WELCOME STUDENTS:

FIRE DEPARTMENT
UNIT SAFETY OFFCIER COURSE

- Please sign in – LEGIBLY (Your Certification has your name on it)
- Find a seat (Spread out for social distancing)
- Use your phone with the QR code above to join our Facebook page for Fire Safety Information and share information with your teams.

FORT STEWART / HAAF FIRE EMEGENCY SERVICES UNIT SAFETY OFFICER COURSE

2025

Fort Stewart / HAAF Fire Prevention

Version Number 1
As of 22-September- 2025

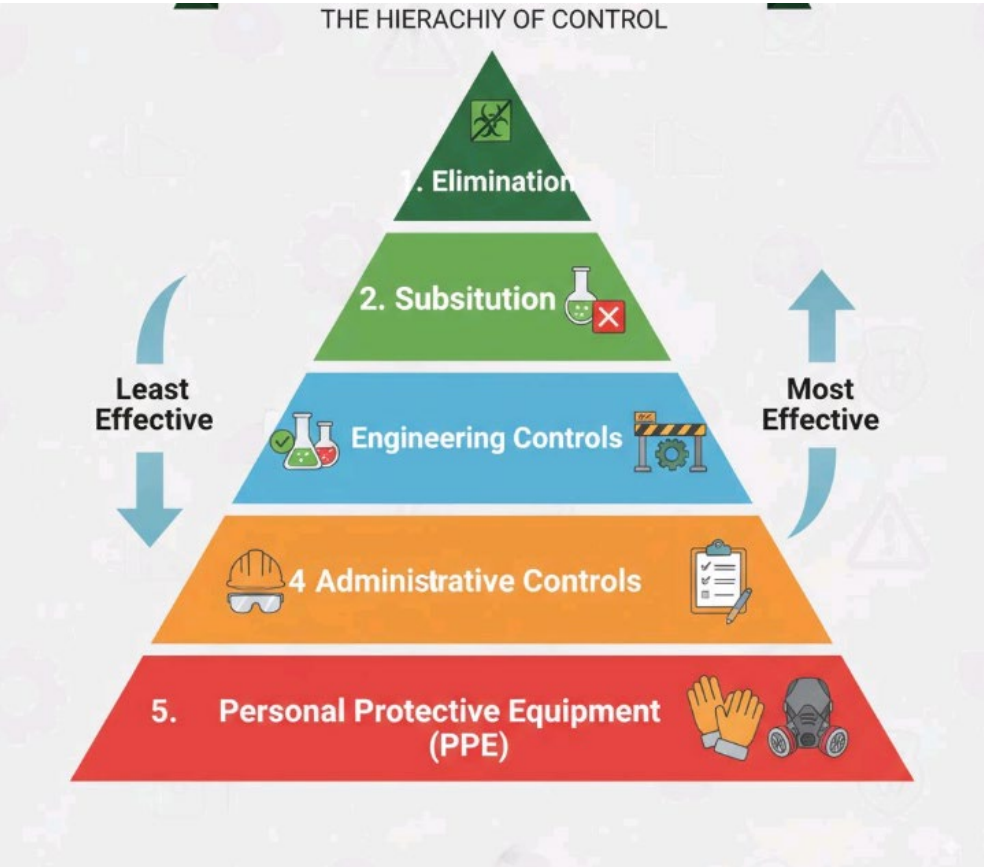
Overview

- Fire and Life Safety Code Development
- AHJ
- Duties
- Prevention
- Exit/Emergency lights
- Fire Doors
- Common Hazards
- Means of Egress

- Fire Protection Systems
- R.A.C.E. Principle
- Fire Extinguishers
- How to Use a Fire Extinguisher
- Winter Fire Safety
- Fire Codes

Fire Drills

Overview (cont.)



Fire Codes

Fire Code Development & Origin

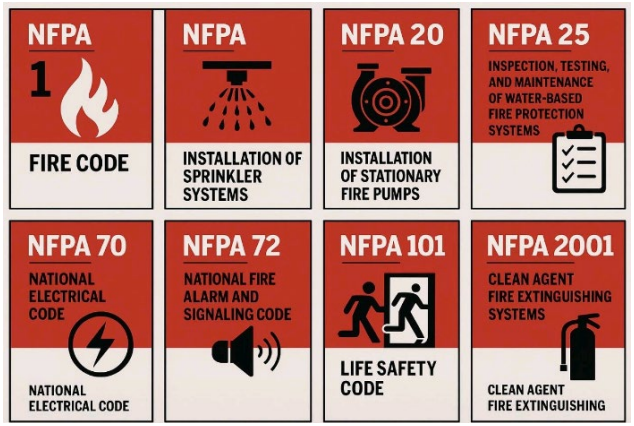
•Originated in England in 1666 (Great Fire of London) It consumed 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, St Paul's Cathedral, and most of the buildings of the City authorities. It is estimated to have destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the City's 80,000 inhabitants

•Established in America mid 1700's

•Standardized in 1904 at the request of Insurance Underwriters
(Great Fire of Baltimore) (1,500 buildings)

•Historically Reactive to catastrophic events.

•(2003) The Station Nightclub Fire (Automatic Sprinklers / Liability) (100)



Authority Having Jurisdiction

- **Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) - An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.**

<u>Who is the AHJ ?</u>

- **The Fire Chief / Fire Prevention Chief is the AHJ on Fort Stewart/Hunter AAF.**
- **The FS/HAAF Fire Inspectors are the "Eyes and Ears" for the Fire Chief when it comes to code interpretation, enforcement and customer relations.**
- **The AHJ may make the fire / life safety code stricter but, may not make the code less strict.**

Safety Officer Duties

Understand it.

Have a standard of it.

Be aware of it.

Be ready to change it.

USO Duties

- Ensure a HIGH standard of cleanliness within and around facility.
- Ensure that Evacuation Procedures and HSE signs are prepared, posted, and made available/visible to every employee and visitor.
- Maintain a list of outstanding service Work orders, accidents and mishaps and perform 30-day follow-ups on them.
- Ensure that all Fire Extinguishers are kept in good working condition
- Check Emergency Exit Signs and Emergency Exit Lighting monthly
- Perform monthly fire safety check of facility.

SAFETY OFFICER OMG MOMENT!

- Ensure a HIGH standard of safety within and around facility.
- OMG moment, how do you correct?

SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

- Ensure a **HIGH** standard of safety within and around facility.

S.O.

OSHA INSPECTION READINESS CHECKLIST

DOCUMENTATION

- ☐ OSHA 300, 300A and 301 logs up to date and accessible

TRAINING

- ☐ Employees trained on hazard communication, PPE, and emergency procedures

WORKPLACE CONDITIONS

- ☐ Fire extinguishers inspected and accessible

EQUIPMENT & PPE

- ☐ Machine guarding in place and functional

RECORDKEEPING & REPORTING

- ☐ All recordable injuries/illnesses logged

SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

Which HSE sign would you choose?

SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

Educate as much as possible.

SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES

Employer & Worker Duties

Employer Responsibilities

- Provide a safe and healthy workplace
- Conduct regular risk assessments
- Supply necessary PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)
- Provide safety training and awareness sessions
- Report and record workplace accidents
- Ensure compliance with safety laws and regulations

Worker Responsibilities

- Follow all safety rules and procedures
- Wear and maintain PPE properly
- Report hazards, unsafe acts, or conditions immediately
- Avoid misuse of safety equipment
- Cooperate with employer in implementing safety measures
- Take care of their own health and safety, and that of others

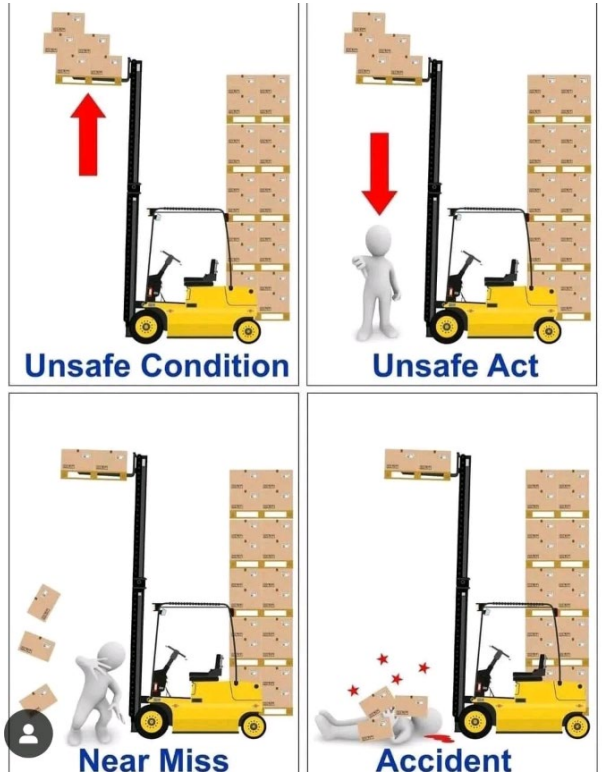
REMEMBER:
Safety is a Shared Responsibility –
Together We Create a Safe Worksplace!

SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

Educate as much as possible.

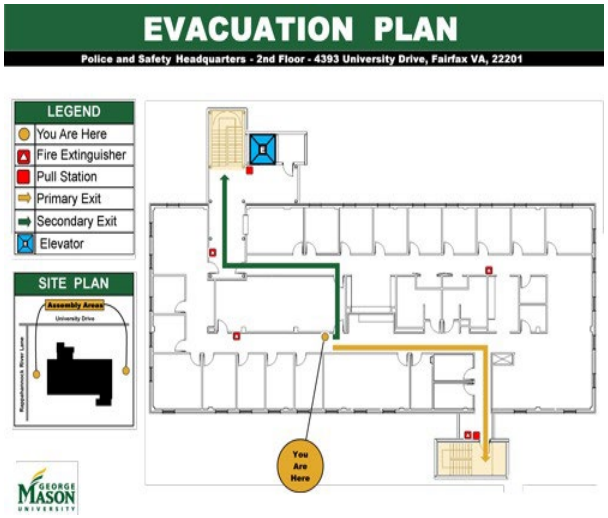
SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

- **Accidents and mishaps talks** monthly or regularly.



SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

- **Ensure that Evacuation Procedures are prepared, posted, and made available to every employee. Safety Hazard information in applicable areas.**
  - Post completed plans near every entrance, elevator and exit.



NFPA 101 Life Safety Code Definitions

- **Illuminated**
  - **Externally Illuminated.** Refers to an illumination source that is contained outside of the device or sign legend area that is to be illuminated.
  - **Internally Illuminated.** Refers to an illumination source that is contained inside the device or legend that is illuminated.


