



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA
VIRGINIA BEACH VIRGINIA 23460-5120

IN REPLY REFER TO

NASOCEANAINST 11320.6A
30

11 DEC 1989

NAS OCEANA INSTRUCTION 11320.6A

Subj: FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS BILL

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 11320.23E
(b) DODINST 4270.1M, Construction Criteria
(c) MIL-HDBK-1008A
(d) National Fire Code NFPA (current edition)
(e) National Fire Protection Handbook
(f) NAVAIR 19-5-31
(g) OSHA
(h) NASOCEANAINST 11320.5E
(i) NAVFAC P-1021
(j) NASOCEANAINST 11000.2E
(k) NASOCEANAINST 5100.30C
(l) NASOCEANAINST 5100.1A

1. Purpose. To publish the fire prevention and protection regulations and assign responsibilities for fire prevention within the NAS Oceana complex.
2. Cancellation. NASOCEANAINST 11320.6.
3. Information. Fire prevention is a joint responsibility of the organized Fire Department and all civilian and military personnel at this station. Recommendations and provisions of references (a) through (g) shall be used as guidelines whenever applicable in fire prevention at this station in areas not specifically covered in this instruction.
4. Responsibility. The Air Operations Officer is responsible for maintaining this bill.


M. N. MATTON

Distribution:
NASOCEANAINST 5216.1J
List I, II, III, IV

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CHAPTER IPROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The COMMANDING OFFICER is responsible for the fire protection of Naval Air Station Oceana and Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Fentress. Fire prevention and fire fighting are of equal importance and therefore shall have equal attention in creating a fire safe condition to preserve life and property.
2. DEPARTMENT HEADS shall:
 - a. Assign a building monitor to each building to assist the Fire Inspector in routine and special inspections. The monitor shall ensure corrective action is taken on all deficiencies and be responsible for monthly inspection of all portable fire extinguishers in their assigned building. A list shall be furnished to the Fire Prevention Division of assigned monitors. Any changes to this list shall be reported immediately.
 - b. Cooperate fully with the Fire Chief in his task to comply with the requirements outlined in this instruction.
 - c. Provide personnel for special fire watches, details and actual work of maintaining or testing equipment, with the exception of fire extinguishers, which are under the authority of the Fire Chief.
3. THE STATION FIRE CHIEF shall, under the direction of the Air Operations Officer, be responsible for the operation, organization, training and efficiency of the fire prevention program and protection as directed by present and future instructions. The Fire Chief shall ensure that the following functions are carried out:
 - a. Conduct fire prevention inspections of buildings, including installed fire protection equipment such as sprinklers, CO₂ flooding systems, etc.
 - b. Conduct inspections of outside areas, including fire hydrants.
 - c. Ensure inspection of sectional valves in water distribution systems, particularly after a section of the system has been out of service for repair or extension.
 - d. Conduct inspections of exit facilities and supervise periodic emergency exit drills.
 - e. Issue hot work permits for operations involving fire hazards, i.e., welding, burning, etc., only after personnel performing the work have proper standby firefighting equipment. The fire watch must be familiar with use of the equipment.
 - f. Perform periodic inspections of public assembly areas during operating hours to ensure strict adherence to station fire regulations and instructions.
 - g. Investigate all fires and prepare subsequent fire report forms.
 - h. Prepare and promulgate adequate fire prevention regulations for family housing and ensure the posting and maintenance of fire reporting cards.
 - i. Advise department heads and supervisory personnel of conditions which do not conform to station regulations or recognized fire prevention practices and assist in correcting such conditions.
 - j. Institute continuous training courses in fire prevention for the following:
 - (1) All fire department personnel.
 - (2) Personnel employed in particularly hazardous areas.
 - (3) Military personnel and civilian employees newly assigned to the activity.
 - k. Coordinate mutual assistance responses to areas where additional manpower or equipment may be deemed necessary.

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CHAPTER IIFIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT1. Inspection and Maintenance

a. References (c) and (d) shall be used as guides for the installation, maintenance and use of portable first aid fire appliances.

b. A monthly inspection will be performed on all fire fighting equipment (fire extinguishers) by an assigned building fire monitor or coordinator within the first four working days of each month. Inspections include signing off the fire extinguisher inspection tag (NAVFAC 11320/2) with name, date, and condition of extinguisher. Personnel assigned this function shall be indoctrinated in fire extinguisher inspection procedures and basic fire prevention practices by fire prevention personnel or by persons they are to relieve. The maintenance, recharging and location of all first aid fire fighting equipment are responsibilities of the Fire Department.

c. Any person discharging a fire extinguisher or finding a discharged fire extinguisher shall report the incident immediately to the Fire Department, extension 32841/32842, and deliver the extinguisher to Building 220 for recharge or service.

d. Fire fighting equipment shall not be used or moved from its assigned location for any purpose except fire fighting, drills, repair or maintenance of the equipment. This prohibition includes all fire fighting equipment and accessories, such as fire hose, sand or water buckets, spanners, wrenches and other tools, etc.

e. Placement of extinguishers on flight lines will be accomplished by the Fire Department in accordance with reference (h).

f. The Fire Department and the Public Works Department shall be notified of impairment of fire protection involving water systems, hydrants, pumps, installed sprinkler systems, installed CO₂ systems, foam and dry chemical systems, or similar equipment. Restoration to service of such equipment shall be promptly reported to the Fire Chief and Public Works Officer or their representatives.

g. Defective or leaky mains, standpipes and sprinkler systems shall be reported immediately to the Fire Department and to the Maintenance Section of the Public Works Department.

h. A fire of any nature, even if extinguished, shall be reported to the Fire Station immediately.

i. Access Aisles. Clearly marked and adequate access aisles to fire alarm boxes, standpipe hose, fire extinguishers, fire escapes, sprinkler system valves, electrical, water and steam controls shall be maintained at all times with proper identification signs posted. Hangar fire lanes will be 10 feet wide.

j. Center Aisles. Clearly marked hangar center aisles (Hangars 122 and 200) shall be maintained at all times to allow for egress of aircraft, and fire fighting vehicles during emergencies.

