Headquarters
1st Infantry Division & Fort Riley
Fort Riley, KS 66442

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Facilities Engineering

FIRE MARSHAL RESPONSIBILITIES

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

1-1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this pamphlet is to assist Fire Marshals at all levels in taking positive action to avoid the occurrence of fire.

1-2. REFERENCES.

a. Required Publications

(1) AR 420-90, Fire and Emergency Services.

(2) FR Reg 420-4, Fire Prevention Protection Program.

b. Prescribed Forms

(1) DA Form 5381, Building - Fire Risk and Management Survey.

(2) DA Form 5382, Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record.

(3) FR Form 670, Emergency Notification Card.

c. Referenced Forms — DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms.

1-3. APPLICABILITY. This pamphlet applies to Fire Marshals at all levels.

1-4. SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS. The proponent of this regulation is the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services, Directorate of Emergency Services (DES). Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms), directly to Commander, Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley, ATTN: IMWE-RLY-ESF, Fort Riley, Kansas 66442.

1-5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The Chief of the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services is the Installation Fire Marshal (AR 420-90, chapter 6-1). He is assigned full responsibility for all fire protection and prevention activities. In all matters pertaining to these activities, he/she will act for and be responsible to the Installation Commander.

b. Brigade/Directorate Fire Marshals will —

(1) Take responsibility for ensuring full participation of all personnel assigned to the program within their area of responsibility. Each brigade, directorate, organization, and activity commander will appoint, on orders, a responsible person as the Brigade/Directorate Fire Marshal. The person selected will have the position and authority to handle fire prevention within the organization or activity.

(2) Attend the required Fire Marshal Training Class that is conducted by the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services as required by AR 420-90.

(3) Ensure that the units designate subordinate personnel as Battalion/Unit and Company/Building Fire Marshals.

(4) Take responsibility for proper discharge of the duties assigned the Battalion/Unit Fire Marshals in his/her area and for coordination of their activities and liaison with higher levels of command.

(5) Posts guards for security and fire watch after each fire; the guard service is to be continued until terminated by the Installation Fire Marshal.

(6) Coordinate with the Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention, proposed action to ensure elimination of any extra-ordinary conditions noted which may lead to loss of life or property due to fire or explosion.

(7) Make a monthly written report on hazards found and corrected in his/her area of responsibility per requirements of AR 420-90, chapter 6-2. A copy of the monthly report will be kept on file for one year.

(8) Ensure that all appointed Fire Marshals maintain a Fire Prevention Book and that they are trained in their duties by completing the Fire Marshal Training Class, according to AR 420-90, chapter 6-4. This class of instruction is given by the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services.

c. Battalion/Unit Fire Marshals will —

(1) Coordinate the activities of the Company/Building Fire Marshals and serve as the liaison with higher levels of command.

(2) Be appointed by the commander and on orders for each battalion or separate unit. The person selected will have the position and authority to handle fire prevention within the battalion/unit. The Battalion/Unit Fire Marshal is responsible for ensuring full participation of all personnel assigned to the program.

(3) Attend the required Fire Marshal Training Class that is conducted by the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services as required by AR 420-90.

(4) Ensure the Company/Building Fire Marshals are appointed in their respective areas and the individuals understand the requirements listed in 1-5d.

(5) Coordinate the activities of the Company/Building Fire Marshals and serves as the liaison for the higher levels of command.

(6) Prepare and maintain a Battalion/Unit Fire Prevention SOP and a Fire Prevention Book.

(7) Maintain the records of fire inspections for one year, which are completed by the Company/Building Fire Marshals on their assigned buildings that belong to the Battalion/Unit.

(8) Prepare a written report every month for the Brigade/Directorate Fire Marshal concerning hazards found and corrected in his/her area of responsibility per requirements of AR 420-90, chapter 6-2.

(9) Do monthly inspections of their area for fire hazards. This inspection may be coordinated at intervals with the Fort Riley Fire Prevention Inspection Branch. The hazards or deficiencies will be noted on DA Form 5382, (Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record), by the Fort Riley Fire Prevention Inspector. Battalion/Unit Fire Marshals will follow up on the required corrective measures.

