



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
MARINE CORPS BASE  
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

IN REPLY REFER TO

FIRE/EJP/kaj  
11320

11 MAY 1984

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on LANTNAVFACENCOM ltr 10F:DLB:vas 11320/0028A of 14 Feb 84

From: Commanding General

To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code LFF-2)

Subj: Command inspection of fire suppression and prevention services at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

1. Forwarded.

2. The original correspondence requested comments on each inspection recommendation, indicating actions taken or proposed and/or reason for nonconcurrency. The following comments are provided. Comments are identified and follow the same sequence as the recommendations given in paragraph 7 of enclosure (1) to the basic correspondence:

Recommendation 1-83: Increase ceiling points from 133 to 134.

Request for additional ceiling space will be addressed by separate correspondence for Code MPC.

Recommendation 2-83: Relocation of Engine Company No. 1.

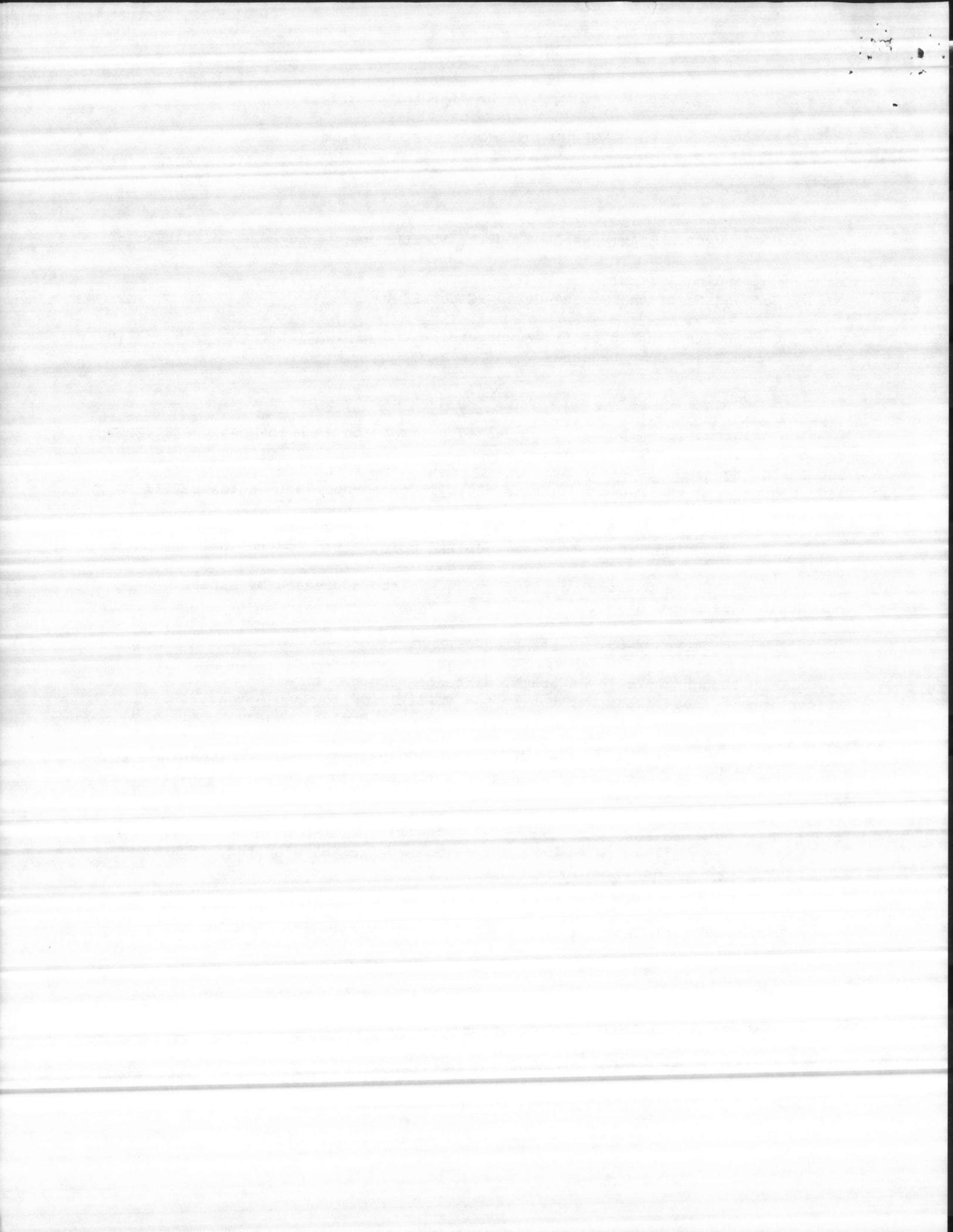
Even though the allowed travel distance/response time can be met by relocating Engine Company No. 1 from the MCAS(H), NR to Camp Geiger, the disadvantages appear to outweigh the advantages. Engine Company No. 1 is located in the immediate area of high life safety requirements and extremely high value property (i.e., aircraft, aircraft hangars, and aircraft maintenance shop). The move would result in increasing the travel distance/response time to the area where the high value property is concentrated and reduce it to an area of fairly low value property by comparison. Additionally, travel distance and response time to our MCAS(H) family housing would increase. The advantages outlined in recommendation 2-83 cannot be disputed. However, after careful consideration, it is our decision not to relocate Engine Company No. 1.

Recommendation 3-83: Fire Prevention supervisor vice work leader.

A supervisory position description has been prepared and is being processed.

Recommendation 4-83: Provide code 0500 4X4 vehicle for Fire Chief.

The smoke chaser 4X4 vehicles (we have two, one on either side of the river) are scheduled to be replaced with code 0500 vehicles. The vehicles can be used for off the road responses by the Assistant, Deputy, and Fire Chief.



Recommendation 5-83: Discontinue practice of vapor testing containers and tanks for explosive vapors.

The Fire Protection Division has discontinued the practice of testing tanks and containers to be gas free.

Recommendation 6-83: Work leader position should be established in the Fire Alarm Office.

A work leader position description has been prepared and is being processed.

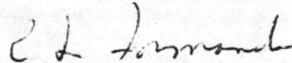
Recommendation 7-83: Change site location of new fire station.

Action has been initiated to change the site location.

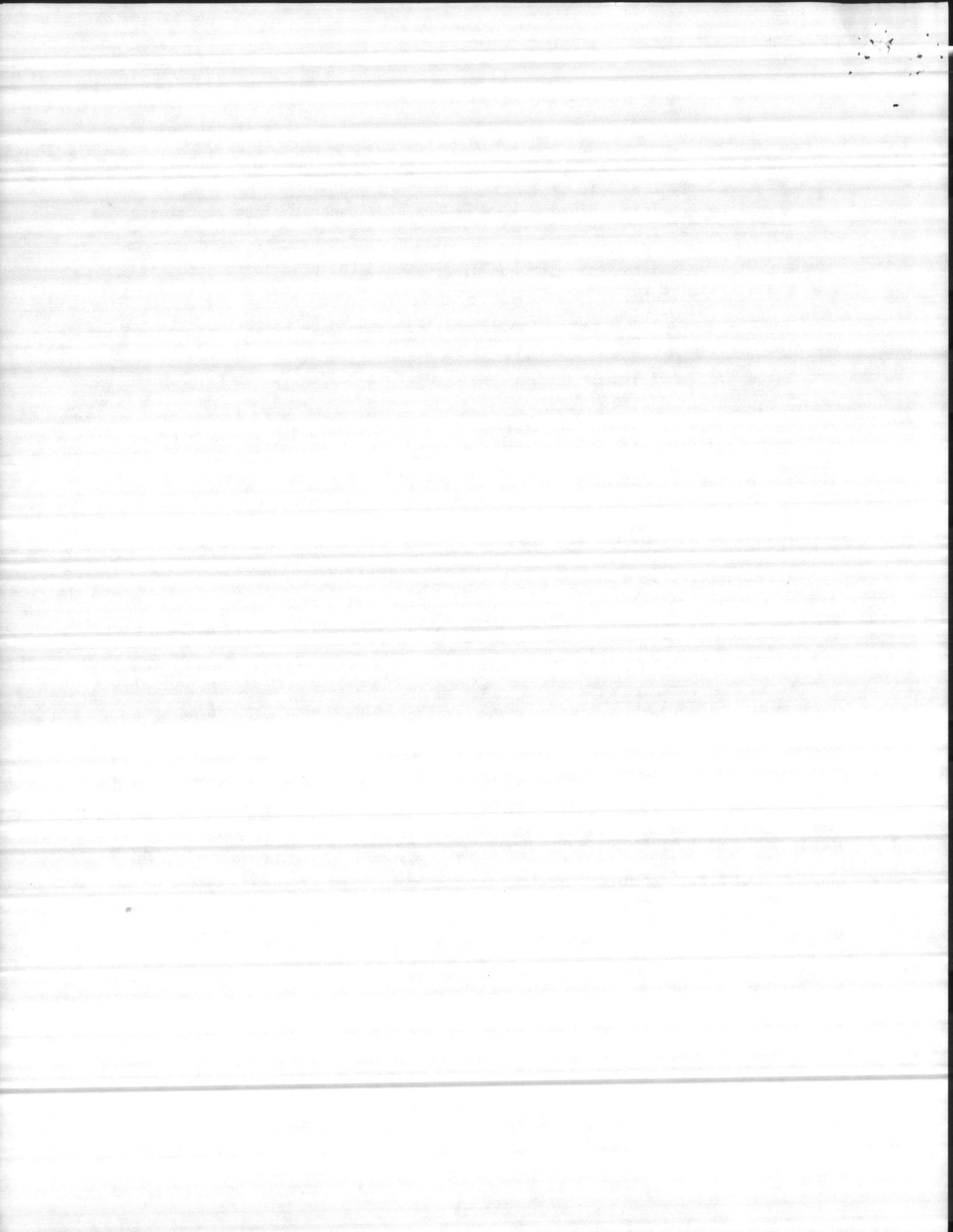
Recommendation 8-83: Rewrite GS-4 and GS-5 firefighters position descriptions to reflect current duties.

