Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency Services

Fort Bragg



Home of the Airborne & Special Operations



Welcome to the Unit Fire Safety Marshal Program





Unit Fire Safety Marshal Program

➤Cell phones

- Please put cell phones on vibrate or turn them off.

Restrooms

- Located in the front lobby of the facility.
- Break room/Area
 - Inside or outside of the facility.
- Smoking Area

- 50 Ft away from doors and HVAC intake. Make sure you dispose of cigarettes butts properly.

- Meeting Location
 - Parking lot of the facility.



Why do we require Unit Fire Safety Marshals?

➢ In accordance with AR 420-1 chapter 25, section VII. The building manager or appointee (in writing) will serve as the evacuation coordinator. This individual will be trained by the Fire and Emergency Services Division Fire Prevention Branch and will execute fire prevention measures in the assigned building or facility, provide reports, self-inspections, emergency evacuation plans, and fire safety briefings/occupant training.

➢ To meet the requirements of AR 420-1 Ft Bragg has established the Unit Fire Safety Marshal program. That is addressed in XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg regulation 420-1 (FB 420-1).



• The objective of the Unit Fire Safety Marshal Program is to provide a trained observer within the command to identify hazards and work the corrective action. Either by putting in a Demand Maintenance Order(DMO) or through self help project. If it is a life safety issue that you can not correct contact the Fire Prevention office for assistance.

• The ultimate goal of the Unit Fire Safety Marshal Program is to provide a safe working and living environment!



* Emulating the Spirit of the Fort Bragg Soldier .



Command Support

➤The UFSM must have the support from their command staff if they wish to see a positive change. (Time to conduct monthly inspections, to train personnel on evacuations procedures/plans, and encourage you to learn and build on a fire safety program.)

 \gg With your commands help, your unit or organization will have a positive fire safety program, that will keep its mission ready and their people safe.



Unit Fire Safety Marshal Designations

>UFSM designations are made by the Commander, Organizational Leader, Supervisor or by another delegating authority.

➢In the event that you, the UFSM PCS's, reassigned, retires, deployed or is not assigned to that facility any more. The Unit commander or supervisor is required to assigned a new individual to the Fire Prevention program thus ensuring a new active UFSM is designated and trained.

➢UFSM Certificates are renewed bi-annually. (One day of training for a two year certificate.)





Duties of the Unit Fire Safety Marshal

>UFSMs do not conduct official fire prevention inspections. Fire prevention inspections are conducted on either a monthly or annual basis depending upon the hazard level of the building.

➢ Fire prevention inspections conducted by the Fort Bragg Fire Inspectors do not alleviate the possibility that a circumstance or condition could develop that would create a fire safety hazard; therefore, UFSMs are tasked with assisting the Fire and Emergency Services with identifying and correcting any fire safety deficiencies.

➤The UFSM shall be accountable for monthly fire safety survey reports to be maintained in the UFSM book. At least a six month history shall be in the book.



Duties of the Unit Fire Safety Marshal

Monthly inspection of Fire Extinguishers

This means every month you are required to visually inspect and sign (initial) the certification card on all fire extinguishers assigned to your area(s) of responsibility.

Maintaining Exit Signs and Egress Lights

➤This means every month you are required to visually inspect and test all exit and emergency lighting in your area(s) of responsibility.

Maintaining Fire Exits

➢This means you are responsible for maintaining a clear passage to and out of all exit doors (means of egress). Note: maintaining a fire safe workplace is everyone's responsibility!



Duties of the Unit Fire Safety Marshal

 Maintaining and Posting Fire Evacuation Plans
 This means you are responsible for maintaining written fire evacuation plans and posting fire evacuation drawings.

Coordinating Fire Evacuation Drills with Fire Prevention Inspectors
This means you will assist with organizing required fire drills and assist with the evaluation process.



Unit Fire Safety Marshal Books

Minimum of one book per building with Primary and Alternate Unit Fire Safety Marshal assigned to the facility or area of responsibility.

1. Appointment Letter (Set of orders/memorandum listing the responsible individuals and their area of responsibility)

- 2. Building Information Form: FB Form 6003-E
- 3. Building Evacuation Drawing
- 4. Written Evacuation Plan
- 5. Monthly Safety Surveys: FB Form 6030-3E
- 6. Fire Extinguisher Inventory: FB Form 6031-E
- 7. Work Request Record: FB Form 6050-3E
- 8. Fire prevention training: FB Form 6047-E

These forms are found on our website and the Ft Bragg E-pubs web site: https://airborne.bragg.army.mil/ELibrary/

Sample

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NSTALLATION! MANAGEMENT AGENCY HEADQUARTERS, FORT BRAGG GARRISON COMMAND (AIRBORNE) FORT BRAGG, North Carolina 28310



ATTENTIONOF

IMSE-BRG-ES

Date: 1 January 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR: Unit Fire Safety Marshal (UFSM)

