

Hanford Fire Marshal Permits

MSC-RD-8589

Revision 1

Effective Date: July 16, 2010

Topic: Fire Protection

Hanford Fire Marshal Permits

1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This Level 1 Requirements Document provides the requirements for obtaining Fire Marshal permits for activities described within. This document implements requirements from SCRD O 420.1B, Rev. 4 *Facility Safety*, and the National Fire Protection Association, (NFPA) 1, *Uniform Fire Code*. The purpose of the permits is to ensure the fire protection/prevention objectives and goals of the fire protection program are achieved and to serve as a tool for notifying the Hanford Fire Department of changing conditions and hazards on the Hanford Site.

2.0 CONSTRUCTION/BUILDING MANAGER REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Obtaining/Approving Permits

NOTE: For the tables in this section under the requirement "type" column, "V" means verbatim and "I" means interpreted.

#	REQUIREMENT	TYPE V or I	SOURCE
1.	The responsible manager (facility, building, project) or supervisor-in-charge must ensure that a request for a permit is communicated to the responsible Fire Protection Engineer (FPE) for the activities listed in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 of this Requirements Document (RD). The communication may be through the generation of a (<i>Hanford Fire Marshal Permit Request Form</i>) or an e-mail by the requester to the responsible FPE. Verbal requests are acceptable when agreed to by the responsible FPE. The permit shall be obtained from the responsible FPE for the activities listed in Sections 2.2 and 2.3, before these activities commence.	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.
2.	The responsible facility manager for a hazard category 1, 2 or 3 DOE nuclear facility/complex shall ensure that an Unreviewed Safety Question (USQ) determination is performed in accordance with the established process prior to implementation of a new or revised fire marshal permit.	I	10 CFR 830.203
3.	The responsible manager (facility, building, project) and the Fire Marshal or an authorized representative designated as a Deputy Fire Marshal shall approve the fire marshal permit. NOTE: 2 working days must be allowed for the permit to be issued by the HFM. The permit must be in place prior to commencement of the activity.	I	Fire Marshal Charter
4.	A copy of the permit shall be posted or otherwise readily accessible at each place of operation or carried by the permit holder.	V	NFPA 1; 1.12.13

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NOTE: *Hotwork Permits (non-designated) are not obtained through the HFM's Office, but the HFM's Office must be notified of the hotwork activity as part of the hazard communication effort (see [MSC-RD-9900](#), Hot-Work Performance Requirements).*

2.2 Permit Requirements for New Activities

1.	Automatic Suppression System - The installation or deactivation of automatic suppression systems.	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
2.	Construction/Demolition – New construction projects, modifications to or relocation of existing facilities/structures and demolition of facilities and structures, or portions thereof (includes using the <i>Construction/Demolition Fire Safety Inspection Checklist</i> (A-6002-692). See MSC-RD-9717 , <i>Fire Prevention for Construction/Occupancy/ Demolition Activities</i> .	I	NFPA 1; 1.14
3.	Exhibit & Trade Shows -When these activities are conducted within the Hanford Site.	V	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
4.	Fire Alarm and Detection Systems – The installation or deactivation of fire alarm and detection systems and related equipment.	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
5.	Fire Hydrants – The installation, modification, or deactivation of a fire hydrant. NOTE: <i>For the deactivation of fire hydrants a documented request to Fire Systems Maintenance to remove (snap-off) the hydrant must be in place as a condition of permit approval.</i>	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
6.	Industrial Ovens – Operation of industrial ovens and furnaces.	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
7.	Membrane Structures and Tents – Construction, location, erection or placement of membrane structures, sprung structures and tents.	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
8.	Other – Other activities not meeting one of these distinct categories, yet falling under the scope of NFPA 1 permitting requirement.	I	NFPA 1; 1.12
9.	Tar Kettles	V	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
10.	Torch-Applied Roofing Systems, Installation of	V	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)

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2.3 Permit Requirements for New/Existing Activities