(10) Assure that all appointed Fire Marshals are trained in their duties by the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services by attending the Fire Marshals Course as required by AR 420-90, chapter 6-4.

d. Company / Building Fire Marshals will —

(1) Enforce fire prevention regulations in buildings of their assignment.

(2) Prepare and post a Building Fire Evacuation Plan as noted in FR Reg 420-4, for each building.

(3) Instruct all occupants in the use and location of fire alarms, fire extinguishers, regulations applicable to the individual's activities, and the provisions contained in the locally developed Battalion/Unit's Fire Prevention SOP.

(4) Enforce all fire prevention regulations.

(5) Post FR Form 670, (Building Emergency Notification Card) on the main entrance door of all buildings that are not occupied 24-hours, seven days a week.

(6) Perform monthly inspections of all buildings and fire extinguishers within their area. Inspections of fire extinguishers will be recorded by dating and initialing the tag attached to the fire extinguishers.

(7) Complete a monthly DA Form 5381, (Building Fire Risk Management Survey), on all buildings in their area and keep the surveys on file for one year.

(8) Forward monthly reports to the Battalion/Unit Fire Marshal on hazards found and corrected in his/her area of responsibility per requirements of AR 420-90, chapter 6-2.

(9) Make every effort to correct all hazards and deficiencies by the required suspense date given on DA Form 5382, (Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record). The hazards or deficiencies are noted on the Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record during the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services' monthly and quarterly inspections. Return the completed Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record to the Battalion/Unit Fire Marshal.

(10) Maintain a Fire Prevention Book for the company or building.

(11) Conduct quarterly fire drills in cooperation with the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services.

(12) Attend the required Fire Marshal Training Class that is conducted by the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services as required by AR 420-90.

1-6. BUILDING NOTIFICATION CARDS

a. Company/Building Fire Marshals will post on the main door of each building the FR Form 670, (Building Emergency Notification Card), bearing the following information:

(1) Responsible person by name, rank/grade, organization, duty hours and after duty hours telephone number of the individual who has the keys for the building.

(2) Secondary point of contact by name, rank/grade, organization, duty hours and after duty hours telephone number of the individual who has the keys for the building.

(3) Buildings that are closed during normal working hours will designate the name and telephone number of the person in charge of the keys.

a. Cards will be posted inside glass doors and outside doors.

b. If building is occupied 24 hours a day, the card does not need to be posted.

1-7. ASSISTANCE IN PREPARATION OF FORMS. Assistance in initial preparation of any fire prevention forms and technical assistance in preparation of fire plans may be obtained from the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services Inspection Branch on request.

CHAPTER 2

ACTION IN EVENT OF FIRE

2-1. ALARM OF FIRE.

a. A person discovering a fire, regardless of type or size, will immediately alert or cause to be alerted, all personnel in the building and will report the fire to the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services by dialing 911.

b. All fires, including grass, vehicle, and appliance fires, will be reported. Fires extinguished on discovery and those burned out prior to discovery will also be reported. In the event the person discovering a fire is not sure whether the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services has been notified, that person will immediately notify the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services of the incident. All personnel are responsible for knowing all available means of giving a fire alarm. Lack of this knowledge is not acceptable as a reason or excuse for delayed alarm.

2-2. ACCIDENTS INVOLVING FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. Any accident involving the release or spillage of one gallon or more of a flammable liquid or gas will be reported immediately to the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services.

2-3. METHODS OF REPORTING.

a. Fire Alarm Systems. Fire alarm systems provide direct and reliable means of summoning Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services to a fire, thus reducing the interval between the time a fire is detected and the time fire fighting units arrive on the scene. Some types of fire alarm systems automatically detect fires and transmit alarm signals. Other systems are manually operated.

b. Local Manual Systems. Many buildings have local alarm systems that are operated manually only. These systems are designed to alert only the people within the building. The fire must be reported to the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services by dialing 911. Familiarize yourself with the type of fire alarm system in your building.

c. Automatic Systems. Automatic fire alarm systems produce signals when actuated by fire detectors. The detectors operate automatically in response to smoke, abnormally high temperatures or rapid rises in temperature in protected spaces. These systems also have supplementary manual fire alarm boxes to permit manual transmission of fire alarm signals to emergency dispatchers.

d. Telephone Systems. Fire can be reported from any dial phone system on the Fort Riley post. Telephone number for reporting a fire is 911. The person discovering a fire will immediately call the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services and will give the exact location of the fire (including the building number) and the type of fire. The call will not be terminated until the operator repeats this information and secures additional information as required.

e. Radio. Any radio net having a base station with telephone communication may be utilized for the reporting of fires. Included are the Fort Riley Police Department, gate guards, Public Works, DOIM, Range Maintenance radio nets, etc.

f. Messenger. If none of the above facilities are available, a messenger will proceed to the nearest telephone or to the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services, whichever is quicker.