EXIT

SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

- Check **Emergency Exit Signs** and **Emergency Exit Lighting** monthly.

IF YOU CAN'T
SEE THE LIGHT,
BE THE LIGHT.

Emergency Lights

- Emergency lights are to be tested every month.

- Most emergency lights have a <u>Push to Test Button</u>

Illuminated Exit Signs

- Exit signs are to be tested every month.
- Most exit signs have a <u>Push to Test Button</u>

Fire Doors

Smoke Detector

Magnetic Door Release

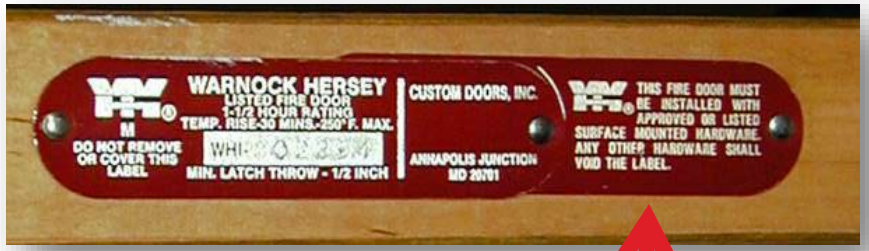
- **These doors will automatically close upon activation of Fire Alarm**

NFPA 101 Life Safety Code Definitions

- **Hardware.**
  - **Fire Exit Hardware**. A door-latching assembly incorporating an actuating member or bar that releases the latch bolt upon the application of a force in the direction of egress travel and that additionally provides fire protection where used as part of a fire door assembly.
  - **Panic Hardware.** A door-latching assembly incorporating an actuating member or bar that releases the latch bolt upon the application of a force in the direction of egress travel.

Fire Doors

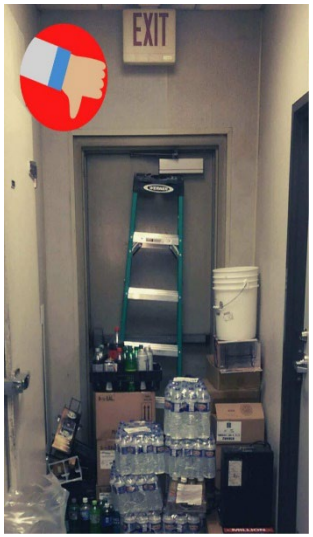
- Fire Doors are everywhere.
- They are not to be blocked or propped open.
- Should have a label on both frame and door

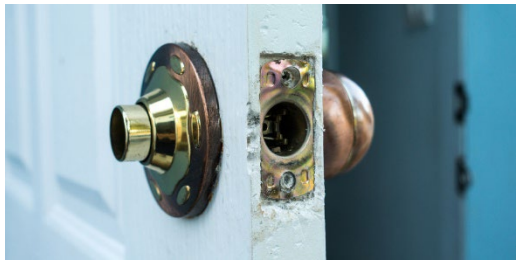


Fire Door Identification

Common Hazards

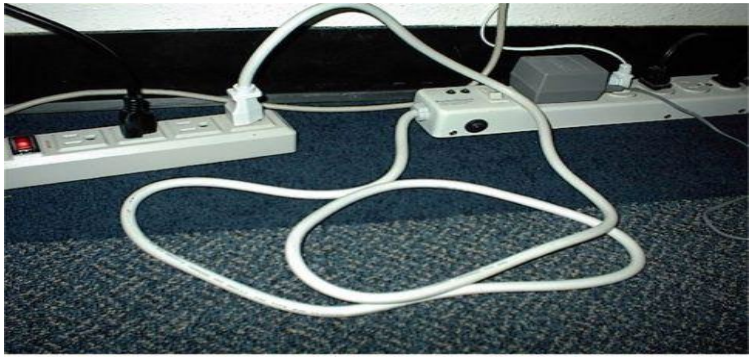
- **Exit obstructions**
- **Locked doors**
- **Broken / Missing door hardware**
  - Doorknobs
  - Automatic door closures
- **Fire doors and stairwell doors wedged open**
- **Fire protection equipment obstructions**
  - Fire extinguishers
  - Fire alarm pull stations
  - Sprinkler and alarm panel obstructions
- **Vegetation overgrowth around buildings**
  - Fire break shall maintain 15-feet around buildings

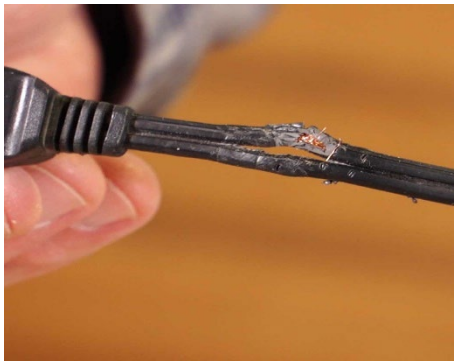




Common Hazards (cont.)

- **Holes in ceilings and walls**
  - Missing ceiling tiles
  - Unprotected openings for plumbing / electric cables
- **Improper use of electrical appliances and extension cords**
  - Daisy-chained Surge Protectors
  - Heat-producing devices plugged into extension cords / surge protectors
- **Unprotected electric wires, connections, outlets/light switches**
  - Missing / Broken cover plates
  - Frayed wires
  - Flexible cords running through doors, windows, cabinets, ceiling tiles





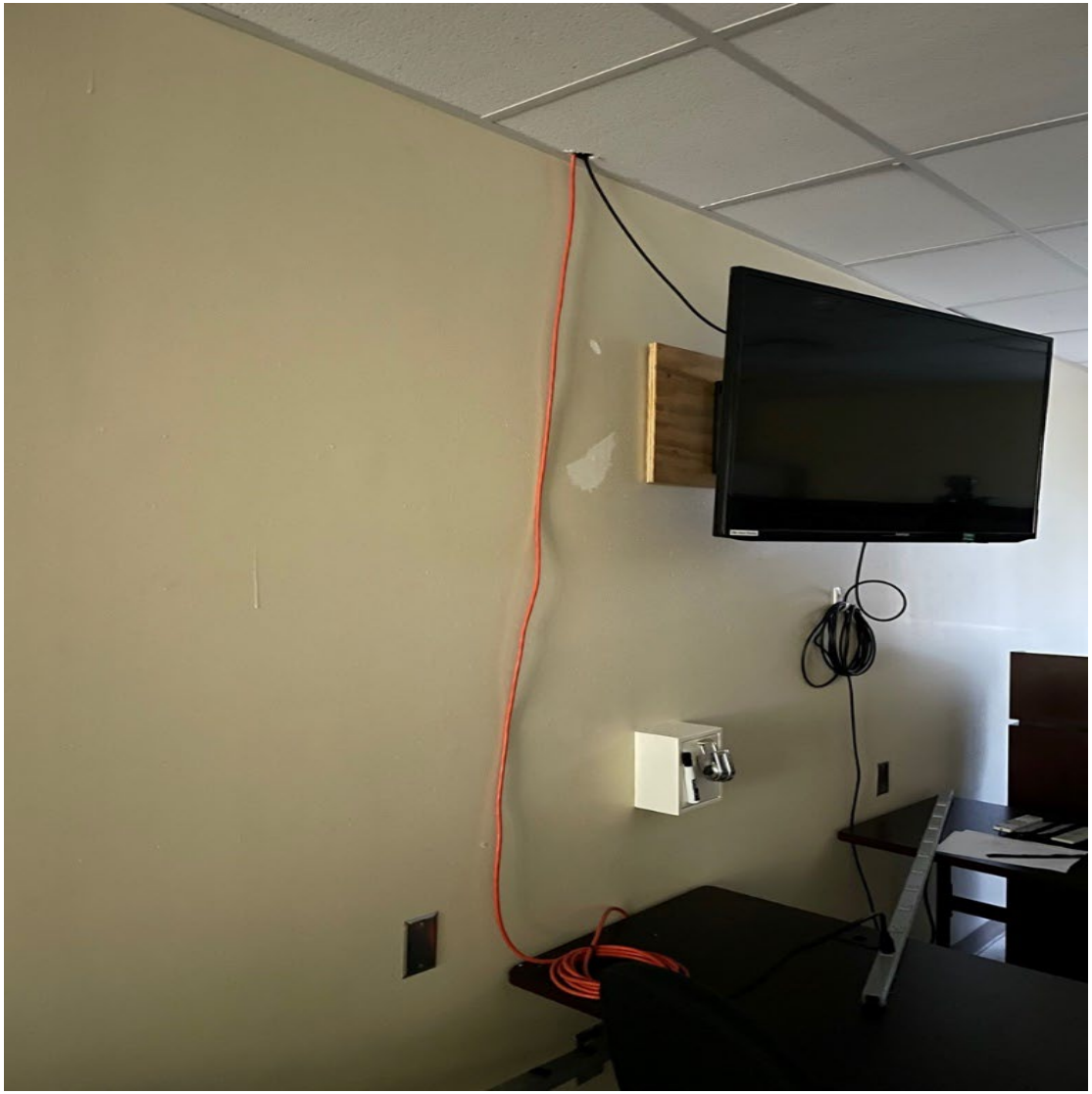
Electrical Hazards

- **Broken or missing outlet and switch covers require replacement.**

- **An extension cord with multi-outlets, provided with surge protection, AND has an in-line circuit breaker is permitted to be used at all times.**

- **30 inches of clear width in front of electrical panels.**

- **Portable space heaters**
  - **36 inches in clear width around the space heater.**
  - **Shall only be used as last resort for heat**



Increasing numbers of people are texting and walking inside buildings, parking lots and across the street.