1.	Chemicals - \geq the quantities listed in Appendix A (and those listed in items 2, 4 and 5 below).	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
2.	Compressed Gas – Storage, handling or use of compressed gases. Installation or modification of any compressed gas system. The amounts requiring a permit are listed in Appendix A relative to the specific hazard of the gas (e.g., flammable, etc.) EXCEPTION: <i>Analytical laboratory facilities operating in compliance with NFPA 45 are exempted from Items 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 due to equivalent compliance.</i>	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
3.	Cutting and Welding (Designated) – Designated cutting and welding operations.	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
4.	Explosives - Includes explosive materials and operations.	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
5.	Flammable and Combustible Liquids – Installation, storage, use, handling, or transportation of Class I and Class II flammable liquids or Class III combustible liquids as defined by Appendix A .	I	NFPA 1; 1.12.7(a)
6.	Occupancy - The use and occupancy of a facility, and the re-occupancy or change of use and occupancy of an existing facility including portable structures. Complete checklist of items in Appendix B for each facility.	I	NFPA 1; 1.7.13
7.	Outdoor Burning –See MSC-RD-15332 , Section 2.41 "Conducting Open Burning"	I	NFPA 1; 10.11

2.4 Enforcement

1.	The Fire Marshal may issue Fire Prevention Findings for non-compliance with applicable Permit requirements to the appropriate building or facility manager and cooperate with them in order to correct the non-compliant situation. Findings that affect a hazard category 1, 2, or 3 nuclear facility/complex shall also be provided to the project Nuclear Safety organization. NOTE: <i>The intent of the Finding is to identify deficient items that present a danger to life or property and require timely resolution. The Fire Marshal may elevate unresolved or delinquent Findings to the appropriate contractor senior management and/or DOE if efforts to</i>	I	Fire Marshal's Charter
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	<i>resolve the non-compliant situation in a reasonable period of time are unsuccessful.</i>		
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3.0 RECORD IDENTIFICATION

All records are generated, received, processed, and maintained by MSC in accordance with [MSC-PRO-10588](#), *Records Management Processes*.

Records Capture Table

Name of Document	Submittal Responsibility	Retention Responsibility
Hanford Fire Marshal Permits and Occupancy Permit Checklists, as applicable.	Fire Protection Engineers	Retain at Hanford Fire Marshal's Office, MO-292 until full box can be transferred to the RHA.

4.0 REFERENCES

4.1 Source Requirements

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1, *Uniform Fire Code*TM, 2009 Edition.

Authority, Responsibilities, and Duties of the Hanford Fire Marshal (Fire Marshal's Charter) DOE Approval Letter 08-SED-0108, dated March 14, 2008.

10 CFR 830, *Nuclear Safety Management*

SCRD O 420.1B, Rev. 4, *Facility Safety*

4.2 Working References

[MSC-RD-9717](#), *Fire Prevention for Construction/Occupancy/Demolition Activities*

[MSC-RD-9900](#), *Hot-Work Performance Requirements*

[MSC-RD-15332](#), *Environmental Protection Requirements*

NFPA 1, *Uniform Fire Code*TM, 2009 Edition

NFPA 45, *Standard on Fire Protection For Laboratories Using Chemicals*, 2004 Edition.

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APPENDIX A

Chemical	Definition/Description	Minimum Amount Requiring Permit
Cellulose Nitrate Plastic	Cellulose Nitrate Plastic (Pyroxylin) is a plastic substance, material or compound, having cellulose nitrate as a base, or whatever name known, when in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, tubes or fabricated shapes..	>25 pounds
Combustible Fiber	Readily ignitable and free-burning fibers, such as cotton, sisal, henequen, ixtle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fiber, oakum, baled waste, baled waste paper, kapok, hay, straw, excelsior, Spanish moss or other like materials.	>100 cubic feet
Combustible Liquids	<p>A liquid having a flash point at or above 100°F. Combustible liquids are subdivided as follows. The category of combustible liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLASS II liquids are those having flash points at or above 100°F and below 140°F. • CLASS III-A liquids are those having flash points at or above 140°F and below 200°F 	<p>- >25 gallons inside - >60 gallons outside (except fuel oil used in conjunction with oil burning equipment)</p>
Corrosive Gases	<p>Corrosive - a chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is considered to be corrosive if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the method described in Appendix A to CFR 49, Part 173, it destroys or changes irreversibly the structure of the tissue at the site of contact following an exposure period of four hours. This term does not refer to action of inanimate surfaces.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> ammonia</p>	>200 cubic feet
Corrosive Liquids	A liquid which, when in contact with living tissue, will cause destruction or irreversible alteration of such tissue by chemical action. Examples include acidic, alkaline or caustic materials.	55 gallons
Corrosive Solids	<p>A solid which, when in contact with living tissue, will cause destruction or irreversible alteration of such tissue by chemical action.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> acidic, alkaline or caustic materials.</p>	500 pounds