Firefighters, GS-4 and GS-5 position descriptions have been rewritten to reflect current duties.

3. If further assistance is required, please contact Chief E. J. Padgett, AV 484-5815.

  
R. L. FORMANEK  
Chief of Staff

Copy to:  
CHNAVMAT (04F)  
NAVSAFECEN (44)  
LANTNAVFACENGCOM (10F)  
NAVFACENGCOM (10F)  
CO, MCAS(H), NR





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
ATLANTIC DIVISION  
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511

TELEPHONE NO.  
(804) 444-7564  
AV 564-7564  
IN REPLY REFER TO:  
10F:DLB:vas  
11320/0028A

1 4 FEB 1984

From: Commander, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps  
Via: Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

Subj: Command inspection of fire suppression and prevention services at  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE

Ref: (a) MCO P11000.11A  
(b) DODINST 6055.6

Encl: (1) Report of Fire Department Inspection and Fire Prevention Program  
Review, MCB CAMP LEJEUNE

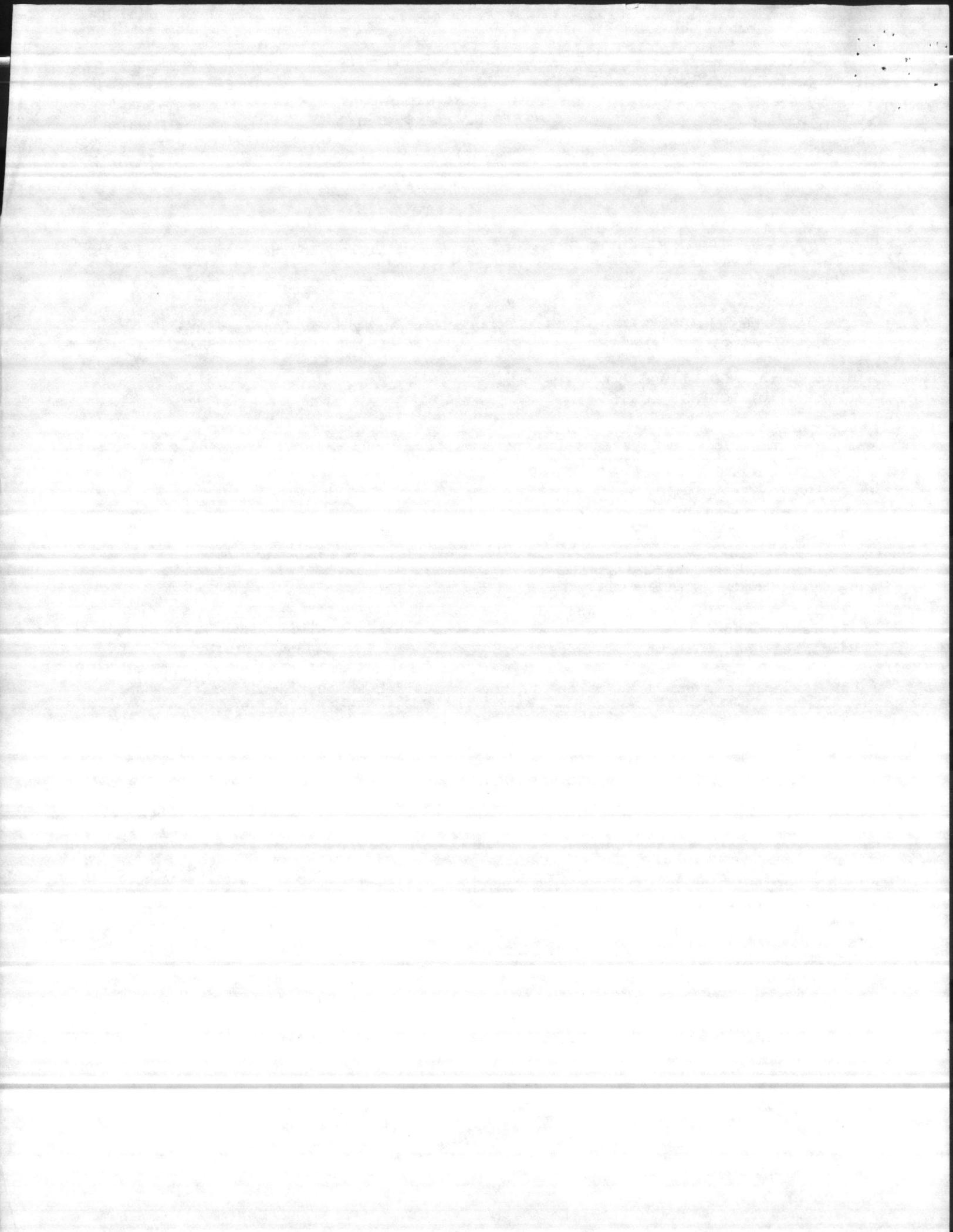
1. Pursuant to the requirements of references (a) and (b), the Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Area Fire Marshal conducted subject inspection and the results are forwarded as enclosure (1).
2. The Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune is requested to comment on each inspection recommendation within 60 days, indicating action taken or proposed, and to state reasons for any nonconcurrency. It is requested that copies of all endorsements be furnished the originator, endorsees and information addressees.
3. Expeditious handling of the report is desired so that decisions and corrective action may be effected with the least possible delay.

D. R. SHEAFFER  
By direction

Copy to:  
CHNAVMAT (04F)  
CMC (LFF-2)  
NAVSAFECEN (44)  
NAVFACENGCOM (10F)-----

Blind dopy to:  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE (Fire Chief)   
09B  
10  
10F  
408

BUTLER  
vas  
1/19/84



REPORT OF FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTION  
AND FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM REVIEW