SUBJECT: Duty Appointment for Unit Fire Safety Marshal(s) for building 0-0000

- 1. REFERENCES.
 - a. AR 420-1, Section VII, Dated 24 August 2012
 - b. Fort Bragg regulation, FB 420-1 Chap 2, Dated 28 April 2006
- In accordance with references (a) and (b) above, the following individual(s) is appointed as Unit Fire Safety Marshal. Name: Primary

Name: Alternate

- PURPOSE. The DA requires every unit and activity to have an aggressive FP program. Commanders (CDRs), facility managers, and supervisors shall monitor their FP programs with emphasis on the indoctrination of personnel regarding prevention of needless fires.
- The unit commander or organization leader shall appoint a member of the unit or organization that, he/she feels will perform the duties in a responsible manner and show a positive bearing on safety.
- 5. These individuals will be trained by the Fire and Emergency Services division Fire Prevention branch and will execute fire prevention measures in the assigned building or facility, and provide written reports, selfinspections, emergency evacuation plans, and fire safety briefings/occupant training.

John Doe Manager/Supervisor/Commander Fort Bragg



UFSM:					
Building Number:					
Unit/Organization:					
Access Street:					
Command POC:					
Command Phone:					
Hours of Operation:	0000 - 0000	Do people	e sleep in bu	uilding:	-
Monday					
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thrusday					
Friday					
Saturday					
Sunday					
REMARKS:					



Portable Fire Extinguishers

- Portable Fire Extinguisher Responsibility
- ➢Fire Tetrahedron
- Location & Inventory
- ➢ Five Classifications of Fire
- ➤Types of Portable Fire Extinguishers
- >30 Day Visual Inspection
- ➤Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers
- Maintenance of Portable Fire Extinguishers





Portable Fire Extinguisher Responsibility

➤IAW AR 420-1, The facilities engineer, user or occupant will furnish the initial purchase and installation of fire extinguishers in newly constructed facilities and their replacement in existing facilities.

➢NFPA 101, Portable fire extinguishers are provided for employee use, the employer must mount, locate and identify them so workers can access them without subjecting themselves to possible injury.





The Fire Triangle

Four things must be present at the same time in order to produce fire:

- 1. Enough oxygen to sustain combustion
- 2. Enough heat to raise the material to its ignition temperature
- 3. Some sort of fuel to support the combustible material
- 4. Chemical reation between the other three elements

Actually, it's a tetrahedron.





Fire Extinguishers put out the fire by taking away any one elements of the fire triangle.



Portable Fire Extinguishers

Portable Fire extinguishers are located throughout all work areas.

➤USFMs should have thorough knowledge of the portable fire extinguishers used in their area. This knowledge should include:

- Location of all portable fire extinguishers
- Class or classes of portable fire the extinguisher is effective on
- Type of portable fire extinguisher
- How to use the portable fire extinguisher
- ➢Portable fire extinguisher maintenance.



EXTINGUISHER TVPE	LOCATION IN THE BUILDING	BRAND	LAST ANNUAL	LAST 6-YEAR MAINTENANCE	LAST HYDROSTATIC TEST	
IIIL			AINTOAL	MAINTENANCE	ILSI	
						1
						1
						1
						1
						1
						1
						1
						1
						1
						-
						-



Classifications of Fire

ORDINARY COMBUSTIBLES	Class A	Wood, paper, and some plastics.	
FLAMMABLE B LIQUIDS	Class B	Flammable/ combustible liquids.	
ELECTRICAL	Class C	Energized electrical equipment	
COMBUSTIBLE D METALS	Class D	Combustible metals	and the second s
NONE	Class K	Combustible cooking oils, and fats	



Portable Fire Extinguisher Types









Multipurpose Dry Chemical (ABC) (Most popular)	Class A, B and C fires	Wood, paper, electrical fires, flammable/combustible liquids
Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	Class B and C fires	Flammable/Combustible liquids and electrical fires
Wet Chemical – Potassium Acetate (In commercial cooking operations only)	Class K fires	Fires involving cooking oils
2 ½ Gallon Water	Class A fires only Never use on a grease or electrical fire!	Wood, paper, some plastics
150 lbs Halon (On the flight line only)	Class B and C fires	Flammable and combustible liquids Electrical fires



Portable Fire Extinguisher Types





Portable Fire Extinguisher Types





Portable Fire Extinguisher Inspection

➢NFPA 10, Routine, 30-day cycle inspection check by the owner.

USFMs shall conduct a 30-day inspection of all portable fire extinguishers in their assigned areas.





30-Day Inspection of Portable Fire Extinguishers

Check that the portable fire extinguisher(s) are located in its designated place. Fire extinguishers are already mounted and USFMs do not need to move or relocated equipment.





30-Day Inspection of Portable Fire Extinguishers

➢Make sure the operating instructions on the nameplate are legible and facing outward.



Check the tamper seal and locking pin are not broken or missing.

Check the fire extinguisher for physical or visible obstructions.