2. Sprinkler Systems

a. Sprinkler control valves shall be maintained in the open position. If sprinkler heads are fused because of fire, the valve shall not be closed until directed by the Fire Department Officer in Charge at the scene, to provide for the immediate opening of the control valve in the event of a reflash. The closed valve will be manned until the fire scene is secure.

b. Whenever a sprinkler system is actuated, the sprinkler system shall not be turned off until the Fire Department arrives. The replacement of sprinkler heads and restoration of service should be effected immediately by the Fire Department and/or designated contractor.

c. The Fire Department and the Public Works Department shall be notified prior to closing a sprinkler control valve for alterations or repairs. Alterations or repairs shall be accomplished only by the Public Works Department or designated contractor. Necessary work on

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sprinkler systems shall be conducted on an emergency basis in order to keep system down time to an absolute minimum. When it is essential that sprinkler protection be impaired overnight, emergency measures shall be effected to maintain the maximum possible degree of sprinkler protection during the entire period of impairment. The occupant is responsible for maintaining a watch while the system is out of service.

d. No material shall be hung from sprinkler pipes.

e. Sprinkler heads shall not be painted, and any sprinkler head which has been painted, except for factory applied coatings, shall be replaced with new sprinkler heads of proper temperature rating.

f. A clearance of 18 inches shall be maintained below sprinkler heads. A clearance of 36 inches shall be maintained below sprinkler heads and storage of hazardous materials regardless of the height of the pile (not to exceed 15 feet), and storage of nonhazardous materials piled in excess of 15 feet.

g. Wet or ordinary dry pipe sprinkler systems shall be tested only by authorized and qualified Public Works personnel or the designated contractor. Deluge and other special types of sprinkler systems, because of their complicated and specialized features, should be inspected and tested annually by properly qualified personnel of the Public Works Department or designated contractor.

h. Sprinkler systems shall be maintained in accordance with references (c) and (d).

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CHAPTER IIICARE OF BUILDINGS1. Inspection

a. All buildings shall be inspected on a schedule as required by reference (i). Hazardous areas will be inspected at more frequent intervals. The purpose of inspection is to eliminate fire hazards in buildings and areas, and to ensure that hazardous operations are carried out in a safe manner in accordance with station regulations and recognized fire prevention practices.

b. Occupants shall cooperate with the inspector by correcting or eliminating any fire hazard within their capability. The Fire Department shall be notified of hazards not corrected and of unusual conditions requiring technical guidance.

c. Prior to occupancy, mobile homes on government property must be inspected by the Naval Air Station Oceana Fire Inspector and a Public Works electrician. The units must have an installed smoke detector and conform to all other requirements of the Station Fire Bill prior to being permanently sited. Should mobile homes not comply with existing instructions and regulations, approval for lease may be denied. Heating systems must comply with Chapter X of this instruction.

d. All occupants of base housing and the trailer park shall notify the Fire Department within 30 days after arrival to make an appointment for a Fire Prevention Indoctrination.

2. Removal or Storage of Rubbish or Debris

a. Working and storage spaces, new construction and repair areas shall be policed regularly to reduce fire hazards.

b. All rubbish shall be cleared from buildings at the end of the workday or work shift and hauled to locations approved for rubbish disposal.

c. Waste baskets shall be made of metal or approved noncombustible material and will not require a lid.

d. Trash/garbage cans shall be made of noncombustible material and will have noncombustible cover/lid.

3. Storage of Combustibles

a. Metal or metal-lined containers shall be provided and used for storage of supplies of clean rags, waste, packing materials such as excelsior and shredded paper, and other combustible materials in current use.

b. Plainly marked self-closing metal containers shall be used for the following: used waste, oil, paint and chemical-soaked rags, and other extra hazardous waste materials. The metal containers shall be emptied and the contents removed from buildings, as required, during working hours and prior to securing buildings after working hours.

c. The clearance between stored materials and unit heaters, space heaters, duct furnaces and flues shall not be less than three feet in all directions.

d. Storage of combustibles is prohibited in equipment rooms, air conditioning rooms, boiler rooms, exit corridors, utility service tunnels, and on or under stairways.

4. Personnel Service Rooms

a. Covered metal receptacles with self-closing lids shall be provided in all heads and other areas where paper towels or disposable paper cups are used.

b. Clothing lockers shall be made of metal, adequately ventilated, and maintained in a clean, orderly condition. Flammable liquids, chemicals, paints, paint-soaked rags and similar materials shall not be kept in clothes lockers.

c. Combustible materials shall not be placed on radiators, heaters or steam pipes.

10. Exits

- a. Exits shall comply with the requirements of references (b), (c) and (d).
- b. Restrictive hardware, such as hasps and padlocks, throw bolts, cross bars, etc., shall not be installed on any exit door.
- c. All exit doors shall be operational during building hours of operation.
- d. Any door which is a means of egress shall swing in the direction of exit travel.
- e. Locks provided on panic hardware shall not require the use of a key to operate from inside the building.
- f. Exit doors requiring security will use an alarm which will sound when opened, but will not restrict the operation of the door during hours of assembly.
- g. Parking of a motor vehicle within 15 feet of an exit is prohibited.

11. Daily Secure

- a. In buildings that are uninhabited after working hours, all doors, including fire doors and windows, shall be properly secured at the close of working hours unless an exception in writing is granted by the Commanding Officer.
- b. All heating devices, not required for operation during the night, shall be secured by assigned personnel at the close of working hours.
- c. Doors shall not be permanently secured without advance approval of the Fire Department. If approved, such doors shall be identified by BLOCKED signs, which meet the Fire Chief's approval, placed on both sides of the doors. Exit doors shall not be secured in such a manner as to prevent their use as an exit.
- d. Swabs, cleaning gear and other materials subject to spontaneous ignition shall be stored outside buildings or stored in tight metal containers with metal covers.
- e. All paint brushes, drop cloths, rags, etc., must be removed from buildings at the close of the workday. Materials left on the job shall be placed in a metal container, at least 15 feet from the building, and away from combustible materials.
- f. Electric driven fork lift trucks and electrically powered hand-pallet lift trucks may remain in buildings, provided they are located safe distance from combustible materials and the electrical connecting plugs are removed from the batteries to the power units. Location of the units must meet the approval of the Fire Chief.
- g. Gasoline or liquified gas-powered equipment shall be as listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. They must be fueled outside storage buildings and shall be stored either in detached buildings used only for this purpose, or in areas that are separated from adjacent occupancies by adequate fire cutoffs.

- h. All unnecessary electrical devices shall be unplugged at the end of the workday.