MARINE CORPS BASE  
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

28 NOVEMBER - 9 DECEMBER 1983

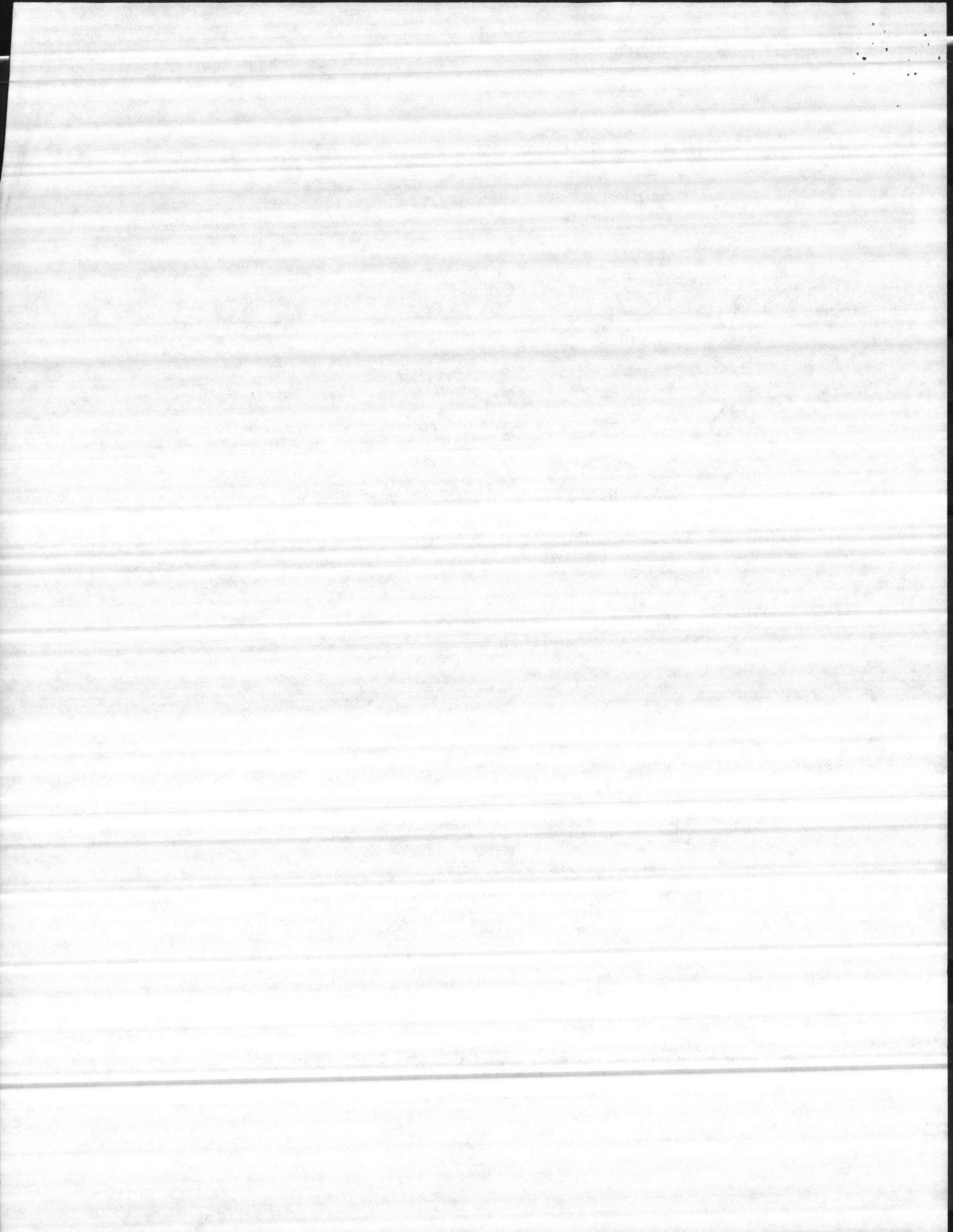
prepared by:

D. L. BUTLER, AREA FIRE MARSHAL

C. A. ROUT, HEAD, AREA FIRE MARSHAL

ATLANTIC DIVISION  
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

ENCLOSURE (1)



REPORT OF FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTION  
AND FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM REVIEW

1. FIRE DEPARTMENT: Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
2. SHORE INSTALLATIONS SERVED BY FIRE DEPARTMENT: Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Marine Corps Air Station, New River.
3. INSPECTION DATES: Current: 28 November - 9 December 1983  
Previous: 12 - 15 November 1981
4. FACILITY CONDITIONS:

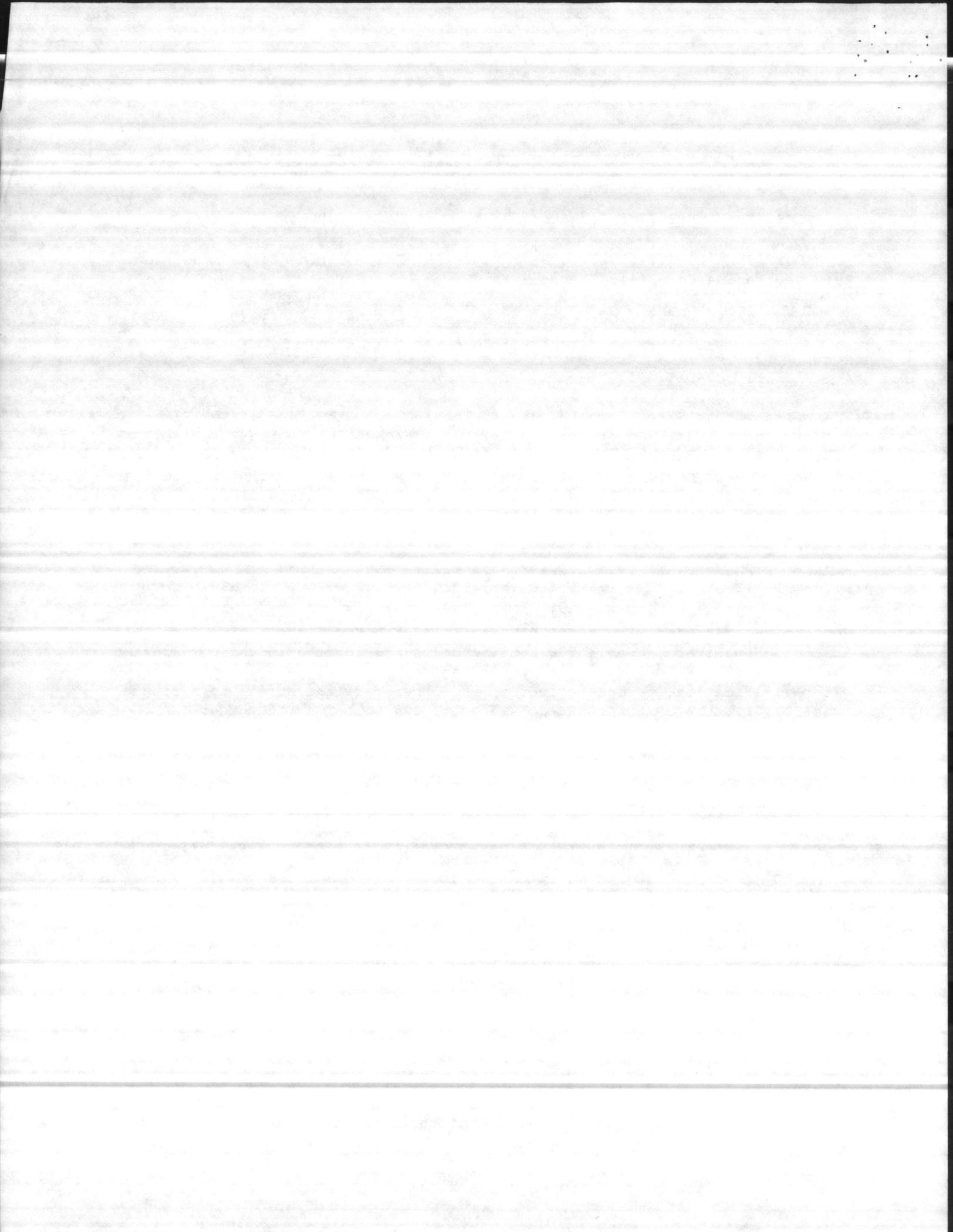
The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune is located on both sides of New River, between the Atlantic Ocean and the City of Jacksonville, North Carolina. The Activity is bounded by U.S. Highway 17 on the west, U.S. Highway 24 on the north/northeast and the Atlantic Ocean on the south/southeast. Camp Lejeune has a perimeter of 68 miles, with 14 miles of Ocean front parallel to the Intercoastal Waterway. The Military Reservation covers 109,047 acres, of which 26,000 acres are water.

Construction of Camp Lejeune started in 1941. Today, Camp Lejeune is known as the "World's Most Complete Amphibious Training Base." The Activity is composed of the main camp at Hadnot Point, a rifle range, Camp Geiger, Camp Johnson and, located within the boundaries of the Camp, the Marine Corps Air Station, New River. Over 4,500 housing units are located in various areas of the Reservation. In addition to providing all maintenance, fire protection, water purification, police protection and other services normal to a city of over 100,000, the Base also administers its own school system under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Annual enrollment is approximately 3,200 pupils.

The Activity has a two-phase mission. The first phase is to provide housing, training facilities and logistical support for the Fleet Marine Force and other units assigned. The second phase is to conduct specialized training as directed. This includes over 50 courses ranging from entry level skill training, for newly-graduated recruits, to professional and technical career enhancement courses for NCO's, SNCO's and officers.

The freshwater distribution systems for domestic, industrial and fire protection usage are supplied from a series of elevated tanks located throughout the Base (excluding New River). These elevated tanks are filled with treated water supplied from a deep well pumping system. City water connections are not utilized. The system, as a whole, is considered adequate and produces satisfactory fire flows.

The water distribution system at New River consists of 6 to 16-inch, generally looped, mains. A 300,000 and 350,000-gallon elevated tank floats on the system. Water is supplied from a number of wells to the water treatment plant, which includes a 400,000-gallon aboveground reservoir. Water supply and distribution is generally adequate. There is an eight-inch cross tie line to Camp Geiger.