30-Day Inspection of Portable Fire Extinguishers

Examine the fire extinguisher for physical damage, corrosion or clogged nozzles. Verify that the pressure gauge reading or indicator is in the operable range. The arrow should point to the green area when the fire extinguisher is properly charged.



Undercharged (Replace)

GOOD! (Take no action)

Overcharged (Replace)

Note: Occasionally a fire extinguisher may be exposed to cold temperatures and the arrow on the gauge may be "on the line" that is, not in the green but on the edge of the green. Allow the extinguisher to warm-up to at least 70degrees this will provide a more accurate indication of the pressure.



30-Day Inspection of Portable Fire Extinguishers



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30-Day Inspection of Portable Fire Extinguishers





Portable Fire Extinguisher Maintenance, NFPA 10

EXTINGUISHER TYPE	MONTHLY	ANNUAL	6 YEAR MAINTENANCE	HYDROSTATIC TEST
2 ½ GALLON WATER	YES	YES	N/A	YES 5 YR. INTERVAL
AFFF OR FFFP FOAM	YES	YES	N/A	YES 5 YR. INTERVAL
ABC DRY CHEMICAL	YES	YES	YES	YES 12 YR. INTERVAL
BC DRY CHEMICAL	YES	YES	YES	YES 12 YR. INTERVAL
CLASS D DRY CHEMICAL	YES	YES	YES	YES 12 YR. INTERVAL
CO 2 BC ****	YES	YES	N/A	YES 5 YR. INTERVAL
K CLASS WET CHEMICAL	YES	YES	N/A	YES 5 YR. INTERVAL



Portable Fire Extinguisher Maintenance

Most fire extinguishers in buildings are rated 4A:60B:C.

A good fire extinguisher for home use would have a 2A:10B:C rating.





How to use a Portable Fire Extinguisher

>Used properly, a portable fire extinguisher can save lives and property by putting out a small fire or controlling it until the fire department arrives.

➢ Portable extinguishers intended for the home/office, are not designed to fight large or spreading fires. However, even against small fires, they are useful only under certain conditions.

➤The operator must know how to use the extinguisher. There is no time to read directions during an emergency.

> The extinguisher must be within easy reach and in working order, fully charged.

Some models are unsuitable for use on grease or electrical fires. Never use a water fire extinguisher on an electrical fire or a grease fire.



How to use a Portable Fire Extinguisher

➢Before using a fire extinguisher...

➤Make sure the fire department has been notified from a safe location.

>Make sure everyone has left or is leaving the building.

➢Make sure the fire is confined to a small area and is not spreading beyond the immediate area.

➢If you have any doubts about extinguishing a fire your decision is made for you... EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY.



How to use a Portable Fire Extinguisher

≻If you decide to use a fire extinguisher...

➤Make sure you have an unobstructed escape route to which the fire will not spread.

➤You should know how to use the fire extinguisher and know its limitations.

➢It is reckless to fight a fire under any other circumstances.
Instead, leave immediately and close off the area.



How to use a Portable Fire Extinguisher

>All USFMs should know how to use a fire extinguisher. If you do not know; completing this presentation will give you the basics.

Just remember the P.A.S.S. - Word

Pull AIM SQUEEZE SWEEP


How to use a Portable Fire Extinguisher

Remember P. A. S. S. - Pull Aim Squeeze Sweep

PULL – Pull the pin





How to use a Portable Fire Extinguisher

Remember P. A. S. S. - Pull Aim Squeeze Sweep

AIM - Aim the nozzle tip at the base of the fire.

Do not aim here it will not be effective



Aim here at the base of the fire

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How to use a Portable Fire Extinguisher

Remember P. A. S. S. - Pull Aim Squeeze Sweep

Squeeze – Squeeze the discharge lever; this will release the agent.



Squeeze handle



How to use a Portable Fire Extinguisher

Remember P. A. S. S. - Pull Aim Squeeze Sweep

Sweep – Sweep the nozzle tip in a side to side motion discharging agent at the base of the fire.





Maintaining Exits and Egress





Maintaining Exits and Egress

➢A continuous and unobstructed path of exit travel from any point within a workplace to a place of safety.





Maintaining Exits and Egress

➢All USFMs shall ensure that exit doors and access to exit doors remain unobstructed. This may be accomplished by:

➢Ensuring all exits are continuous and unobstructed from any point in the building or structure to a public way (exterior of the building).

All exit doors shall be easily opened from the egress side. There shall be no locking devices installed on exit doors. <u>No person shall be locked in</u> <u>a building or structure against their egress unless</u> <u>that facility is designed for that purpose.</u>









Maintaining Exits and Egress



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Maintaining Exits and Egress

- Keep exit routes free of explosive or highly flammable materials.
- Arrange exit routes so that employees will not have to travel toward a high hazard area, unless it is effectively shielded.
- Must be able to open from the inside at all times without keys, tools, or special knowledge.
- Must be free of any device or alarm that could restrict emergency use if the device or alarm fails.





Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency services Fire Prevention Branch Maintaining Exits and Egress





Maintaining Exits and Egress

> Panic hardware and fire exit hardware that is damaged shall be reported immediately to DPW and all occupants shall be notified.



Exit doors shall not be covered by decorations or other items that may hide the door.
At the close of business each day all doors shall be left in the closed position.



Maintaining Exits and Egress





Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency services Fire Prevention Branch Maintaining Exits and Egress





Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency services Fire Prevention Branch Maintaining Exits and Egress





Maintaining Exit Signs and Egress Lights





Maintaining Exit Signs and Egress Lights

➢All UFSMs shall ensure that exit signs and egress lights are maintained at all times the building is occupied. This may be accomplished by:

➢Ensuring that exit signs and egress lights are operable in normal mode and emergency mode (battery mode). Any inoperable exit sign or egress light shall be reported to the appropriate authorities having repair responsibility (Public Works for most facilities).

➢All UFSMs shall inspect and test exit signs and egress light every 30-days in accordance with NFPA 101.



Maintaining Exit Signs and Egress Lights

How do you determine if an exit sign or egress light is working properly?

➢All USFMs shall inspect and test exit signs and egress light every 30days in accordance with NFPA 101.

Inspection and testing exit and egress lights (how to):

There are several types of exit sign and egress lights used on station; however most if not all have the same testing procedures.

>Is the exit sign working in normal mode: Simply look at the exit light; the exit sign should be illuminated, if not it is not working in normal mode.





Maintaining Exit Signs and Egress Lights

➤Is the exit light working in battery mode:

➤ Each sign or light will have a test button.



Press the test button and observe. The exit light should flicker, or flash - this is an indication that the light has switched to battery mode. If the button is pressed and the lights go off – this is an indication that the sign is not working in battery mode.

Egress lights and emergency lights are tested in the same manner except egress lights are normally off and should come on when the test button is pressed (or power is lost). Releasing the test button will return the sign or light to normal mode.



Maintaining Exit Signs and Egress Lights



For Example:

1. The exit sign appears to be working in normal mode.



2. Locate the test button.



3. Press the test button; the lights may flicker or flash, but they will remain on if the light is working in battery mode.



Note: If you can not reach the exit signs or egress lights use a stick to reach and press the test button.



Evacuation Plans



We haven't finished the employee evacuation plan yet."



Evacuation Plans

>All UFSMs shall ensure that evacuation plans are developed, posted and maintained. This may be accomplished by:

Building evacuation plans shall be developed by department heads or their representative (UFSMs) and posted for all buildings occupied by personnel.

The evacuation plan shall consist of a schematic diagram of the building clearly showing all exits, escape routes and location of fire fighting equipment and evacuation alarms.

Plans shall be at least 8" x 10" in size and be prominently posted at eye level, on official bulletin boards and/or in conspicuous locations.



Evacuation Plans

➤The Fire Prevention Office does not maintain copies of floor plans for any building.

Evacuation plans may be hand drawn or computer generated (preferred). Each evacuation plan shall feature the following:

All Egress routes from the building or area – This route shall be shown in red with (arrows are optional).

EXIT The location of exit doors – Exit doors shall be indicated by the word "Exit" in red.

 $\begin{bmatrix} FX \end{bmatrix}$ Location of Fire Extinguishers – These locations shall be indicated by a square with the letters EX in the box, other symbols are OK as long as they are defined in the legend.

(FA) Location of manual fire alarm boxes - These locations shall be indicated by a circle with the letters FA in the box, other symbols are OK as long as they are defined in the legend.

>The evacuation plan shall also feature the building number, name, date the plan was created or revised and a muster location or meeting point outside the building.



Evacuation Plans





Written Evacuation Plans

➢Written fire emergency response plans should include, but not be limited to, information for employees about methods and devices available for alerting occupants of a fire emergency.

➢ Employees should know how the fire department is to be alerted. Even where automatic systems are expected to alert the fire department, the written plan should provide for backup alerting procedures by staff. Other responses of employees to a fire emergency should include the following:





SUBJECT: Written Evacuation Plan for Building A-0000

- 1. The person who discovers a fire in the building regardless of size or type will immediately alert all personnel and report the fire to the fire department by the quickest means available from a safe location.
- 2. Call 911 by landline or cell phone and sound the fire a arm by pull station.
- 3. Reporting procedures to the fire department example: This is name and rank, unit, building number street in front of building and nearest cross streets.
- 4. Stay on the line until released by the person receiving the call. Answer all questions and carry out any instructions give by the operator immediately.
- 5. Do not call from the building that is on tire.
- 6. Personnel evacuating the building will remain in a pre-established area for a head count to ensure all personnel are accounted for. Most senior personel will report to the fire department upon their arrival.
- 7. Fire fighting teans will remove fire extinguishers from their designated points and report to the scene of the fire. If safe to do so, extinguish fire and report the the fire department upon their arrival.

SSG Smith

Revised: 03July1918



Written Evacuation Plans

>Activate the building fire alarm if one exists.

