may not be plugged into power strips or other extension cords.

#### **7-5. Multiple outlets**

a. Surge protectors shall be permitted for use on computers, printers, facsimile machines, and like equipment. The use of surge protectors for extra or more convenient outlets shall be prohibited.

b. Multiple type outlets (gang plugs) are prohibited.

c. Electrical Power Strips (electrical bars equipped with internal circuit breakers) are permitted.

d. These units must be listed by an approved testing laboratory and serve only low amperage equipment.

e. 'daisy-chaining' of surge protectors/power strips are prohibited.

f. Appliances shall not be plugged into surge protectors/power strips.

#### **7-6. Air conditioning and air handling**

a. Air conditioning and air handling equipment rooms, including boiler and furnace rooms, shall not be used for storage. Secure rooms from unauthorized entry.

b. Electrical circuitry supply to air conditioning units shall be in conformance with NFPA 70.

### **Chapter 8**

#### **Special Hazards**

##### **8-1. Flammable and combustible liquids**

**NOTE:** All flammable and combustible liquid storage shall be in compliance with the requirements of NFPA 30.

a. Flammable liquids shall not be used for cleaning equipment parts. Nonflammable cleaners or solvents and/or water-solvent detergents shall be used for such purpose.

b. Flammable liquids shall not be used to clean or refinish floors, desks, or other furniture and furnishings.

c. Personnel shall observe the following precaution if a combustible liquid (mineral spirits) is used for floor cleaning or refinishing:

- (1) Provide all possible ventilation and/or adequate mechanical ventilation to dissipate vapors.
- (2) Prohibit smoking in the work place.
- (3) Keep all open flames and spark-producing devices away from the work area.
- (4) Shut off all pilot lights in the vicinity.
- (5) Clean only a small area at a time.
- (6) Restrict the amount of fluid to that necessary for the immediate operation.
- (7) Paste wax will not be burned or heated in any manner.

d. Day-to-day stocks of flammable liquids shall be kept only in an approved flammable liquid cabinet. Containers shall be plainly marked to indicate the nature of the contents. Storage shall be arranged to comply with NFPA 30.

e. Gasoline and other flammable liquids shall not be kept, stored, used, or dispensed within any building except by means of listed safety cans in good condition, unless in a flammable liquid dispensing room. Glass containers are prohibited, except where permitted by NFPA 30 for storage of chemically pure liquids.

f. Gravity discharge of any flammable liquid from tanks, drums, or containers other than listed safety cans is prohibited within all buildings.

g. Flammable liquids shall be drawn from or dispensed into tanks or containers within buildings only with the drum in an upright position, using an approved manually- operated barrel pump, and only in locations approved as flammable liquid dispensing rooms.

h. Combustible liquids shall be stored in closed metal containers having an individual capacity of not more than 5 gallons. The use of glass or plastic containers other than listed safety cans is prohibited, except where permitted by NFPA 30 for storage of chemically pure liquids.

i. Tanks, hoses, and containers shall be bonded while flammable liquids are being poured or dispensed to prevent static electricity discharge.

j. Fuel tanks and trailers are prohibited in hangars or shops and prohibited within 100 feet of any building. Maintenance of refueling vehicles is allowed only in designated areas.

k. Transfer of flammable liquids or purging of tanks or containers by compressed air or gasses is prohibited.

l. Gasoline, oil, or any other flammable/combustible liquid shall not be discharged into, or permitted to accumulate in, storm drains or sanitary sewers.

m. Flammable liquids shall not be stored in any place of public assembly, club, barracks, BOQ, or buildings, which are normally used as a sleeping quarters.

n. Paste wax shall not be burned or heated over open flame.

o. The use of gasoline-fueled field ranges inside buildings is prohibited.

p. Use gasoline as fuel only. Other uses of gasoline are prohibited.

q. Gasoline, oil, or any flammable/combustible liquid shall be stored in an appropriate storage cabinet.

## 8-2. Storage

a. All flammable and combustible liquids defined as Class I, A, B, C, Class II, and Class IIIA liquids will be stored in a flammable storage cabinet or inside storage room when, not in use.

b. Flammable storage cabinets will be constructed of 18 gauge steel, with riveted, welded seams; have a 2 inch catch basin in the bottom for spill containment, and have a three part lock system on the doors (latches on top, bottom, and door handle).

c. Cabinets must have a 1 1/2 inch air space between exterior/interior, and have a visible label on the front stating, **“FLAMMABLE-KEEP FIRE AWAY.”**

d. Storage on top of flammable storage cabinets is prohibited.

e. Flammable storage cabinets located outside will be vented.

f. Flammable storage cabinets located inside are *not* required to be vented, however, if venting is utilized, it must be vented directly to the outside.

g. If the cabinet is not vented, the vent openings must be sealed with the bungs supplied by the manufacturer.

h. Flammable storage cabinets will not be located within 10 feet of an exit or physically obstruct a means of egress from the building.

i. Storage cabinets, or any other storage, will *not* be placed under any stairwell.

j. Rags and other combustibles will *not* be stored within cabinets. Exceptions are product labels, tags, and packaging for multiple small containers and inventory lists.

**NOTE:** Class IIIB liquids, support equipment such as noncombustible funnels, grease guns, and other mission related noncombustible support equipment may be stored within the cabinet provided it is in good, clean condition, and compatible with required storage.

k. The rated capacity of flammable storage cabinets will *not* be exceeded. No more than 360 gallons capacity of Class IA, B, C, II, or IIA liquids will be stored in cabinets in a single fire area.

l. Industrial areas may exceed 360 gallons, provided a distance of 100 feet separates storage areas, or a 2-hour fire separation.

m. Incompatible substances, which may adversely react with flammable/ combustible liquids, will not be stored together.

n. Inside storage rooms will be constructed in accordance with OSHA and NFPA Codes, to include containment, fire protection, proper electrical classification, ventilation, and specified fire resistance construction.

o. Do not store flammables and combustibles below grade, or in basements.

p. Compressed gases shall not be stored in lockers marked flammable liquids.

q. Propane cylinders for barbeque grills shall be stored on grill mounting bracket with regulator disconnected or stored outside 20 feet away from exit.

r. Bulk flammable and combustible liquids will be stored in designated buildings and be properly labeled and placarded, "**FLAMMABLE-KEEP FIRE AWAY.**"

s. Store paints and thinners in a flammable/combustible storage locker or cabinet, separately from other materials such as grease, oil, gasoline, and spare parts. Do not store rags, wood, and other similar combustible matter in the same area. Refer to NFPA 30 and 30B Chapter 4.8 and Chapter 8.3 for storage procedures.

### **8-3. Compressed gas**

a. Storage, handling, and use of compressed gases and explosive anesthetic agents will be in conformity with NFPA Codes and DoD Publications.

b. Storage of compressed gases in buildings or compressed gas storage shells will be in strict compliance with DoD 4145.19-R-1 and NFPA 55.

c. Gases will only be stored in authorized locations.

d. Supplies of oxygen and acetylene gas will be stored in areas free of oil and greasy substances.

e. Cylinders will be stored upright and firmly secured with non-spark producing, noncombustible restraints.

f. Cylinders permitted inside buildings will be stored away from combustible material and located where they will not be exposed to excessive increases in temperature.

g. Valves on cylinders will be closed and capped in both storage and shipping configuration.

h. Aerosol products need to be stored in a flammable/combustible locker or cabinet separate from other flammable/combustible items (flammable/combustible liquids). Refer to NFPA 30 and 30B Chapter 4.8 and Chapter 8.3 for storage procedures.

### **8-4. Fueling operations**

a. Only authorized and properly trained personnel shall be permitted to operate major fueling equipment. Knowledge of the equipment hazards involved and the regulations for handling flammable liquid shall be required. The operator shall be familiar with nearest equipment.

b. Self-service gasoline stations open to the public shall have a fully qualified attendant in the immediate vicinity of gasoline dispensing operations during all periods that the facility is open for use.

c. Unattended gasoline stations are prohibited. This restriction does not apply to fueling points for military vehicles.

d. Operators of vehicles and mobile equipment shall turn off engine, lights, and radio transmitters before taking on fuel.

e. Vehicle operators, attendants, or others shall not smoke or light a match or lighter during fueling, and there shall be no open flame in the vicinity.

f. Latching or locking devices, which restrict or impede the ability to automatically stop the flow of fuel, shall not be permitted on any gasoline or other flammable liquid dispensing nozzle. This does not preclude the use of listed and approved automatic nozzles.

g. Operating any vehicle leaking fuel or excessive amounts of oil shall be prohibited until necessary repairs have been performed.

h. Flammable liquid containers found to be leaking shall be moved to a safe location and contents transferred to serviceable containers. Leaking containers shall be disposed of properly.

- i. Glass or plastic containers other than plastic containers listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (i.e., UL or FM approved) shall not be used for gasoline.
- j. Vehicles transporting explosives shall not be refueled with gasoline while explosives are in the vehicle, except in an emergency, then only with the engine stopped, all lights and radios off, and static grounding devices properly connected.
- k. Defective or leaking fuel-dispensing equipment (e.g., nozzles, hoses, pumps) shall not be operated until restored to proper operational condition.
- l. Makeshift fuel dispensing or de-fueling arrangements are prohibited. Fuel dispensing, storage locations, arrangements, and equipment shall be in conformance with the pertinent requirements of the NFPA or applicable Army technical manuals. De-fueling into open containers is prohibited.
- m. Automotive vehicles and other spark-producing equipment shall not be operated within 50 feet of any fuel spill involving gasoline or fuels or similar characteristics until the spill has been cleaned up and all flammable vapors have dissipated.
- n. Fueling of lawnmowers and other gasoline powered equipment or dispensing of any flammable liquid shall be conducted outside of all buildings, including garages, basements, allow equipment time to cool before refueling.

#### **8-5. Parking of flammable liquid transport vehicles**

- a. Tank vehicles used for transporting flammable or class II combustible liquids shall be grounded (for static electricity) and shall be parked in groups of not more than three with a 50-foot separation between groups.
- b. Parking locations shall be selected so that the vehicles are accessible from all sides for firefighting 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.

#### **8-6. Hazardous chemicals**

- a. Incompatible chemicals and compounds shall be kept separate and precautions taken to prevent accidental contact or contamination with incompatible materials, compounds, and agents.
- b. Many chemicals and compounds, which are completely inert under normal conditions, may become violently explosive when in contact with other compounds.

#### **8-7. Welding and cutting/Hot Work**

- a. A 'Hot Work Permit', signed by fire department representative, shall be issued prior to the start of any operation.
- b. A copy of the permit shall be maintained on site and by the fire department.
- c. Each separate operation, work site, and day of operation may require an inspection and issuance of a permit.
- d. No person at any time shall conduct any cutting or welding operation outside of an established authorized shop without an approved permit.
- e. Permits for work being completed can be obtained at any fire station on Fort Campbell.
- f. Central dispatch must be notified at 270-798-1221, before and after the operation.
- g. All welding, cutting, sweating of copper piping or burning operations shall be under the supervision and control of a competent supervisor who shall ensure OSHA 29CFR 1910.252, NFPA 1, and NFPA 51B compliance and appendix D of this regulation.
- h. For welding in aircraft hangars, comply with NFPA 410.
- i. Portable welding units will be stored in a safe manner, away from smoking areas, public ways, and vehicle routes when not in use.
- j. Clothing shall be selected to minimize the potential for ignition, burning, trapping hot sparks, and electric shock.
- k. Operations deemed unsafe or noncompliant with prescribed standards will be terminated immediately.
- l. All floors shall be swept clean. Combustible floors will be kept wet, covered with damp sand, or protected by fire resistant shields.
- m. Where floors have been wet down, personnel operating arc welding or cutting equipment will be protected from possible shock.
- n. Hot work shall be permitted only in areas that are or have been made fire safe.
- o. Hot work shall not be permitted in the following areas:
  - (1) Areas not authorized by management.
  - (2) In sprinkled buildings where sprinklers are impaired, requirements of NFPA 25 are not met.

