

<b>OPTIONAL INFORMATION</b>	
Name of School:	Date of Inspection:
Vocational Program/Course/Room:	Signature of Inspector:

**PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS  
SELF INSPECTION CHECKLIST**

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**Guidelines:**

This checklist covers the "Uniform Fire Code" regulations issued by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (N.J.A.C. 5:70). The Uniform Fire Code has adopted the model code of the Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc. known as the "BOCA National Fire Prevention Code" by reference as well as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers (Standard 10) . This checklist also covers regulations from the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA General Industry standard 29 CFR 1910.157. There may be additional requirements under county and/or municipal codes. The local fire official should be consulted for clarification regarding interpretation of these regulations.

This checklist applies to the placement, use, maintenance and testing of portable fire extinguishers. Definitions of terms are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the questions.

The questions most likely not the responsibility of the individual teacher are marked with an asterisk (\*). Any question marked with the symbol (⊗) indicates a history of previous violations in vocational schools.

This checklist does not address detailed regulations covering the methods used for hydrostatic testing of fire extinguishers. Please consult 29 CFR 1910.157 for additional information.

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**General Requirements**

Please Circle

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|---|-------------------|
| <p>1.*⊗ Are portable fire extinguishers mounted, located and identified so that they are readily visible and accessible? [29 CFR 1910.157(c)(1); N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-519.1}; and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}]</p> | <p>Y N N/A DK</p> |
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|-----|---|------------|
| 2.* | Are portable fire extinguishers approved? [29 CFR 1910.157(c)(2); N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-519.1}; and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 3.* | Are extinguisher operating instructions located on the front of the extinguisher and clearly visible? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 4.* | Do portable fire extinguishers bear the label of an approved agency? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-519.1} and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 5.* | Are fire extinguishers labeled, tagged, stenciled or otherwise marked with the following information: (a) the contents product name as it appears on the manufacturer’s Material Safety Data Sheet; (b) the listing of the hazardous material identification in accordance with the hazardous materials identification systems (HMIS) developed by the National Paint & Coating Association; (c) the list of any hazardous materials that are in excess of 1.0 percent of the contents; (d) the list of each chemical in excess of 5.0 percent of the contents; (e) information as to what is hazardous about the agent in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet; and (f) the manufacturer’s or service agency’s name, mailing address, and phone number? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] | Y N N/A DK |
| 6.* | Are portable fire extinguishers fully charged and operable and kept in their designated places at all times? [29 CFR 1910.157(c)(4) and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 7.* | Have the following portable fire extinguishers been removed from service? [29 CFR 1910.157(c)(3 & 5); N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-519.5}; and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}]  | Y N N/A DK |
|     | (a) Soda acid;  |            |
|     | (b) Chemical foam (excluding film-forming agents);  |            |
|     | (c) Vaporizing liquid (e.g., carbon tetrachloride and bromochloromethane);  |            |
|     | (d) Cartridge-operated water;   |            |
|     | (e) Cartridge-operated loaded stream;   |            |
|     | (f) Antifreeze and water-portable fire extinguishers of the inverting type; and   |            |
|     | (g) Copper or brass shell (excluding pump tanks) joined by soft solder or rivets.   |            |

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- (h) Carbon dioxide extinguishers with metal horns;
- (i) Solid charge–type AFFF (aqueous film-forming foam extinguishers, with paper cartridge);
- (j) Pressurized water fire extinguishers manufactured prior to 1971;
- (k) Any extinguisher that needs to be inverted to operate;
- (l) Any stored pressure extinguisher manufactured prior to 1955;
- (m) Any extinguishers with 4B, 6B, 8B, 12B, and 16B fire ratings; and,
- (n) Stored-pressure water extinguishers with fiberglass shells (pre-1976).

8.\* Are extinguishers that have been discharged immediately removed and temporarily replaced with a standby or spare unit of the same type and capacity as the discharged unit? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-519.4}] Y N N/A DK

9.\* If fire extinguishers are enclosed in cabinets, is access to the cabinet unobstructed and is the cabinet clearly visible? [29 CFR 1910.157(c)(1); N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-505.1}; and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK

10.\* If fire extinguishers are enclosed in cabinets, are they identified in an approved manner by a permanently attached sign with letters not less than 2 inches high in a color that contrasts with the background indicating the equipment inside? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-505.2}] Y N N/A DK

Note: Doors not large enough to accommodate a written sign could be marked with a permanently attached pictogram of the equipment. Also doors that have either an approved visual identification clear glass panel or a complete glass door panel are not required to be marked.

11.\* If fire extinguishers are enclosed in cabinets, are cabinets unlocked? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-505.3} and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK

Note: Cabinets may be locked if they have visual identification panels of glass or other approved transparent material that are

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easily broken and allow access. Cabinets may also be locked if they have approved locking arrangements.