2-4. ACTION AFTER GIVING FIRE ALARM. When possible and safe to do so, perform the following:

a. Alert all personnel in the involved and adjoining buildings, if not already done; have all doors and windows closed; and shut off all fans and electrical circuits. Doors and windows will not be reopened until after the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services has departed, except by specific instructions from the Fort Riley Fire Chief or Senior Fire Officer in Charge.

b. During the time the alarm is being turned in or immediately afterward, available personnel will exert every effort to extinguish the fire with first aid fire fighting equipment, except as provided in paragraph c below.

c. If the fire is in a closed or locked building, room, or compartment, no attempt will be made to enter or open the fire area.

2-5. EVACUATION.

a. Persons discovering fires will take immediate action to ensure that the danger area is vacated by all persons, giving special attention to sleeping or incapacitated persons and children. Designated assembly points will be established for head count to ensure that persons are out of the building.

b. The primary route for evacuation should provide exit from the building with the least amount of travel.

c. The secondary route should be easily accessible from the area being evacuated and accessible from any point on the primary route without backtracking. When possible, route monitors will be stationed at strategic points to direct and regulate traffic.

d. Evacuation routes should be —

(1) Of sufficient capacity to allow orderly and continuous movement of the number of persons expected to use it. Capacity of the second route will be equal to that required for the primary route.

(2) As nearly as possible, those routes are normally followed in entering and leaving the building. Stepladder type exterior fire escapes should be used only as a last resort.

(3) Adequately lighted.

e. Hospital evacuation plans should include the order of rescue. The necessary equipment for handling the patients should be provided and receiving facilities established.

f. Nursery evacuation plans will ensure that —

(1) Maximum use can be made of facilities for movement of the children, for example, several children placed in a crib equipped with rollers and moved by one attendant.

(2) Attendants know the number of children and can account for the total number in event of emergency evacuation.

g. In confinement area, such as stockades and psychiatric or detention wards, the attendant will be prepared in the event of fire to release the prisoners and patients under his care and will not leave his post unless properly relieved.

2-6. FALSE ALARMS. Any person maliciously or knowingly transmitting a false fire alarm to the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services by any means or for any purpose will be subject to punishment to the full extent regulations or laws allow. Alarms arising from honest errors or transmitted in the belief that there is or may be a fire are not false alarms under this provision.

2-7. TRAFFIC. Vehicles meeting or being overtaken by emergency equipment showing a blinking red light or with siren sounding will immediately clear street intersections, pull to the right side of the road, stop, and remain stopped until the emergency vehicles have passed unless instructed to move by a responsible officer or by the Fort Riley Police Department. Under no circumstances will unauthorized vehicles or persons follow fire emergency equipment at less than 500 feet or enter the fire area for any reason.

2-8. ENTRY TO THE FIRE AREA. During the fire fighting operations, including overhaul and investigations, entry to the fire area (FR Reg. 420-4, chapter 3, para 3-9) is restricted to fire fighting forces and those having duties in connection with the

operation. All other personnel will remain well outside the zone of activity. Any action, other than that necessary for the preservation of life or prevention of injury, may be considered interference with the operations.

CHAPTER 3

FIRE DRILLS

3-1. PROCEDURES. Upon notification of a test fire drill the following procedures will be followed:

a. Evacuation — At sound of alarm all personnel except emergency fire detail will immediately close windows and doors, safes, and evacuate the building in orderly fashion in accordance with an evacuation plan.

b. Company / Building Fire Marshal — The Company/Building Fire Marshal will check the building to ascertain if all personnel have been evacuated and that all doors and windows have been closed. He will report to personnel conducting the test fire drill that the above has been accomplished. He will also notify the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services of the test fire drill. He will then take a count of personnel that are at their assigned locations outside of the building.

c. Fire drills will be conducted quarterly for all buildings.