(3) In the presence of un-cleaned or improperly prepared equipment, drums, tanks, or other containers that have previously contained materials that could develop explosive atmospheres.

(4) In areas with an accumulation of combustible dusts that could develop explosive atmospheres.

(5) Within close proximity to large quantities of readily ignitable combustibles.

p. Openings or cracks in walls, floors, or ducts within 35 ft. of the site shall be covered or sealed with listed or approved fire-rated or noncombustible material to prevent the passage of sparks to adjacent areas.

q. Ducts and conveyor systems that might carry sparks to distant combustibles shall be shielded, shut down, or both.

r. Hot work that is performed on pipes or other metal that is in contact with combustible walls, partitions, ceilings, roofs, or other combustibles shall not be undertaken if the work is close enough to cause ignition by conduction.

s. Person or company conducting hot works shall stay in the immediate area for at least 30 minutes after the job is completed. This time should be used to extinguish smoldering fires and make a thorough safety inspection of the work area prior to departure.

t. More than one fire watch shall be required if combustible materials that could be ignited by the hot work operation cannot be directly observed by the initial fire watch.

u. Oxygen, acetylene, and other fuel gases shall be handled carefully and cylinders shall be secured by lashing, strapping, chaining, or clamping in an upright position. Cylinders shall be capped during storage or while being transported.

v. Oxygen cylinders shall be kept free of oil and grease at all times. (A high-pressure leak from an oxygen cylinder may cause sufficiently rapid oxidation to ignite gasoline, oil, grease, alcohol, or organic material and result in fire or explosion.)

w. Oxygen and fuel gas systems in use shall be frequently inspected for evidence of leaks in hoses, couplings, valve stems and fittings, and other points in the system.

x. Acetylene and oxygen valves at the cylinders shall be closed whenever the equipment is left unattended or when work is stopped for more than 15 minutes.

y. Operators of electric welding equipment needing to leave or stop work for any appreciable time shall open the power supply switch to the equipment and disconnect the equipment from the source of power.

z. Fort Campbell's Prevention Branch shall be notified whenever any cutting or welding is to be performed outside of an established shop.

aa. A qualified fire department representative shall inspect the work site before starting the operation to determine that all necessary fire prevention precautions are taken, that a properly instructed fire watch equipped with a minimum 10 pound multi-purpose (A, B, C) fire extinguisher is provided, and that the proposed operation does not constitute a hazard to life and property.

bb. A minimum 10 pound (A, B, C) fire extinguisher shall be provided from a source other than one assigned to the facility.

cc. The Fort Campbell's Prevention Branch shall set the time frame of the Hot Work Permit. The time frame depends on the type of job, what's being worked on, and equipment being used.

#### **8-8. Tar pots and kettles**

a. Kettles for heating tar, asphalt, and similar materials shall be equipped with proper heat controls and means of agitation to assure controlled uniform temperatures throughout the contents to prevent spot heating.

b. Tar pots or kettles shall not be operated inside, on the roof, or within 25 feet of any building and shall be attended by a competent operator. A minimum of two 10-pound multi-purpose (A, B, C) dry chemical extinguishers shall be provided at the tar pot and at the area of tar application.

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

**Note:** Hot work permit is required IAW NFPA 1 Chapters 1.12, 16.7, and this regulation (para.8-7a).

#### **8-9. Cooking appliances**

a. Cooking is permitted only in properly arranged and equipped authorized locations and should never be left unattended.

b. No cooking or use of hot plates, electric frying pans, and similar small electrical appliances is permitted in private rooms of bachelor enlisted/officer quarters, barracks and similar buildings unless such rooms or areas are provided with kitchens or cooking facilities.

- c. Microwave ovens may be authorized in bachelor enlisted quarters (BEQ)/BOQ facilities without kitchens, provided the electrical power supply is adequate.
- d. All appliances must be in good repair and be listed by Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or another recognized testing agency.
- e. No grease cooking allowed unless appropriate hood & suppression system is installed.
- f. Refrigerators, microwaves, and other appliances must be plugged into a wall outlet.
- g. Coffee making appliances may be used in offices and work areas provided the following conditions are met:
  - (1) The appliance is placed on a noncombustible surface and kept a minimum of six (6) inches from any combustible materials.
  - (2) The appliance must bear the testing laboratory seal of approval (U.L.) and be in good working condition. Non-acceptable items will be removed at time of inspection.
- h. Hoods and ductwork over cooking surfaces shall be cleaned periodically to prevent excess grease accumulations.
- i. Charcoal grills shall not be used inside buildings, on porches, or on balconies. Charcoal grills shall be located at least 10 feet away from combustible materials and/or all buildings when in use. When cooking has been completed, hot coals shall be quenched with water or covered with a noncombustible cover to prevent sparks or hot coals from being scattered by the wind.
- j. Leaving cooking appliances and equipment unattended while cooking will be considered “unattended cooking.”
- k. Fires caused by unattended cooking will be the sole responsibilities of the individual causing unattended cooking fire.

#### **8-10. Painting**

- a. Paint that requires flammable solvents or thinners or flammable cleaners shall not be used without first extinguishing or removing all potential sources of ignition in the immediate area.
- b. Flammable thinners, solvents, and cleaners shall be handled, stored, dispensed, and used only in accordance with this regulation pertaining to flammable liquids contained in section 8-1 & 8-2.
- c. Tarpaulins and drop cloths used with oil based painting operations shall not be stored within buildings but shall be folded and stored in metal lockers that are detached at least 15 feet from any building.
- d. Spray paint shall not be used within buildings unless standard spray booths or rooms constructed and arranged in accordance with NFPA 33 are provided for this purpose.
- e. Aerosol spray paint shall be stored IAW NFPA 30B.
- f. Minor touch-up involving the use of small aerosol or pressurized paint may be conducted outside of a painting standard spray booth, provided all precautions of adequate ventilation are observed. Such operations shall be very limited in scope.
- g. Before refinishing floors, eliminate all sources of ignition including pilot lights for water heaters and appliances.

#### **8-11. Paint spray booths**

- a. Equip spray paint booths with an adequate exhaust ventilating system. Fans will be of non-sparking type, with explosive proof fan motors located outside the booth. Install exhaust systems to conform to the standards of the NFPA 33, OSHA 29 CFR 1910. Electric lights, switches, or electrical equipment will be of the types, which meet the requirement IAW NFPA 70.
- b. Installed electric equipment and lighting will be approved, explosive proof type conforming to the standards of the National Electrical Code.
- c. Do not smoke within 50 feet of spray booths.
- d. Clean filters and filter rolls will be constructed of noncombustible material. Inspect them after each use, and remove and dispose of clogged filters.
- e. Do not store combustible materials within 3 feet of spray booths.
- f. For additional information on personal protective equipment while spray painting, consult 29 CFR 1910.132 through 29 CFR 1910.138, Subpart I as required.
- g. Sprinkler heads should be protected with a cellophane bag having the thickness of .003 or less or thin paper bag will be used. Covering will be replaced frequently so that heavy deposits of residue do not accumulate.
- h. The interior of spray booths, exhaust fan blades, and exhaust ducts should be cleaned regularly to avoid the accumulation of residues.
- i. Spray booths require an annual airflow test, to be conducted by industrial hygiene. Maintain test results records on file.

## 8-12. Open fires

- a. No open fires shall be permitted on the installation at any time without the express approval and permission of the Fire Chief or designated representatives. The only exception is prescribed agricultural burning conducted by the Forestry Division or Range Control.
- b. The burning of classified materials is prohibited. Make an appointment for the classified document incinerator or shredder, contact, G2, DPTMS Chief, Security & Intelligence Division, **798-2425**.
- c. Burnishing of wood by use of a heat or flame-producing device is prohibited within any building.
- d. The use of open flame devices for removing paint from any structure is prohibited.

## 8-13. Batteries

All batteries shall be handled, stored, and disposed of in strict compliance with Technical Bulletin (TB) 43-0134 and Fort Campbell Environmental Handbook.

## Chapter 9 Fire Protection Equipment

### 9-1. Fire hydrants

- a. Fire hydrants shall be used only for their intended purposes and shall be operated only by authorized personnel using only standard hydrant wrenches.
- b. Parking of vehicles and/or equipment shall not be permitted within 15 feet of any fire hydrant.
- c. When no other source of water is available at construction sites and water is required for construction purposes, permission may be granted by the CH2M Hill (contractor) to use hydrant as a source of water. In such cases, immediate written notice shall be given to the fire department and the usage shall be subject to the following limitations:
  - (1) Connection to a fire hydrant shall be limited to not more than one 1½ inch hose.
  - (2) Only one connection shall be permitted per hydrant.
  - (3) Each connection shall be by a gated or valve connection to a single 2½ inch outlet of a hydrant. Flow shall not be throttled by means of the main hydrant valve which, when in use, shall be fully opened.
  - (4) Connection will require a backflow preventer. Such device will have a valid test within the last 12 months. Test record will be furnished to CH2M HILL and kept on site.
  - (5) Connection will be metered. Total water use will be metered for entire duration of connection. Cost for use of water will be IAW FC Policy at time of connection.
  - (6) The fire department shall not furnish hose, valves, etc.
  - (7) Any fire hydrant found to be leaking, damaged, or defective shall be reported to the CH2M Hill "Hot Line" **931-431-5677** immediately so that proper repair may be started.
- d. Whenever any fire hydrant is placed out of service for any reason, the fire department shall be notified immediately. Out of service hydrants shall be marked with a metal disc approximately 9 inches in diameter painted a conspicuous color, and attached to the hydrant by means of a hole in the center of the disc which shall fit over the hydrant outlet and be held in place by the outlet cap. The fire department shall be notified immediately whenever an out of service hydrant is restored to service.

### 9-2. Fire lanes and Fire department access

- a. No vehicle, equipment, or storage shall obstruct a prescribed fire lane or fire department access.
- b. Fire Lane markings are required to identify known and common problem areas that need to be maintained clear of obstructions for emergency vehicle use. These uses include vehicle travel and maneuvering areas as well as a base of operation for the fire department.
- c. Marking of fire lanes may be required, at any time, if a need is identified by the fire department in the following manner:
  - (1) 90 degree curbs shall be identified by a 6 inch red (traffic grade paint) stripe on the top and side.
  - (2) Rolled curbs shall be identified by a 6 inch red (traffic grade paint) stripe to the top.
  - (3) Roads with no curbs shall be identified by a 6 inch red stripe (traffic grade paint).
  - (4) The words "NO PARKING – FIRE LANE" shall be 18 inches high white stenciled lettering with 3 inch stroke and placed 8 inches as measured perpendicular to the traffic grade red paint stripe. Stenciling must be

provided within 3 feet of each end of curbed areas and spaced a minimum of 100 feet apart thereafter. Paint must be traffic grade.