12. Vacant Buildings

- a. All combustible trash shall be removed from the buildings, floors shall be swept clean, and furniture neatly stacked, preferably in the center of the room.
- b. All cleaning gear shall be removed from the premises. Gear lockers or closets shall be thoroughly cleaned with doors left in an open position.
- c. All points of entry shall be locked and securely boarded.
- d. Signs shall be posted prohibiting entry, except on order of the Commanding Officer or his authorized representative.

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e. Smoking shall be prohibited in secured structures.

f. When unoccupied buildings are secured, electrical power to the buildings shall be disconnected at the main control panel, and the service line fuses removed. Gas mains shall be valved closed, disconnected and capped outside the building when the building is deactivated.

g. The Fire Chief or his representative shall be notified when a building is to be deactivated. An inspection shall be made by Fire Department personnel prior to and after the structure is secured.

CHAPTER IV

PARKING AND DRIVING VEHICLES

1. Upon the approach of fire equipment using a red light or siren, from either direction, all vehicles shall yield the right of way, pull over to the right of the road, and stop until fire equipment has passed.
2. Vehicles shall not be parked within 15 feet of a fire hydrant or sprinkler connection or in front of the main entrance of buildings. Vehicles shall not block free access of fire equipment to the front and rear doorways of buildings. Such space is designated a "NO PARKING" area.
3. Vehicles are prohibited from crossing fire hoses at all times unless directed by personnel controlling traffic.
4. No parking shall be allowed within 25 feet of flammable liquid storage areas.

CHAPTER V

SENTRIES AND SECURITY PATROLS

1. Instruction. Prior to their assuming duty assignments, all sentries, patrols and security guards shall be briefed that in the event of a fire, they shall immediately sound the alarm, call the Fire Department at extension 33333 and stand by to direct fire fighting forces to the scene of the fire. Fire alarm boxes shall be used where available. Instructions to sentries, patrols and security guards shall include information relative to the manner in which the buildings are secured for the night, what portions are locked, and which are normally unlocked.

2. Fire Plan. A fire plan for all military sentry posts, patrols and security guard patrols and posts shall be available in the appropriate headquarters for the instruction of personnel. Such plans shall contain:

a. Location of all fire alarm boxes in the vicinity of a sentry post and those included in, or adjacent to, any patrol route.

b. In the event of a fire, the sentry shall call extension 33333 or use the nearest fire reporting telephone, giving the location of the fire (building number, room number, etc.).

c. The location of telephones which are available for immediate use during nonworking hours.

d. Operating principles of all first-aid, fire fighting appliances and the proper type equipment for use on various types of fires.

3. Watch Areas

a. All watches maintained in any space not designated as a regular berthing space shall be heel-and-toe watches.

b. No personnel shall sleep in any space not designated as a regular berthing space without written approval of the Fire Chief and authorization from the Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Oceana.

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CHAPTER VISMOKING REGULATIONS1. Prohibited Areas. Smoking is prohibited as follows:

a. In all warehouses, storerooms, transient sheds, packing sections, salvage buildings and areas, except in designated smoking areas approved by the Fire Chief.

b. In attics and lofts, roofs and under structures.

c. In theaters (including projection booths), gymnasiums and auditoriums, except in designated smoking areas provided with noncombustible cigarette containers.

d. In bunks or beds.

e. Within ten feet of hectograph (ditto) machines.

f. In secured structures, battery charging rooms, joiner shops, photographic processing rooms, paint shops and sheds, in carpenter or wood working shops, aviation fuel storage areas, or any place where flammable liquids are handled or explosive vapors may be present.

g. On loading ramps, in railroad cars, in beds of trucks or trailers while loading or unloading combustible material, open storage areas, and station buses or ambulances.

h. Within 50 feet of:

(1) Gasoline dispensing operations.

(2) Where bituminous and plastic coatings are applied.

(3) Flammable liquid and gas handling stores.

(4) Aircraft parking areas.

(5) Liquid oxygen handling and storage areas.

i. In any area that, due to prevailing conditions or operations, has required the posting of "NO SMOKING" signs.

j. In all areas where explosives, chemicals, flammable or highly combustible materials are stored or handled.

2. Receptacles for Disposal

a. Suitable receptacles (glass or heavy metal) for discharging smoking materials shall be provided in adequate numbers in all areas where smoking is permitted. Only cigarette and cigar butts, or the tobacco remnants, and used matches shall be placed in such receptacles.

b. Discarding of lighted matches, cigarettes and other smoking materials from vehicles is prohibited.

c. Hot ashes shall not be discarded in any trash container.

3. Matches. The use or possession of "strike anywhere" matches is forbidden on the station.4. Posting of "NO SMOKING" Signs

a. "NO SMOKING" signs shall be posted in all areas where smoking is prohibited.

b. "NO SMOKING" signs shall be posted so that one or more is visible from any location in the area.

5. Designated Smoking Areas. Special areas may be approved for smoking within prohibited areas. They shall be clearly defined and appropriate signs posted. Guidance may be obtained from the Fire Department.

CHAPTER VII
RECREATIONAL AREAS

1. Each activity listed below shall select a responsible person who shall ensure that the tasks listed in subparagraph 2 are performed at closing time. After the tasks are completed, the designated individual shall notify the Fire Department at extension 32841/32842 of his/her name, building number and any normal/abnormal condition which may exist. This information will be entered in a log at the Fire Department. Each activity shall submit a memorandum to the Fire Chief listing the name of the person designated, his/her after hours telephone number, and a schedule of the regular closing hours. This requirement shall apply to the following activities:

- a. CPO/POMO
- b. COMO
- c. EMO
- d. Child Development Center
- e. Bowling Alley
- f. Gymnasium
- g. Theater
- h. Lucky Break
- i. Family Services Center

2. A rigid inspection at closing time of every club and building of similar occupancy is mandatory to assure that a fire-safe condition exists, including:

a. Ensure that the contents of all trash containers, ashtrays and butt containers have been properly disposed of outside the building.

b. Inspect all sofa and chair cushions for smoldering cigars or cigarettes. Cushions that are not fixed will be removed for inspection, and those which are fixed shall be carefully examined.

c. Ensure that all electrical appliances, except those designated for continuous operation (such as refrigeration equipment and water coolers) are turned off and unplugged.

3. Before opening for business, buildings shall be examined for proper illumination of exit lights.

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CHAPTER VIII

THEATERS

1. During hours of occupancy, exits shall be kept clear of personnel or obstacles, and all exit doors shall be unlocked.
2. Smoking is prohibited in theaters at all times except in the lounge or office area. The smoking areas will be provided with noncombustible receptacles for discarding smoking materials.
3. In the event of a fire, the person in charge of the theater shall ensure that the Fire Department has been notified and direct clearing of the theater.