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Chemical	Definition/Description	Minimum Amount Requiring Permit
Cryogens	<p>A fluid that has a normal boiling point below -130°F.</p> <p><i>Examples (flammable):</i> hydrogen, methane <i>Examples (oxidizing):</i> fluorine and liquid oxygen <i>Examples (corrosive):</i> fluorine</p>	<p><u>Inside</u> Corrosive - >1 gal. Flammable - >1 gal. Toxic/Highly Toxic - >1 gal. Nonflamm. - 60 gal. Oxidizer (incl. O₂) - 10 gal.</p> <p><u>Outside</u> Corrosive - >1 gal. Flammable - 60 gal. Toxic/Highly Toxic - >1 gal. Nonflamm. - 500 gal. Oxidizer (incl. O₂) - 50 gal.</p>
Explosives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperatures, or 2. Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, the primary purpose of which is to function by explosion. Regulated by NFPA 1, Chapter 65. <p><i>Examples:</i> dynamite, TNT, nitroglycerine, C-3, C-4, black powder, smokeless powder, propellant explosives and display fireworks</p>	See NFPA 1, Chapter 65, Section 65.9.2.
Flammable Gas	<p>Any material which is a gas at 68°F or less at 14.7 psia of pressure (a material has a boiling point of 68°F or less at 14.7 psia) which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is ignitable at 14.7 psia when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air, or 2. Has a flammable range at 14.7 psia with air of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit. 	200 cubic feet (except cryogenic fluids and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG))

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Chemical	Definition/Description	Minimum Amount Requiring Permit
Flammable Liquids	<p>A liquid having a flash point below 100°F and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100°F. The category of flammable liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids. Class I liquids are flammable liquids and include those having flash points below 100°F. Class I liquids are subdivided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class I-A liquids include those having a flash point below 73°F and having a boiling point below 100°F. • Class I-B liquids include those having a flash point below 73°F and having a boiling point at or above 100°F. • Class I-C liquids include those having a flash point at or above 73°F and below 100°F 	<p>>5 gal. Inside >10 gal. Outside</p> <p>See NFPA 1, Table 1.12.20(a) for exception.</p>
Flammable Solids	<p>A solid substance, other than one which is defined as a blasting agent or explosive, that is liable to cause fire through friction or as a result of retained heat from manufacture, which has an ignition temperature below 212°F, or which burns so vigorously or persistently when ignited that it creates a serious hazard. Flammable solids include finely divided solid materials which when dispersed in air as a cloud could be ignited and cause an explosion.</p> <p>Examples (organic): camphor, cellulose nitrate and naphthalene</p> <p>Examples (Inorganic): decaborane, lithium amide, phosphorous heptasulfide, phosphorous sesquisulfide, potassium sulfide, anhydrous sodium sulfide and sulfur.</p>	100 pounds

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Chemical	Definition/Description	Minimum Amount Requiring Permit
Highly Toxic Gases, Liquids and Solids (including pesticides and fumigants)	<p>A material which produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration which falls within any of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of 50 mg/kg or less of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each. 2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of 200 mg/kg or less of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours, or less if death occurs within 24 hours, with the base skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 kg and 3 kg each. 3. A chemical that has a median lethal dose concentration (LC₅₀) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 mg/L or less of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour, or less if death occurs within one hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each. <p>Mixtures of these materials with ordinary materials, such as water, might not warrant classification as highly toxic. While this system is basically simple in application, any hazard evaluation that is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons.</p>	Any Amount
Inert and Simple Asphyxiant Gases	<p>Inert Gas – Any gas that is nonflammable, nonreactive, and noncontaminating.</p> <p>Simple Asphyxiant Gas - A gas that does not provide sufficient oxygen to support life and that has none of the other physical or health hazards. Asphyxiants work by displacing oxygen from the ambient atmosphere thus reducing available oxygen inhaled in the lungs which is used by the hemoglobin in the blood to oxygenate the tissues. As a result, the victim slowly suffocates.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> nitrogen (N₂), helium (He), neon (Ne), argon (Ar), methane (CH₄), propane (CH₃CH₂CH₃), and carbon dioxide (CO₂).</p>	6,000 cubic feet