3-2. SCHEDULING FIRE DRILLS. Company/Building Fire Marshal shall contact the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services at 239-4257, and schedule a fire drill with the on duty Fire Dispatcher at least one week before drill and will need to confirm 24 hours in advance of the drill taking place.

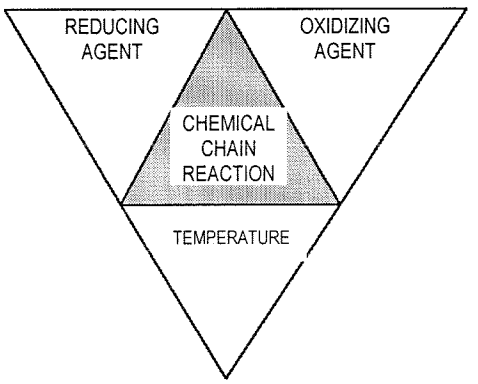
CHAPTER 4

CHEMISTRY OF FIRE

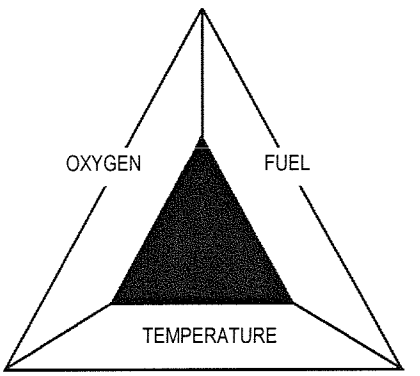
4-1. GENERAL. This chapter provides information on the chemical makeup of fire and its characteristics for the purpose of intelligent control. Fire can be defined as a chemical process accompanied by the evolution of heat and/or material oxidizing so rapidly as to produce luminous flame. More simply stated, fire is the result of the union of fuel, heat, oxygen, and the uninhibited chemical chain reaction. These four elements constitute the "Fire Tetrahedron". Removal of one or more of these elements prevents fire or causes extinguishment. This is the fundamental basis for fire prevention, fire protection, and fire fighting.

4-2. EXTINGUISHMENT METHODS. Since fire cannot always be prevented, we must then understand how to control and extinguish it. It has been previously stated that there must be a union of fuel, heat, and oxygen to have a fire. Therefore, if one of the elements is removed, the fire cannot exist. Fire burns in two basic modes; flaming and/or surface combustion. The flaming mode of combustion is represented by the fire tetrahedron (a four sided figure) with the four sides representing fuel, temperature, oxygen, and the uninhibited chemical chain reaction. The surface or smoldering mode of combustion is represented by the fire triangle with the three sides representing fuel, temperature, and oxygen.

FIRE TETRAHEDRON



FIRE TRIANGLE



a. Fuel can be removed by closing off the source of supply, such as stopping a flow of oil by closing a valve, moving combustibles to a safe area, opening the circuit of an electrical switch.

b. Heat can be removed by cooling the burning material to a temperature below the fire point. However, fires can be extinguished by cooling only where heat is removed faster than it is being generated.

c. Oxygen does not have to be removed in its entirety to extinguish a fire, for if the content of oxygen is reduced to a percentage below that which is necessary to support combustion, the fire cannot exist. Approximately 15% oxygen is necessary to support combustion.

d. There are three general methods of extinguishment:

(1) Separation — whereby fuel is removed or separated from the source of ignition.

(2) Cooling — whereby the combustible material is cooled below the fire point.

(3) Smothering — whereby the oxygen content is reduced to a percentage below that which is necessary to support combustion.

4-3. SMOKING.

a. Careless smoking habits and careless use of matches are still one of the major causes of fire, despite the extensive publicity given to these hazards.

b. Prohibit smoking in all areas in which a match flame or careless disposal of smoking material would be a serious hazard. Example of such areas are hangers, paint shops, POL areas, warehouses, storage rooms and motor pool repair shops.

c. Smoking is now prohibited inside all government buildings not classified as living quarters.

4-4. BUILDING CONDITIONS.

a. General. An adequate maintenance and repair program is necessary to support the fire protection features built into a structure. A building originally considered fire safe will deteriorate in time, or undergo abuses or changes that produce fire hazard conditions.

b. Hazardous Conditions. Among common hazardous conditions in buildings, apart from those caused by personnel actions or operations are the following:

(1) The existence of underfloor spaces, especially those which are inaccessible.