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CHAPTER IXFIRE DRILLS

1. Fire exit drills are conducted to ensure the efficient and safe use of facilities and exits. The type and frequency of the drills depends upon the character of the occupancy.
2. High occupancy areas (barracks, hangars, schools, etc.) shall conduct fire exit drills at least quarterly. In all other occupancies, drills shall be held at least semi-annually. Assistance and guidance may be obtained from the Fire Department.
3. Fire drills shall be scheduled with, and observed by, the Fire Department and conducted by the command having jurisdiction over the area or occupancies.

CHAPTER X
HEATING SYSTEMS

1. All heating equipment shall be of the approved type and installed, maintained and operated to ensure maximum safety in accordance with reference (c).
2. Adequate clearances, as recommended by the manufacturer's specifications, shall be maintained between combustible material and steam pipes, furnaces, flues and appurtenances. Exposed surfaces too hot for the bare hand shall be considered hazardous.
3. The storage of combustible materials in rooms designated for house-heating and air-conditioning equipment is prohibited. Steam radiators and pipes shall not be used for drying purposes.
4. The use of open-flame type heating devices is prohibited in areas where flammable vapors are liable to accumulate, such as gasoline stations, garages, painting shops and aircraft hangars. If an operation of this nature is unavoidable, a hot-work permit must be obtained.
5. Hot-locker heaters shall comply with reference (c).
 - a. Hot lockers and heated closets shall be of noncombustible construction.
 - b. The heater shall be tamper-proof.
 - c. The maximum surface temperature of the heater shall not exceed 200^oF.
6. Oil-Fired Heaters
 - a. Accessible shutoff switches and valves shall be provided on all oil-fired heaters and similar equipment. Gravity fuel supply lines to heaters shall be arranged with over-the-top discharge from tanks exceeding 550 gallons capacity, equipped with anti-siphoning valve, and fusible line located close to the heating unit.
 - b. Oil burning equipment shall be frequently inspected and periodically overhauled by competent maintenance personnel. Heating units, vent stacks and flues shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once a year.
 - c. Adequate instructions relative to its operation, including fire prevention measures, shall be posted near the equipment.
 - d. Safety devices, thermostats and similar control equipment shall be frequently inspected and maintained to ensure proper operation.
 - e. Portable space heaters using gas or liquid fuel shall not be used. However, permission for their use can be granted by the Fire Chief to prevent loss of property due to freezing as an interim measure until permanent fixed heaters can be installed. Portable heaters shall not be used until the personnel involved are thoroughly indoctrinated in the safety precautions required to prevent fire or possible asphyxiation. The use of portable gas or liquid fuel heaters is specifically prohibited in occupied personnel spaces.
7. Gas-Fired Heaters
 - a. Gas-fired space heaters shall be secured in a fixed position so as to prevent movement and subsequent development of leaks in gas connections. Where flexible connections are required, they shall be metallic with threaded fittings.
 - b. Gas-fired heating devices shall be equipped with automatic safety pilots or automatic safety controls.
8. Gas Appliances. Units which use manufactured gas, liquified petroleum, gas-air or mixture thereof, and liquified petroleum gas must be treated with care.

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CHAPTER XIELECTRICAL HAZARDS

1. Wiring. All electrical wiring and equipment shall be in compliance with references (b), (c) and (d). Installation and changes in electrical wiring or fittings or attachments for electrical appliances shall not be made except by authorized electricians of the Public Works Department.

2. Appliances

a. All electrical appliances shall bear the label of, or be listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories (UL). All electrical wiring, equipment and devices, including electrically operated vending machines and water coolers in aircraft hangars, automotive repair shops, or other occupancies where flammable vapors, gases or dust may be present, shall be listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. for the particular hazardous area and be properly grounded.

b. A permit authorizing the installation and use of electrical coffee makers, hot plates, portable heaters, and vending machines must be obtained from the Fire Department for the location, and from the Public Works Department for the electrical load and proper grounding.

c. All appliances shall be inspected periodically by a responsible representative of the Fire Chief during the normal inspection routine.

d. All soldering irons, hot plates, coffee makers and other non-fixed heating devices shall be disconnected from outlets when not in use. Adequate clearance shall be maintained between all such electrical devices and combustible material.

e. In all except residential occupancies, some form of automatic shutoff of pilot light must be provided for all electrically heated appliances intended to be used on or near combustible material.

f. Installation of hot plates or coffee makers shall have clearances from combustible materials as follows:

Four inches at front, side, rear and base; eight inches at top. For additional production, the installation shall be made of Number 14 U.S. gauge sheet metal or asbestos, and the heating unit shall have an Underwriters' Laboratories approved electric cord to the wall outlet. Extension cords are prohibited. Shields and enclosures are not necessary if inherent and thermal limiting controls and the clearance factor are incorporated in the design.

g. Such devices are not to be installed in closets, lockers or out-of-sight locations.

h. Electrical circuits shall not be tampered with or overfused so that they may be overloaded. Fusing of circuits shall be in accordance with references (b), (c) and (d), and shall be accomplished by Public Works electricians. No device shall be installed which will interfere with the normal operation of the circuit breaker or fuse. When a circuit continues to be interrupted by a blown fuse, or tripped breaker, the source of disturbance must be located and eliminated by an authorized Public Works electrician before restoring power to the interrupted circuit. All electrical switches in light and power panels shall be correctly labeled to indicate the circuits and/or devices which they control.

3. Hazardous Areas

a. Electrical equipment including plugs, fittings, lights, extension cords, etc., used or located in areas where combustible gases, vapors or ducts are present shall be listed by Underwriters' Laboratories for the particular hazard involved.

b. Tools, metal fan blades, door latches and similar devices used in the vicinity of flammable gases or vapors shall be of nonferrous or non-sparking type. Non-sparking or nonconductive shoes shall be worn when necessary.

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4. Light Fixtures

a. Fixtures installed in damp locations shall be approved, constructed or installed so that water cannot accumulate in wireways, lamp holders or electrical parts.

b. Fixtures near combustible materials shall be equipped with shades or guards to prevent high temperature rise of adjacent materials.

c. Fixtures, lampholders, etc., shall have no live parts exposed to contact.

d. In a completed installation, each outlet box and switch assembly shall have a cover.

e. Conductors shall be installed in such a manner that will not tend to cut or abrade the insulation.

f. Fixtures having ballast or transformers will not have such ballast in contact with combustible material.