(5) Diagonal red striping across the width of the Fire Lane (8 feet) shall be used when required by the fire department. It shall be used in conjunction with a 6 inch red stripe above. The stripes shall run at a 30 to 60 degree angle and shall be parallel with each other. The stripe shall be a minimum 6 inches in width and a minimum of 24 inches apart. Paint must be traffic grade.

(6) A "NO PARKING – FIRE LANE" sign shall be posted at the beginning and end of each fire lane. Signs are to face on-coming vehicular traffic.

d. Signs may be used instead of marking of fire lanes. Signs must be maintained and replaced when damaged. Signs shall read "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "NO PARKING FROM THIS POINT TO CORNER" and shall be 12" wide and 18" high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than 2" lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six feet, six inches (6'6") above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than one hundred feet (100') apart. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Chief.

### **9-3. Sprinkler equipment**

a. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in accordance with UFC 3-600-01 and NFPA 13 and 101.

b. Sprinkler systems, which operate during an actual fire, shall not be shut off except upon directions of the senior fire officer.

c. Sprinkler systems which operate due to mechanical injury, breakage, or other non-fire related causes, shall be shut off as soon as it is determined that no fire exists. The fire department shall be notified immediately of the sprinkler impairment.

d. Only properly authorized personnel shall maintain and test sprinkler systems.

e. *Whenever* any sprinkler system is withdrawn from service for any reason, the fire department shall be notified immediately.

f. Storage shall be kept at least 18 inches below all sprinkler heads and/or piping. If facility is not sprinkled, storage is required to be 24" from ceiling.

g. All building modification projects in buildings with sprinkler systems shall include provisions for rearranging the sprinkler system as necessary for compliance with NFPA 13.

### **9-4. Fire department connections (FDC)**

a. Vehicles and/or equipment will not block fire department connections or sprinkler system drains. A 15-foot clearance in all directions is required for servicing the fire protection systems.

b. Immediate access to a fire department connection shall be maintained at all times and without obstruction by fences, bushes, trees, walls, gas meters or any other object for a minimum of 15 feet (914 mm).

### **9-5. Fire hose**

a. No vehicle shall, without the consent of the Installation Fire Chief or fire official in command, be driven over any fire hose that is laid down on any street or private driveway to be used at any fire or alarm of fire.

b. Driving over fire hose will be considered destruction of fire emergency safety equipment and is punishable by the following laws:

(1) KY-KRS 512.040-Criminal Mischief in the Third Degree: class B misdemeanor punishable by 90 days in confinement and \$250 fine.

(2) TN-TCA 39-14-408-Class A misdemeanor punishable by 11 months 29 days confinement and \$500 fine.

### **9-6. Facility fire extinguishers**

This equipment will be used for extinguishing fires, and will not be removed from its location except for that purpose or for inspection, testing, or recharging by authorized personnel. Fire extinguishers shall not be relocated or removed from their assigned locations without Fort Campbell's Prevention Branch approval.

a. Equipment Installed in Buildings

(1) The building fire prevention coordinator is responsible for monthly inspection of equipment, notifying the fire department of deficiencies, and for instructing occupants in proper use of the equipment.

(2) Fort Campbell Fire Department will not replace missing fire extinguishers. The Directorate of Public Works or user will furnish the initial purchase and installation of fire extinguishers in newly constructed facilities and their replacement in existing facilities.

(3) Distribution of equipment will be in accordance with AR 420-1 chapter 25, and NFPA Standard 10.

(4) Where fire extinguisher cabinets are not provided, there shall be suitable hangers or supports for extinguishers. Fire extinguisher shall be installed so that the bottom of the fire extinguisher is a minimum of 4 inches off the floor with a maximum of 5 feet to the top of the extinguisher from the floor surface.

(5) Facility managers are responsible for keeping extinguisher clean and free of stored material, which might obstruct their use. A 36-inch clearance area is required around any extinguisher.

b. Commanding officers of units using vehicles are responsible for:

(1) Conducting a visual inspection of fire extinguishers either in vehicles or on stationary equipment, portable generators, compressors, etc., each month.

(2) Familiarizing operators, permanently or temporarily assigned, with both maintenance and methods of checking fire extinguishers.

(3) Extinguisher requirements on vehicles transporting explosives or POL products (see the appropriate technical manual or regulation).

c. Do not distribute extinguishers in the ammunition storage areas. Vehicles entering the area will carry the required extinguishers.

d. The Fire Department will inspect and identify fire extinguishers that are in need of repair or recharging during building inspections. The Facility Manager is responsible for repair and recharging of extinguishers, identified by inspection

### **9-7. Flight line fire extinguishers**

a. Garrisons will provide alkaline base (sodium and potassium bicarbonate), dry chemical, 50-pound and 125-pound or equivalents, class B and class C fire types (BC), wheeled extinguishers for the following aircraft.

(1) Every three parked, small, or "medium" helicopters "(UH-60/AH-64 and below) and small "fixed-wing" aircraft (C-12 or equivalent) requires a 50-pound BC, dry chemical or equivalent, wheeled fire extinguisher.

(2) Every three parked, large helicopters (CH-47 or equivalent), requires a 125-pound BC, wheeled, dry chemical or equivalent, fire extinguisher.

(3) Every three parked, medium fixed-wing aircraft (for example, C-20, C-23A&B, C-26 or similar aircraft) requires a 125-pound BC, wheeled, dry chemical or equivalent fire extinguisher.

(4) Every parked, large-frame aircraft (for example, C-17, C-130, C-5, C-141, KC-135, DC-8, B707, KC-10, DC-10 or similar aircraft) requires a 125-pound BC, wheeled, dry chemical or equivalent, extinguisher.

(5) Every landing strip and helipad without regularly assigned ARFF vehicles requires a 125-pound BC, dry chemical or equivalent extinguisher.

## **Chapter 10**

### **Range and Forest Fire Prevention**

#### **10-1. Policies and procedures**

a. Units undergoing training shall ensure that sufficient brooms and shovels are available to fight fires during field exercises.

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

c. Signs of smoke in grass or wooded areas shall be reported to the fire department by dialing 911, Range Control (798-3001) or Forestry Branch (798-2616).

d. The Forestry Branch of DPW obtains forest fire weather information from the National Weather Service and the Fort Campbell Remote Area Weather Station to determine forest fire danger. Forest fire danger is posted at Range Control and the Forestry Branch of DPW. When the forest fire danger category reaches 4 or 5, Forestry Branch shall call Range Control to alert them of the danger and the Public Affairs Office to place information on the Fort Campbell cable television system.

e. CAM Reg 385-5 contains fire prevention guidelines.

#### **10-2. Categories of fire danger**

a. Fire Danger 1 is when a fire does not ignite readily from small firebrands, although a more intense heat source, such as flares, grenades, and firecrackers may start fires. Fires in open grassland may freely burn. There is little danger of spotting.

b. Fire Danger 2 is when a fire will start from most accidental causes. Fires spread rapidly and short distance spotting is common. Fires may become serious and their control difficult.

c. Fire Danger 3 is when a fire ignites readily and starts easily from most causes. Fires spread rapidly and short distance spotting is common. Fires may become serious and their control difficult.

d. Fire Danger 4 is when a fire starts easily from all causes and spreads rapidly increasing in intensity. Spot fires are a constancy danger.

e. Fire Danger 5 is when a fire will start quickly, spreads furiously, and bums intensely. All fires are potentially serious. The development into high intensity burning is usually faster than Fire Danger 4 and occurs from smaller fires. Crown fires may develop and the fire becomes unmanageable until weather changes or the fuel supply decreases.

f. Red Flag Warning is when weather conditions are right for serious, damaging wildfires. The state issues a regional NO BURN alert. Forestry office notifies Range Control, and training may be impacted.

### **10-3. Restrictions during Fire Danger 1 and 2**

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

b. Caution shall be exercised in the use of warming or any other open fires. The area shall be cleared of all flammable materials for a distance of at least 3 feet and fires shall be smothered with water, covered with dirt, and completely extinguished before being abandoned. Fires shall 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 Forestry Branch, Directorate of Public Works.

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

### **10-4. Restrictions during Fire Danger 3**

The above restrictions apply except that units scheduled to use fireworks, pyrotechnics, or fires of any description in organized training shall notify the Forestry Branch of DPW at 798-2616 or 956-3375, and provide unit designation, area to be used, and what activities are proposed.

### **10-5. Restrictions during Fire Danger 4 and 5**

a. Anything that has the potential of starting fires, i.e. tracers, explosives, booby traps, simulators, warning fires, flares, blanks (except for M-16), etc., shall not be used.

(1) Exception 1: For the conduct of essential and specific firing exercises and only with the prior approval of the Forestry Branch and the Installation Fire Marshal. Approval shall be granted only when firefighting equipment and personnel are immediately available.

(2) Exception 2: the Forestry Branch for the firing of tracers grants Permission and use of demolition in areas, which have been controlled, burned.

b. Open fires of any type shall not be permitted.

### **10-6. Action in case of a fire**

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

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

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

### **10-7. Fighting fires**

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

b. Under the terms of the Cooperative Agreement between U.S.D.A., Forest Service at Land Between the Lakes and Fort Campbell, additional trained professional forest firefighting personnel and equipment may be readily available.

## **Chapter 11 Storage and Warehouses**

### **11-1. General**

- a. Where automatic sprinkler protection is provided, maintain a clearance of at least 18 inches between storage and sprinkler heads. Do not obstruct sprinkler risers at any time.
- b. Where automatic sprinkler protection is not provided, maintain a clearance of at least 36 inches between storage and the underside of the lowest beams, girders, or other ceiling constructions.
- c. Maintain a clearance of at least 18 inches between storage and electric lights, wiring, and fixtures.
- d. Stacks more than 15 feet high or which contain unusually hazardous materials shall not be piled closer than 36 inches to sprinkler heads.
- e. Storage will not be permitted within 36 inches of heaters, stoves, furnaces, or water heaters.
- f. Cross aisles of not less than 4 feet in width shall be provided for stacks up to 10 feet in height. Where stacks exceed 10 feet in height, cross aisles shall be at least 5 feet.
- g. Combustible materials, such as excelsior, rags, and shredded paper, shall be stored in fire resistant bins with fusible link or self-closing doors.
- h. Materials shall not be stored under or piled against building doors, exits, or stairways. Materials shall not be stored within 25 feet of any structure.
- i. A 24-inch space shall be maintained between stored combustible materials and interior finish, firewalls and partitions.
- j. Containers, drums, or other approved receptacles containing flammable liquids shall not be stored in general storage areas, but shall be stored in locations specifically constructed according to current directives for this type storage. This also applies to empty flammable liquid containers.
- k. Packing materials shall be kept in the original bales until used. Broken bales shall be kept in all metal lined bins with automatic self-closing covers. Waste from packing/unpacking or other sources shall not be allowed to accumulate in hazardous quantities. All waste shall be removed outside daily at the end of the workday/shift and disposed of in designated containers.
- l. Floor sweeping compound shall be stored in metal containers with tight-fitting self-closing lid. Oiling of floors is prohibited.
- m. Boiler rooms, utility rooms, and hot water heater enclosures shall not be used for storage purposes.
- n. Storage is prohibited under stairways and in stairwells.
- o. Gasoline powered equipment shall not be refueled or serviced inside any storage building.
- p. Directional arrows will be placed where fire extinguishers are not easily discernible from a reasonable distance in the aisle way.
- q. Directional arrows indicating the location of fire exits, which are not easily discernible, will be similarly posted. Reference OSHA 1910.145 and DoD 4145.19-R-1.