Combustible interior finish is prevalent in virtually all buildings (with the exception of those buildings recently constructed). A large number of buildings contain deficient exit facilities. Nearly all of the multistory buildings lack a second means of egress from the upper floors, as required by current DOD and Marine Corps criteria.

Automatic sprinkler protection is provided in a portion of the industrial warehouses and is being included, where required, in new construction. A sizeable number of buildings (primarily warehouses), however, lack necessary sprinkler protection. The high monetary value of the storage within the nonsprinklered buildings creates a large loss potential.

Oil-fired space heaters are in use in virtually all of the smaller buildings throughout the Base. These heaters present a fire potential due to the fuel, ignition source and vent duct work involved.

Fire Station No. 5, located in the industrial area, needs to be relocated in order to meet time and distance criteria to the French Creek area. This area is experiencing a vast increase in construction up through FY-89. Replacement of Fire Station No. 5 is presently in an unprogrammed year (Mil Con P-170).

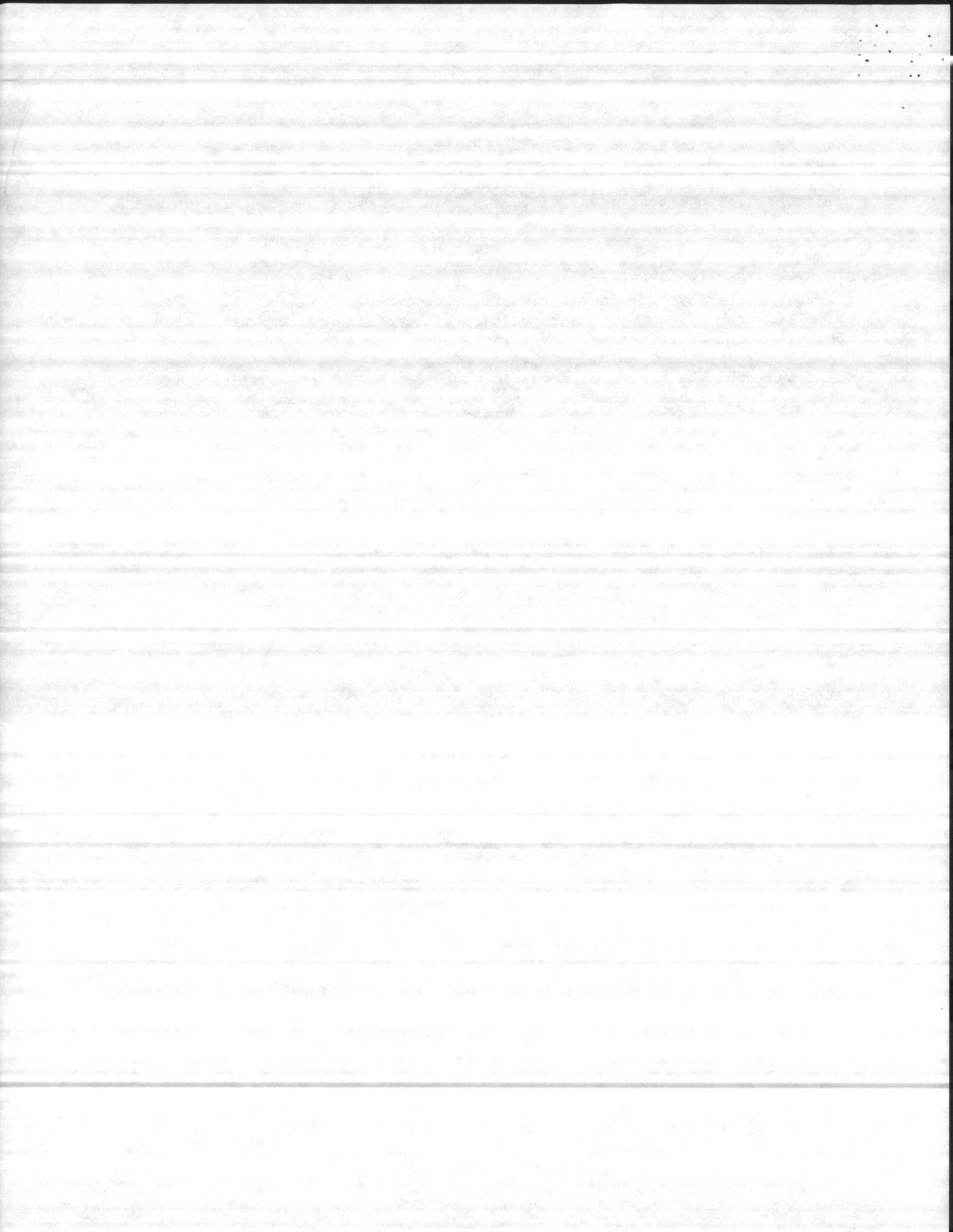
Fire Stations Nos. 7, 8 and 10 are inadequate. The new 1,000 gpm pumpers, which will replace the assigned 750 gpm pumpers within the next three to five years, will not fit into the apparatus bays. Projects to remodel these fire stations have been approved, validated and renovation is to start in FY-84.

Many large buildings on the Activity lack a standard fire evacuation alarm system. The fire alarm system at the Air Station has been replaced with a radio type alarm system. The system should be operational in early 1984.

Construction of a 420,000 square feet five story hospital has recently been completed.

Numerous other facilities have been constructed since the last inspection including; seventeen UEPS's totaling 302,255 square feet, five exchange facilities totaling 45,750 square feet, two enlisted clubs totaling 33,547 square feet, one 19,053 square feet automotive maintenance shop, one 11,480 square feet automotive organizational shop, one 4,950 square feet field maintenance shop, one 40,993 combat vehicle maintenance shop, one 25,305 square feet vehicle maintenance shop, one 24,818 square feet electronics maintenance shop, one 78,775 square feet combat tank maintenance shop, one 12,475 square feet weapons maintenance shop, one 1,600 square feet applied instruction building, one 2,329 square feet transmitter building, one 3,360 square feet service station, one 1,470 square feet General Storage Aircraft Ground Support, one 15,627 square feet Battalion Operation Center, one 18,593 square feet Command operation center, one 10,000 square feet general storage building, one 1,856 square feet motor cycle training center, one 1,728 square feet range operation center, one 1,034 square feet kennel, and 37 other buildings varying in size from 105 square feet to 661 square feet.

Three 23,073 square feet UEPH's, three 1,624 square feet and one 3,248 square feet combat battery headquarters building, and one 20,524 square feet general storage building have been demolished since the previous inspection.



5. SUMMARY OF FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS:

a. Suppression operations: The Fire Department is a Division of the Assistant Chief of Staff Facilities. The Department operates five manned 1,000 gpm triple combination structural pumpers and four manned 750 gpm triple combination structural pumpers with four men each. An engine company is located at each of the following areas: Midway Park; the Air Station; Hadnot Point; Paradise Point; the industrial area; Camp Geiger; Courthouse Bay; Camp Johnson; and the rifle range. One manned 85-foot aerial ladder (truck company), with four men, is located at Midway Park.

Although the nine fire stations only have one engine company each, normal response is two engine companies. The following is a breakdown of engine company responses to meet the first 50 percent of response and the second 50 percent, thus meeting distance and time requirements. (When required, mutual aid companies fill in for vacant fire stations.):

(1) Engine Company No. 2 is first response for Midway Park and Tarawa Place. Engine Company No. 4 is second response for Midway Park and Engine Company No. 8 is second response for Terrace I and II.

(2) Engine Company No. 3 is first response for the regimental area up to French Creek, the old Medical Center and part of Paradise Point. Engine Company No. 5 is second response for this area.

(3) Engine Company No. 4 is first response for Paradise Point, Berkeley Manor and the new hospital. Engine Company No. 2 is second response for this area.

(4) Engine Company No. 5 is first response for the industrial area and the French Creek area. Engine Company No. 3 is second response for this area.

(5) Engine Company No. 6 is first response for Camp Geiger. Engine Company No. 1 is second response for this area.