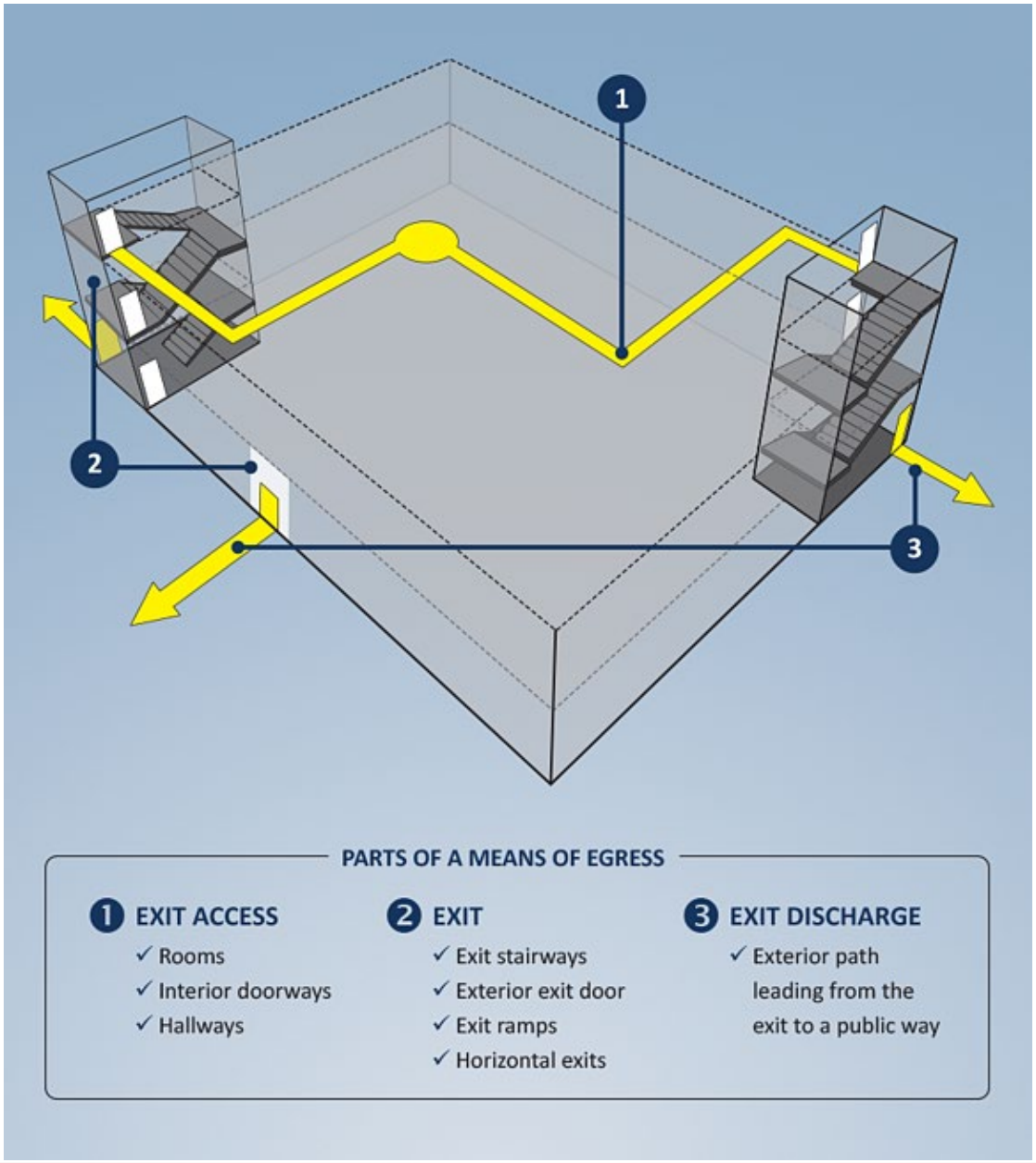
Walking and driving, please be aware of these to avoid injuries or worse.

Common Hazards (cont.)

- **Improper storage of flammable liquids**
  - Stored in residential / assembly facilities
  - Stored within paths of egress
  - Improperly stored
- **Nonfunctioning exit signs and emergency lighting**
- **Improper discarding of smoking material**
- **Poor housekeeping**
  - Increased fuel-load
  - Increased safety concern for firefighting activities
  - Obstruction of paths of egress

Components of Building Egress

- **Means of Egress. 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.**
  - **Accessible Means of Egress.** A means of egress that provides an accessible route to an area of refuge, a horizontal exit, or a public way.
- **Exit. That portion of a means of egress that is separated from all other spaces of a building or structure by construction or equipment as required to provide a protected way of travel to the exit discharge.**
- **Exit Access. That portion of a means of egress that leads to an exit.**
- **Exit Discharge. That portion of a means of egress between the termination of an exit and a public way.**


1
2
3
PARTS OF A MEANS OF EGRESS
1 EXIT ACCESS
✓ Rooms
✓ Interior doorways
✓ Hallways
2 EXIT
✓ Exit stairways
✓ Exterior exit door
✓ Exit ramps
✓ Horizontal exits
3 EXIT DISCHARGE
✓ Exterior path leading from the exit to a public way

Means of egress

Inspection Elements :

- **Exit Access**
- **Exit Markings**
- **Door Condition**
- **Door Hardware Condition**
- **Stairwell Condition**
- **Encapsulation**
- **Fire Door Condition**


GLASS
VIDRIO
GLAS
VERRE

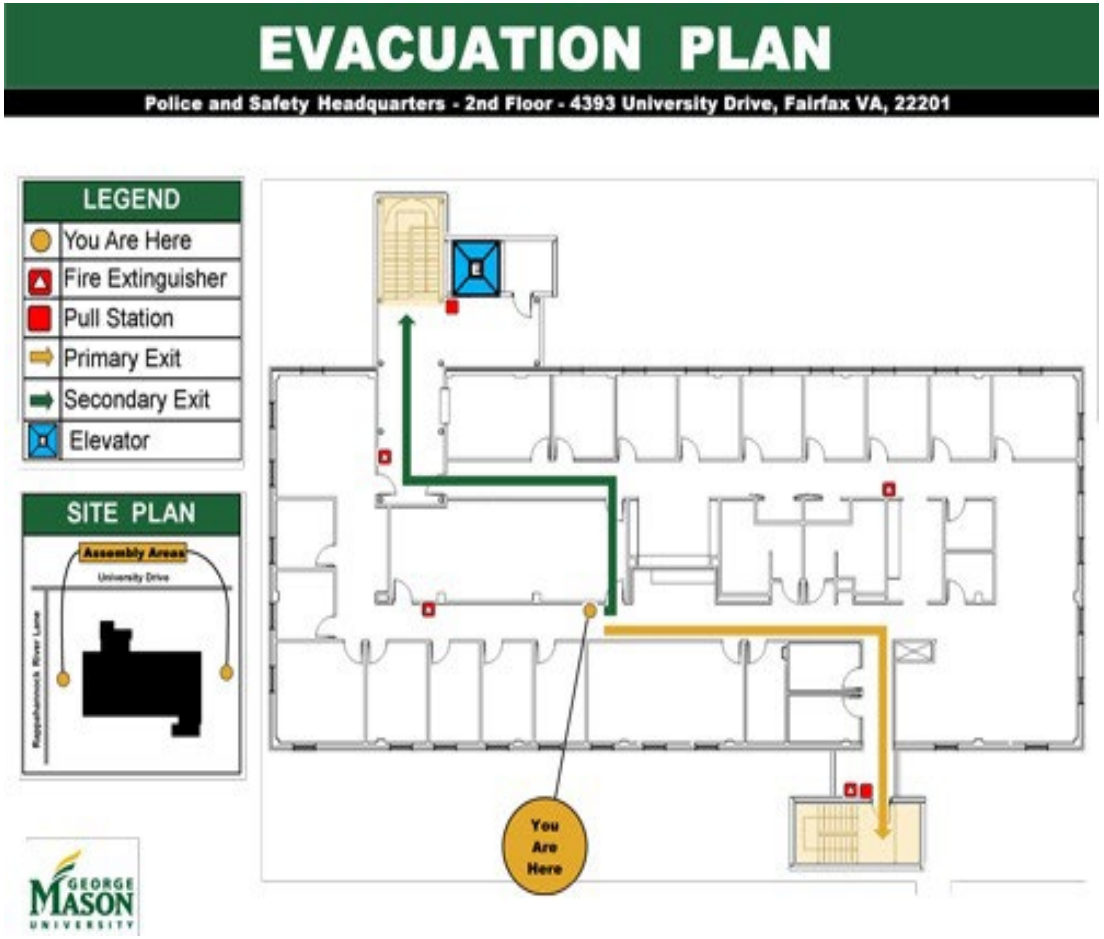
Evacuation Plan

Real Property Building 1137

Send Mr. Hunnewell an email and ask for a Floor Plan for your building. You'll need to know your building number.

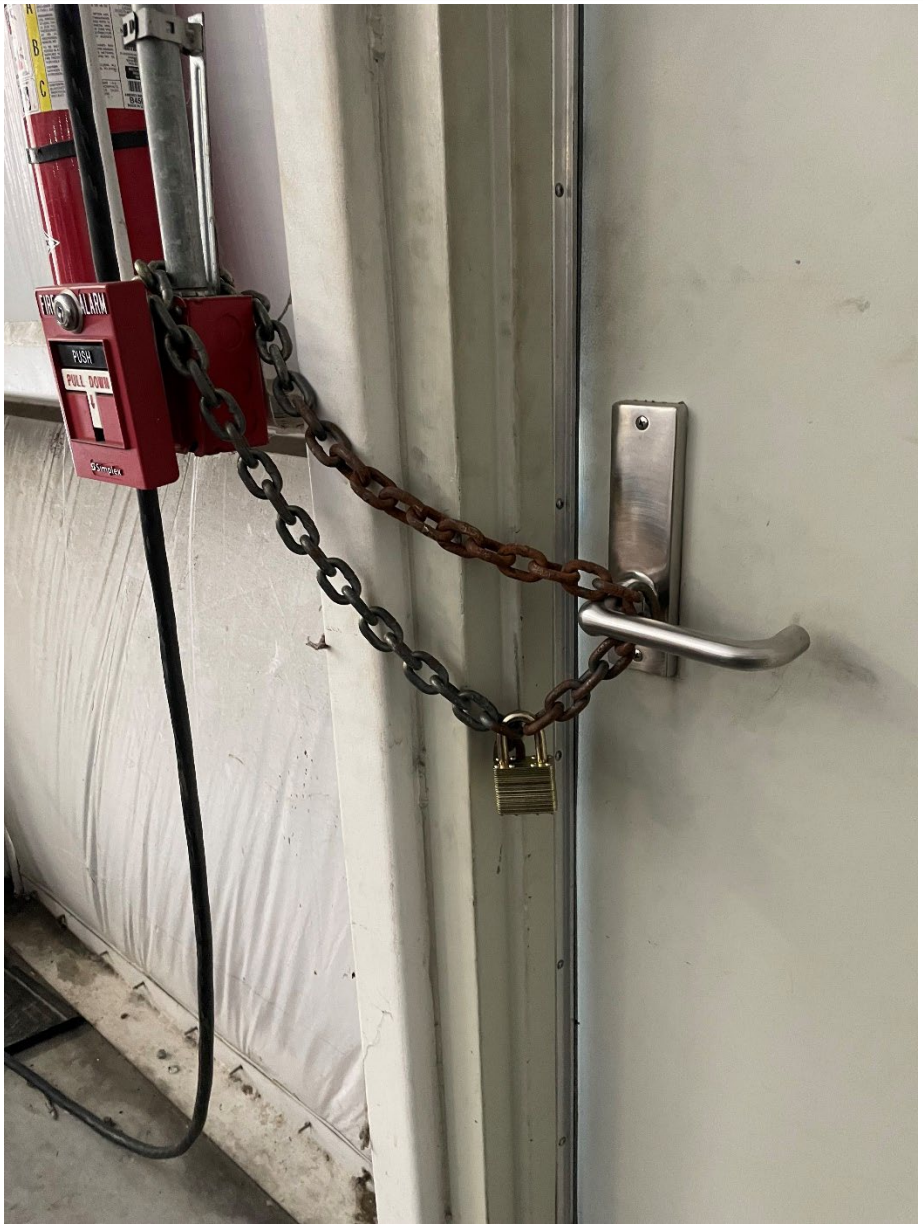
571-801-0237

jonathan.hunnewell.ctr@army.mil



Test Time!