> If the building is not equipped with a fire alarm system, start a verbal alert to warn all personnel of the danger and they are to leave building immediately to a designated area.

 \geq From a safe location, call 911. Don't designated a specific person to call 911 as that person may not be there when an incident occurs.

➢Provide your name, building number, cross street, your phone number in case disconnected and what type of emergency.





Written Evacuation Plans

Make sure all personnel are accounted for when the Fire Department arrives. If you can not account for everybody the Fire Department will do a search and rescue of the incident area.

>No one goes back in the building until the Fire Department says it is safe and releases the facility back over to the user; even if the fire alarm stops sounding.





Written Evacuation Plans

Activate Emergency Response services by calling.

911 from a Hard Wired or Cell Phone!

Cell Phones will go to the closest emergency tower.

- You could get local off post 911 dispatch center.
- → If you are on the range you get a county 911 center.



Fire Evacuation Drills





Life Safety Code



Fire Evacuation Drills

►IAW NFPA 101

>All occupied facilities are required to complete one successful fire drill <u>annually</u>. This means if the drill is conducted, but the participants fail, the drill must be attempted again until it is passed (not on the same day).

➢UFSMs sharing buildings with other commands or groups are responsible for assuring that all other commands or groups in the buildings are notified of the scheduled fire drill.



Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency services Fire Prevention Branch Fire Evacuation Drills

- Only Department Heads and Commanding Officers shall be notified in advance of fire drills. The Fire Prevention Inspector shall schedule and conduct the fire evacuation drill with the UFSMs <u>assistance</u>.
- To properly conduct a fire drill and identify real deficiencies, all drills must be <u>unannounced</u> (exception: Department Head/CO and UFSM will have advanced notice).



Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency services Fire Prevention Branch Fire Evacuation Drills

>When conducting a fire drill occupants shall be graded in the following areas:

Elements of the Fire Evacuation - Do occupants respond properly.

Orderly evacuation - Is the evacuation organized or just haphazardly carried out. Do all persons evacuate? Including non-permanent parties such as maintenance personnel. Did everyone go to there designated meeting point.

Attitude – Do participants argue and complain to evaluators about having a fire drill. <u>This is an automatic failure!</u>



Portable Heater Approval

➢Process to approve space heaters. When the DPW clerk receives a space heater request, they will contact the energy office.

➢One of our REMs will go out and conduct an audit to see if there are space conditioning issues.

➢ If there issues present, they will put in a DMO or develop a project depending on the severity of the issue.

 If there is a need for temporary heating/cooling the building occupant will turn in a memorandum requesting approval which the energy office will staff for the DPW Director's signature (this could be delegated).
 The energy office will notify the fire department to go forward with their inspection.



 \geq

Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency services Fire Prevention Branch

Inspection of Portable Heater Appliances



- Heat Producing Devices must have the following characteristics to meet approval:
 - The device must be listed by an independent testing laboratory, Such as <u>Underwriters Laboratory</u> or <u>Factory Mutual</u>. Evidence of this listing must be affixed to the device.
- The device, by design, shall not present a hazard to users.
- Units that have been altered from the manufacturer's original design will not meet approval.
- Power cords to the device shall be in good condition; spliced cords will not meet approval.





Inspection of Portable Heater Appliances

- If requesting a space heater permit, the heater must have a "Safety" tip-over switch, that shuts off power when the unit is tipped over. Units that buzz when tipped-over will not meet approval. Justification and approval from the Command must also be provided
- Portable heaters shall have a three (3) foot clearance.
- Heat producing devices shall be plugged directly into an outlet.
- > The use of automatic timers to control power supplies is prohibited.

NFPA1&

Army Regs





Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency services Fire Prevention Branch Heat Producing Appliances

>Other than MICROWAVES, ovens must be approved for use.

>No heating devices may be used for food preparation.




Open Flame

Candles and other open flame devices are prohibited inside the workplace!













Electrical

Daisy-chained Surge Protection Devices and Extension Cord Use

>Surge protection devices shall not be daisy-chained. If a longer surge protection device is required consider purchasing devices designed for that purpose.











Electrical

Extension cords are allowed for temporary use only. An example of temporary use: An extension cord used to operate a piece of equipment that is equal to or less than the extension cord's rating. After use the cord is removed and stored away!

Extension cords when used must be in plain sight and not hidden.

Surge protectors shall be permitted for use on computers, printers, facsimile machines, and like equipment.







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Fire Protection Systems

Misuse and tampering with fire suppression equipment

>Never allow occupants to hang anything from fire sprinkler heads.

➤Tampering with fire protection equipment is very serious and shall be reported to the fire department immediately.





Fire Protection Systems

Blocked Fire Protection Equipment

➢All fire protection equipment shall be kept clear at all times; this includes, Fire Sprinkler Risers and all associated test/drain valves, Fire Alarm Panels, Smoke Detectors, Pull Boxes, etc.