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Chemical	Definition/Description	Minimum Amount Requiring Permit
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	A material having a vapor pressure not exceeding that allowed for commercial propane gas that is composed predominantly of following hydrocarbons, either by mixtures: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or isobutane) and butylenes.	1. >125 gallons (water capacity) 2. To install or modify LP Gas systems.
Nitrate Film	See explosive materials-not in general use today.	Any Amount
Oxidizing Gases	A gas that can support combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either by itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. <i>Examples:</i> oxygen, ozone, oxides of nitrogen fluorine and chlorine	504 cubic feet
Oxidizing Liquids	A liquid that can support combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either by itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. <i>Examples:</i> bromine, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid, sulfuric acid	Class 4 - Any Amount Class 3 - 1 gal. Class 2 -10 gal. Class 1 - 55 gal.
Oxidizing Solids	A solid that can support combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either by itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. <i>Examples:</i> chlorates, chromates, chromic acid, iodine, nitrates, perchlorates, peroxides	Class 4 – Any Amount Class 3 - 10 pounds Class 2 -100 pounds Class 1 - 500 pounds

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Chemical	Definition/Description	Minimum Amount Requiring Permit
Organic Peroxide Liquids and Solids	<p>An organic compound that contains the bivalent –O-O- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an organic radical. Organic peroxides can present an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they can be shock sensitive. They can also decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Class 1 – acetyl cyclohexane sulfonyl 60-65% concentration by weight, fulfonyl peroxide, diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate 100% Class 2 – acetyl peroxide 25%, t-butyl hydroperoxide 70%, peroxyacetic acid 43% Class 3 – benzoyl peroxide 78%, cumene hydroperoxide 86%, decanoyl peroxide 98.5% Class 4 – benzoyl peroxide 70%, t-butyl hydroperoxide 70%, decumyl peroxide 98%, Class 5 – benzoyl peroxide 35%, 1,1-di-tbutyl peroxy 3,5,5-ttrimethylcyclohexane 40%</p>	Class I – Any Amount Class II - Any Amount Class III - 10 pounds Class IV - 20 pounds
Pyrophoric Gases	<p>A gas with an autoignition temperature in air at or below 130°F.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> diborane, phosphine, silane</p>	Any Amount
Pyrophoric Liquids	<p>A liquid chemical that spontaneously ignites in air at or below a temperature of 130°F.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> diethyl aluminum chloride, diethyl beryllium, diethyl phosphine, diethyl zinc, dimethyl arsine, triethyl aluminum etherate, triethyl bismuthine, triethyl boron, trimethyl aluminum and trimethyl gallium.</p>	Any Amount
Pyrophoric Solids	<p>A solid chemical that spontaneously ignites in air at or below a temperature of 130°F.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> cesium, hafnium, lithium, white or yellow phosphorus, plutonium, potassium, rubidium, sodium and thorium.</p>	Any Amount

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Chemical	Definition/Description	Minimum Amount Requiring Permit
Toxic Gases	<p>A gas with a median lethal concentration (LD₅₀) in air of more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than two milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour, or less if death occurs within one hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> arsine, cyanogen, diborane, fluorine, germane, hydrogen cyanide, nitric oxide</p>	Any Amount
Toxic Liquids	<p>A liquid material which produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within any of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A material that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each. 2. A material that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours, or less if death occurs within 24 hours, with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each. <p><i>Examples:</i> acrolein, acrylic acid, hydrazine, hydrocyanic acid, tromethane, tetraethylstannane</p>	10 gal.