(2) Large undivided spaces in attics, cocklofts and false ceilings.

(3) Lack of enclosures for understair locations.

(4) Thin flooring, cracks between boards or opening caused by shrinkage.

(5) Breaks or unprotected openings in partition, walls, and ceilings.

(6) Open spaces around ducts or pipes passing through ceiling, walls or floors.

(7) Combustible partitions.

(8) Rotted timbers.

(9) Walls covered with flammable paint or other combustible finish; highly combustible interior finishes, furnishings and decorations.

(10) Inoperable fire doors.

4-5. INSTALLED UTILITIES.

a. Electricity. Improper electrical installations may become fire hazards by overheating, arcing, or sparking, in the presence of combustible materials, flammable liquids or vapors. Equipment should be standardized and installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code, and be replaced when deteriorated by use, abuse, or age.

b. Heating. All stoves, boilers, furnaces and other heaters should be installed according to specifications, with units suited to their particular function and location. Proper temperature control and venting, as well as maintenance, are essential to the elimination of fire hazard conditions.

c. Air-Conditioning and Ventilation. Air-conditioning and ventilating systems involve fire hazards particularly because of the use of motors and ducting in such systems. Installation should be in accordance with standards established by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

4-6. FUEL AND OIL.

a. Reducing or controlling vapors.

(1) Take all precautions to prevent leakage or spillage of gasoline and other flammable or combustible liquids. If spills or leaks occur, clean them up immediately. Cover spills on ground with dry sand or dry sweep. Do not flush with water. Police the area until flammable vapor has been eliminated.

(2) Avoid spills from overflow when loading storage tanks by gauging the tanks prior to loading.

(3) Make frequent inspections for leaks in tank seams, tank shells, and pipe joints.

(4) When temperatures are excessively high, cool storage tanks by sprinkling or by spraying water over them.

(5) Provide proper ventilation for pump houses, pits, and other enclosed spaces where gasoline vapors may accumulate.

(6) When gasoline spillage is expected from pipes, hose connections, or opened equipment, ventilate the area and direct the spillage to an enclosed or covered container and return it to storage when practicable.

(7) Place gasoline-soaked or oil-soaked rags or waste in approved closed noncombustible containers.

(8) Where major operations raise a possibility of sizable spills, call the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services for standby.

b. Eliminating accidental ignition.

(1) Do not allow flames within 100 feet of hazardous areas. If artificial light is required, use only equipment approved for use in Class I, Group D locations as established in the National Electrical Code.

(2) Do not smoke within 50 feet of a vehicle transporting flammable liquids or of any other source of flammable vapors. Post "No Smoking" signs conspicuously where necessary.

(3) Do not weld, cut, rivet, or do mechanical or other hot work on storage tanks, pipework, or other equipment that has contained flammable substances until the equipment is properly ventilated and vapor free.

(4) Use only nonsparking tools in hazardous locations.

(5) Inspect electrical apparatus frequently and correct any condition likely to cause sparking. Be sure that all electrical work in connection with petroleum storage and dispensing systems complies with requirements or the National Electrical Code for hazardous locations. Do not permit inferior or temporary wiring.

(6) Shut off gasoline tank-truck engines during the entire period of filling or discharging unless the truck is designed for engine operation to drive transfer pumps through a power takeoff.

(7) Never load or unload flammable products during electrical storms. Other areas of attention include storage and warehousing, hangars and technical buildings living quarters, recreational facilities, laboratory and testing facilities, aircraft servicing ramps, unconventional fuels, armament and explosives, grounds and special industrial processes.

4-7. HOUSEKEEPING. A high standard of cleanliness and the complete elimination of accumulating waste and rubbish are primary factors in fire prevention. Waste materials and rubbish, especially in contact with oils having spontaneous ignition characteristics, may not only be responsible for the spread of fire but the source of fire itself.

4-8. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Any substance or material in any form or quantity which poses an unreasonable risk to safety, health and to property. These may be explosives, flammable solids, flammable liquids, oxidizing materials, corrosive materials, compressed gases, poisons, irritating agents, etiologic agents, radioactive materials, and other regulated materials. The proper labeling and storage of these materials must be coordinated with the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services.