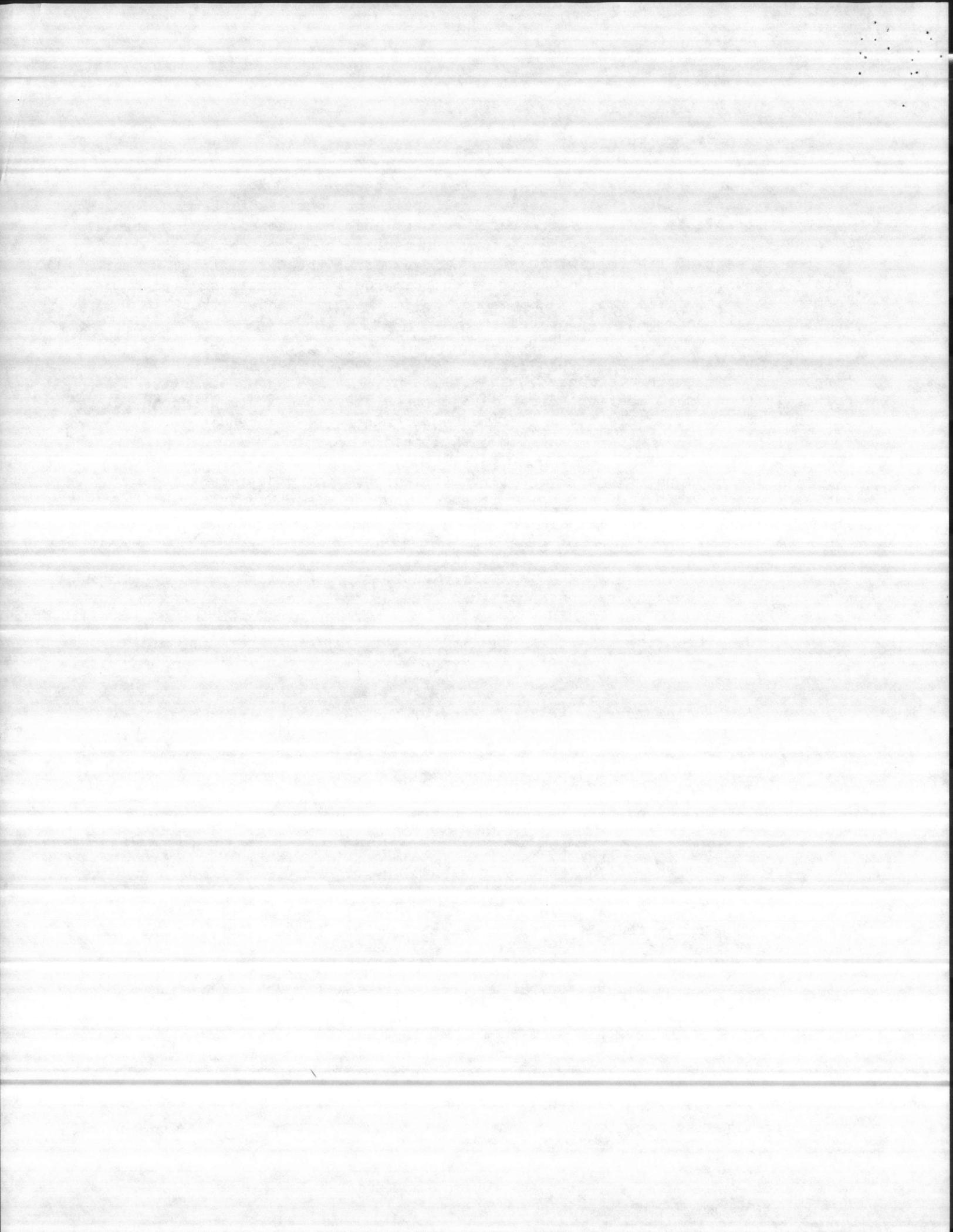
(6) Engine Company No. 7 is first response for Courthouse Bay and Onslow Beach. Engine Company No. 5 is second response for Onslow Beach and Courthouse Bay.

(7) Engine Company No. 8 is first response for Camp Johnson and Camp Knox Trailer Park. Engine Company No. 2 is second response for this area.

(8) Engine Company No. 10 is first response for the rifle range. Engine Company No. 7 is second response for this area.

(9) Engine Company No. 1 is first response for the Air Station. Engine Company No. 6 is second response for this area.

The truck company responds with Engines Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, and to all second alarm fires. Also, the truck company responds with the other engines on an as-needed basis.



The Activity has 19 tactical landing zone (TLZ) and brush fire fighting requirements. These requirements are accomplished by cross-manning brush trucks from the structural pumpers. Tactical landing zone helicopter operations, by nature, are hazardous operations. The locations of these TLZ's require unique fire fighting tactics. The three 500 gpm brush trucks are located at Fire Stations Nos. 5, 6 and 7. Two 3/4-ton, 4 x 4 special forestry units are housed at Fire Stations Nos. 5 and 6 and cross-manned by Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 6 personnel.

The Force Service Support Group (FSSG) maintains two 530C brush structural pumpers. During normal duty hours a staff of 12 personnel are available. During non duty hours one vehicle and four personnel are available. These units are equipped with Fire Department two-way radios. These forces provide back up to the Camp Lejeune Fire Department.

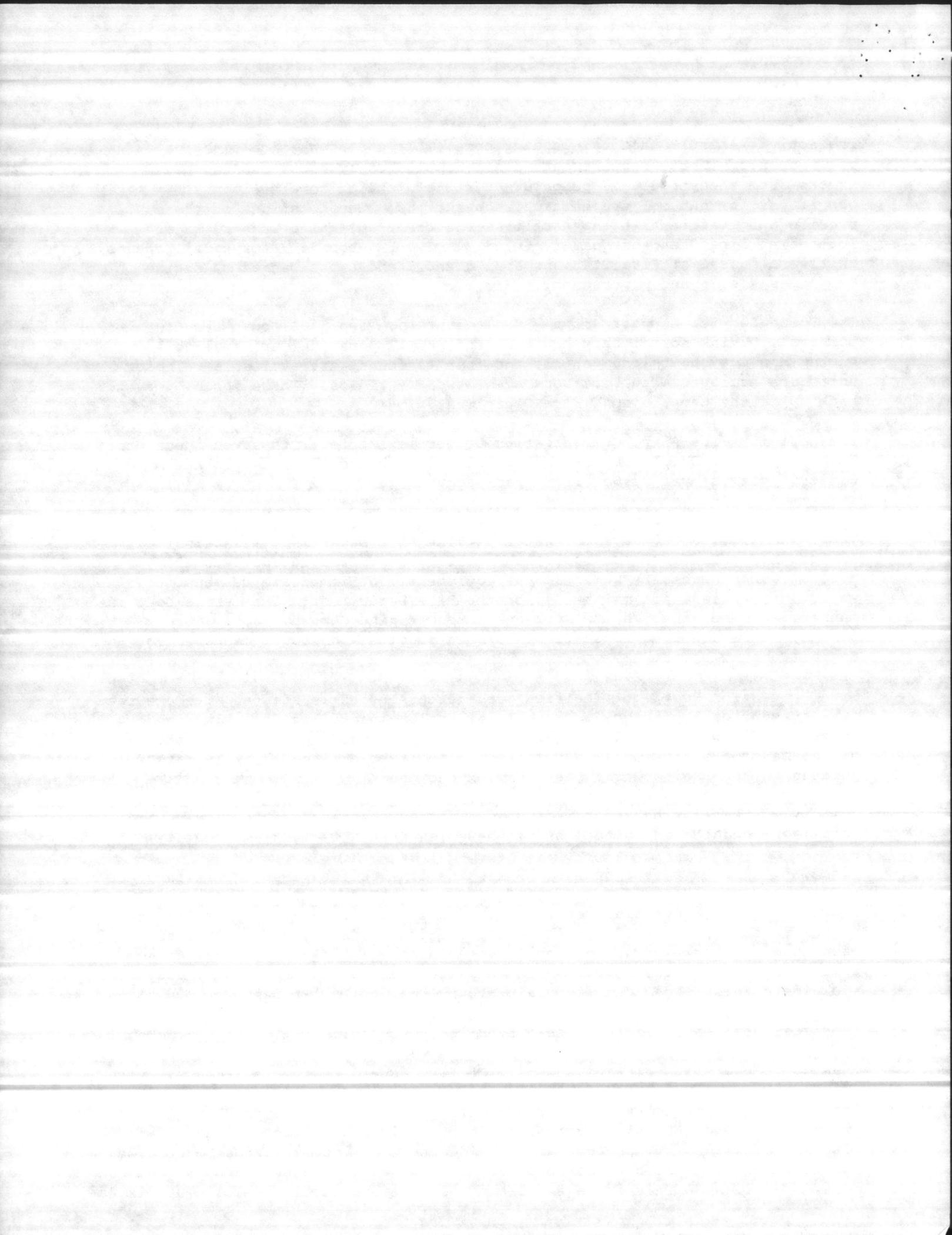
The Activity Fire Alarm Communication Center is staffed with seven operators. The Deputy Fire Chief provides supervision for this section. This Alarm Center receives over 2,500 alarms per year.