5. Grounding

a. Substantial conductors, having low resistance to ground, shall be used to ground all stationary and portable machines, equipment and other devices in which static charges may be generated in the vicinity of flammable gases or vapors. Precautions outlined in references (d) and (e) shall be strictly observed.

b. Extension cords of portable lights, and portable electrically operated tools or devices, together with their connections and fittings, shall be of the grounded type, inspected frequently, and maintained in a safe condition. All extension cords shall be kept dry and free from grease. In no case shall extension cords replace permanent wiring. They will be of continuous length, properly insulated without splices, and properly connected to fittings. They will not be nailed, nor stapled to any object, run through doorways, walls or ceilings, or laid under rugs or carpets. Type TP, TPT, TS and TST (not hard usage such as appliances) shall be permitted in lengths not exceeding eight feet when attached to a portable appliance rated at 50 watts or less. All wiring shall be of adequate size for the wattage used.

c. All vending machines using electrical power shall be properly grounded, and motors, compressors, etc., shall be kept free from accumulations of grease and lint. Use of extension cords is prohibited.

d. Grounding of electrically operated equipment, appliances, machines and tools shall be in accordance with reference (d).

e. Only approved type lamp shades (manufactured) may be used. The use of improvised paper, cardboard, cloth or straw shades on any type of electrical light appliance is prohibited.

f. In walls or ceilings of concrete, tile or other noncombustible material, electrical switch and receptacle boxes shall be installed so the front edge will not set back from the finished surface more than 1/4 inch. In walls and ceilings constructed of wood or other combustible material, outlet boxes and fittings shall be flushed with the finished surface or project. In completed installations each outlet box shall have a cover, faceplate or fixture canopy.

CHAPTER XII

WAREHOUSE STORAGE SPACE

1. Clearance of Stacks From Sprinkler Deflectors

- a. Between sprinkler deflectors and stacks not exceeding 15 feet in height, the clearance shall be 18 inches below the head.
- b. Between sprinkler deflectors and stacks exceeding 15 feet in height, the clearance shall be 36 inches below the head.
- c. When hazardous commodities are involved the clearance shall be 36 inches, regardless of the height of the stack.

2. Between Stacks and Walls

- a. Exterior walls and standard fire walls - no clear space required.
- b. Substandard fire walls (less than four Hr rating) 24 inches clearance.
- c. When hazardous materials are stored in general purpose buildings, the clearance shall be 24 inches.

3. Fire Doors. Material shall not be stored within 36 inches of a fire wall opening.

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CHAPTER XIIIOUTDOOR AREAS1. Open Areas

a. Dry weeds, grass and brush shall not be permitted around buildings, open storage areas, or within 50 feet of fuel storage tanks and railroad properties. Such growth shall be cut frequently and disposed of in a safe manner, or chemically controlled.

b. Areas beneath, or within 50 feet of buildings, shall be regularly policed to keep them free of accumulation of debris.

c. Outdoor storage of lumber shall comply with the provisions of reference (d).

d. All storage piles shall be at least 50 feet from the nearest wood frame construction or building containing hazardous operations.

e. Tarpaulins used to cover storage against weather shall be made of approved flameproof fabric.

f. Smoking shall be prohibited in any location where the practice may cause fire.

2. Water Distribution Systems, Fire Hydrants and Siamese Connections

a. When fire hydrants, fire mains, automatic sprinklers and similar fire protection facilities are removed from or returned to service, the Fire Chief shall be notified immediately in order that appropriate inspection and/or required tests can be made and recorded by the Fire Department.

b. No vehicles or any other object shall be standing within 15 feet of any fire hydrant or siamese connection for sprinkler systems.

c. The use of fire hydrants is prohibited except as authorized by the Fire Chief and Public Works Officer.

d. Fresh water hydrants shall be colored brilliant yellow and numbered in accordance with reference (c).

3. Fire Alarm Boxes

a. Alarm boxes, whether telephone or telegraphic type, shall not be obscured by shrubbery, trees or other obstructions.

b. Inspections of fire alarm boxes, automatic alarm transmitters and fire reporting telephones shall be conducted by the Fire Department on routine inspection and by the contractor for the upkeep and inspection of such systems.

c. Operation of such systems shall be conducted monthly by the Fire Department or contractor.

d. Inspection and operation shall be scheduled to provide a daily check on each circuit.

4. Storm Drains, Sewers and Water Areas. Gasoline, oil or any other flammable or contaminated material shall not be discharged into or be permitted to accumulate in storm drains or sanitary sewers. Flammable liquids of any kind shall not be drained or dumped into, or be permitted to accumulate in, water on or adjacent to Naval Air Station Oceana.

5. Fires

a. Open burning shall not be permitted. In the event it is necessary to burn classified trash and debris, it will be accomplished only in locations approved by the Fire Chief.

11 DEC 1989

b. The location of incinerators maintained by departments for the disposal of classified matter or contaminated material shall be approved by the Fire Chief.

c. The use of approved containers for cooking outside may be approved with proper clearance from combustible material.

6. Obstruction of Passage. Station roadways shall be kept clear and accessible at all times. If it becomes necessary to block a road at any time, the Fire Department shall be notified before the street is closed and when the obstruction has been removed.

7. Fireworks. The sale, storage or use of fireworks of any description are prohibited on NAS Oceana including family housing areas.

8. Dumpster Units. Dumpsters shall be placed a minimum of 50 feet from flammable liquid storage areas.

9. Excavations. Extra care shall be taken when excavating around gas mains, oil tanks, gasoline or oil pipelines, etc. Smoking or open fires of any kind are prohibited in areas when flammable vapors or gaseous conditions are suspected. In all such cases the air shall be tested, and if gas is present, ventilation shall be provided by portable blowers or other satisfactory methods. Electrical equipment used in such areas shall meet the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories for hazardous locations.