### **11-2. Access**

- a. Storage shall not interfere with fire lanes or inhibit access to fire valves, fire hoses, fire extinguishers, fire escapes, fire exits, fire alarm pull stations, or fire doors.
- b. Doors and exits shall not be blocked.
- c. The Fire Department must approve access doors blocked on the inside and will be conspicuously marked on the outside with 3-inch high black lettering on white background reading "DOOR BLOCKED."
- d. Access aisles shall be maintained to provide convenient access to all portions of the storage areas. Fire aisles, fire exits, and approaches to fire extinguishers will remain open at all times. Main aisles will be at least 6 feet wide. Access routes to hand fire extinguishers will be at least 36 inches wide.
- e. A 24-inch clearance will be maintained between stock and the fire door, except for portion of the fire door near the aisle. For this portion of the fire door a 36-inch clearance will be maintained between stock and the fire door. Reference DoD 4145.19-R-1.

### **11-3. Outside storage**

- a. Keep the entire storage site free of unnecessary combustible materials (fuel cans, oil barrels, etc). Keep weeds and grass cut. Remove dry weeds and grass from the storage site.
- b. Fences providing closed in areas for outside storage sites will have sufficient gates to permit rapid access of fire apparatus.

c. Storage shall not interfere with fire lanes or inhibit access to fire valves, fire hoses, fire extinguishers, fire escapes, fire exits, or fire doors.

d. If using a structure or an open bay a clearance of 18 inches minimum shall be maintained between sprinkler heads, a ceiling, ceiling lights, electrical fixtures, and stored materials.

e. Materials shall not be stored under or piled against building doors, exits, or stairways. Materials shall not be stored within 25 feet of any structure.

#### **11-4. Vehicles**

a. Authorized vehicles operating within warehouses will be maintained in a safe working condition.

b. A complete daily inspection will be made to preclude a fire originating from this source.

c. Vehicles will be parked in designated areas only.

d. Vehicle parking inside facility requires initial approval through the Fort Campbell Fire Department.

#### **11-5. Pallets**

a. Wooden pallets will be stored outside or in a detached structure.

b. When stored inside, the building must have a sprinkler system.

c. Wooden pallets will be stored no higher than 8 feet. Each pallet pile shall have no greater than four stacks separated from other pallet piles by at least 8 feet of clear space or 25 feet of stored commodity.

d. Plastic pallet storage will not be higher than 4 feet. At least 8 feet of clear space or 25 feet of stored commodity will separate each pallet pile greater than two stacks from other pallet piles. Reference NFPA 231.

### **Chapter 12**

#### **Motor Maintenance Facilities, Shops, and Hangers**

##### **12-1. General**

a. Reference chapter 11 storage and warehouses.

b. Inside vehicle maintenance compounds, fire hydrants will have at least 50 feet clearance from any vehicle, portable or temporary structures, connex's, and containers.

c. All gates around vehicle maintenance compounds are classified as "FIRE LANES." They will not be blocked or obstructed at any time. Signs designating fire lanes are the responsibility of the organization assigned to the compound. Fire lanes will be monitored daily by an assigned member of the organization for blockage or obstructions.

d. When any building any used to store more than five gallons of insecticides the organizations will prepare a list with the type of chemical and amount of each product and forward to the Fire Department. Hazardous pesticides will be identified, handled, and stored IAW AR 420-76, TM 5-632, and NFPA 434.

e. Cylinders containing liquefied gases or acetylene that are stored outdoors will be protected from the direct rays off the sun with a fixed canopy (preferably noncombustible) capable of withstanding all local environmental conditions IAW AR 700-68

f. Smoking is prohibited within 50 feet of compressed gas cylinder storage areas, and "No Smoking" signs will be posted.

g. Oxygen cylinders will be stored in locations separated from other gases "such as acetylene," will be separated not less than 20 feet or separated by a 1 hour fire rated wall.

h. Oxygen, acetylene, and other compressed gases will be handled carefully. Cylinders will be secured to prevent accidental tip over by lashing, strapping chaining, or clamping in an upright position. Cylinders will be capped during storage and while being transported.

### **Chapter 13**

#### **Family Housing**

##### **13-1. General**

It is expected and required that adult occupants shall exercise ordinary prudence in their own conduct and shall impose reasonable control on minors in their households. The prevention of fires is the paramount objective.

**NOTE:** Occupants will be liable for losses by fire caused by the occupants' negligence by burning candles, incense or any other open flames in or around any building on Fort Campbell.

### **13-2. Smoking in bed is prohibited**

Individuals are responsible for safe disposal of smoking materials.

### **13-3. Accumulation of trash on floors or near buildings is prohibited**

Outdoor trash containers shall be a safe distance from the building.

### **13-4. Barbecue grills shall not be used indoors, on porches, in garages, or carports**

Barbecue grills shall be under close supervision of an adult at all times when in use. Barbeque grills shall be located at least 10 feet away from combustible materials and/or all buildings when in use. When use has been completed, hot coals shall be quenched with water or covered with a noncombustible cover to prevent sparks or hot coals from being scattered by the wind. Do not use grills in front of exits.

### **13-5. Commercially manufactured fire pits shall not be used indoors, on porches, in garages, or carports**

Commercially manufactured fire pits shall be under close supervision of an adult at all times when in use. Fire Pits shall be of a type approved by the Fort Campbell Fire Department, enclosed on all sides, with a cover. Fire pits shall be located at least 10 feet away from combustible materials and/or all buildings when in use. When use has been completed, hot coals shall be quenched with water or covered with a noncombustible cover to prevent sparks or hot coals from being scattered by the wind.

### **13-6. Fireworks**

Fireworks are prohibited in family housing and on Fort Campbell.

### **13-7. Storage**

Storage is prohibited in heater rooms or heater closets.

### **13-8. Flammable liquids**

- a. Gasoline storage in family living quarters is prohibited.
- b. The storage of fuel in containers or in power mowers, outboard motors, and similar equipment with fuel tanks shall be in an outside building, cabinet, or such storage. If storage building is lacking, the following conditions shall be met:
  - (1) The aggregate amount in the container or equipment shall not exceed 5 gallons.
  - (2) The storage area shall be contain and shall be remote from any possible source of ignition (e.g., water heaters, furnaces, and electrical appliances).
  - (3) Adequate ventilation of storage area shall be provided to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors. Storage in below-grade basements and cellars shall be prohibited.
  - (4) Storage area shall not be occupied as living space or used as an exit.
  - (5) Items stored shall not be subject to mechanical damage.
  - (6) All openings from the fuel tank and the supply line to the engine shut off where a valve is provided shall be tightly closed.
  - (7) Gasoline shall be stored only in a safety can that is listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.
  - (8) No refueling shall be conducted inside or within 15 feet of any building, including garages basements, or attached right-of-way.
  - (9) Occupants shall be liable for losses by fire caused by the occupants' negligence in storage and use of flammable liquids.
  - (10) Gasoline-fueled lanterns shall be allowed to cool before refilling.
- c. Flammable liquids shall be kept in safe containers, away from sources of ignition, and safe from tampering by children.

### **13-9. Electrical installation**

Repair, and change in electrical wiring, fittings, or attachments for electrical appliances shall not be permitted except by authorized electricians, except for specific item covered in the U-Do-It program.

### **13-10. To ensure for the safety of all occupants, a fire plan shall be developed**

The plan should be clear and uncomplicated, so that all members can understand and carry out their assignments. The following principles are essential:

- a. Immediately upon discovery of fire, all family members shall leave or be removed from the building.
- b. Once outside, never let anyone reenter the building.
- c. As you leave, close doors behind you.
- d. Designate a meeting place outside. If someone is missing, notify the first arriving firefighter.
- e. If possible, report the fire to the fire department (dial. 911), but do not risk injury to use your own telephone (use a neighbors).
- f. Notify all occupants in adjoining quarters or houses.

### **13-11. Kitchen fires**

- a. Grease fires in kitchens can normally be safely controlled at the start. Fires in skillets, broilers, and deep fat devices can usually be extinguished by covering with a lid. A lid should be kept conveniently available for this purpose. Turn off the burner control as soon as possible. Do not attempt to move any type of container that contains burning grease. **DO NOT** throw flour, water or any other substance into the burning material.
- b. Leaving cooking appliances and equipment unattended while cooking will be considered "unattended cooking."
- c. Fires caused by unattended cooking will be the sole responsibilities of the individual causing unattended cooking fire.

## **Chapter 14**

### **Fire Prevention for Contractors/Concessionaires/Vendors**

#### **14-1. General**

This chapter was created to establish responsibility and procedures for conducting inspections, supervising, and maintaining a safe environment for Fort Campbell soldiers and their families during special events where contractors/concessionaires are conducting business. Refer to the Mobile Food Unit Operation Guide & Checklist in Appendix G & H, and in section 14-1 of this chapter to be in compliance while working on Fort Campbell.

#### **14-2. Contractors/concessionaires/vendors shall comply with this regulation to include the following:**

- a. Smoking is prohibited in all Fort Campbell Buildings as of January 2, 2001. Smoking materials shall be deposited in designated smoking receptacles.
- b. Remove debris from buildings or areas before quitting time each day and deposit in accordance with installation disposal requirements.
- c. The use of heat producing devices in or adjacent to buildings shall be coordinated with the Installation Fire Chief and/or central dispatch.
- d. All structures must be made of quality materials; no plywood or tarp structures will be allowed.
- e. All materials used in the construction or decoration of any booth used for cooking operations shall be inherently flame retardant or have been treated with an approved flame retardant product that will allow the material so treated to meet the requirements of the Match Flame Test.
- f. On job site fire extinguisher(s) shall be the responsibility of the contractor. For Contractors/Concessionaires using cooking equipment, a Class K fire extinguisher shall be on premises and readily accessible. ABC fire extinguishers will not take the place of a Class K fire extinguisher if cooking equipment is being used.
- g. A minimum of one 5lb 2A10BC fire extinguishers conspicuously located and readily accessible for immediate use as determined by a Fort Campbell Fire Inspector.
- h. Fire extinguishers must have a durable tag securely attached showing the maintenance or recharge date.
- i. Any work that shall affect the operation of an installed fire alarm system shall be coordinated with the Installation Fire Chief and/or central dispatch.
- j. If work requires the disabling of fire protection systems it must be coordinated through the project COR or COE.
- k. All employees shall be indoctrinated on methods of preventing and reporting fires.
- l. All fires on Fort Campbell shall be reported.
- m. In all outdoor assembly events, the Installation Fire Chief or Assistant Fire Chief of Prevention shall determine the number of fire/life safety monitors that are necessary to ensure the safety of the patrons.
- n. Contractors/Concessionaire/Vendor shall not use or close off water mains or hydrants without approval of the Installation Fire Chief.