Magic Chef


FIRE ALARM
PUSH
PULL DOWN
Simplex


FIRE DOOR
DON'T PROP OPEN

There are many types of fire protection systems for buildings.

The systems are broken down into 2 basic categories

Suppression and Detection

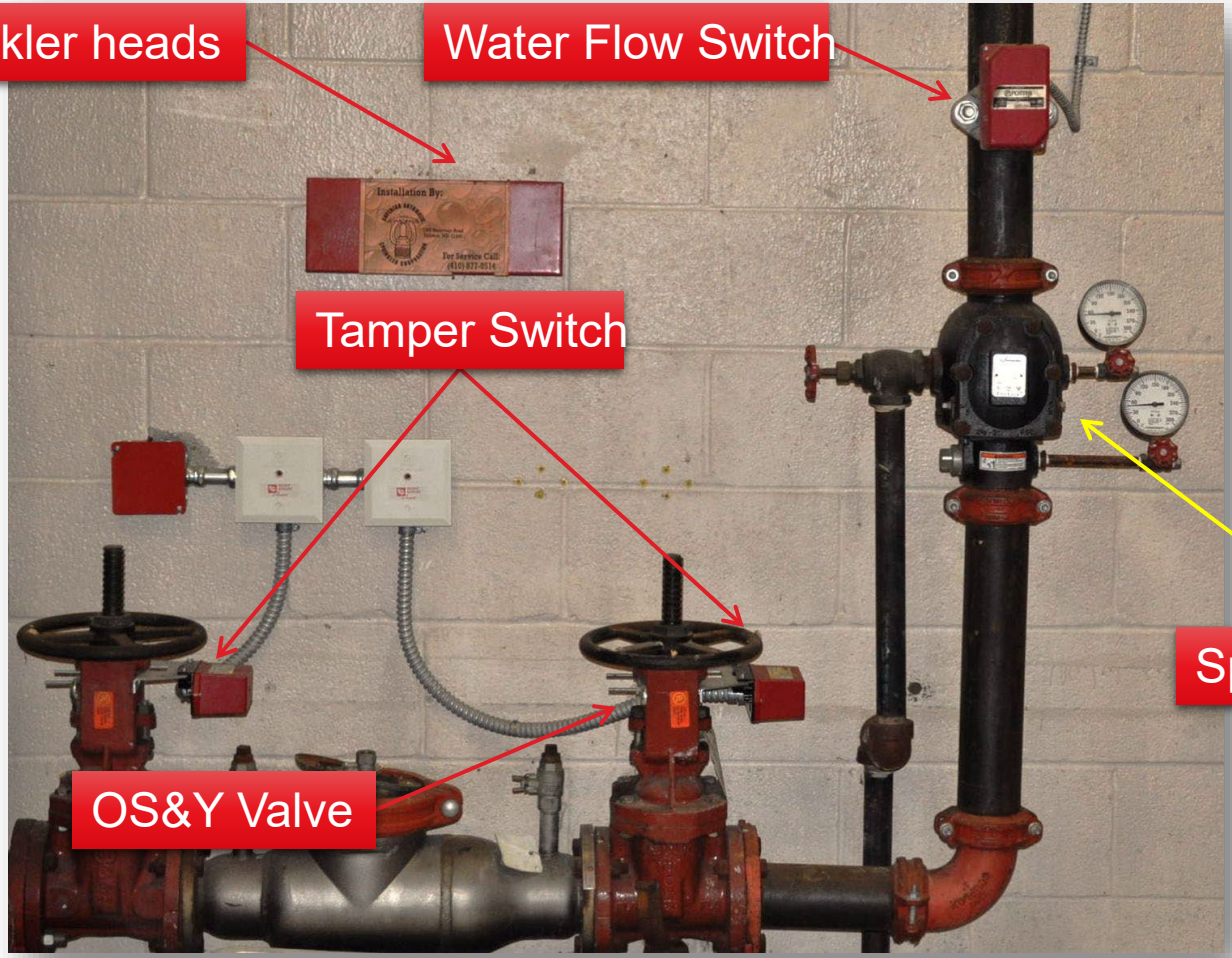
Fire Protection Systems

Sprinkler Systems

Four Types

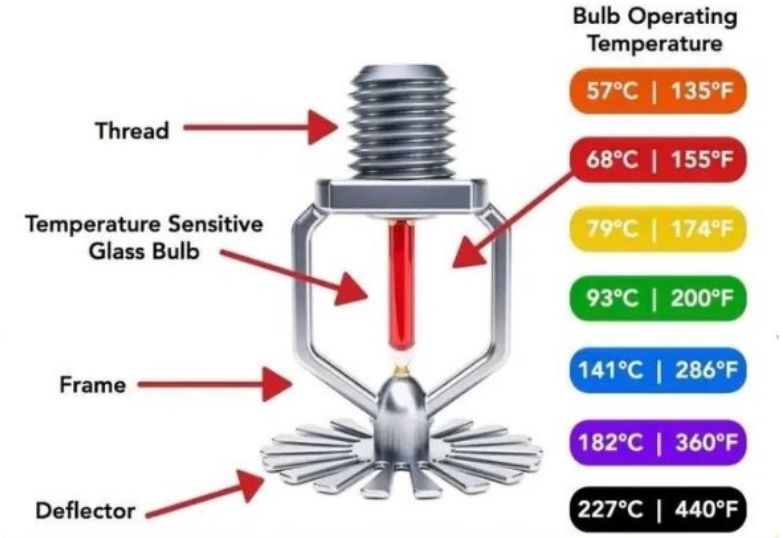
- Wet
- Dry
- Pre Action
- Deluge

Sprinkler Systems



Sprinkler Head

All Types use so ensure 18”-24” Clearance from Sprinkler head.



FIRE SPRINKLER K-FACTOR SELECTION

HAZARD	DESIGN DENSITY (gpm/ft^2)	SPRINKLER SPACING
Light Hazard	0.05 to 0.10	15 ft × 15 ft
Ordinary Hazard	0.10 to 0.20	12 ft × 12 ft
Extra Hazard	0.15 to 0.30	12.8 × 17 ft
K-factors are in gpm/√psi as per NFPA 13		