- 12.\* If fire extinguishers are mounted in cabinets or wall recesses, do fire extinguisher operating instructions face outward? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK
- 13.\* Are extinguishers installed on the hangers or on the supplied brackets, mounted in cabinets, or set on shelves unless the extinguishers are of the wheeled type? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK
- 14.\* Are extinguishers which are installed under conditions where they are subject to mechanical injury or physical damage, and exposed to abnormal temperatures or corrosive atmospheres, protected from impact? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK

**Training and Education**

- 15.\*⊕ When individuals are expected to use fire extinguishers, have they been trained in the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with incipient stage fire-fighting? [29 CFR 1910.157(g)(1)] Y N N/A DK
- 16.\* Is this training given at the time of initial assignment and annually thereafter? [29 CFR 1910.157(g)(2)] Y N N/A DK

**Selection and Distribution**

- 17.\* Is at least one fire extinguisher available in each laboratory, shop or other vocational room and one fire extinguisher available for each 2,500 square feet of floor area? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2(a)5xviii{F-519.2.1}] Y N N/A DK
- 18.\* Using Table I, are portable fire extinguishers selected and distributed based on the classes (see class definitions at end of checklist) of anticipated fires and on the size and degree of hazard which would affect their use? [29 CFR 1910.157(d)(1) and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK

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<b>Table I</b>	
<b>First Hazard Class</b>	<b>Maximum Permitted Distance to Portable Fire Extinguisher</b>
A- ordinary combustibles, such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.	75 feet <sup>1</sup>
B- flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and flammable gases.	50 feet <sup>2</sup>
C- involve energized electrical equipment.	50-75 feet <sup>3</sup>
D- combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium.	75 feet <sup>4</sup>
K- cooking appliances that involve combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats).	30 feet

<sup>1</sup>Uniformly spaced standpipe systems or hose stations connected to a sprinkler system installed for emergency use may be used instead of Class A portable fire extinguishers.

<sup>2</sup>Depending on size of extinguisher and size of fire hazard, a maximum 30 foot travel distance may be required.

<sup>3</sup>Use existing Class A or Class B Hazards to determine the required pattern.

<sup>4</sup>Required where combustible metal powders, flakes, shavings or similarly sized products are generated at least once every two weeks.

Note: The distribution requirements may not apply if there is an emergency action plan which designates certain individuals to be the only individuals authorized to use the available portable fire extinguishers, and which requires all others in the fire area to immediately evacuate the affected area upon the sounding of the fire alarm.

**Inspection, Maintenance and Testing**

- 19.\*⊗ Are portable fire extinguishers inspected at a minimum of 30- day intervals to ensure that a fire extinguisher is available and will operate? [29 CFR 1910.157(e)(2) and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}]      Y N N/A DK

Note: This is a simple “quick check” inspection that is intended

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to verify that the fire extinguisher is fully charged and operable.

- 20.\* Are records maintained of all fire extinguishers inspected monthly, including those found to require corrective action? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK

Note: The records must include the date of the inspection and the initials of the person performing the inspection. The records may be kept on a tag or label attached to the fire extinguisher, on an inspection checklist on file, or in an electronic system (e.g., bar coding ) that provides a permanent record.

- 21.\*⊕ Are portable fire extinguishers subjected to at least an annual maintenance check by a trained individual? [29 CFR 1910.157(e)(3) and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK

Note: This is a more thorough examination intended to give the maximum assurance that the fire extinguisher will operate effectively and safely.

- 22.\* Are records of the annual maintenance check kept and retained for at least a year? [29 CFR 1910.157(e)(3)] Y N N/A DK

- 23.\* Are stored pressure dry chemical extinguishers that require a 12 year hydrostatic test emptied and subjected to applicable maintenance procedures every 6 years? [29 CFR 1910.157(e)(4) and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK

Note: Dry chemical extinguishers having non-refillable disposable containers are exempt from this requirement.

- 24.\* When portable fire extinguishers are removed for service, are standby or spare units temporarily installed of the same type and capacity? [29 CFR 1910.157(e)(5)] Y N N/A DK

- 25.\* Does each extinguisher have a tag or label securely attached that indicates the month and year the maintenance and recharging was performed and identifies the person performing the service? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK

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**Hydrostatic Testing**

- 26.\* Are extinguishers hydrostatically tested at the intervals listed in the Table II? [29 CFR 1910.157(f)(2) and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK

<b>TABLE II</b>	
Type of extinguishers	Test Interval (years)
Stored pressure water, loaded stream, and/or antifreeze	5
Wetting agent	5
Aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)	5
Film-forming fluoroprotein foam (FFFP)	5
Dry chemical with stainless steel	5
Carbon dioxide	5
Wet chemical	5
Dry chemical, stored pressure, with mild steel, brazed brass or aluminum shells	12
Dry chemical, cartridge- or cylinder-operated, with mild steel shells	12
Halon 1211	12
Halon 1301	12
Dry powder, cartridge or cylinder operated with mild steel shells	12

Note: Portable extinguishers shall not be hydrostatically tested if the unit has been repaired by soldering, welding, brazing, or use of patching compounds; if the cylinder or shell thread are damaged; if there is corrosion that has caused pitting, including corrosion under removable name plate assemblies; if the extinguisher has been burned in a fire; or if calcium chloride extinguishing agent has been used in a stainless steel shell.

- 27.\* Is hydrostatic testing performed by trained persons with suitable testing equipment and facilities? [29 CFR 1910.157(f)(1) and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{NFPA 10}] Y N N/A DK
- 28.\* Are hydrostatic testing certification records maintained that show the date of the test, the signature of the person who performed the test and the serial number, or other identifier, of the fire Y N N/A DK

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extinguisher that was tested? [29 CFR 1910.157(f)(16)]

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Definitions:

Class A Fire means a fire involving ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth, and some rubber and plastic materials.

Class B Fire means a fire involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar materials, and some rubber and plastic materials.

Class C Fire means a fire involving energized electrical equipment where safety requires the use of electrically nonconductive extinguishing media.

Class D Fire means a fire involving combustible metals such as aluminum, magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium and potassium.

Class K Fire means a fire involving combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats) associated with cooking appliances.

Incipient Stage Fire means a fire which is in the initial or beginning stage and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, Class II standpipe or small hose systems without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.