The Activity Fire Department is the primary source for water rescue on Base (approximately 26,000 acres of water). The Fire Department maintains a 17-foot McKee Craft rescue boat with an 85-horsepower Evinrude outboard motor. Other necessary water rescue equipment, for immediate response to water emergencies, are maintained by the Fire Department. The rescue boat is manned, when required, by two personnel from Engine Company No. 3. Truck Company No. 2 is moved to Station No. 3 to provide additional manpower for Engine Company No. 3.

Fire Prevention Program: The fire prevention section is staffed with one lead fire prevention inspector, one public education specialist, and six fire prevention inspectors. The assigned personnel conduct technical inspections of all major buildings, hazardous areas, and fixed extinguishing systems located in the Marine Corps Base Complex and the Embarkation-Debarcation facility in Morehead City, North Carolina. The engine companies and truck company inspect low hazard buildings and family quarters. A fire prevention inspector conducts an inspection of these low hazard facilities annually.

Fire Inspectors are assigned to the Air Station, central area, division area, industrial area, Camp Johnson, and Camp Geiger. Fire prevention personnel conduct regular inspections of fire alarm systems, fixed fire extinguishing systems, weight fixed CO2 system cylinders, flush stand pipe systems, and repair and recharge portable fire extinguishers. Engine company personnel conduct bi-monthly tests of fire alarm systems and annual tests of residential smoke detectors. Base maintenance personnel perform all repair work on fixed fire extinguishing systems and annually trip test sprinkler systems with technical assistance of the fire prevention personnel.

The public education program consists of fire hazard awareness lectures, fire extinguisher training, and fire evacuation drills. These training classes and lectures are given to various Marine units, new civil service and exchange employees and various civic groups. Training classes include the use of training aids such as handout material, films, and slide presentations. The activity has used the base cable TV Channel 12 for fire prevention programs on a few occasions. This is an excellent resource and should be fully utilized.



Places of public assembly are inspected nightly on a rotating basis by one member of an engine company to insure the building is fire safe. The duty assistant chief makes spot checks of places of public assembly during operating hours and at closing time to insure that management is complying with Base Fire Prevention Regulations.

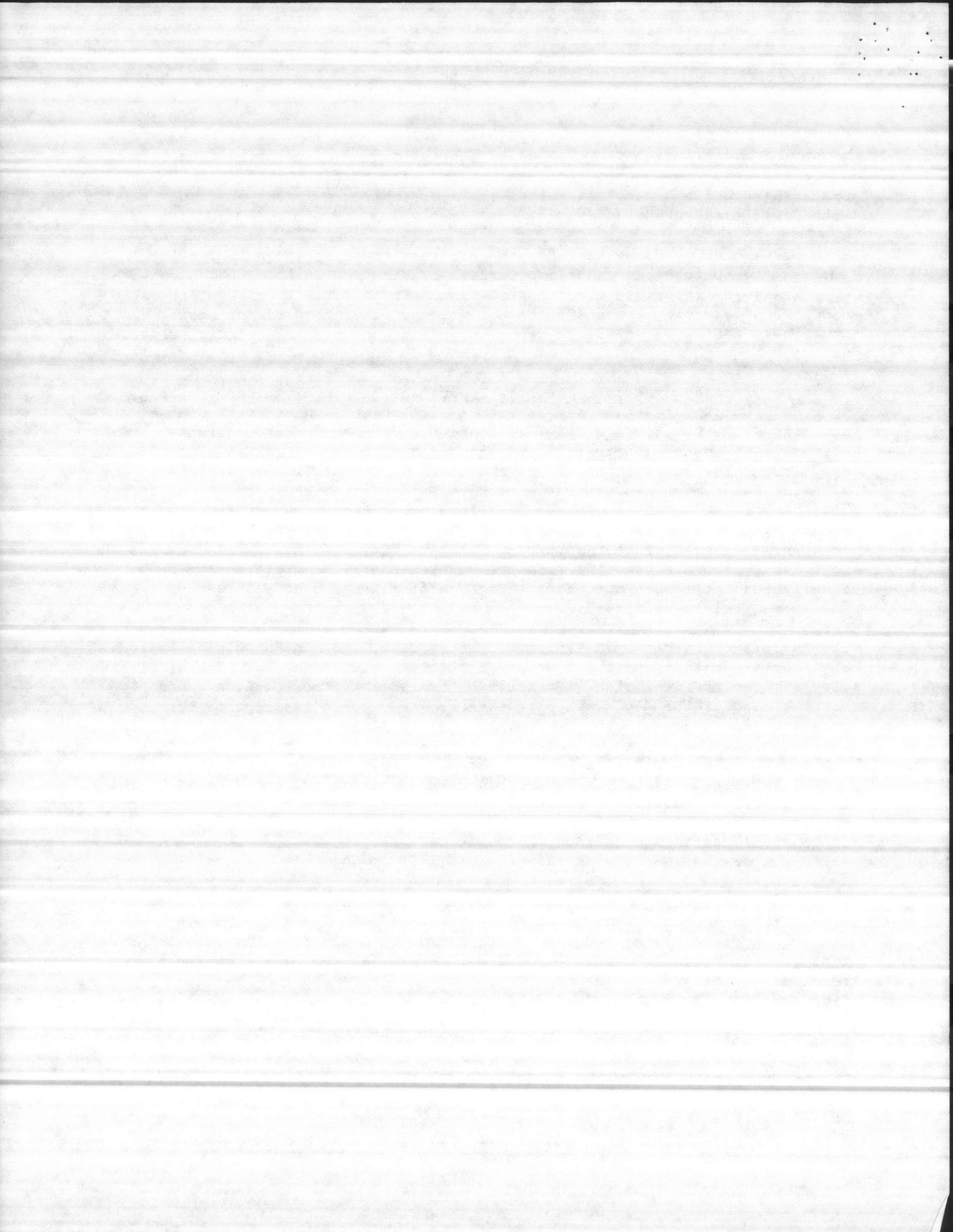
Fire prevention personnel attend pre-construction conferences to provide guidance to contractors on Marine Corps Base Fire Prevention Regulations. Hot work areas are inspected and a permit system is in force to insure fire safe conditions regarding the use of open flame and other hot work processes. Containers and tanks are being vapor tested for the presence of explosive vapors.

c. Training program: The Fire Department has an excellent training program. Company captains and assistant fire chiefs conduct most of the training. The Deputy Fire Chief monitors the program, which consists primarily of on-the-job training structured around the IFSTA Training Manuals. This program consists of a minimum of 200 hours per year, including all Fire Department evolutions. The Fire Department library is one of the best in this geographical area. The library includes numerous slide presentations, 16mm films, video-tapes and overhead view graphs that enhance this well-balanced training program. The Activity also has a video camera and recorder, which are used for film training exercises so mistakes can be readily identified and corrected. The training program does, however, lack a full-time training officer.

The Activity also has a VRA-approved, entry level, 13-month training program. The program consists of 1,775 hours of on-the-job training, as outlined in the fire fighter training plan. Progress of trainees are reviewed on a monthly basis by one of the assistant fire chiefs, who records and reports the progress of trainees to the Deputy Fire Chief. Line fire officers evaluate the training by observing trainee performance for skill improvement. The Civilian Personnel Division Training Staff reviews the program for compliance with established regulations. Records of the program are coordinated by the Training Office, Civilian Personnel Division. Satisfactory progress in the program is a requirement for advancement. Trainees enter the program at the GS-03 level. After successfully completing the 13-month program, the employees are advanced to the journeyman level (GS-04).

Fire Department personnel attend fire command, arson, life safety and other fire fighting schools that are available. Presently, several employees are entered in fire science courses at the Community College. It should be noted that several fire fighters are certified EMT's. This training has been received during off-duty hours. It is not a requirement for the fire fighters. The Activity is benefiting from these personnel who are dedicated to improving their skills. (This directly relates to the leadership in the Fire Department.)

The Activity has constructed a flammable liquid training pit for live fires since the previous inspection. A new Fire Department drill tower and smoke house have been approved and construction is expected to start in early 1984. When this facility is completed it will provide a means of conducting realistic training.



6. EVALUATIONS:

a. Fire suppression capability: The fire suppression capability is SATISFACTORY. The fire fighting suppression forces are well-trained and properly equipped to perform their fire fighting mission. This busy fire fighting force has a record of extinguishing fires that could have been major fires if proper fire fighting procedures had not been used.