Fire Alarm Systems

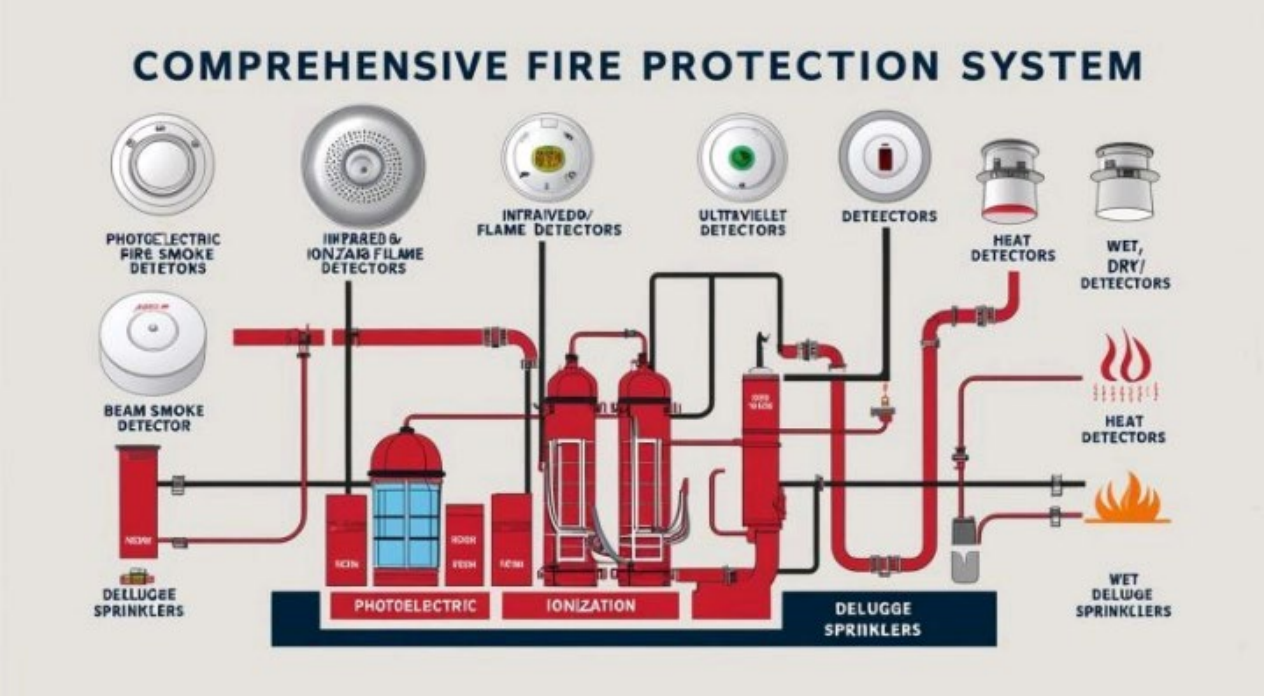
Smoke Detector

Audio Device

Audio/Visual Device

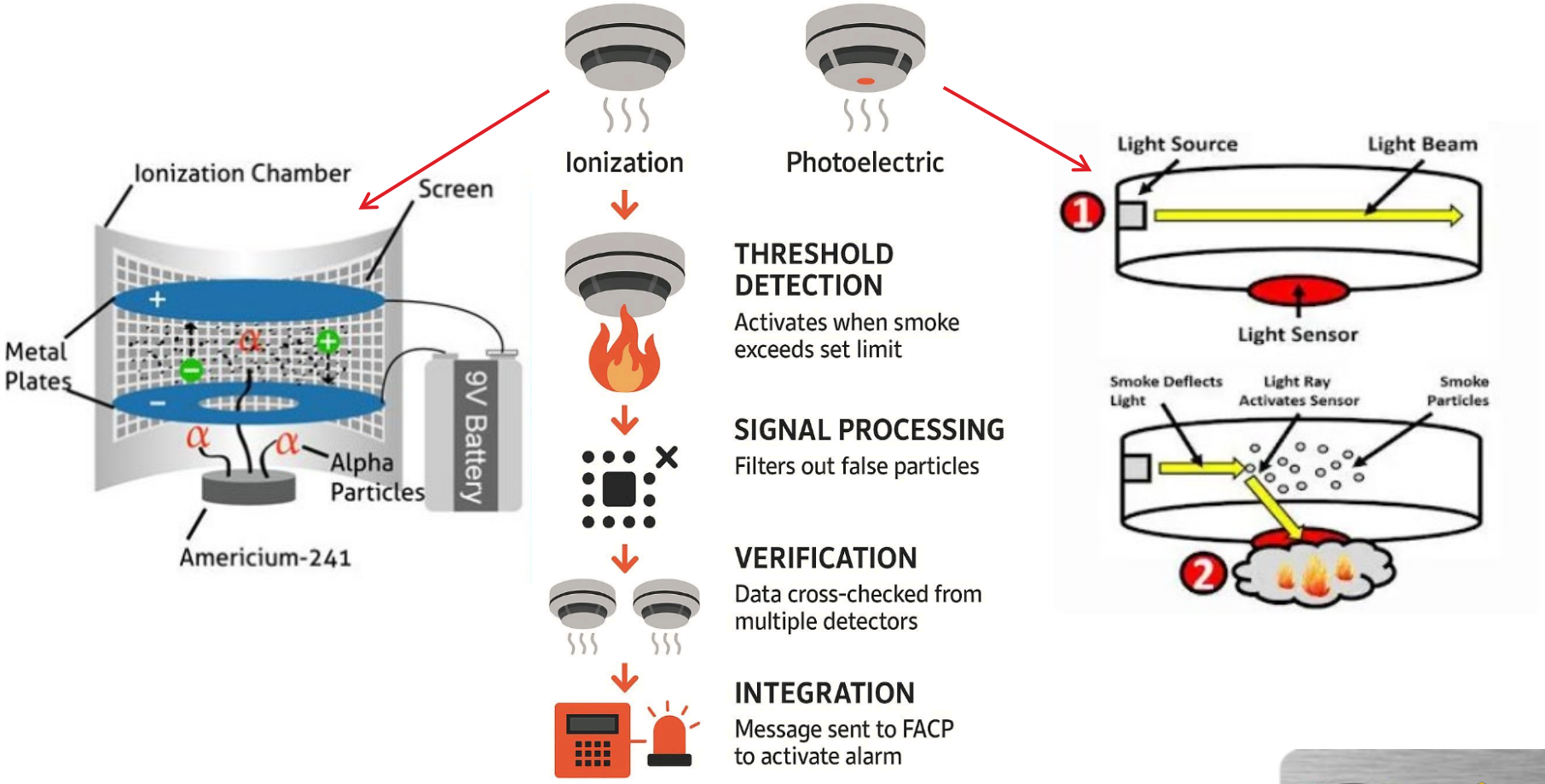
Fire Alarm Systems

Audio/Visual Device



Fire Alarm Systems

SMOKE DETECTOR LOGIC



SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

- **Newcomer's briefing (DFAC, CYS, Motor pools & NECs)**

HVAC SHUTOFF

- DFAC- Hood + Duct Systems use & location.
- Motor Pools- Locations with different types of fire Extinguishers.
- NEC electronic storage locations (rooms or under floors).

FM200- Disconnect if the system will have anything that can be sensed as “Smoke or Fire”. Weather changes, maintenance, leaks in the A/C system

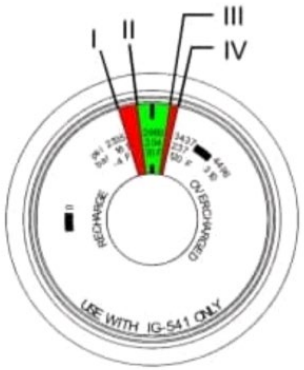
SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

- **Newcomer's briefing (DFAC, CYS, Motor pools & NECs)**

  - DFAC- Hood + Duct Systems use & location.
  - CYS- Evacuation procedures, Fire Drills + Times.
  - Motor Pools- Locations with different types of fire Extinguishers.
  - NEC electronic storage locations (rooms or under floors).

SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

Found in some Motor pools & all NECs. Classified as a clean agent. Used to preserve computer equipment after fire extinguishing. –Ensure it's in the Green!



Below I = Container is below the minimum operating temperature and must be recharged.

I to II (Red) = Container pressure is below 95% of normal operating pressure but container is still operable.

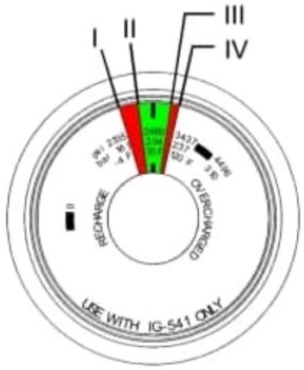
II to III (Green) = Container pressure is between 95% and 110% of normal operating pressure at 70°F (21°C)

III to IV (Red) = Container pressure is above 110% of normal operating pressure but container is still operable.

Over IV = Container is above the minimum operating temperature and is overcharged.

SAFETY OFFICER (SO) PREVENTION

Found in some Motor pools & all NECs. Classified as a clean agent. Used to preserve computer equipment after fire extinguishing. –Ensure it's in the Green!



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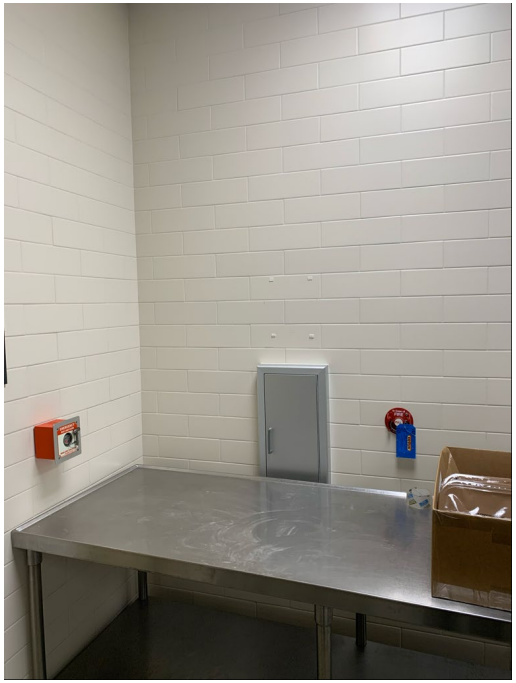
Dfac Hood & Duct System



Dfac Hood & Duct System

What is Fire Watch

- **The assignment of a person or persons to an area for the express purpose of notifying the fire department, the building occupants, or both of an emergency; preventing a fire from occurring; extinguishing small fires; or protecting the public from fire or life safety dangers. [1, 2012]**

When would we need a Fire Watch ?

- **When the building detection and suppression systems are out of service for more than 4 hours.**

What is Fire Watch

FIRE WATCHER VS FIREFIGHTER

FIRE WATCHER

- Monitors hot work like welding, cutting, and grinding
- Ensures flammable materials are controlled
- Equipped with extinguishers and trained to raise alarms
- First line of defense to prevent fire incidents

FIREFIGHTER

- Responds to emergency fires and rescues
- Uses advanced equipment to control and extinguish fires
- Provides emergency medical support when needed
- Protects lives, property, and the environment during crises

R. A. C. E.

- ✓ **R**ESCUE
- ✓ **A** LARM
- ✓ **C** ONFINE
- ✓ **E** XTINGUISH

R. A. C. E.

✓R ESCUE

- **Rescue yourself first**
  - **Get yourself out of harms way**

R. A. C. E.

✓R ESCUE

✓A LARM

- Alert peers that they need to evacuate (three methods)
  - Verbal alert (yell “FIRE”)
  - Activate building’s fire alarm
  - Dial 911

R. A. C. E.

✓**R**ESCUE

✓**A** LARM

✓**C**ONFINE

- **Close all doors and windows as you exit the fire area *(if safe to do so).***

R. A. C. E.

✓**R**ESCUE

✓**A** LARM

✓**C** ONFINE

✓**E** XTINGUISH

- **Last resort – *NOT REQUIRED!***

R. A. C. E.

RESCUE ALARM CONFINE EXTINGUISH

Extinguishing a fire is a very dangerous task, especially within a confined space such as the interior of a warehouse, laboratory, office, or other structure/building.

It should only be attempted after ALL other RACE principles have been accomplished AND it is absolutely safe to do so.

Completion of this course does not require that you ever use a fire extinguisher. When in doubt, let the responding firefighters extinguish the fire.

Fire Extinguishers

Fire Extinguishers

Fire Extinguishers

Fire Extinguishers

- How do we find fire Extinguishers?

Fire Extinguishers

Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers NFPA 10

Chapter 6 - Installation of Portable Fire Extinguishers

6.1.1.1 Additional extinguishers shall be permitted to be installed to provide more protection as necessary.

6.1.2 Extinguisher Readiness. Portable fire extinguishers shall be maintained in a fully charged and operable condition and shall be kept in their designated places at all times when they are not being used.

6.1.3.4* Portable fire extinguishers other than wheeled extinguishers shall be installed using any of the following means:

(1) Securely on a hanger intended for the extinguisher
(2) In the bracket supplied by the extinguisher manufacturer
(3) In a listed bracket approved for such purpose
(4) In cabinets or wall recesses

Duties

- **Ensure that all Fire Extinguishers are kept in good working condition.**
  - What is considered good working condition?
    - Present & Proper extinguisher
    - Pin in place
    - Charged
    - Properly displayed
      - Between 4” and 5’ and 1 every 150’
    - Inspected
      - 30-Day (Fire warden)
      - 6-yr or 12yr (Servicing Company)

Inspection Elements!

What does it mean to have an “in-service fire extinguisher”?

- Valid 6yr or 12yr inspection.
- 30-day inspection
- Has a Charge
- Pin & Seal in place.
- Hose or discharge port.
- Proper type & size.