Fire Protection Systems

Missing/ broken Ceiling Tiles

➤At first sight a missing ceiling tile may not appear to be a big problem. However, consider this:

A missing ceiling tile provides a passage for smoke and heat to travel versus being contained in one area. Also, missing ceiling tiles can have adverse effects on fire protection equipment especially smoke and heat detector and fire sprinklers. If smoke passes through the ceiling where a ceiling tile should be, the smoke may never reach the smoke detector and cause a serious delay in fire alarm activation. If <u>heat</u> does not reach the fire sprinkler, the fire sprinkler will never activate and the fire will spread rapidly.



Fire Protection Systems

Missing ceiling tiles allow heat to escape above the ceiling. Fire sprinkler never activates, fire spreads throughout the facility.

Missing/ broken Ceiling Tiles





Fire Protection Systems

Missing/broken Ceiling Tiles

Missing ceiling tiles allow smoke to escape above the ceiling. Smoke never reaches the smoke detector...

FIRE, BUT NO ALARM!





Fire Protection Systems





Fire Protection Systems



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Fire Protection Systems





Fire Protection Systems



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Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency Services Division Fire Safety Survey

Date of Survey:
Building Number:
UNIT / Organization:
Unit Fire Safety Marshal Representative:
(UFSM) Phone Number:
Organization Commander:
Commander Phone Number:
 Note: List all information related to any failures noted during the survey in the remarks section below. What is being done to correct the failed situation? Examples: (Item 1 a) Service order (#xxxxxx) submitted to have the door latch fixed. (Item 3 f) We have called xxxxxxx Fire Extinguisher Company to have our Fire Extinguishers re-inspected and / or re-serviced. (Item 11 b) Failure was corrected on the spot. (Trash, boxes etc. against building were disposed of properly). 1) EXITS:
 a. EXITS OPERATIONAL PASS FAILS * Exit Excess * Exit (i.e. Doors, Hardware, Latches, and etc.) * Exit Discharge b. FREE FROM OBSTRUCTIONS PASS FAILS c. EXIT SIGNS PASS FAILS (Note: Are exit signs clear, unobstructed and posted in all required areas to ensure the path of egress is recognizable. If illuminated, must be working.)
 2) FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS: a. AUDIBLE DEVICES PASS FAILS N/A (Note: Is the device intact no damage?) b. SMOKE / HEAT DETECTORS PASS FAILS N/A (Note: Is the device intact no damage? If battery operated or backed up, are batteries good?) c. MANUAL PULL STATION PASS FAILS N/A (Note: Is the device intact; no damage?)

3) FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

a. EASE OF ACCESS PASS FAILS

(*Note: i.e. Visual*; Can Fire Extinguisher be seen from all locations? *Access*; any obstructions?) b. PROPER INSTALLATION PASS FAILS

(Note: Locations, mounting and height.)

c. HYDROSTATIC TEST DATE **PASS** FAILS

d. FULLY CHARGED / SERVICEABLE PASS FAILS

(Note: i.e. Pin, Safety Seal, Guage, Hose, Horn and no obvious damage.)

e. INSTRUCTIONAL LABLES LEGIBLE **PASS FAILS**

f. ANNUAL SERVICE DATE **PASS FAILS** (Note: Inspected and tagged by certified personnel)

Lotus 3.5.1

FB FORM 6030-3E, OCTOBER 2011 (IMBG-ESF)

4) SPRINKLER SYSTEMS:

a. RISER UNOBSTRUCTED PASS FAILS N/A

(Note: Must maintain Fire Department access at all times)

b. OUTSIDE FIRE DEPT. CONNECTIONS CLEAR & UNOBSTRUCTED PASS FAILS N/A

(Note: i.e. Fire Department Connections, Sprinkler Standpipe)

(Note: Must maintian Fire Department access at all times and be free of obvious damage.)

c. SPRINKLER HEAD CLEARANCE PASS FAILS N/A

(Note: A minimum of 18 inches)

d. SPRINKLER HEADS CLEAN PASS FAILS N/A

(Note: i.e. free from dirt, debris, paint, greases, etc / no objects attached to or hanging from heads) **5) BUILDING:**

a. DOORS **PASS FAILS**

(Note: All hardware serviceable: Closures, Latches, etc.)

b. WINDOWS PASS FAILS N/A

(Note: Will they open and/or can they be used for a means of egress?)

c. STAIRS / STAIRWELL PASS FAILS N/A

(Note: Not used for storage of equipment; i.e. Vending machines, bikes, lockers etc.)

(Note: No items on or under stairs)

d. FIRE ESCAPE PASS FAILS N/A

(Note: Is the equipment serviceable?)

