

| OPTIONAL INFORMATION | |
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| Name of School: | Date of Inspection: |
| Vocational Program/Course/Room: | Signature of Inspector: |

**STANDPIPE AND HOSE FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS
SELF INSPECTION CHECKLIST**

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 the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems (Standard 25) and its corresponding Standard for the Care, Use, and Service Testing of Fire Hoses Including Couplings and Nozzles (Standard 1962). This checklist also covers regulations from the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910.158. In addition, this checklist includes recommendations from the NFPA Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems (Standard 14). 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.

The OSHA regulations apply only to Class II and Class III standpipe systems with hoses which are intended to be used by school personnel to fight incipient fires. New Jersey Department of Community Affairs regulations apply to standpipe systems. The installation of standpipe and hose fire protection systems is generally controlled by the building code in effect at the time of first occupancy. Regulations dealing with standpipe water supply and testing requirements have not be included as part of this checklist. Please consult the OSHA and New Jersey Department of Community Affairs regulations for additional information. Definitions of terms are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the questions.

Questions most likely not the responsibility of the individual teacher are marked with an asterisk (*).

Please Circle

- 1.* Are wet standpipes installed in all buildings having floors used for human occupancy located more than six stories above grade? Y N N/A DK
[N.J.A.C. 5:70-4.8]

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- 2.* Are fire department connections to standpipes labeled "STANDPIPES" on metal signs with raised letters at least 1 inch in size? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2 {BOCA F-518.4} and NFPA 14] Y N N/A DK

Note: If automatic sprinklers are also supplied by the fire department connection, the sign or combination of signs should indicate both designated services (e.g., "STANDPIPE AND AUTOSPKR," or "AUTOSPKR AND STANDPIPE").

- 3.* Are dry standpipe stations for use by fire departments that are equipped with a fire hose marked with a sign reading "Dry Hose - Fire Department Use Only" with letters not less than 2 inches high, in a color which contrasts with the background color? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2 {BOCA F-505.4}] Y N N/A DK

Note: Dry standpipe stations are only permitted for Class I standpipe systems.

- 4.* Are racks or storage facilities for 1 1/2 inch or smaller hoses provided with a label that includes the wording "fire hose for use by trained personnel" and operating instructions? [NFPA 14] Y N N/A DK

- 5.* Are fire department connections to standpipes maintained at all times without obstruction by fences, bushes, trees, walls or any other object? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2 {BOCA F-518.3}]

- 6.* If standpipes or hoses are enclosed in cabinets, is access to the cabinet unobstructed and is the cabinet clearly visible? [29 CFR 1910.158(c)(1) and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-505.1}] Y N N/A DK

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- 7.* If standpipes or hoses are enclosed in cabinets, are cabinets marked to indicate the contents? [29 CFR 1910.158(c)(1); N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-505.2} and NFPA 14] 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.

- 8.* If standpipes or hoses are enclosed in cabinets, are cabinets unlocked? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-505.3}] 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 easily broken and allow access. Cabinets may also be locked if they have approved locking arrangements.

- 9.* If standpipes or hoses are enclosed in cabinets, are cabinets only used for fire equipment? [29 CFR 1910.158(c)(1) and NFPA 14] Y N N/A DK

- 10.* Are Class II and Class III hose outlets and connections located high enough above the floor to avoid being obstructed and make them easily accessible? [29 CFR 1910.158(c)(2)(i)] Y N N/A DK

- 11.* Are standpipe systems located and protected against mechanical damage? [29 CFR 1910.158(b) and NFPA 14] Y N N/A DK

- 12.* Are fire department connections to standpipes equipped with caps to protect the hose threads? [NFPA 14] Y N N/A DK

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| 13.* | Do hose connections have external National Hose Standard (NHS) threads, for the valve size specified, in accordance with NFPA 1963, Standard for Fire Hose Connections? [29 CFR 1910.158(c)(2)(ii) and NFPA 14] | Y N N/A DK |
| 14.* | Is every hose outlet 1-1/2 inches or smaller equipped with a hose ready for use? [29 CFR 1910.158(c)(3)(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 15.* | Is the hose system equipped with a shut off type nozzle? [29 CFR 1910.158(c)(4)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 16.* | Are valves in the main piping connection to the automatic sources of water supply kept fully open at all times except during repair? [29 CFR 1910.158(e)(2)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 17.* | Are piping and hose connections inspected annually? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-506.1 & F-518.2} and NFPA 25] | Y N N/A DK |
| 18.* | Is the hose system inspected at least annually and after each use to assure that all the equipment and hoses are in place, available for use, and in serviceable condition? [29 CFR 1910.158(e)(2)(iii); N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-506.1} and NFPA 1962] | Y N N/A DK |
| 19.* | Is hemp or linen hose on existing systems unracked, physically inspected for deterioration, and racked using a different fold pattern at least annually? [29 CFR 1910.158(e)(2)(v)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 21.* | Are hydrostatic and flow tests conducted on standpipe systems at least every five years? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-506.1} and NFPA 25] | Y N N/A DK |
| 22.* | Are only trained and qualified people designated to conduct inspections? [29 CFR 1910.158(e)(2)(vi); N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-506.1}; and NFPA 25] | Y N N/A DK |

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| 23.* | Are damaged standpipe systems repaired promptly? [29 CFR 1910.158(b)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 24.* | When the standpipe system or any portion of it is found not to be serviceable, is it removed from service immediately and replaced with equivalent protection, such as extinguishers and fire watches? [29 CFR 1910.158(e)(2)(iv)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 25.* | If a standpipe system is out of service for any reason, is notice given to the local fire department? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-504.5}] | Y N N/A DK |
| 26.* | If a standpipe system is out of service for any reason, is a sign posted on each fire department connection indicating the portion of the system that is out of service? [N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2{BOCA F-504.5}] | Y N N/A DK |
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Definitions:

Class I standpipe systems means a 2 1/2" hose connection for use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams.

Class II standpipe systems means a 1 1/2" hose system which provides a means for the control or extinguishment of incipient stage fires.

Class III standpipe systems means a combined system of hose which is for the use of in-house personnel trained in the use of hose operations and which is capable of furnishing effective water discharge during the more advanced stages of fire (beyond the incipient stage) in the interior of workplaces. Hose outlets are available for both 1 1/2" and 2 1/2" hose.

Dry Standpipe. A standpipe system designed to have piping contain water only when the system is being utilized.

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.

Standpipe means a wet or dry pipe line, extending from the lowest to the topmost story of a building or structure, equipped with a shutoff valve with hose outlets at every story.