Classes of Extinguishers

Symbol	Types/Class of fire	Type of Fire Extinguisher		
		Water	DCP (Dry Chemical Powder)	CO2 (Carbon Dioxide)
Class "A"	Carbon based (wood, rubber, paper, fabric etc.	Most suitable	May be used	May be used
Class "B"	Liquid (Petrol, oil, thinners etc.)	Not Suitable	Most suitable	May be used
Class "C"	Gases (Acetylene, propane, LPG, Butane etc.)	Not Suitable	Most Suitable	May be used
Class "D"	Metals (Sodium, potassium, magnesium) require special extinguishing agent	Not Suitable	Only Special DPC	Not Suitable
Class "E"	Energized electrical equipment as electrical cable, electrical	Not Suitable	Suitable	Most Suitable

Types/Class of Fire

Water (PW) Fire Extinguishers.-A

Foam Ext.-B/C & E

Dry Chemical Fire Ext.-A/B/C/D*

CO2 Fire Ext. A/B/C/E

Most Common on Ft. Stewart
Class ABC (Dry Chemical)
* = Special Metal X Agent
(Dry Powder)

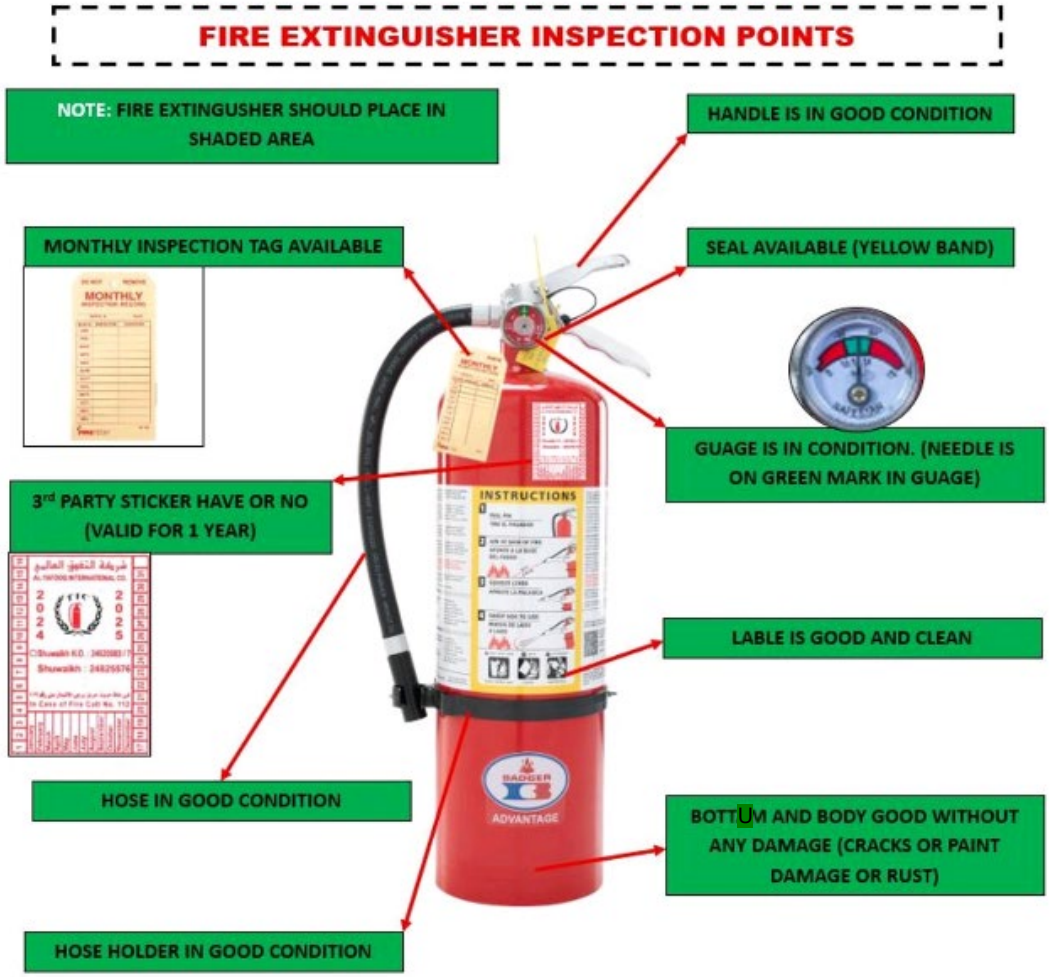
Classes of Extinguishers (cont.)

KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DRY CHEMICAL AND DRY POWDER FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

HSE CREW

Feature	Dry Chemical	Dry Powder
Target Fire Classes	Class A, B, C fires	lass D fires (combustible metals)
Function	Interrupts the chemical chain reaction in fire (CCR)	Graphite, talc, sodium chloride, copper-based compounds
Common Ingredients	Monoammonium phosphate (ABC) Sodium/potassium bicarbonate (BC)	Focus on the process instead of the final result.
Application Scope	Can be used on a wide range of fires, including electrical	Designed specifically for metal fires only
Misuse Risk	Generally safe across multiple fire types	Dangerous if used on non-metal fires; ineffective and may even react

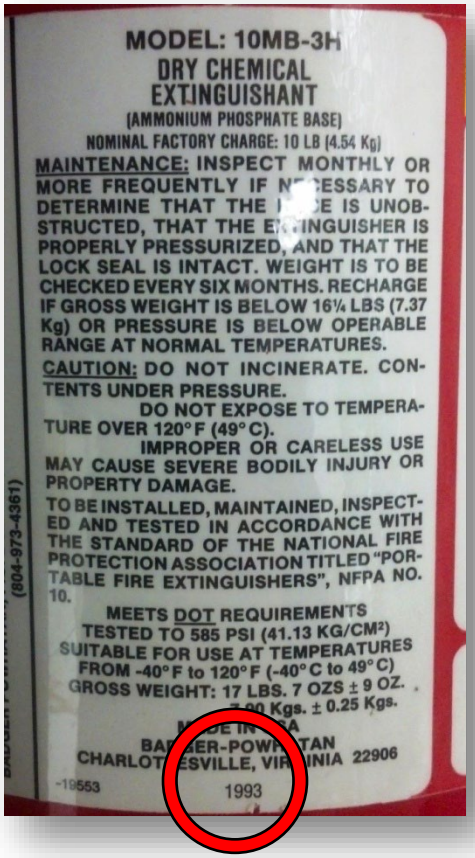
Inspection Elements!



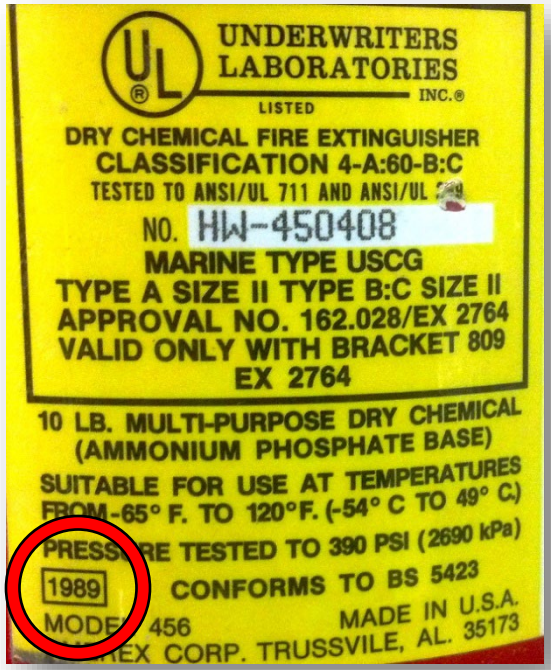
Inspection Elements!

Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers NFPA 10

Chapter 8 - Hydrostatic Testing



Hydrostatic Dates are in different locations



Fire Extinguishers

Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers NFPA 10

Chapter 8 - Hydrostatic Testing

Retested Extinguishers

** Inspection of Hydro date should be looked at during the inspection

Fire Extinguishers (cont.)

What does it mean to have a RUSOH “in-service fire extinguisher”?

NO MORE
- NO- 6yr or 12yr inspection.
- NO- Pin & Seal in place.

CONTINUED
- YES- 30-day inspection
- YES- Has a Charge
- YES- Hose or discharge port.
- YES- Proper type & size.

What does it mean to have a RUSOH “in-service fire extinguisher”?

- YES- 30-day inspection
  - Continue to do these- I have tags

- YES- Has a Charge
  - Not stored under pressure
  - Check Expellant cartridge
  - Fluff agent to remove density

- YES- Hose or discharge port
  - Check hose regularly.

- YES- Proper type & size.

The Check

Inspection Elements!

- Check size & Type for location matching
- Fluff Agent with Fluffing wheel (Bottom)
- Check expellant Cartridge (Top)
- Check hose for damage
- Check handle for damage

- **Is there Damage!**

✓If so, replace damaged parts yourself

The Repair

RUSOH™ ELIMINATOR™ RELOADABLE

WRENCH SET

This handy two-part wrench set is a must for reloading your Rusoh® Eliminator®. It consists of a cartridge wrench and a bar wrench. The cartridge wrench holds the agent container securely in place, enabling the user to rotate the extinguisher's discharge head and the Reloadable kit cap with the bar wrench. The base wrench can be used on any level floor surface. Alternatively, it can be permanently mounted to a work surface using the mounting holes provided. (Base supply now has them for sale)

AHJ Guidance Development

•Citing the NFPA 10, 1.2.2:

- •Accounts for the Rusoh as new innovative technology.

•Development for individual use and maintenance:

- •**What**: Rusoh Fire Extinguisher does require annual certification. It does NOT require an NFPA 10 Certification from a specialized vendor.
- •**Why**: The interpretation of the state annual certified inspection is based on outdated code, as current regulations do not account for non-pressurized extinguishers.
- •**Who**: All users

Rusoh Fire Extinguishers

- Fire extinguishers that can be refilled by the user.

Christmas Safety

Winter Statistics

- ✓905 people die in winter home fires each year.
- ✓$2,091,000,000 in property loss occurs from winter home fires.
- ✓67 percent of winter fires occur in one- and two-family homes.
- ✓Cooking is the leading cause of all winter home fires.
- ✓5 to 8 p.m. is the most common time for winter home fires.

Furnace Heating

- ✓It is important that you have your furnace inspected to ensure that it is in good working condition.
- ✓Be sure all furnace controls and emergency shutoffs are in proper working condition.
- ✓Leave furnace repairs to qualified specialists.
- ✓Check the flue pipe and pipe seams.
- ✓Is the chimney solid, with cracks or loose bricks?
- ✓Keep trash and other combustibles away from the heating system.

Other Fire Safety Tips

- ✓Never discard hot ashes inside or near the home.

- ✓Never use a range or an oven as a supplemental heating device.

- ✓If you use an electric heater, be sure not to overload the circuit.

Turkey Fryer Hazards

- ✓With no thermostat controls, the units also have the potential to overheat the oil to the point of combustion.

- ✓The lid and handles on the sides of the cooking pot get dangerously hot, posing severe burn hazards.

Turkey Fryer Hazards

- ✓Many units easily tip over, spilling the hot oil from the cooking pot.
- ✓If the cooking pot is overfilled with oil, the oil may spill out of the unit when the turkey is placed into the cooking pot.
- ✓Partially frozen turkeys placed into the fryer can cause a spillover effect.