6) ELECTRICAL: (Note: All equipment must be UL or CUL approved and tested.) a. MULTIPLE OUTLETS **PASS FAILS** b. SURGE PROTECTORS PASS FAILS (Note: Must have a 15 amp breaker and be plugged directly into an outlet.) c. IMPROPER WIRING PASS FAILS (Note: Is fixed electrical wiring properly installed? NO improper wiring!) d. EXTENSION CORDS **PASS FAILS** * Only appropriate gauged extension cords may be used. (IAW Manufactures Recommendation) *They may only be used on temporary basis. *When used, they must be routed correctly (not through walls, over doors etc.) *Can not be used as permanent wiring. e. FRAYED WIRING **PASS FAILS** (Note: Are all appliance/equipment wires in safe working condition?) f. HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS PASS FAILS (Note: Are all areas secured from water, exposed wiring, weather etc.?) g. SWITCHES and FIXTURES PASS FAILS (Note: Are all switches & fixtures installed properly, securely, safely and undamaged?) h. FUSES and PANEL BOXES PASS FAILS (Note: Are fuse & circuit breaker control panel boxes secured, undamaged, and properly marked?) 7) SELF CLOSING FIRE DOORS: a. FUSIBLE LINK **PASS FAILS N/A** (Note: Is link/release in place and system operational?) b. RATED **PASS** FAILS N/A (Note: Is door listed to meet requirements of occupancy?) c. HARDWARE **PASS FAILS N/A** (Note: Is all hardware in good enough condition to remain operational?) d. OPERATIONAL PASS FAILS N/A (Note: Are doors in proper working order and good condition. Doors CAN NOT be held open by unapproved means. I.e. door stops, ties, etc.)

FB FORM 6030-3E, OCTOBER 2011 (IMBG-ESF)

2

Lotus 3.5.1



UFSM Monthly Survey

➤The UFSM shall be accountable for monthly Fire Safety Survey Report to be maintained in the UFSM book. At least a <u>six month</u> history shall be in the book. This report shall be filled out completely.

>If you have a violation, state what it is and how it was or is to be corrected in the remarks section of the survey.

➤The objective of the UFSM survey is to identify hazards and work the corrective action. Either by putting a Demand Maintenance Order(DMO) or if it is a life safety issue that you can not correct contact the Fire Prevention office.

≻A Fire Inspector will visit your area for a follow up inspection for deficencies.





Demand Maintenance Order(DMO) or Work Order?

Demand Maintenance Order(DMO) are for small maintenance repair jobs that normally cost less than \$2,500 or require less than thirty-two (32) hours of labor to complete.

➢ Work Orders (DA Form 4283) are for all other maintenance, repair and construction requirements. Work orders are accepted only if you submit them with the signature of an authorized unit/activity representative.

Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency Services Division Work Request Record							
Date Submitted	Work/Service Order No	Remarks	Submitted By	Follow up	Follow up	Follow up	
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Self Help Projects

<u>Any alteration, modification or construction</u> <u>made to a government facility</u> <u>(regardless of size)</u> <u>requires a review by the Fire Prevention Office.</u>



Self Help Projects

➢ For self Help information here is the DPW web site:

http://www.bragg.army.mil/directorates/dpw/Pages/default.aspx

>Your first step is to let DPW know what your needs are!

≻With a work request.

>Work requests are divided into two major categories, which are based on the scope and complexity of the work to be done.



Self Help Projects

Describe the work in detail with drawings and the materials to be used to complete the work.

>Any questions, call Fire Prevention. (910)432-6727/6729.

- Kenny Lamey kenneth.c.lamey.civ@mail.mil
- Kevin Jones kevin.l.jones5.civ@mail.mil
- David Volk <u>david.m.volk.civ@mail.mil</u>

>Once DPW has approved the work then proceed with construction.



Flammable/Combustible Storage

Shall be stored in an approved storage facility.

Labeled

- FLAMMABLE
NO SMOKINGvisible from all sides.NO SMOKING
WITHIN 50 FEET
- An approved flammable locker in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).





Improper Storage





Improper Storage





Improper Storage



Gasoline, paints, and other flammable liquids will not be stored in barracks, office supply rooms or other building area not specifically designated for such storage.



Improper Storage



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



Emergency Access Box



All Knox Box request forms can be obtain and submitted online effective on 15 January 2016. Web site http://www.knoxbox.com/ for our online application.

Select products/place order. Type in Department Name: Fort Bragg Fire Dept. To select click on the star

Minimum requirement a 3200 series hinged door. Surface mounted on exciting facilities and recess mounted on new facilities





Scheduling An Arms Room Inspection

- 1. Inspections are conducted on Thursdays.
- 2. Visit the web page listed:
- For Arms Rooms Quick Link

http://tinyurl.com/arms-room-request/

For Home Page Quick Link

http://tinyurl.com/bragg-fire-prevention/

3. Make sure Arms Room form is complete and send to all contacts on the arms room request form.

4. You will be contacted to inform you of your scheduled inspection date and time.



Mass Notification System

1. Mass notification is the capability to provide real time information and instructions to people, in building, area, site, or installation using intelligible voice along with visible signals, text and graphics, and possibly other tactile or other communications.

2. This capability is intended for the protection of life by indicating the existence of an emergency situation and instructing people of the necessary and appropriate response and action.