The composite evaluation is reduced to satisfactory because of the assignment of only three assistant fire chiefs. During a reorganization in 1981 of the Fire Department, the number of assistant fire chiefs was reduced from four to three. Two assistant fire chiefs were assigned to District One and two were assigned to District Two. With only three assistant fire chiefs, proper coverage cannot be met in both districts. The assistant fire chief is required to respond to all alarms and is expected to meet the time and distance of the second 50 percent of standard travel distances/response times for structural fire companies. Under the present system, this cannot be met and must be considered a deficiency. The practice of the Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, or the training officer being used as the only duty chief is very questionable. This practice will not allow time and distance requirements to be met. Diverting the Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief or the training officer to other duties degrades the fire administration and training program beyond a reasonable acceptance of risk. At this large consolidated Fire Department, the two-district concept is the most effective means to accomplish the time and distance requirements. If the Activity had multiple engine companies assigned to fire stations vice single engine companies, the station chief could be authorized and used to meet time and distance requirements; however, this would require more personnel and would be less effective. The following are time and distances from the fire stations under normal driving conditions (after evening rush-hour traffic):

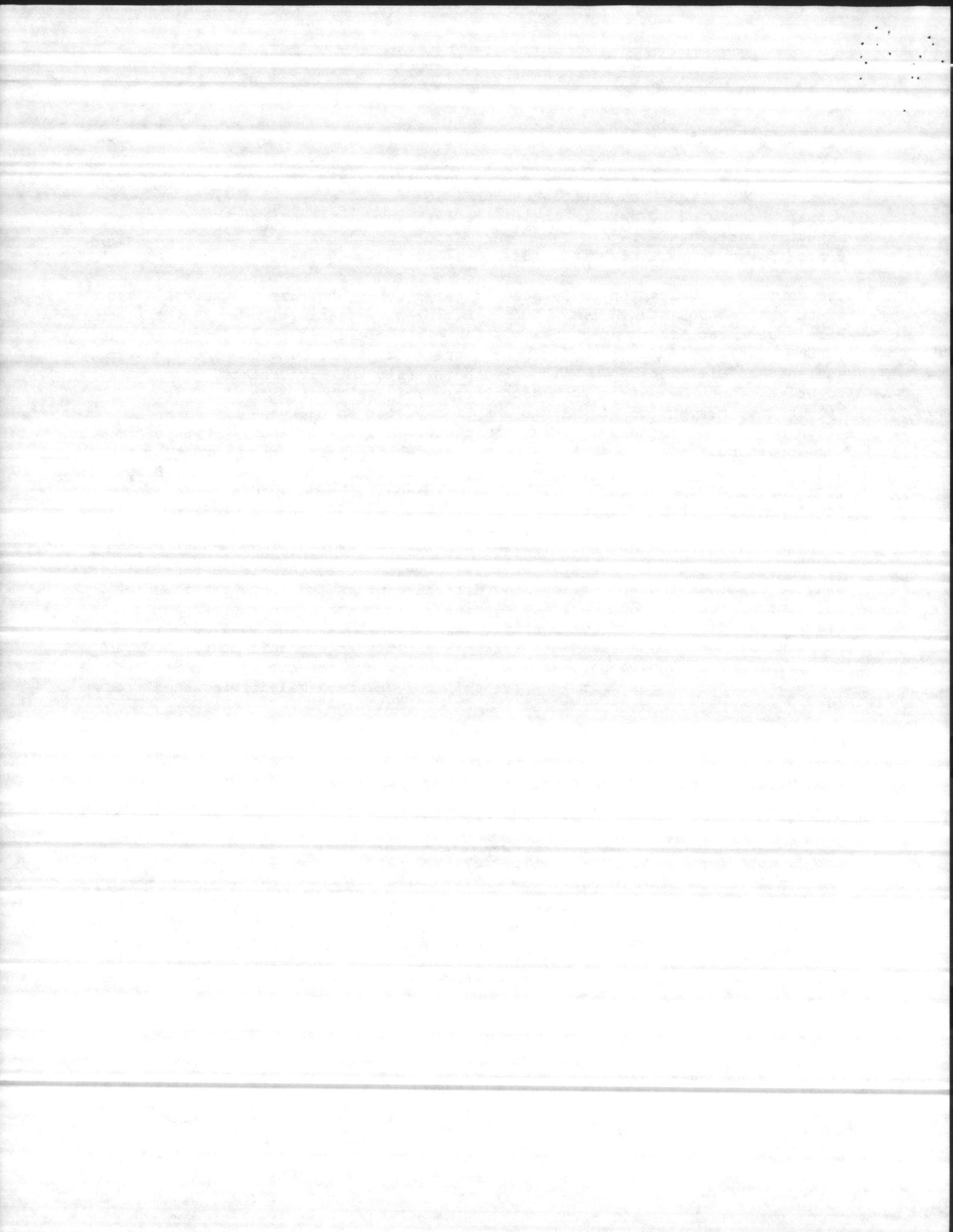
From Fire Station No. 2 to Fire Station No. 7 - 22 minutes, 13.1 miles  
From Fire Station No. 10 to Fire Station No. 8 - 30 minutes, 19.1 miles  
From Fire Station No. 1 to Fire Station No. 3 - 32 minutes, 15.5 miles  
From Fire Station No. 5 to Fire Station No. 10 - 28 minutes, 20.2 miles  
From Fire Station No. 6 to Fire Station No. 4 - 20 minutes, 11.5 miles

(It is not uncommon to have multiple alarms at this large Activity.)

b. Fire Prevention Program: The fire prevention program is SATISFACTORY. Regular inspections, fire education classes, inspections of fixed extinguishing systems, and tests of alarm systems are conducted. The fire inspectors instill fire hazard awareness to Camp Lejeune personnel with lectures and demonstrations. Hazards found during building inspections are recorded and the responsible party is notified.

Since the last inspection a public education specialist position has been established which has provided for an accelerated fire education program. The reduction in the building inspection frequency has allowed for increased hazard abatement follow up activities and more technical inspections. However, additional emphasis and coordination is needed in these areas.

The inspection and testing of fixed extinguishing, detection, and alarm systems should be conducted in accordance with NAVFAC MO-117. Some tests are not being performed, and in some cases tests are being performed, however an increase in frequency is needed. The operational capability of fixed



extinguishing system is paramount in containing a fire in the incipient stages pending arrival of the Fire Department. Therefore frequent inspections and testing are required to insure serviceability of all fire protection systems. With the recent establishment and assignment of a sprinkler mechanic and fire alarm electrician to the Fire Department the inspection and repair of fire protection systems should improve.

An area of concern is the Fire Department's current function of vapor testing containers and tanks for the presence of explosive vapors. Personnel currently performing this work are not properly trained and test equipment used is not being calibrated as required. This is a gas free engineering function and training of personnel and equipment requirements should be in accordance with NAVSEA S6470-AA-SAF-010 U.S. Navy Gas Free Engineering Program Technical Manual of October 1982. This function should be assigned to the Safety Officer.

During a reorganization in 1981, the supervisory fire prevention inspector was reduced in grade and changed to a work leader. The lack of a fire prevention supervisor has had a degrading effect on the over all fire prevention program. There are six fire inspectors, one public education specialist, and one sprinkler system mechanic assigned to this branch. The volume of inspections, the public education effort, and the testing and repair of the installed sprinkler systems, require constant coordination and review to insure that an effective fire prevention program is delivered. The Deputy Fire Chief who currently is the first line supervisor for this branch cannot effectively manage the day to day fire prevention program in accordance with MCOP 11000.11A. The re-establishment of the supervisory fire prevention inspector's position would greatly enhance the overall fire prevention effort as well as allow more time for the deputy fire chief to accomplish his duties.