Mishap Management?

COMPLETELY PREVENTABLE!!!

But I need it Fried

- ✓**Fryers should be used outdoors!**
  - Safe distance away from buildings or Flam Materials
- ✓**Never inside a garage.**
- ✓**Flat Surface! Avoid Tipping**
- ✓**No Children, No Pets.**
- ✓**Don’t Overfill**
- ✓**Completely thawed!**

Christmas Trees!!!

Christmas Tree Safety

Picking a Tree

- ✓**Choose a tree with fresh green needles**
  - Don’t fall off when you touch them.
- ✓**Cut 2 inches from the base of the trunk**
- ✓**Make sure tree is not blocking an exit**
- ✓**Add water to the tree stand.**
  - Be sure to add water daily.

Lighting the Tree

- ✓**Keep trees at least 3 feet away from any heat source.**
  - IE: Fireplaces, Candles, Heat vents, or Lights
- ✓**Use Lights that have the label of a recognized Independent Lab**
  - Check for Indoor / Outdoor use.
- ✓**Replace/Check lights with worn or broken cords/loose bulb connections**
- ✓**Always turn off lights before leaving home or going to bed.**

After Christmas/Holidays

- ✓Get rid of tree when it is dry
- ✓Dried-out trees are a fire danger and should not be left in the home or garage, or placed outside against the home.
- ✓Recycle

Christmas Tree FACTS

- ✓One of every three home Christmas tree fires are caused by electrical failures
- ✓Although Christmas tree fires are not common, when they do occur, they are more likely to be serious.
- ✓A heat source to close to the tree causes roughly one in every five Christmas tree fires.