CHAPTER 5

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

5-1. CLASSIFICATION OF FIRES. Now that you know the elements necessary to create fire and the general methods of extinguishment, the next step is to determine which method of extinguishment is most practical for different types of fires. Therefore, fires are divided into three distinct classes, whereby you can determine not only the method of extinguishment to use, but in most cases the most effective agents. These classes are:

a. "Class A" — Fires involving such combustibles as wood, paper, coal, and trash. "Cooling" being the method of extinguishment, water should be the agent because of its ability to absorb heat. A fire extinguisher, type ABC Dry Chemical, may also be used.

b. "Class B" — Fires involving petroleum products such as oils, gasoline, jet fuels, fats and greases. "Smothering" is the best method of extinguishment for this type fire and can be accomplished by the use of ABC or BC dry chemical extinguisher. Any one or combinations thereof, if properly used, are effective.

c. "Class C" — Fires that are electrical in origin, and because of the danger of electrical energy, a non-conductive extinguishing agent should be used. The "Separation" method can sometimes be used by opening a switch or disconnect the wire between the source of supply and the fire. "Smothering" and "Cooling" can be accomplished with ABC or BC dry chemical extinguisher.

d. "Class D" — Fires that involve combustible metals require the use of a specialized fire extinguisher designed for the specific metal to be extinguished. "Smothering" of the fire is accomplished by using the appropriate dry chemical (powder) extinguisher.

e. "Class K" — Fires involving cooking appliances that involve combustible cooking or grease laden material.

5-2. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. Portable fire extinguishers are normally used as first aid fire fighting devices for fighting small fires. These extinguishers are placed in buildings and other places where there is a fire hazard. Fire fighters also carry them on fire trucks because their extinguishing agents are more effective and better suited under some conditions and for certain materials such as combustible metals. These extinguishers are available in a number of shapes and sizes and contain different agents for various types of fires. The different extinguishers require different individual procedures for inspection, operation, and application. The following are the type of extinguishers most commonly used on Fort Riley:

a. Dry Chemical (ABC) — All types of fires.

b. Pressurized Water (A) — for Class A fires only.

c. CO2 (Carbon Dioxide) (AB) — for Class A and B fires only.

d. Dry Chemical (BC) — Class B and C type fires.

e. Dry Powder (D) — for certain flammable metal fires.

f. Wet Chemical (K) — for Class K type fires.

5-3. INSPECTION. Fire extinguishers must be kept in good operating condition and thus require monthly inspection. When making an inspection of any type of fire extinguisher, take the following action:

a. Examine the surroundings to check that the extinguisher is accessible under actual fire conditions, and that it is not subject to possible mechanical injury.

b. Have all obstructions removed which may hide the extinguisher from view or delay its use. All fire extinguishers should be mounted and have fire extinguisher signs posted above them.

c. Check the seal and make sure it has not been broken. CHECK THE PRESSURE GAUGE FOR PROPER PRESSURE. Inspect the hose, nozzle, and horn for damage or excessive wear. If any of these items exist, a DA form 2407 will need to be completed and the fire extinguisher will need to be taken to building 8100 for reservice.

5-4. OPERATION OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. To operate the fire extinguisher, break the wire seal, remove the locking pin, depress the operating handle, and direct the agent at or close to the base of the fire.

5-5. TO&E FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

a. The portable fire extinguisher, which is common to most wheeled vehicles is a replaceable bottle throwaway type. The head and cone assembly is reusable, and should be saved. The replacement charged cylinder should be requisitioned through supply channels from your supply source. The portable fire extinguisher, 10lb ABC type should be job ordered to your direct support maintenance unit shop office to be exchanged.

b. Bottles for fixed fire extinguishers from tracked vehicles should be job ordered to your direct support maintenance unit shop office to be exchanged.

5-6. FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY SEALS. If the safety seal on a fire extinguisher is in need of replacement, the Fire Marshal shall contact the Fort Riley Fire and Emergency Services, Fire Inspection Branch for replacement.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

MICHAEL P. COURTS
COL, GS
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

KENNETH F. STEGGEMAN
Director of Human Resources

DISTRIBUTION:
Fort Riley Intranet