- o. The contractor submitting the permit application must submit the request to Fort Campbell's Prevention Branch within 20 days of the event. The permit application shall include plans that show all details of the proposed event site. No event shall proceed without approved plans.
- p. The Contractor/Concessionaire/Vendor will provide, install, operate and maintain, at concessionaire's own expense the necessary equipment for the safe operation of a food concession to industry or company's standards whichever is higher.
- q. Subcontractors are subject to the same fire protection requirements as the prime contractor. It is the responsibility of the prime contractor to brief all subcontractors and ensure compliance with all fire protection guidance.
- r. Booths used for temporary food service operations shall be constructed in such a manner to allow adequate room for all the equipment, appliances, apparatus, supplies and other materials used in conjunction with the cooking operation to be contained within the booth/trailer.
- s. All temporary food service operations booths shall be constructed in a manner as to allow for immediate accessibility and unobstructed means of egress free of impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.
- t. All temporary food service operations booths are required to have a minimum of 6 ft. aisles on each side with a 3 ft. aisle in the rear and an exit way of not less than 36 in.
- u. All cooking devices shall be isolated from the public by at least 4 ft. or by a barrier between the device and the public.
- v. Access and egress routes shall be maintained so that the crowd management, security, and emergency personnel shall be able to move in the event of an emergency.
- w. No obstructions shall be permitted in a means of egress at anytime.
- x. All devices used in conjunction with the preparation of food shall be operated to avoid hazard to the safety of the occupants and the public.
- y. All devices used in connection with the preparation of food shall be of an approved type and shall be installed in an approved manner.
- z. Contractor/Concessionaire/Vendor shall keep premises and surrounding area clean and orderly. All facilities, including equipment and property will be subject to an inspection by a Fort Campbell Fire Inspector for fire and safety hazards; and the Fort Campbell Veterinary Treatment & Preventative Medicine representative(s) for safety and health hazards.
- aa. Meet health standards prescribed by government regulations, and obtain passes and permits as required.
- bb. Electrical service shall meet the following:
- (1) All cords must be 12-gauge minimum, grounded and approved for outdoor use in a wet location and direct contact with the ground.
  - (2) Cords must be the correct size for the proper load free from safety and fire hazards.
  - (3) Vendors are responsible for any necessary ground faults.
  - (4) All metal trailers must have a supplemental ground rod with a #6 gauge grounding conductor properly bonded to the trailer frame.
  - (5) All installations must conform to the current NEC (Article 525.20) and the Mobile Unit Operation Guide.
- cc. Contractor/Concessionaire/Vendor shall have electrical service inspected by the Fort Campbell Electric Service. This includes the required minimum gauge of extension cords being used. Fort Campbell's Fire Inspector may inspect the electrical service before and during the event to ensure compliance.
- dd. Each portable structure shall be free of safety/fire hazards that include but not limited to defective or broken fixtures, switches, fixture cords, sockets, outlets, service entrance cables, and splices.
- ee. Each portable structure shall be provided with a disconnect switch located within sight of and within 6 ft of the operator's station.
- ff. Electrical wiring for lighting shall be securely installed and, where subject to physical damage, shall be provided with mechanical protection.
- gg. All lamps for general illumination shall be protected from accidental breakage by a suitable luminarie or lamp holder with a guard.
- hh. Adequate illumination from a source of reasonably ensured reliability shall be provided for all cooking operations when operating after dusk.
- ii. Distribution/Terminal Boxes shall be designed so that no live parts are exposed to accidental contact.
- jj. If installed outside, the distribution/terminal box shall be weatherproof construction and mounted so that the bottom of the enclosure is not less than 6 in. above the ground.
- kk. If the Contractor/Concessionaire/Vendor is using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), it shall be included within the permit request to the FCFD Fire Prevention Branch.

- ll. All LPG installations shall meet all requirements of NFPA 58 and current LPG Gases Code.
- mm. Combustible materials within the booth shall be limited to a one day supply. Storage of combustible materials behind the booths shall be prohibited.
- nn. If single and/or multi-well cooking equipment is using combustible oil or solids the following shall apply:
  - (1) Have lids readily available for immediate use.
  - (2) Be placed on noncombustible surface materials.
  - (3) Be separated from each other by a minimum horizontal distance of 2 ft.
  - (4) Be kept a minimum horizontal distance of 2 ft from any combustible material.
- oo. All cooking equipment shall be extinguished at the end of the event each day.
- pp. All extinguished ashes and coals shall be placed in an approved metal container with a tight fitting lid and removed from the event site at the conclusion of the event.
- qq. Cooking and heating equipment cannot be located near exits or combustible materials. Cooking equipment used in tents shall comply with NFPA 10, 17-A, and 96.

#### **14-3. Fireworks/Pyrotechnic permits for contractors and/or special events/holidays.**

- a. A permit for supervised public display of fireworks and/or pyrotechnics shall be obtained.
- b. The permit request must be signed by the Installation Fire Chief and sent to the Division of Fire Prevention for the State of Kentucky or Tennessee (depending on location of the event).
- c. The contractor submitting the permit request must submit the request to the Installation Fire Chief within 20 days of the event.
- d. Diagrams shall be prepared and submitted with the permit request to illustrate the general arrangement and size of mortars and the location of shell storage at the discharge site.
- e. Description of the termination and emergency procedures shall be included in the permit request that shall contain procedures for inspecting the discharge site and fallout area for any defective or unexploded fireworks and procedures for disposing of defective fireworks and fireworks materials.
- f. The Fort Campbell Fire Prevention Branch will provide the fireworks/pyro technician a permit the day before the event.
- g. A Fort Campbell Fire Inspector will do a safety/radio check 15 minutes prior to the show, then every five minutes and finally a count down from five before the start of the show.
- h. The event coordinator and lead pyro technician will be given a radio with the emergency services frequency in the event there is an emergency or concerns with weather, equipment or fireworks/pyrotechnics. Safety/radio checks will be conducted by the event coordinator and lead pyro technician.
- i. The event coordinator and all contractors will adhere to NFPA 1123 for proper distances of outdoor display sites, road closures, and barricades. The event coordinator and/or contractor may adjust the distance to the next hundredth for outdoor display sites, road closures, and barricades.
- j. Any areas, roadways, walkways or any other sections will not be opened or fencing removed, until cleared for unexploded rounds/fireworks by the lead operator/pyrotechnics company of the display.
- k. The AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction) can revoke or restrict any approval to conduct an outdoor display whenever conditions such as site location, weather, traffic, communication, security procedures, available public protection, or other safety precautions make such action necessary to safeguard the health, safety, or welfare of the public.
  - l. The AHJ will determine the level of fire protection to be provided by the display operator, contractor, or both for any outdoor display.
  - m. In the event that conditions are deemed hazardous by the AHJ or the operator before or during a display, the display should be postponed until the condition is corrected (i.e. adverse weather conditions or crowd control).
  - n. Transportation and storage of fireworks, in particular interstate transit, should be done in accordance with the appropriate federal or state regulatory authority.
  - o. The display operator, contractor, or both shall present verifiable proof of liability insurance of a type and amount deemed appropriate by the AHJ.
  - p. Fireworks are prohibited except for professional licensed public displays and pyrotechnic shows.
  - q. See appendix D for procedures and guidelines.

#### **Chapter 15**

##### **Public assembly and recreation requirements**

These include clubs, theaters, exchanges, concessions, chapels, restaurants and/or cafeterias, hobby shops,

gymnasiums, sales stores, and other places where people may congregate for entertainment or recreation. The potential life safety hazards and the possibility of property loss in these occupancies require that extraordinary actions be taken to prevent fire.

#### **15-1. Managers of places of public assembly and recreational facilities**

a. Shall establish a sound fire prevention program and shall assure that employees are trained and understand their fire prevention responsibilities, fire reporting, facility evacuation procedures, and first aid firefighting procedures.

b. Managers of public facilities will post the total occupant load, and ensure it is not exceeded, IAW NFPA 101, Life Safety Code. If any questions arise, coordinate with the Fort Campbell Fire Prevention Branch.

c. Shall be designated to check fire egress exits daily, prior to entry of patrons, to ensure that doors are unlocked and that panic-type hardware and exit lights are functioning properly.

#### **15-2. Managers or assistants**

a. Shall conduct closing inspections. This responsibility shall not be delegated to janitorial personnel. Closing inspection checklist shall be prepared by managers and as a minimum shall include the following:

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

(2) All cushions in chairs and sofas have been inspected for smoking materials.

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

(4) Trash receptacles are emptied and trash is placed in containers outside of building; in addition, separate cigarette materials from other combustibles in cleanup operations.

b. Managers will notify the Fort Campbell Fire Prevention Branch, 798-7171, when planning events involving temporary decorations, exceptionally large crowds, or any unusual arrangements.

#### **15-3. Inspection by fire prevention personnel**

a. The Installation Fire Chief, or his representative, will perform an unannounced spot check inspection on public assembly buildings.

b. Inspections shall be conducted prior to the start of any social and/or unusual event.

c. These inspections do not relieve the management of their required responsibility.

#### **15-4. Managers of facilities in which commercial or restaurant-type cooking is performed**

Managers of facilities in which commercial or restaurant-type cooking is performed must establish and enforce the following procedures:

(1) Clean grease filters and hoods daily to prevent the accumulation of grease.

(2) Must have exhaust ducts cleaned every 6 months by a licensed contractor. NFPA 96 contains specific guidance. It's highly recommended to have the ducts cleaned more often if there is a high volume of cooking being performed.

(3) Post the following information and make available to the Fort Campbell Fire Inspector during inspections:

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

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

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

(d) Date tested and certification of high-limit temperature controls on deep fat fryers. This is a semiannual requirement.

(e) Record of fire suppression training of the employees.

(4) Cooking is not permitted when grease filters are not installed or exhaust fans are not working.

(5) Installation of cooking equipment must be in accordance with NFPA 96.

#### **15-5. Use of candles**

And other open flame devices for decorative or lighting purposes in places of public assembly are prohibited. Special permission may be granted for special events when submitted in writing to the Fire Chief.

#### **15-6. Carpets, curtains, and draperies**

Shall be fire resistant and/or treated for fire resistance. The managers shall maintain certification.

### **15-7. All decorations**

a. Used for special events (i.e., hunting banners, artificial floral designs, lighting, and Christmas decorations) shall be approved by the Installation Fire Chief and inspected by a Fort Campbell Fire Inspector prior to use.

b. Any decoration declared a fire hazard by the Installation Fire Chief and inspected by a Fort Campbell Fire Inspector before use. Any decoration declared a fire hazard by The Installation Fire Chief should be removed.

### **15-8. No notice inspections**

The manager shall conduct no-notice inspections of assigned facilities to ensure compliance with this regulation.

## **Chapter 16**

### **Fire Prevention in Tent Areas**

#### **16-1. General**

a. If unit approves smoking in a tent, a minimum of two metal containers shall be placed in each tent located on the floor away from the tent sides, posts, or combustible materials. The can shall have a minimum of 2 inches of sand or water at all times.

b. Open fires of any type shall not be permitted.

c. Unobstructed fire lanes between tents shall be maintained at all times.

d. All flammable and/or combustible liquids shall be stored a minimum of 50 feet from any tent or vehicle.