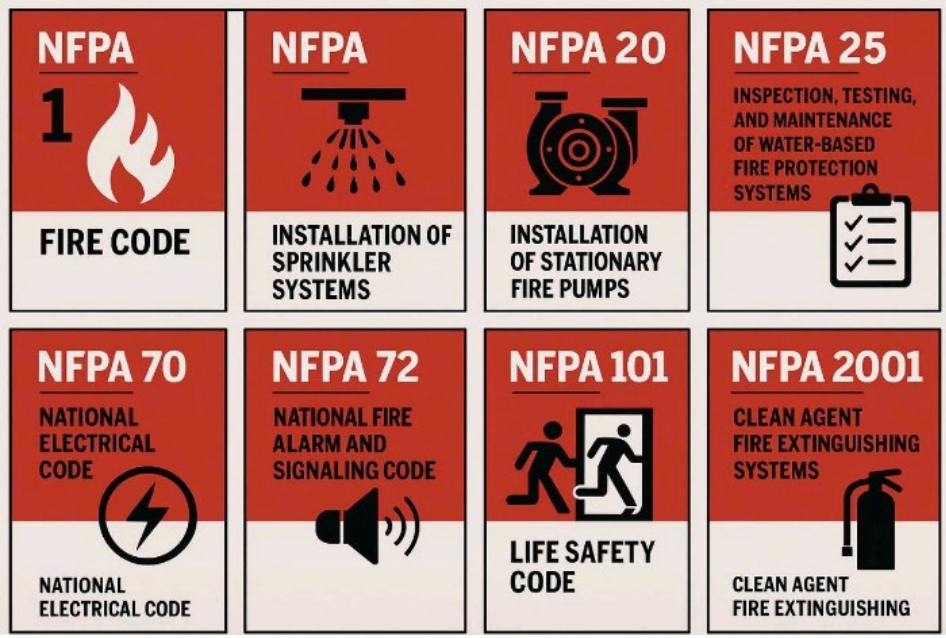
Source: NFPA.org

Fire Codes

Fire Codes

Fire Code Development & Origin

- We talked about it!
- These cover what is found in the UFC, DODI



What is the Code Violation

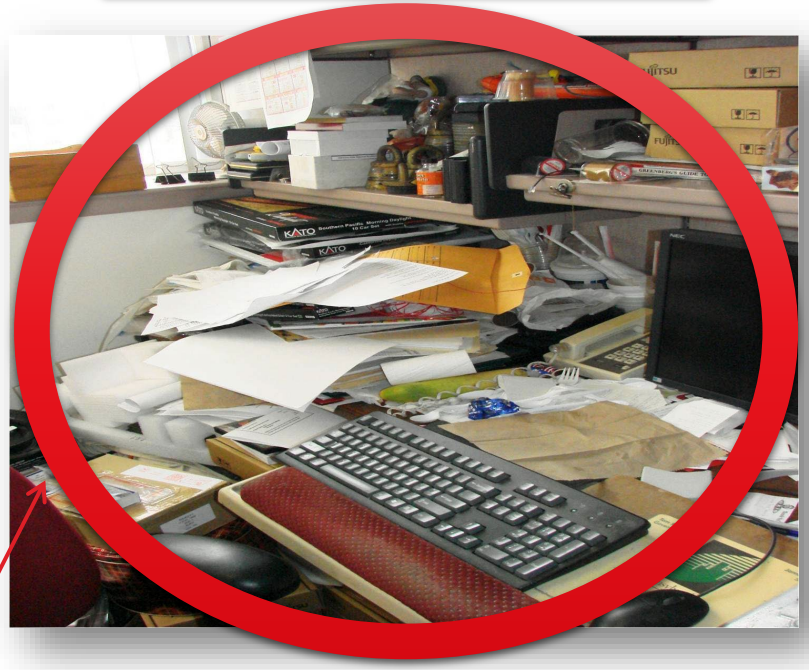
Door Being Held Open

Over Loaded Combustibles

Trash & Leaves

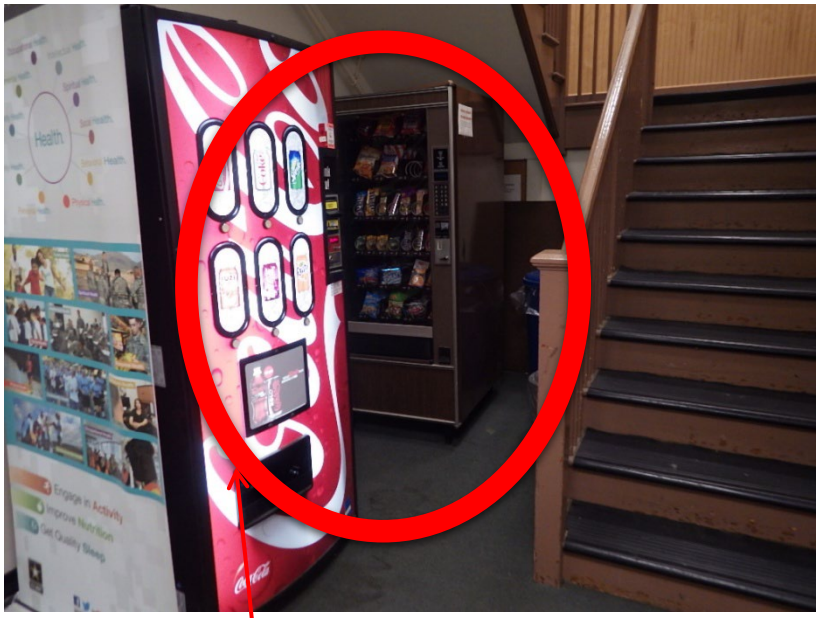
Poor Housekeeping

Poor Housekeeping

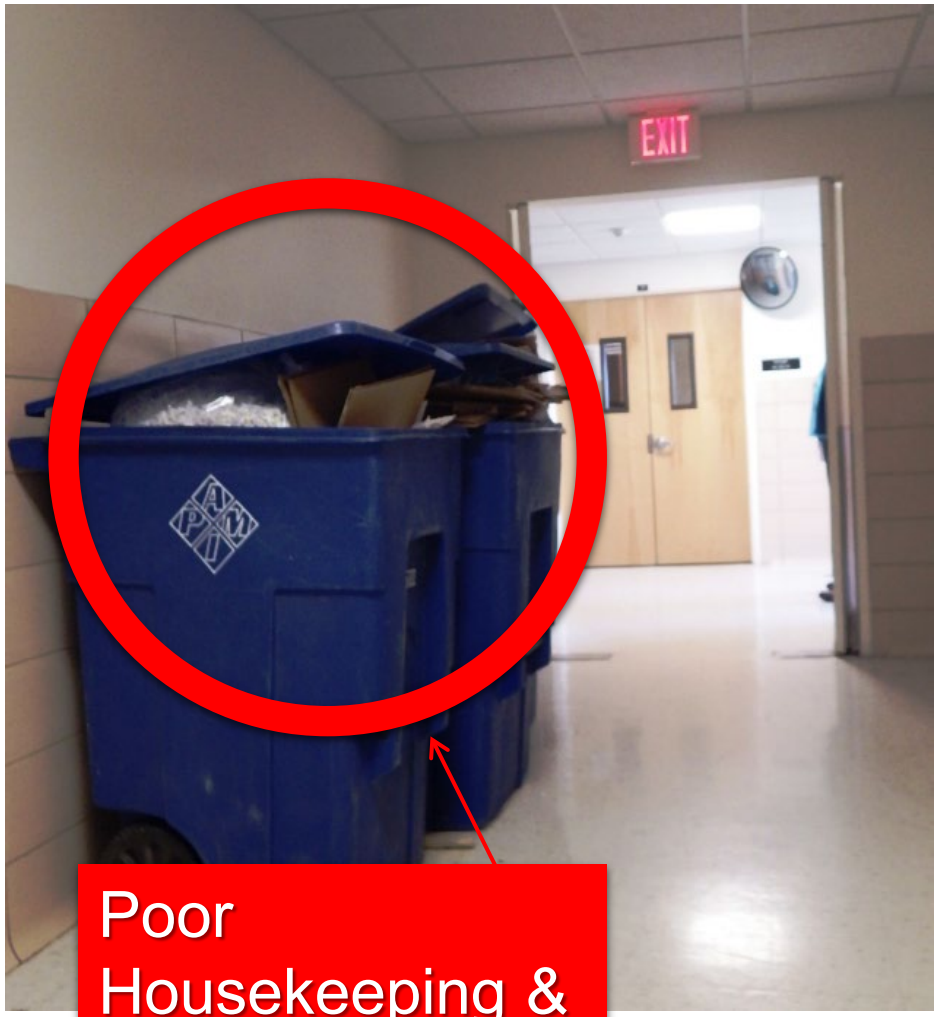


Over Loaded Combustibles


Poor Housekeeping
Improper Storage of Flammable Liquids
Over Loaded Combustibles



Storage under stairs

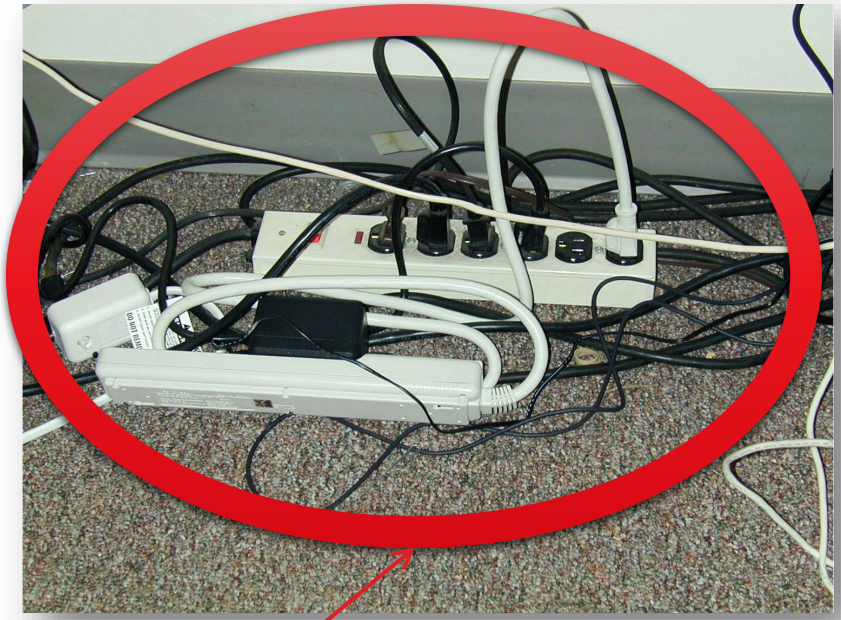


Poor Housekeeping & Blocking Egress

Wrong type of containers

Blocking Extinguisher

Holes in Wall & Ceilings

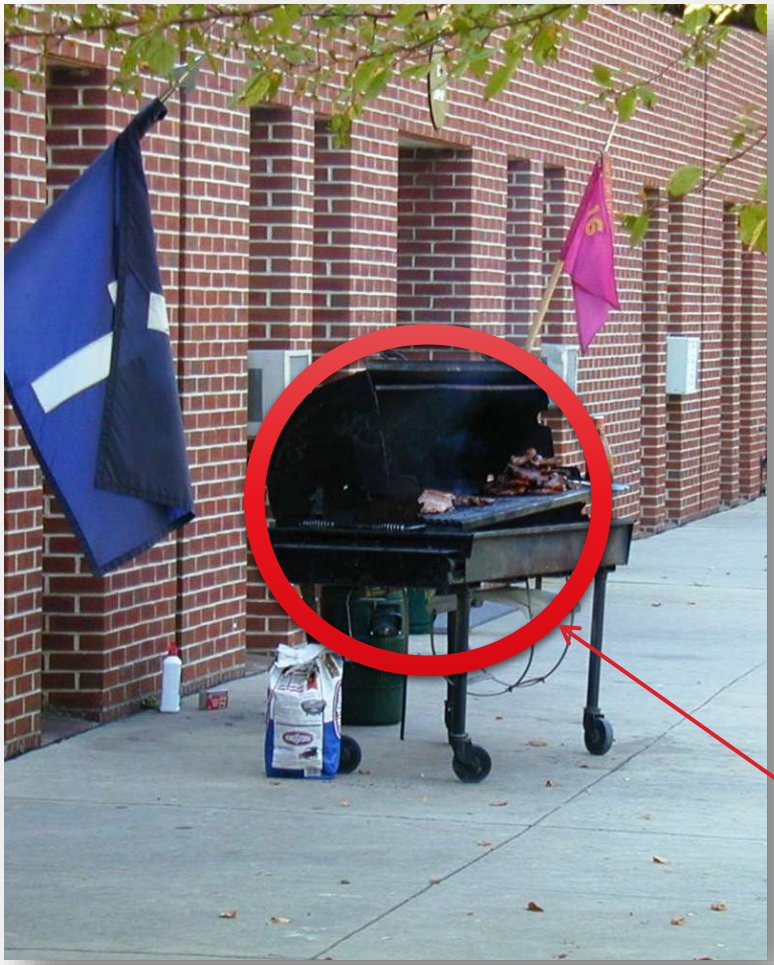


Daisy Chain

Heater, Daisy chain, Extension cord

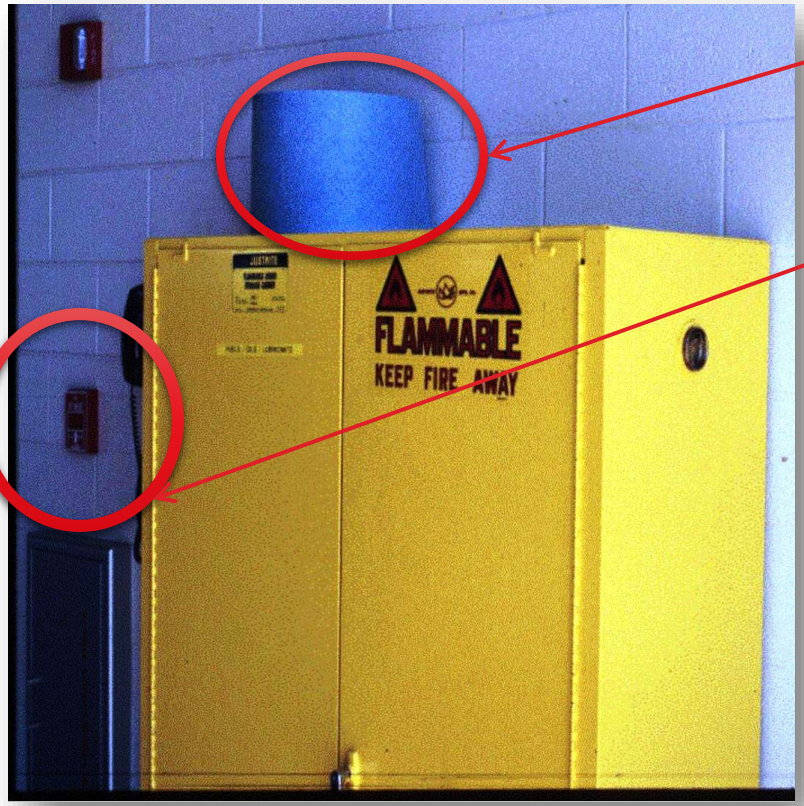
Combustible surface

Daisy Chain, Overloaded Power Strips……



Storage…. Flammable locker blocking Egress….

Separation from building15 Feet.



Storage on top of locker?

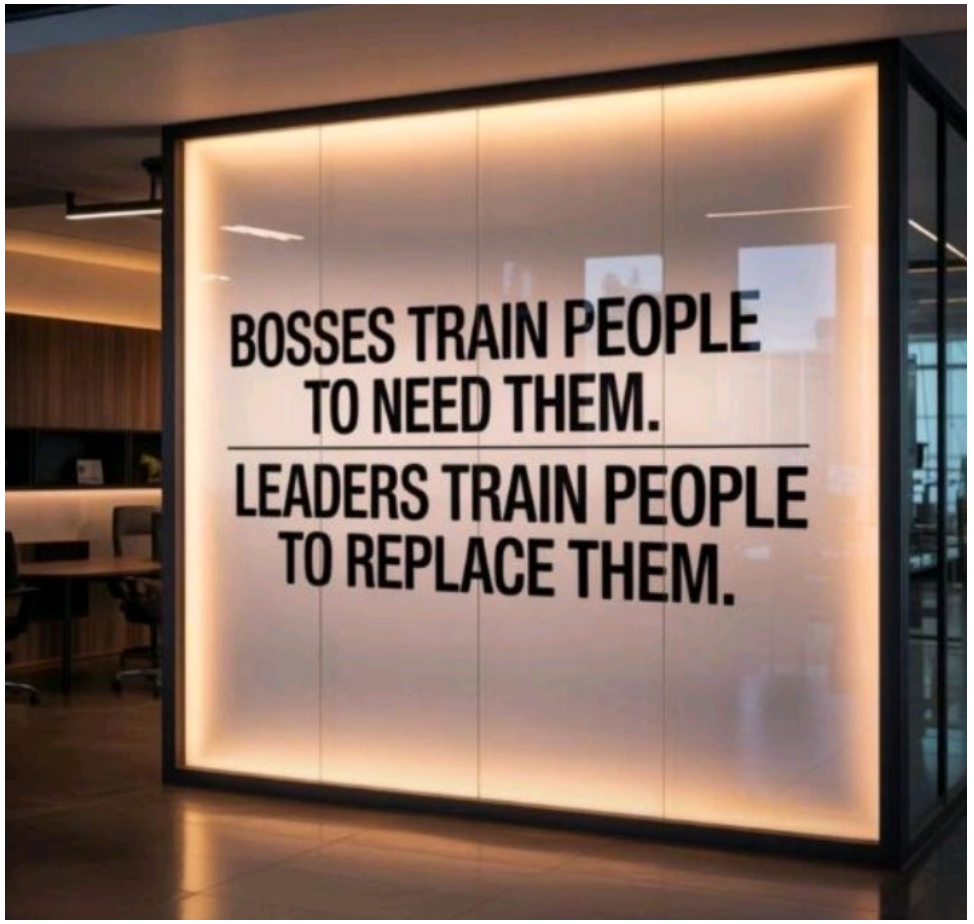
Is this a good location for the Locker?


Welding Shop
DANGER
504345
Proper storage?

Safety Officer Fire Drills

- Facility Managers can perform Fire Drills your facility.
- Using Voice Commands Only!
- DO NOT activate Fire Alarm System.
- 2 minutes- EXIT THE BUILDING.

Is this true?


BOSSES TRAIN PEOPLE
TO NEED THEM.
LEADERS TRAIN PEOPLE
TO REPLACE THEM.

Performing Quality Inspections

- Develop a routine
- Begin outside then move inside
- Inspect from the ground - up
- Do not begin in the center of the buildings to ensure that the entire building is thoroughly inspected
- Avoid distractions (Don't text while walking)
- Take detailed notes during inspection
- Create & use an Inspection Form as a checklist
- Attach any notes with the form and keep for records
- Report any major findings to the Safety/Fire Prevention Branch

FS/HAAF Fire Emergency Services
Fire Prevention POCs

Assistant Chief of Prevention:

Jay McGraw (571) 801-1576

Lead Fire Inspector:

Larry Hodges (864) 992-3447

Fire Inspectors:

Fort Stewart

Travon Sanders

Bates Corey

Hunter AAF

Nazario Fabela

Inspection Office:

Fort Stewart (571) 801- 1574

Hunter AAF (571) 801- 7801

QUESTIONS