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Chemical	Definition/Description	Minimum Amount Requiring Permit
Toxic Solids	<p>A solid material which produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within any of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A material that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each. 2. A material that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours, or less if death occurs within 24 hours, with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each. <p><i>Examples:</i> acrolein, acrylic acid, hydrazine, hydrocyanic acid, tromethane, tetraethylstannane</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> phenylmercury, arsenic pentoxide, calcium cyanide, aflatoxin B, barium chloride, cadmium chloride, chromium oxide, mercury chloride</p>	100 pounds
Unstable (Reactive) Gases	A gas that in the pure state or as commercially produced will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, become self-reactive or otherwise undergo a violent chemical change, under conditions of shock, pressure or temperature.	Any Amount
Unstable (Reactive) Solids	A solid material that in the pure state or as commercially produced will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, become self-reactive or otherwise undergo a violent chemical change, under conditions of shock, pressure or temperature	Class 4 – Any Amount Class 3 - Any Amount Class 2 - 50 pounds Class 1 - 100 pounds

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Chemical	Definition/Description	Minimum Amount Requiring Permit
Unstable (Reactive) Liquids	<p>A liquid material that in the pure state or as commercially produced will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, become self-reactive or otherwise undergo a violent chemical change, under conditions of shock, pressure or temperature.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Class 4 – acetyl peroxide, dibutyl peroxide, dinitrobenzene, ethyl nitrate, peroxyacetic acid, trinitrobenzene Class 3 – hydrogen peroxide >52%, hydroxylamine, paranitroaniline, perchloric acid Class 2 – acrolein, acrylic acid, hydrazine, methacrylic acid, sodium perchlorate, styrene Class 1 – acetic acid hydrogen peroxide 35% to 52%, paraldehyde, tetrahydrofuran</p>	Class 4 - Any Amount Class 3 - Any Amount Class 2 - 5 gal. Class 1 - 10 gal.
Water-Reactive Liquids	<p>A material which explodes; violently reacts; produces flammable, toxic or other hazardous gases; or evolves enough heat to cause self-ignition or ignition of nearby combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Class 3: triethylaluminum, isobutylaluminum, trimethylaluminum, bromine pentafluoride, bromine trifluoride Class 2: calcium carbide, calcium metal, cyanogen bromide, lithium hydride, potassium metal, sodium metal, sodium peroxide, sulfuric acid Class 1: acetic anhydride, sodium hydroxide, sulfur monochloride, titanium tetrachloride</p>	Class 3 - Any Amount Class 2 - 5 gal. Class 1 - 10 gal.
Water-Reactive Solids	Same definition as Water – Reactive Liquids above.	Class 3 - Any Amount Class 2 - 50 pounds Class 1 - 100 pounds

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APPENDIX B

OCCUPANCY PERMIT CHECKLIST*				
Building:		FPE:		
Occupancy Type:				
Item/Inspection Criteria	Yes	No	N/A	Comments/Deficiencies
Identification				
Facility Identified per MSC-RD-10606				
Identification Visible from Street				
Construction				
Building Construction Complete				
Electrical Inspected				
Portable Fire Extinguishers				
Mounted				
Inspection Tag				
Operable				
Fire Protection Systems (Active)				
<u>Suppression Systems</u>				
Certificate of Completion				
In Service				
<u>Alarm Systems</u>				
ATP Complete				
In service				
Fire Protection Systems (Passive)				
Fire Doors In place				
Fire Wall Penetrations Sealed				
Egress				
Exit Signs Installed				
Exit Path Unobstructed				
Exit Path Illuminated				
Exit Discharge Stairs/Handrails Compliant				
Emergency Lighting				
Provided				
Operable				
Illuminates Exit Path				
Pre-Incident Plan				
In Place				
Accurate				
Current				
Point of Contact Person				
Assigned				
Trained				

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Facility Procedures/Checklists				
In Place				
Complete				
Emergency Building Access				
Unobstructed				
Emergency Preparedness (Ref: MSC-RD-7647)				
Boards in Place				
Evacuation Routes Identified				
Staging Areas Identified				
Building Emergency Director/Building Warden Assigned				
Wildfire Exposure				
Defensible Space Adequate				

*Provide copy of the completed Occupancy Permit Checklist to the building manager and Emergency Preparedness