#### **16-2. Tents**

a. Tents shall be permitted only on a temporary basis. A temporary basis is considered 180 days or less.

b. An application should be submitted to the Fort Campbell Fire Department for use of a tent.

**c. The applicant shall provide:**

(1) Start and finish date of the event/activity.

(2) Venue name, address, and POC.

(3) Size of the tent and the area it will cover.

(4) Description of activities.

(5) Documents showing the flame resistance of the fabric material (certification), electrical installation needs, and heating appliances if used.

(6) A detailed site and floor plan for each tent. This will include placement of tents, fire extinguishers, air conditioning, heaters, etc...

d. Tents shall not cover more than 75 percent of the premises, unless approved by AHJ.

e. Tents, other than private tents and camping tents, under 400 ft<sup>2</sup> shall also comply with the requirements of this section.

f. All tent fabric shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria contained in NFPA 701.

g. There shall be a minimum of 10 ft. between stake lines.

h. Adjacent tents shall be spaced to provide an area to be used as a means of emergency egress. The AHJ may adjust this requirement.

i. Tents not occupied by the public and not used for the storage of combustible material shall be permitted to be less than 10 ft. from other structures if the AHJ deems this set up safe to the general public. If the tent is occupied by the public, the tent shall be no less than 20 ft. from all exits of a structure/building.

j. Tents, each not exceeding 1200 ft<sup>2</sup> and located in an open space, shall not be required to be separated from each other, provided that safety precautions meet the approval of the AHJ.

k. Smoking is prohibited in and around any tent.

l. Heaters and their installation shall be approved by the AHJ. Heating devices shall be labeled.

m. Heaters shall be connected to electricity by electric cable that is suitable for outside use and is of sufficient size to handle the electrical load.

n. Space heaters shall be placed in a box filled with 4 inches of sand. Boxes constructed of 2 by 4s, with the bottom of 1/4-inch plywood shall be permitted. The dimensions shall be a minimum of 36 inches by 36 inches. A drip pan shall be placed under the carburetor of all heaters to collect the overflow of fuel.

o. All stoves shall have a shield installed to protect the stovepipe. The stovepipe shall extend a minimum of 12 inches above the ridgepole.

p. Flammable and/or combustible liquid containers shall not be located inside any tent. Gasoline and diesel fuel shall not be mixed for use in heaters.

- q. Containers shall be stored in an upright position and a minimum 50 feet from any tent or vehicle.
- r. A fireguard shall be posted during operation of heaters.
- s. Weeds and vegetation shall be removed from within 10 feet of any tent.
- t. The premises shall be kept free from flammable or combustible materials during the period for which the premises are used by the public.
- u. Sand shall be maintained free of foreign matters and shall be changed if contaminated with fuel.
- v. Portable fire extinguishing equipment of approved types shall be furnished and maintained in tents in such quantity and in such locations as directed by the AHJ.
- w. Generators and other internal combustion power sources shall be separated from tents by a minimum of 5 ft. and shall be protected from contact by fencing, enclosure, or other approved means.

### **16-3. Electrical**

- a. Not more than two appliances shall be connected to an electrical outlet. Multiple electrical adapters are prohibited.
- b. Use of electrical extension cords is prohibited.
- c. Adding to, tampering with, or repairing of electrical wires by other than authorized electricians prohibited.

### **16-4. Firefighting equipment**

A minimum of 10-pound multi-purpose (A, B, C) fire extinguisher shall be located at each tent and where flammable or combustible liquids are used, stored, or dispensed.

### **16-5. Fire reporting**

Anyone discovering a fire shall immediately notify fire department by dialing 911. Regardless the extent of a fire or if the fire was extinguished, the fire department shall be notified. If the fire was extinguished prior to the fire department arrival, the fire scene shall not be disturbed until directed to do so by the Installation Fire Chief or his authorized representative.

## **Chapter 17**

### **Ammunition Storage**

#### **17-1. General**

- a. Do not obstruct the clear spacing between buildings used for storing ammunition by storing combustible items.
- b. Electrical facilities within ammunition or explosive storage and maintenance areas will meet the requirements of the NFPA 70.
- c. All small arms ammunition storage sites for local ground defense and security purposes may be stored in any magazine, arms room, or other suitable structure provided the following is strictly complied with:
  - (1) The structure or portion of the building being used for storage is locked and secured to prevent pilferage and unauthorized handling.
  - (2) The structure will display a proper fire symbol posted on the exterior and on the arms room door. The symbols will be removed when the building no longer has active arms room or ammunition storage.
  - (3) Quantity authorized for storage is limited to the operational needs.

#### **17-2. Unit Arms Rooms**

- a. Ammunition storage in unit arms rooms requires an approved explosive storage license IAW the Arms Room Explosives Site License SOP which is available from the Installation Safety Office 956-0876.
- b. The approved license will be renewed annually and a copy will be provided to the Fort Campbell Fire Prevention Branch by the Installation Safety Office upon completion of all accepted/approved signatures.

#### **17-3. Transportation**

- a. Military vehicles transporting ammunition and / or explosives will be equipped with a minimum of two 10 pound dry chemical fire extinguishers.
- b. The current using organization will supply the fire extinguishers. The vehicle transporting the ammunition will be properly placarded and have military fire symbols 1, 2, 3, or 4 IAW Department of Transportation (DOT) guidelines and DA Pam 385-64.

#### **17-4. Waste materials**

Keep separate waste materials such as oily rags, combustible scrap, and paper within an explosive area from each other. Place each type of waste material in metal containers with closing tops..

#### **17-5. Matches, flame, or spark-producing devices**

Matches, flames, or spark producing devices in any explosive area are prohibited except by written authority of the Installation Fire Chief.

#### **17-6. Smoking**

Smoking is not permitted within 100 feet of any magazine or storage pad. Specific designated locations may be established for smoking with approval of the Installation Fire Chief.

#### **17-7. Vehicles**

Do not park vehicles within 100 feet of buildings containing explosives.

#### **17-8. Cleaning**

Do not use gasoline or other flammable liquids within an explosive area for cleaning purposes.

### **Chapter 18**

#### **Holiday and Facility Decorations**

##### **18-1. Combustible decorations**

a. Combustible decorations are prohibited. Only fire resistant materials will be used and may be subject to burn tests.

b. Paper, flowers, tinsel, streamers, scenery, candles, incense etc. shall not be used in any buildings. Decorations shall have the UL approval and be marked 'Flameproof' prior to the installation of any special decorative materials, approval shall be obtained from the Installation Fire Chief. In all cases, decorations should be kept to a minimum to prevent the possibility of fire.

c. All seasonal or special decorations will be taken down immediately following the holiday or occasion and properly stored.

d. Candles and other open flame producing devices will not be used for any occasion except for religious functions held at the Base Chapel or in designated areas approved by the Fort Campbell Fire Chief.

##### **18-2. Natural Christmas trees**

a. Cut the bottom of the tree at an angle about 1 inch above the original cut, set in water or wet sand and brace securely. Water should be added daily.

b. No attempt will be made to fire proof natural green trees.

c. Keep the tree away from radiators, stoves, and other sources of heat. The tree shall not be located near entrance or exit doors, nor near any elevator or stairwell.

d. Use only UL approved electric lights that are in good condition and not worn or frayed.

e. Do not leave the tree lights burning when no one is in the building or after retiring at night.

f. If lights are desired in windows, curtains and other combustible materials should be at least 6 inches from the lights.

g. Maximum wattage for decorations shall be 1500 watts per household.

##### **18-3. Artificial Christmas trees**

a. Artificial Christmas trees and decorations will be flame retardant and approved by a recognized testing laboratory.

b. Christmas trees made of aluminum are conductors of electricity. The use of tree lighting sets on aluminum trees is prohibited.

c. Requirements of section 18-2 apply

##### **18-4. Haunted house**

a. See appendix B Minimum Fire and Life Safety Guidelines for Haunted Houses

b. See appendix C Application for Haunted House Permit

### 18-5. Concerns

Any concerns with decorations should be referred to the Fort Campbell Fire Prevention Branch, 270-798-7171/7172/6191.

## Chapter 19

### Juvenile Firesetters Intervention Education Program

#### 19-1. Purpose

We believe that education is critical to understanding why the child acted the way he/she did and teaching him/her why their actions can affect many different people and organizations. What's most important to us is the success of the child and family involved in the firesetter incident. Our purpose is not to punish, but provide an educational outlet about fire behavior to the youth of our community and offer a means for parents or guardians to understand why young people play with fire.

#### 19-2. Program

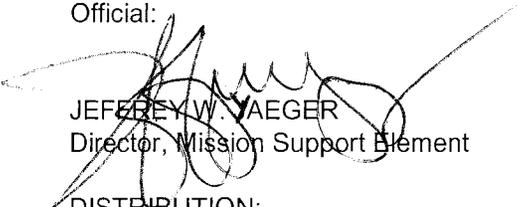
The Fort Campbell Fire Department Firesetter Intervention Education Program was developed to reach out to the community of Fort Campbell to educate the youth between 5 and 17 years old and their families about the danger of playing with fire. The majority of youth involved in fire setting incidents don't think about the consequences if someone is hurt or if property is lost because of their misuse.

#### 19-3. Referrals, Questions, and/or Concerns

Any questions or concerns about referrals, agencies, the process, or the DES Firesetter Intervention Program contact the Fort Campbell Fire Prevention Branch, 798-7171/7172/6191.

FRANCIS J. WIERCINSKI  
Major General, USA  
Commanding

Official:



JEFEREY W. YAEGER  
Director, Mission Support Element

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## **Appendix A References**

### **AR 200-1**

Environmental Protection And Enhancement

### **AR 385-64**

Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

### **AR 420-1**

Army Facilities Management

### **AR 608-10**

Child Development Services

### **AR 600-63**

Army Health Promotion

### **AR 700-68**

Storage And Handling Of Liquefied And Gaseous Compressed Gasses And Their Full And Empty Cylinders

### **CAM Reg 190-3**

Juvenile Offender Program

### **CAM Reg 420-5**

Energy Conservation and Facilities Program

### **DA Pam 385-64**

Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

### **DOD 4145.19-R-1**

Storage and Materials Handling

### **DODI 6055.9 STD**

Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

### **TB 43-0134**

Battery Disposition and Disposal

### **TM 5-632**

Military Entomology Operational Handbook (Incl C 1- 2)

### **UFC 3-600-01**

Fire Protection Engineering for Facility

### **Factory Mutual Approval Directory**

(This directory may be purchased from the following source: Order Processing Factory Mutual Engineering, 1151 Boston-Providence Highway, Norwood, MA 02062-9102.)

### **National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards**

(These codes and standards, published by the National Fire Protection Association, may be purchased from the following commercial source: NIEPA, ATTN: Publication Sales Department, 1 Barrerymarch Park, and P.O. Box 9146, Quincy, MA 02269-9 146.)