10. Tar Pots, Application of Tar, Asphalt and Similar Materials

a. Tar pots shall not be operated inside, on the roof or within 25 feet of any building. They must be attended by a competent operator. At least one 20-pound dry chemical-type extinguisher shall be provided in each tar pot area and in the areas of tar application. The extinguishers shall be in good working condition in accordance with reference (d).

b. Kettles for heating material shall be equipped with proper heat control and means of agitation to assure controlled uniform temperatures throughout contents to prevent spot heating.

c. The material shall not be heated above the temperature necessary for workable fluidity and in no case above its flash point.

d. Surfaces on which material is to be flooded, mopped or otherwise applied shall be clean and free of any foreign substance.

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

f. All smoking, flame devices and/or sources of ignition shall be prohibited within 50 feet of the area of applications of the material.

g. When not in use, mops, brushes and other applicators shall be stored in an area meeting the approval of the Fire Department.

11 DEC 1989

CHAPTER XIVHAZARDOUS ACTIVITIES1. Painting

a. Spray painting shall not be conducted within buildings unless standard spray booths and exhaust systems are provided. Interior spray painting of buildings may be permitted if all required safeguards are provided.

b. Tarpaulins and drop cloths used in painting operations, other than water thinned paints, shall not be folded or stored within buildings. Such cloths may be folded if stored in metal lockers detached at least 15 feet from buildings and ventilated to reduce the possibility of spontaneous ignition.

c. Spray painting in hangars is authorized as long as the restrictions and precautions set forth in reference (k) are strictly adhered to.

2. Welding and Cutting

a. All welding and cutting operations shall be governed by the regulations listed in reference (d).

b. Welding and cutting operations can be conducted in locations specifically designed for this purpose without a hot-work approval. Other locations may be used if cleared of fire hazards by removal or protection of combustible material, flammable liquids, vapors or dust, and if suitable precautions have been taken against reaccumulation of such materials. Approval of the job and/or precautions to be taken shall be obtained in writing from the Fire Chief or his representative before operations are started (Hot-Work Permit). This does not relieve the using agency of responsibility. Hot-work authorization for work by private contractors shall be issued by the Base Fire Prevention Branch, 433-2841. In areas outlying from the main station (Fentress Field), designated representatives of the Fire Chief will be trained and assigned to inspect and authorize/disapprove hot-work operations.

c. Operators of welding and cutting equipment shall be properly instructed and qualified to operate such equipment.

d. All welding or burning operations shall be performed under the supervision and control of a competent supervisor who shall ensure compliance with, and be responsible for, all regulations pertaining to welding and burning operations.

e. When combustible or flammable materials are exposed to welding or cutting operations, a fire watch shall be posted in the vicinity with necessary extinguishers or fire hose. Fire watches shall be posted on both sides of a wall, deck, bulkhead or ceiling being worked on when fire hazards exist on both sides. The fire watch shall remain at his station for 30 minutes after the job is complete to ensure that there are no live sparks or smoldering fire. The using agency is responsible for posting the fire watch.

f. Welding or cutting operations shall not be performed in or on the outer surfaces of rooms, compartments or tanks or in areas adjacent to rooms, compartments or tanks, nor on or in closed drums, tanks or other containers which hold or have held flammable materials, liquids or vapors until fire explosion hazards have been eliminated. Prior to welding or cutting any tank or vessel having contained flammable liquids or gasses, an explosive meter test will be conducted by the Safety Department. Should any potential for explosion or fire be present, a hot work permit will not be issued.

g. All acetylene and liquified gas cylinders shall be secured in a vertical position and handled carefully.

h. Oxygen cylinders shall be kept free of oil and grease at all times. A high pressure leak from an oxygen cylinder may cause a sufficient amount of rapid oxidation and result in fire or explosion.

11 DEC 1989

i. While in use, especially in confined spaces, equipment shall be frequently inspected for evidence of leaks in the hose coupling valve stems or other points of the system. If leaks are not properly detected, an explosion or lethal mixture of gas may accumulate, with serious results.

j. When welding or cutting is being performed in any confined space, except in an authorized welding shop, the gas cylinders shall be left on the outside, unless specifically approved by the Fire Chief.

k. Welding cable or hose in the path of traffic shall be protected from chafing damage by a protective wrapped covering, properly secured by lines to prevent undue strain on cables or hose.

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

m. Acetylene and oxygen cylinders, except when installed in standard welding rigs, shall be stored in a detached, well-ventilated location, shielded from the sun by a noncombustible shelter. Cylinders shall be lashed in a vertical position to prevent tipping. The storage of acetylene shall be isolated from oxygen cylinders by a clear distance of at least 20 feet or by an unpierced gas-tight noncombustible wall for indoor storage. Smoking shall be prohibited within 50 feet of such areas.

3. Cleaning and Refinishing Floors

a. Gasoline, benzene, benzol, naphtha, acetone, turpentine and other flammable liquids with a flash point below 100°F shall not be used to clean and/or refinish floors or desks. However, flammable liquids for cleaning and refinishing floors with flash points well above the accepted minimum (100°F) often become hazardous when exposed in hot, dry climates or when used in hot and dry rooms or areas. Under these conditions, flammable liquids with a flash point below 138°F shall not be used for cleaning or refinishing floors.

b. When cleaning floors, the following fire prevention precautions shall be observed:

- (1) Use only approved cleaning fluid with a flash point above 138°F.
- (2) Clean only a small area at a time.
- (3) Provide all possible natural ventilation. Where this is not sufficient for vapors, portable mechanical ventilating equipment of approved spark-proof type shall be used.
- (4) Keep all open flame and spark producing devices 50 feet away from cleaning operations.
- (5) Prohibit smoking in the area where work is being done.
- (6) Restrict amount of liquid to that required for immediate operation. Return unused cleaning fluid to its approved place of storage as soon as cleaning is completed. Open containers shall not be used.
- (7) Provide self-closing metal cans for used cleaning rags and remove them from the building upon completion of the job, and prior to the close of the work day.
- (8) Wax mixed with flammable liquid shall not be used.
- (9) Fuses shall be removed from electrical circuits or breakers opened prior to the start of floor cleaning operations which involve flammable liquids.

c. Refinishing operations are more hazardous than cleaning, and the following fire prevention precautions shall be observed:

- (1) All precautions required for cleaning operations shall apply to refinishing operations.
- (2) All personnel not engaged in the work shall be excluded from the area.

11 DEC 1993

(3) Where possible, work shall be done by natural light. When removal of fuses, as required in item 3.b.(9) (above) is not practicable, all electrical appliances of any kind in the vicinity shall be disconnected before the refinishing material is applied and shall not be reconnected until drying is complete.