3. According to Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) UFC 4-021-01 15 February 2007







Mass Notification System (LOC)

Local Operating Console

- 1. Allows building occupants to operate the individual building MNS.
- 2. Initiating delivery of pre-recorded voice messages, live voice and instruction.
- 3. Also will initiate the visual strobes and speakers in the system.
- 4. It will override the any fire alarms and external voice announcements.





Mass Notification System Pre-Recorded Messages

1. "Do Not Use Main Exits"

Attention for an emergency message! An emergency has been reported. Evacuate the building using alternate exits. Do not use the main entranceway to exit. All occupants evacuate the building immediately.

2. "Tornado Warning"

Attention for an emergency message! A tornado warning has been issued for this area! Seek shelter in an interior room or hallway on the lowest level and away from exterior windows. Get under a piece of sturdy furniture.

3. "Severe Weather"

Attention for an emergency message! The National Weather Service has issued a severe thunderstorm warning for our area. This storm may produce large hail, high winds or dangerous lighting. Tune in to a local weather station for more information.

4. Bomb Threat"

Attention for an emergency message! A bomb threat alert has been issued for this building. All personnel are to evacuate immediately using the nearest exit. Further instructions will be issued outside the building by emergency response teams.


Mass Notification System Pre-Recorded Messages

5. "Hazardous Material"

Attention for an emergency message! A hazardous material danger exists in the area. Remain in the building. Keep all doors and windows closed and activate your Emergency HVAC shut down button. Please wait for further instructions from Emergency services.

6. "Shelter In-Place"

Attention for an emergency message! A force protection antiterrorism threat has been issued for this area. Effective immediately, we are operating, 'secure and lockdown procedures.' All personnel should remain calm and proceed to a room that can be secured. Please wait for further instructions.

7. "All Clear"

Attention for an emergency message! The building emergency condition has been cleared. You may return to your normal activities.

8. "Test"

Attention! This is a test of the Emergency Mass Notification System. This is only a test!



Risk Assessment Code (RAC)

For all RAC 1 and RAC 2 violations you shall submit a DA FORM 4755 to the Fort Bragg Garrison Safety Office. It will be tracked on the installation hazard abatement plan.

http://armypubs.army.mil/

Note: You will need to add the (DMO) Demand Maintenance Order number and/or any other corrective measures to the DA-4755 in block 4. (b).

POC's:

- Richard "Rich" Eppler Manager, Installation Safety Office Installation Explosives Safety Program Manage Garrison Safety Office (IMBG-SO) BLDG 373 N.E. Sonic Street Pope Field Fort Bragg, NC 28308 W: (910) 908-2080 D: (312) 498-2080 C: (910) 303-4973 E-mail: richard.e.eppler.civ@mail.mil

- Charles Harwell Safety Specialist; (HAZLOG Manager) Garrison Safety Office (IMBG-SO) BLDG 373 N.E. Sonic Street Pope Field Fort Bragg, NC 28308 W: (910) 396-1629 E-mail: charles.w.harwell4.civ@mail.mil



Other Requirements

➢Inspections conducted by Fort Bragg Fire Inspectors go beyond the scope of the UFSM Program. During inspections, the UFSM shall accompany the Fire Inspector and note any discrepancies that the Fire Inspector documents. <u>KEEP TRACK OF ALL FACILITY FIRE SAFETY</u> <u>INSPECTION DISCREPANCIES!</u>

>UFSMs shall check their government e-mail accounts regularly; many correspondences are sent via e-mail.

➢In the event that you, the UFSM, are reassigned, the Fire Prevention Office shall be notified by memorandum or e-mail thus ensuring a new activity UFSM is designated and trained.

>UFSMs failing to complete their assigned duties shall be reported to the organization's Commanding Officer or Supervisor.





Contact Information

The Unit Fire Safety Marshal Program

Assistant Chief K. Lamey 910/432-6729 🦻 kenneth.c.lamey.civ@mail.mil

I Inspector D. Volk david.m.volk.civ@mail.mil Inspector T. Thompson troy.c.thompson6.civ@mail.mil Inspector K. Jones kevin.l.jones5.civ@mail.mil Inspector T. Scott thomas.w.scott2.civ@mail.mil Inspector R. Black richard.w.black4.civ@mail.mil Inspector S. Taylor scott.e.taylor2.civ@mail.mil



Congratulations to the newest UFSM's

Thank You

Please complete the survey that is handout.





Any questions should be addressed to the Fire Prevention Branch at **(910) 432-6727/6729**. Operating hours are from 0700 to 1630 Monday through Friday. The Fire Prevention Inspectors for the Fort Bragg Fire and Emergency Services are located at **DES Headquarters (Building 2-5935 Room 147)**, which is near the intersection of Butner Road and Armistead Road.

For more information please visit our website below:

http://www.bragg.army.mil/directorates/DES/FireEmergencyServices/Pages/FirePrevention.aspx

THANK YOU!