**Underwriters Laboratories (UL) Fire Resistance Directory**

(This index may be purchased from the following commercial source: Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Publications Stock, 333 Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.) Web address: [www.ul.com](http://www.ul.com)

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Minimum Fire and Life Safety Guidelines for Haunted Houses**

1. The purpose is to establish minimum fire and/or life safety guidelines for the use and operation of Haunted Houses on Fort Campbell.
2. The following guidelines are intended to apply to Haunted Houses which typically operate during the Halloween season at special community or local events. They may also apply to similar commercial activities such as carnivals and other seasonal amusement activities.
3. These guidelines have been updated to include requirements prescribed in the NFPA 1 Uniform Fire Code, 2009 edition, and the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, 2009 edition, both of which are incorporated by reference as part of the AR 420-1, chapter 25 Fire Prevention and Protection Regulation. These guidelines are necessarily general in scope and should be applied with appropriate professional judgment and common sense in consideration of the overall fire and life safety situation.
4. By nature, many of these types of facilities are unique; thus, the fire safety concerns are unique and must be evaluated accordingly. Special attention should be given to overall exit arrangement, exit travel distance, exit and emergency lighting, use of flammable liquids, combustible interior finish, construction materials, use and operational condition of fire detection, alarm and extinguishing equipment, use of special effects, adequate trained and supervised staff, established emergency procedures, and readily available means to notify local fire, police and emergency medical services. For added safety, it may be necessary to limit occupant load, add additional emergency exits or establish other special precautions to minimize a potential risk due to some unique circumstance. In any event, every effort should be made to provide an enjoyable but fire safe environment as determined by the local fire inspection authority.
5. Such facilities shall comply with the provisions of the Fire Prevention Code and shall be classified as a “Special Amusement Building” as defined in the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, 2009 edition. New facilities are addressed in section 12.4.7 and existing facilities are addressed in section 13.4.7. In addition, all Special Amusement Buildings, regardless of occupant load, shall meet the requirements for Assembly Occupancies. (12.4.7.1 and 13.4.7.1).
6. Every special amusement building, other than buildings or structures not exceeding 10 ft. in height and not exceeding 160 sq.ft. in horizontal projection, shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. Where the special amusement building is movable or portable, the sprinkler water supply shall be permitted to be provided by an approved, temporary means. (Note: In some instances, such as older facilities, this may present significant practical hardships for temporary occupancies. As an alternative, consideration may be given to the overall fire and life safety risk, on a case-by-case basis, to determine if additional safety precautions such as additional exits, limited occupant load, additional staff to perform “fire watch” duties, etc. will provide a reasonable level of safety as determined by the local fire authority).
7. Each occupied floor shall be provided with at least two (2) approved means of egress, located as remote as possible from each other. For small facilities, the second means of egress may be an approved “means of escape” such as a window or escape hatch which leads to a safe area outside the building. Each exit and the access to reach it shall be clearly indicated and marked by directional exit signs as necessary so that every occupant can readily see the direction of escape from any point.
8. Unoccupied floors or areas not allowed to be occupied by the general public shall be appropriately secured against unauthorized entry.
9. Any doorway or passageway that is not an exit or a way to reach an exit, but may be mistaken as an exit, shall be identified with a “No Exit” sign to prevent occupant confusion with designated exits. Every effort shall be made to prevent occupants mistakenly traveling into dead-end spaces in a fire emergency.
10. Exits shall be identified by approved self-luminous or electrically illuminated exit signs, permanently or temporarily wired in a satisfactory manner. Exit signs may be externally illuminated by a reliable power source. The size of the letters in the word “Exit” shall be large enough to be seen but not less than 6-inches high and ¾-inches wide. The exit sign shall be of a distinctive color on a contrasting background (eg: red or green letters on a white

background or vice-versa) and shall be readily apparent with respect to nearby decorations, interior finish, or other signs.

11. If necessary, low level exit signs located at or near floor level shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.10.1.6. Consideration may also be given to special floor proximity egress path marking such as special internally illuminated wiring, reflective tape or other acceptable product.

12. All interior stairs and other openings between floors shall be properly enclosed, sealed or otherwise protected against possible fire spread, as considered necessary in accordance with the most recent edition of NFPA Life Safety Code.

13. No decorations, furnishings or equipment shall be allowed to obstruct, impair or otherwise detract attention from the visibility or use of an exit. Under no circumstances shall an exit be part of a mirrored wall.

14. Where the nature of the special amusement building is such that it is operated in reduced lighting levels, the building shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 9.6. Actuation of any smoke detection system device shall sound an alarm at a constantly attended location on the premises. Actuation of the automatic sprinkler system, or any other suppression system, or actuation of a smoke detection system having an approved verification or cross-zoning operation capability shall provide the following:

- a. Cause illumination in the means of egress to increase to that required by Life Safety Code, Section 7.8.
- b. Stop any conflicting or confusing sounds and visuals.

**Note:** As an alternative to the above, consideration may be given to use of a master lighting switch under the direct control of an attendant at a constantly attended location that would illuminate the total area in the event of emergency or activation of smoke alarms. This should be limited to small or temporary facilities.

15. Where mazes, mirrors or other layouts are designed to confound the egress path, approved directional exit marking that will become apparent to the occupant in an emergency shall be provided.

16. Emergency lighting is required along all means of egress and in all assembly areas. Battery packs are acceptable as well as emergency generators if the building is to be occupied on a temporary basis. Consideration may be given to the use of flash lights or other portable battery operated hand lights under certain circumstances provided an adequate number of such devices and assigned supervisory personnel are available as directed by the fire official.

17. Construction of interior partitions, cubicles, mazes and the like shall be of non-combustible materials such as gypsum wallboard on wood or metal studs, brick, concrete block, plaster, etc. Under no circumstances shall the extensive use of exposed plywood, wood paneling or wood frame partitions be allowed where such material would substantially contribute to the ignition, spread or intensity of a fire. Use of fire retardant treated materials shall be restricted since many such products tend to produce unacceptably high levels of smoke when exposed to fire. In any case, interior construction materials shall be consistent with the general type of construction of the building.

18. Interior finish of walls and ceilings shall be Class "A" throughout (flame spread 25 or less) in accordance with NFPA 101 Section 10.2 of the Life Safety Code 2009 edition.

19. Use of draperies, cardboard and flammable vinyl materials for use as interior finish or display purposes shall not be used unless they are inherently flame resistive, self-extinguishing or otherwise fire retardant treated in an approved manner as per NFPA 701 (most recent edition).

20. Under no circumstances shall the use of exposed urethane foam, foam rubber or similarly highly combustible "cushion" or "molded" material be allowed, unless such material is covered or otherwise protected by gypsum wallboard, plaster or other non-combustible covering providing at least a 15 minute fire resistance rating.

21. All wiring and electrical appliances must comply with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70 (most recent edition). A licensed electrician shall install all wiring. Special attention should be given to assure adequate clearance is provided between electrical appliances subject to heated surfaces and nearby combustible materials. All electrical wiring and electrical appliances shall be subject to inspection by an approved electrical inspection agency.

22. Special attention shall be given to the permitted types of construction for Assembly Occupancies for new or existing construction as prescribed by the NFPA Life Safety Code 2009 edition, Sections 12.1.6 and 13.1.6 respectively. Where such existing construction requirements cannot be met, consideration may be given to restrict the occupant load to not more than fifty (50) persons.

23. Smoking and the use of pyrotechnic devices (fireworks) or open flame devices such as cigarette lighters, candles, canisters, kerosene lamps, kerosene heaters, flash powder, shall be strictly prohibited inside or around the outside of special amusement buildings or display areas. Signs shall be conspicuously posted for this purpose.

24. Adequate "Fire Lanes" and emergency access to the premises shall be provided in cooperation with the fire department.

25. An adequate number and type of portable fire extinguishers shall be provided on the premises for use by the staff. At least one 2A:10BC (10-lb. multi-purpose) rated fire extinguisher shall be provided within 75 ft. travel distance to all areas. Extinguishers shall be properly mounted and located near an exit. All staff shall be familiar with the location and use of such fire extinguishers.

26. All staff shall be trained and drilled in the duties they are to perform in case of fire, panic or other emergency to effect orderly exiting. This shall include personnel specifically assigned to notify the fire department and other appropriate emergency services. Staff shall be specifically instructed to devote their immediate attention to the safe evacuation of occupants and notification of the fire department before attempting to fight a fire, in order to prevent possible injury or delayed alarm.

27. Where deemed necessary by the fire authority, an automatic smoke detection system shall be provided to warn occupants of a fire, especially in a building where a fire may not be immediately obvious to provide adequate occupant warning. Use of battery operated smoke alarms may be considered for this purpose on a temporary basis if acceptable to the fire authority.

28. For added safety, the fire authority may limit the occupant load to a small group of people at a time to be "ushered" through a display with proper supervision. Also, the general public shall be restricted to only those floors or areas which are provided with sufficient exits as prescribed by the most current NFPA Life Safety Code.

29. All required exits shall be kept unlocked and readily accessible at all times when the building is occupied

30. The Fort Campbell Fire Department shall be contacted and advised of the precise site location and address of the activity and the proposed dates and hours of operation so they may have the opportunity to make any appropriate pre-plan arrangements.

31. The aforementioned fire and life safety guidelines for Haunted Houses shall be effective this date and shall remain in force until cancelled or superseded by other directive from the State Fire Marshal.

Those personnel requiring further assistance or advice concerning these guidelines should contact the Fort Campbell Fire Prevention Branch at **270-798-7171**.

**APPENDIX C**  
**Application for Haunted House Permit**

Name of Unit/Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Haunted House: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(This person is responsible for compliancy and any corrective actions)

Contact Person Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Dates Haunted House Will in Operation: \_\_\_\_\_

Best Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Best Date: \_\_\_\_\_ to Inspect Haunted House

Requirements for haunted houses:

1. All haunted houses must conform to the Minimum Fire and Life Safety Guidelines for Haunted Houses.
2. No fire protection systems (alarms or sprinklers) in any building shall be obstructed by the construction of this haunted house.
3. "NO SMOKING" signs must be posted at the entrance.
4. There shall be trained staff members with flashlights available at all times. These staff members must know the interior maze, exit facilities, and enforce "no smoking" restrictions within the area.
5. No readily combustible material can be used for construction or decoration in the haunted house unless it is treated with a flame-retardant chemical. **NO PLASTIC COVERING IS ALLOWED.**
6. All electrical wiring must conform to the National Electrical Code for temporary installations.
7. Fire extinguishers of at least a 2A rating (10-lb ABC) must be placed every 75 feet of travel distance. The trained staff must know where they are and how to use them.
8. Customers may be required to be escorted through the haunted houses by haunted house staff, i.e. 10 in/10 out.
9. Additional single station smoke detectors may be required by the Fire Inspector.

An on-site consultation and inspection of the area to be utilized as a "haunted house" must be conducted by the Fort Campbell Fire Department before the house is opened to the public. When approved, this permit will be posted on the front of the "haunted house".

If you have any questions or would like a pre-construction consultation, please contact Fort Campbell's Fire Prevention Branch at 270-798-7171.