(4) Prohibition of open flame and smoking shall be continued for one hour after drying is complete.

(5) Residue from sanding machines shall be placed in metal cans, wetted down and removed promptly from the building.

(6) The Fire Chief shall be notified before operations are started. Any additional precautionary measures required by the Fire Chief shall be complied with.

11 DEC 1988

CHAPTER XVSTORAGE AND HANDLING OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. Accidental Hazards. Dangerous chemicals and compressed gases shall be stored in such a manner that accidental breakage, leakage or rupture of containers, or exposure to fire, heat or water will not result in mixing with other substances which might produce fire, explosive or flammable gases, toxic fumes, or jeopardize the safety of personnel and material.

2. Fire Doors

a. Fire doors or shutters shall not be obstructed, blocked in any manner, or wedged open. Highly combustible material that may produce a flash fire shall not be stored near any opening in a fire wall.

b. When a door or window opening is no longer required, the opening shall be filled with construction equivalent to that of the wall.

c. Self-closing devices shall be kept in proper working condition at all times.

d. Fusible links or other heat actuated devices shall not be painted.

e. Broken or damaged lights or glass shall be replaced with labeled wired glass, at least 1/4 inch thick.

3. General Storage. Flammable liquids shall be stored in accordance with references (c) and (d). If it is necessary, due to lack of space, to store flammables in general storage warehouses, only end bays shall be used. Precautions shall be taken as follows:

a. Flammable liquids having a flash point below 80°F shall be isolated and stored in separate bays.

b. Handle containers carefully to avoid breakage.

c. Remove and destroy leaky containers.

d. Fire lanes shall be maintained for fire fighting purposes.

e. Ensure proper ventilation for materials which give off flammable vapors.

f. Avoid any location where spilled liquids may come in contact with spark or flame.

g. Use clean dry sand, fullers earth, or diatomaceous earth, etc., to absorb spilled flammable liquids, oil or grease.

h. Use only fork trucks approved or listed by Underwriters' or Factory Mutual Laboratories for use in hazardous areas.

i. Do not store near combustible material.

j. These storage areas shall be posted with NO SMOKING signs.

4. Day-to-day stocks of flammable liquids shall be kept only in areas approved by the Fire Chief. Amounts of stored materials shall be procured as needed and kept in approved, labeled, and closed containers. Any surplus shall be returned to the storage area prior to the end of the workday. Storage areas used for flammables shall be well ventilated and plainly marked.

a. Bulk storage of flammable or combustible liquids shall be in a separate, properly constructed building, detached from other buildings by at least 50 feet. These buildings shall be kept locked and only authorized persons allowed to enter. Signs shall be posted prohibiting smoking in flammable or combustible liquid storage areas.

b. Rubbish, brush, grass or other combustible material shall be kept clear a minimum distance of 50 feet from the immediate area where flammable liquids are stored in accordance with reference (g).

c. Flammable or hazardous material containers shall comply with references (c) and (d).

5. Compressed Gas Cylinders

a. Compressed gas cylinders showing evidence of excessive rust, corrosion, dirt, or other surface defects shall be considered hazardous and leveled down to atmospheric pressures. Activities concerned shall notify the Fire Department, who will supervise bleeding of cylinders.

b. Compressed gas cylinders which have not had the required ICC test (every five years) or which have the markings or labels obscured should be returned for test before recharge.

c. The following general storage requirements for compressed gas cylinders shall be observed.

(1) Noncompatible or reactive gases stored within buildings shall be separated by gas-tight partitions. When stored in the open, cylinders of such gases shall be separated by a well ventilated clear space of at least 20 feet.

(2) Gas cylinders stored in the open shall be protected from the sun by a noncombustible cover or roof.

(3) All locations or areas used for cylinder storage of flammable gases shall be provided with natural cross ventilation.

(4) Cylinders in storage or use shall be secured to prevent movement or falling.

(5) Acetylene cylinders shall be stored and used in an upright position.

6. Cleaning Operations. Flammable liquids with a flash point below 100°F shall not be used for cleaning of equipment parts. Whenever possible, nonflammable water solvent detergents should be used for cleaning operations.

7. Dispensing Flammable Liquids

a. Flammable liquids having flash points below 80°F shall not be drawn from or dispensed into tanks or containers within a building except with the drum in an upright position, using approved type manually operated barrel pumps, and in a location approved by the Fire Chief, i.e., flammable liquid dispensing rooms. Containers, other than approved safety cans from which flammable liquids having flash points above 80°F are dispensed, shall be equipped with approved self-closing valves.

b. Gravity discharge of flammable liquids having flash points below 80°F from tanks, drums or containers other than safety cans, is specifically prohibited within buildings.

c. All tanks, hoses and containers shall be positively bonded while flammable liquids are being poured to prevent static electricity discharges.

d. Transfer of flammable liquids by compressed air or gases is prohibited.

8. Used Flammable Liquids

a. Used flammable liquids shall be collected in covered steel drums, cans or other designated receptacles and disposed of daily in a proper manner.

b. Receptacles shall not be stored inside buildings.

9. Duplicator Fluid. Quantities of duplicator fluid within buildings shall be limited to immediate needs (preferably not more than one week's supply) and shall be stored in tightly capped metal cans.

10. Flammable Liquids. The storage, handling and use of flammable liquids shall be in accordance with reference (c) and (d).

11 DEC 1955

CHAPTER XVILIQUIFIED GASES1. LP Gases

a. Matches, candles and other open flames shall not be used for checking gas leakage.

b. Smoking, open flames, lanterns, welding or other sources of ignition shall not be permitted when working on piping which contains, or has contained gas.

c. If a leak is discovered, cut off all electric circuits at a remote source to eliminate operation of automatic switches, and notify the gas supplier and the Fire Department.

d. Use every practical means to eliminate sources of ignition.

e. Installation and maintenance of LP gas systems shall comply with references (c) and (d).

2. Liquid Oxygen Storage and Handling. Storage and handling of liquid oxygen shall comply with references (c), (d) and (h).

CHAPTER XVII

SHIPPING AND TRANSFERRING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. All flammable material offered for shipment in interstate commerce shall be in containers approved for shipment of such materials, and tagged in accordance with regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission or Coast Guard, whichever is applicable.

2. Permits and Supervision

a. The Fire Chief shall be notified of proposed hazardous transfer of bulk gasoline, oil, explosives, or other hazardous materials. Such transfer shall be subject to the provisions of appropriate naval activity instructions and orders. Simultaneous transfer of more than one type of hazardous material shall not be made except in case of emergency. Compliance with all fire prevention regulations is required. In case of ammunition transfers, the operation shall be under the supervision of the Weapons Officer who shall ensure compliance with appropriate ordnance regulations. A competent fire watch shall be posted and provided with proper fire fighting equipment for ready service. Except for special and unusual conditions, fire fighter personnel will not be required for fire watches.

b. Flammable liquids having flash points below 80°F or flammable gases, except medical supplies or similar material which may require inside storage for security reasons, shall not be stored in transient sheds. All such material while being processed for or from shipment shall be placed in a storage area approved by the Fire Chief in advance.

11 DEC 1963

CHAPTER XVIII
FUELING OPERATIONS

1. Only authorized personnel shall be permitted to operate fueling equipment. They shall be authorized by the Fuels Officer, have a thorough knowledge of the hazards involved, and know the regulations for handling flammable liquids. They must also be familiar with:

- a. Location and operation of nearest fire alarm box or telephone.
- b. Telephone number of Fire Department (emergency 33333) on station.
- c. Location and operation of first aid fire fighting equipment provided.
- d. Operator of vehicles or other equipment shall turn off the engine, vehicle lights and radio transmitters before taking on fuel.
- e. During fueling of vehicles, the operator shall not smoke, light a match or lighter and there shall be no open flame in the vicinity.
- f. Buses shall not be refueled with passengers on board.

2. Bonding

- a. The dispensing nozzle must be in contact with the fill pipe and attended at all times when in use. Bonding connection shall be made to tank trucks and tank cars before dome covers are removed and shall not be disconnected until such covers have been replaced. Internal vapor pressure shall be relieved before the dome covers are opened.
- b. All tanks, hoses and containers shall be kept in constant electrical bond while flammable liquids are being transferred to prevent static discharges.
- c. After unreeling the gasoline hose from the tank truck and before using it, the hose nozzle must be brought in contact with some metal part of the vehicle remote from the fuel tanks to ensure no differential in static exists.
- d. Flammable liquids having flash points below 100°F shall not be transferred into containers unless the dispensing nozzle and containers are in constant electrical bond.

3. Leaks and Spills

- a. Gasoline tank cars and tank trucks shall be attended by qualified and authorized personnel during loading or unloading operations.
- b. The use of wedges, locking devices, etc., which restrict instant shutoff in gasoline lines during loading or unloading operations shall be prohibited.
- c. Automotive vehicles and other spark producing equipment shall not be operated within fifty feet of a gasoline spill until the exposed areas have been thoroughly washed down with water and the flammable vapors dissipated.
- d. The operation of any vehicle leaking fuel shall be prohibited until the necessary repairs are effected.

4. Explosives in Vehicles. The gasoline tank of a vehicle shall not be refueled while explosives are in the vehicle except in an emergency, and then only after the vehicle engine is stopped, all lights turned off, and static grounding devices properly connected.

5. Radar and Radio. Fueling operations or transfer of flammable liquids having a flash point below 100°F shall be prohibited in the vicinity of operating high power radar equipment, high frequency radio antenna or antenna down leads.

CHAPTER XIX

FLAMMABLE LIQUID DISPENSING EQUIPMENT

1. Containers

a. Containers used for dispensing flammable liquids shall be of a type approved for such use by Underwriters' Laboratories or Factory Mutual Laboratories. Containers for flammable liquids shall be maintained in good condition. All portable containers, used for handling, storing or dispensing flammable or combustible liquids shall be clearly marked to indicate their contents. Contents of leaking containers shall be transferred to serviceable containers.

b. Dispensing equipment shall be checked at regular intervals for leaks at pipe connections, stuffing boxes and meters.

c. All dispensing of flammable liquids from tank trucks or underground drums, when used as dispensers, shall be equipped with drum (barrel) pumps of approved type.

d. Caps shall not be left out of drum, barrels, etc.

e. Empty flammable liquid containers shall not be stored or repaired until they have been thoroughly cleansed and tested for hazardous vapors.

2. Tank Trucks

a. Fuel trucks having leaky or otherwise defective pumping equipment shall not be used and shall be placarded.

b. Gasoline tank trucks shall neither enter nor be stored in any building not designed for the purpose unless authorized by the Fire Chief. Tank trucks shall be parked in an open area at least 50 feet from buildings and flammable areas. When numerous tank trucks are being stored, they shall be in detailed groups so that there will not be an aggregate cargo capacity exceeding 25,000 gallons in a single group. Groups shall be detached at least 50 feet from each other and the slope of the pavement or ground be such that a serious spill at one would not flow to or near another group, structure or yard storage area.

3. Valves and faucets

a. Discharge valves for dispensing flammable liquids with flash points over 80°F from drums shall be spring loaded and manually operated.

b. Approved drum pumps shall be used for dispensing flammable liquids with flash points below 80°F and the drums shall be maintained in an upright position.

c. Dispensing drums for liquids with flash points below 80°F shall be equipped with Underwriters' Laboratories approved flame arrestor, bung and vents. Blocking faucets open is prohibited. Metal drip pans shall be placed under faucets and cleaned regularly.

4. Nozzles

a. Nozzles used in connection with gasoline dispensing apparatus shall be Underwriters' Laboratories (UL) labeled.

b. The nozzle shall be listed as automatic-closing type without a latch open device.

c. No delivery of any Class I or II flammable liquid shall be made into portable containers unless the container is constructed of metal or approved by the authority having jurisdiction and has a tight closure. If fitted with spout, the container will be designed to ensure the contents can be poured without spilling.

11 DEC 1989

CHAPTER XXRADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

1. The Fire Chief or senior fire officer on duty shall be notified immediately of the transportation, storage, handling, or use of any radioactive material, including weapons, which come into the confines of the activity. The department controlling or using the material shall make the notification and include the following information:

- a. The general type of radioactive material and possible emission hazard, if any.
 - b. The specific location where the radioactive material will be used or stored.
 - c. Specific information on the physical properties and characteristics of the radioactive material which could be of aid in fighting a fire in which it may be associated.
2. It is mandatory that the Fire Department obtain the above information for the protection of fire fighters and other personnel in the event of fire or similar emergency involving nuclear materials.

3. The Fire Department shall make appropriate prefire planning surveys to evaluate the hazards involved and prepare the best possible fire protection principles of operation.