Inspector's Name and Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved/Disapproved: \_\_\_\_\_

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Supervised Public Display of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Show**

1. The purpose is to establish minimum fire and/or life safety guidelines for the use and operation of public display of fireworks and pyrotechnic shows on Fort Campbell.
2. All public display of fireworks and pyrotechnic shows will be conducted IAW the most current edition of NFPA 1123, Code for Fireworks Display and NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience.
3. The following guidelines are intended to apply to public display of fireworks and pyrotechnic shows which typically happen during the 4<sup>th</sup> of July. They may also apply to similar commercial activities such as carnivals and other seasonal amusement activities.
4. These guidelines have been updated to include requirements prescribed in the NFPA 1123, Code for Fireworks Display, 2010 Edition, and the NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience, 2006 Edition, both of which are incorporated by reference as part of the AR 420-1, chapter 25 Fire Prevention and Protection Regulation. These guidelines are necessarily general in scope and should be applied with appropriate professional judgment and common sense in consideration of the overall fire and life safety situation.
5. In accordance with KRS 227.710, a permit must be obtained for the public display of fireworks, which includes the use of pyrotechnic devices or pyrotechnic materials before a proximate audience, whether indoors or outdoors. The permit for public display of fireworks and pyrotechnics is issued by the Fire Chief. A copy of the issued public display of fireworks and pyrotechnics permits shall be filed with the State Fire Marshal's Office at least fifteen (15) days in advance of the date of display.
6. Flame effects are considered pyrotechnic displays and fall under these same requirements and the most current edition of NFPA 160.
6. Applications and permit procedures may be obtained from Fort Campbell's Fire Prevention Branch, 1747 Kentucky Ave. or by calling 270-798-7171 or 7172.

**FORT CAMPBELL**  
**MOBILE FOOD UNIT OPERATION GUIDE**

**E-1.** The purpose of this guide is to provide minimum fire prevention standards regarding function, design, and operations of mobile food units operating on Fort Campbell.

This guide is to be used in conjunction with CAM Reg 420-24 and applies to Class II, III and IV mobile food units only.

A mobile food unit is any vehicle that is self-propelled, or can be pulled or pushed down a sidewalk, street, highway or waterway. Food may be prepared or processed on this vehicle, and the vehicle is used to sell and dispense food to the consumer.

There are four types of mobile food units. The mobile food unit classifications are based on the menu:

**Class I:** These units can serve only intact, packaged foods and non-potentially hazardous drinks. No preparation or assembly of foods or beverages may take place on the unit. Non-potentially hazardous beverages may be provided from covered urns or dispenser heads only. No dispensed ice is allowed.

**Class II:** These units may serve foods allowed under Class I and provide hot and cold holding display areas from which unpackaged foods are displayed. Self-service by customers of unpackaged food is not allowed. Preparation, assembly or cooking of foods is not allowed on this unit.

**Class III:** These units may serve any food item allowed under Class II, and may cook, prepare and assemble food items on the unit. However, cooking of raw animal food on the unit is not allowed.

**Class IV:** These mobile food units may serve a full menu.

**E-2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

**1. Permits**

Class II, III & IV mobile food unit operators shall have an inspection and be issued a permit from the Fort Campbell Fire Prevention Office prior to operating on Fort Campbell. This permit must be affixed to the windshield (passenger's side) of the vehicle. Failure to comply with this standard will result in revocation of the permit for a time determined by the AHJ.

**2. CONSTRUCTION**

Mobile food units shall be constructed of non-combustible materials so as to prevent the buildup of grease and the spread of fire.

### **3. ELECTRICAL SUPPLY**

The electrical supply is limited to a quick connect electrical service. The electrical line from the mobile food unit shall be insulated and not of the ROMEX type wiring. The following requirements shall also be adhered to:

- A. Feeder conductors supplying power to this 15, 20, 30 ampere disconnect means shall originate from an approved distribution or branch circuit panel board located on the same property that the mobile unit is to be parked.
- B. Cord with adapters and pigtail ends shall not be permitted.
- C. All cords shall be listed type with three wire 120 volt or four wire 120/240 volt conductors one of which shall be identified by a continuous green color or a continuous green color with one or more yellow stripes for use as the grounded conductor.
- D. Where the flexible cords are used as means of supplying power from the unit to the disconnect, the cord shall be UL listed for extra hard usage (minimum #12 cord) or equal to the amperage of the disconnect and cannot be subjected to physical damage.
- E. All 125/230 volt 15, 20 & 30 ampere receptacle outlets mounted at the disconnect shall have a listed ground fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel.
- F. All electrical work must be completed by a licensed electrician.
- G. Refer to CAM Reg 420-4 and most current NEC for complete requirements of electrical services while on Fort Campbell.
- H. ROMEX wiring used on the interior of the mobile food unit must be placed in conduit.
- I. Electrical wiring shall be protected against damage from foot and vehicle traffic in an approved manner. Protection methods shall prevent physical damage and shall allow electrical wiring to dissipate heat. The placement of rugs, tape and other similar items are not approved for this use.

### **4. LIGHTING**

- A. Light bulbs and tubes shall be covered and completely enclosed in plastic safety shields or the equivalent.
- B. Light fixtures shall be installed so as not to constitute a hazard to employees.
- C. Adequate electrical power shall be provided to power accessories or appliances.

## 5. APPLIANCES

Appliances must be in good repair and meet applicable Underwriter's Laboratory standards.

- A. Thermocouples shall be installed and in proper working order.
- B. Propane tanks:
  - a. Enclosures shall be free of any source of ignition.
  - b. Shall be securely placed and should not be located on the bumper of a trailer mounted vehicle. The only appropriate placement on the exterior of the mobile food unit is on the front (tongue) of the trailer.
  - c. Shall have a safety shut off valve.
  - d. Gas fired appliances shall meet applicable standards that are ANSI certified.
  - e. Certification shall be indicated by a decal on the appliance.
- C. A closing lid shall be required on fryers with latching mechanisms that secure it in the open and closed position. NOTE: if a latching mechanism is not available, oil in fryers shall be allowed to cool prior to moving the unit. Fryers should never be over-filled.
- D. Crock pots or other heating units may not be used unless they are designed and fit to your unit.
- E. All grills, burners, and cooking equipment must be installed on or to your unit. All cooking surfaces must have a lid or cover.
- F. Refrigerators, microwaves, coffee pots and all other cooking appliances shall not be plugged into a power strip or surge protector. These appliances shall be plugged directly to an outlet.

## 6. FIRE PREVENTION

- A. Each mobile food unit must have at least one 5lb. 2A10BC fire extinguisher and one class K fire extinguisher. Each fire extinguisher shall be mounted so as to be easily located and accessed during the event of an emergency.
- B. Fire extinguishers shall comply with the most current edition of NFPA 10. Fire extinguishers shall be inspected by a certified fire extinguisher company with their tag and date of service affixed to the extinguisher.
- C. All propane tank use and storage shall comply with CAM Reg 420-24, NFPA 1 and NFPA 58.

- D. Mechanical exhaust hoods shall be provided over any grease producing cooking equipment to remove smoke, steam, and grease-laden vapors. The hood must extend at least six inches beyond the front and sides of the cooking equipment, unless hood is installed against the side wall. Mechanical exhaust hoods shall comply with the most current edition of NFPA 96.
- E. Hoods and ductwork over cooking surfaces shall be cleaned semi-annually to prevent excess grease accumulations.
- F. Each mobile food unit shall be equipped with a fire suppression system complying with the most current NFPA 17 or 17A.
- G. Grease traps and grease filters shall be cleaned on a daily basis.
- H. Mesh type filters shall not be used in the hood system.
- I. All compressed gas cylinders, including propane or CO2 cylinders used for beverage service shall be secured against falling and protected from physical damage. Cylinders containing flammable gas shall be placed outside of the stand and are not allowed in a tent or under a canopy

## **7. MOBILE FOOD UNIT OPERATION**

- A. Cooking is prohibited while the mobile food unit is in motion.
- B. Mobile food units shall not park or operate in front of an exit, exit discharge, fire hydrant, PIV or fire department connection.
- C. Mobile food units shall not operate or park within 10 feet of any non-combustible structure and 20 feet from any combustible structure to include any overhang, awning or projection from the building.

**APPENDIX F.**  
**Mobile Food Unit Pre-Inspection Checklist**

**Fort Campbell Fire & Emergency Services**  
**Mobile Food Unit Pre-Inspection Checklist**

**Construction:**

- Mobile food unit is constructed of non-combustible materials so as to prevent the buildup of grease and the spread of fire.

**Electricity:**

- The electrical line from the mobile food unit shall be insulated and not of the ROMEX type wiring
- Feeder conductors supplying power to the 15, 20, 30 ampere disconnect means originates from an approved distribution or branch circuit panel board located on the same property that the mobile unit is to be parked.
- Cords with adapters or pigtails are not used.
- All electrical cords are listed with three wire 120 volt or four wire 120/240 volt conductors.
- Flexible cords used for supplying power from the unit to the disconnect, is UL listed for extra hard usage (minimum #12 cord) or equal to the amperage of the disconnect and is not subject to physical damage.
- GFCI's are installed for all 125/230 volt 15, 20 & 30 ampere receptacle outlets mounted at the disconnect.
- ROMEX wiring used on the interior of the mobile food unit must be placed in conduit.
- All electrical work has been completed by a licensed electrician and complies with CAM Reg 420-24 and NFPA 70.

**Lighting:**

- Light bulbs and tubes are covered and completely enclosed in plastic safety shields or the equivalent.
- Light fixtures are installed so as not to constitute a hazard to employees.

**Propane tanks:**

- Enclosures are free of any source of ignition.
- Tanks are securely attached to the vehicle (shall not be located on the bumper of a trailer mounted vehicle). The only appropriate placement on the exterior of the mobile food unit is on the front (tongue) of the trailer.
- Safety shut off valve present.
- Gas fired appliances meet applicable standards that are ANSI certified.
- Certification is indicated by a decal on the appliance.

### **Appliances:**

- Appliances are in good repair and meet applicable Underwriter's Laboratory standards.
- Thermocouples shall be installed and in proper working order.
- A closing lid with latching mechanisms is used for fryers. NOTE: if a latching mechanism is not available, oil in fryers shall be allowed to cool prior to moving the unit. Fryers should never be over-filled.
- Crock pots or other heating units are not be used unless they are designed and fit the unit.
- All grills, burners, and cooking equipment are installed on or to the unit. All cooking surfaces have a lid or cover.
- Refrigerators, microwaves, coffee pots and all other cooking appliances are not plugged into a power strip or surge protector.

### **Fire Prevention:**

- Mobile food units have at least one 5lb. 2A10BC fire extinguisher and one class K fire extinguisher. Each fire extinguisher is mounted so as to be easily located and accessed during the event of an emergency.
- Fire extinguishers have been inspected by a certified fire extinguisher company with their tag and date of service affixed to the extinguisher.
- Mechanical exhaust hoods are provided over any grease producing cooking equipment to remove smoke, steam, and grease-laden vapors. The hood extends at least six inches beyond the front and sides of the cooking equipment, unless hood is installed against the side wall.
- Paperwork is provided to show that hoods and ductwork over cooking surfaces has been cleaned semi-annually to prevent excess grease accumulations.
- Fire suppression system complies with the most current NFPA 17 or 17A.
- Grease traps and grease filters are cleaned on a daily basis.
- Mesh type filters are not used in the hood system.