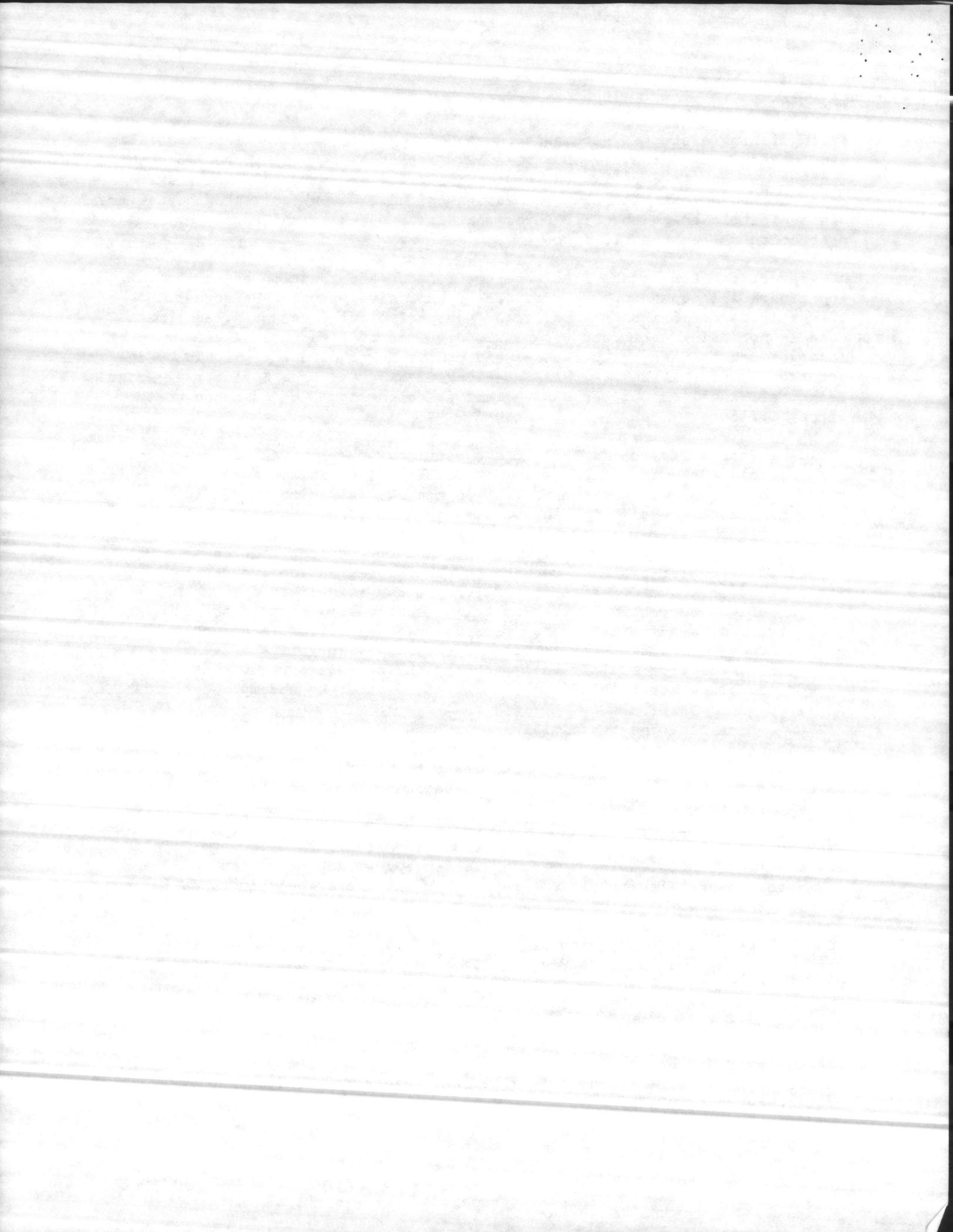
c. Fire Department administration: The administration of the Fire Department is EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD. The Command supports fire protection and provides the resources to accomplish its fire fighting mission. The Fire Chief assigns personnel on a rotational basis between the nine fire stations and details personnel to higher positions when other personnel are on leave. The fire organization exercises fire command control on the fireground. The weak area in the fireground command is the single-district concept vice the two-district concept. The two-district concept would insure that a fireground commander is on-site for all emergencies in the prescribed time and distance requirements.

The fire prevention inspectors report to the Deputy Fire Chief on fire prevention matters. The Deputy Fire Chief coordinates all operations and fire prevention matters with the Fire Chief.

The Fire Department records are well-maintained and up-to-date. On a few records, such as fire prevention records more details are needed than are presently being included. The GS-4 and GS-5 fire fighter position descriptions were reviewed. The PD's should be rewritten to accurately reflect current duties.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Status of previous recommendations: All previous recommendations have been satisfied or are in the process of being completed with the exception of the following:



1 - 80 Readdressed as 7-83

2 - 81 Recommend that Fire Station Nos. 7, 8 and 10 be remodeled to house the new 1,000 gpm pumpers which will replace the existing 750 gpm pumpers presently in use. The existing 750 gpm pumpers will be programmed for replacement in the next three to five years. The new 1,000 gpm pumpers are too high to fit into these three fire stations. This is still a valid requirement. A contract to remodel these three fire stations is expected to be awarded early in 1984.

b. Current recommendations:

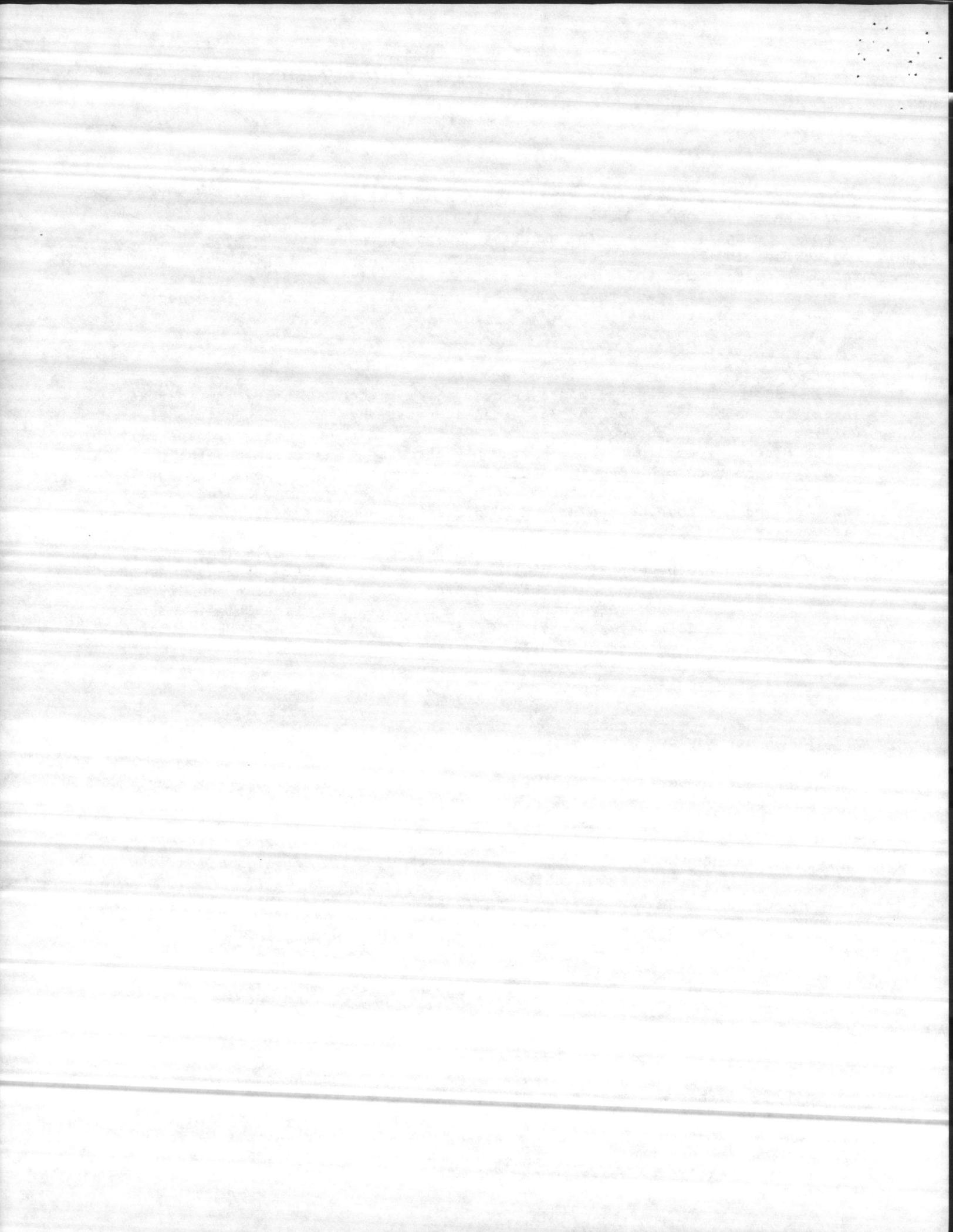
1 - 83 The Activity should request, from higher authority, an increase in ceiling points from 133 to 134 permanent positions. The one additional ceiling point would correct a serious deficiency in the supervisory capability of the fire suppression forces. With only three assistant fire chiefs, proper coverage cannot be provided. The distances between fire stations will not permit a single district concept. A two district concept is required to meet the time and distance of the second 50 percent of standard travel distance/response times for structural fire companies. Under the present system, this cannot be met and must be considered a deficiency. The practice of the Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief or the training officer being used as the on Duty Chief is questionable. This practice will not allow time and distance requirements to be met. Diverting the Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, and the training officer degrades the fire administration and training programs beyond a reasonable acceptance of risk. At this large consolidated Fire Department, the two district concept is the most cost effective means to accomplish the time and distance requirements.

The following are times and distances from the fire stations under normal driving conditions and after rush-hour traffic:

From Fire Station No. 2	to Fire Station No. 7	-	minutes, 13.1 miles
From Fire Station No. 10	to Fire Station No. 8	-	minutes, 19.1 miles
From Fire Station No. 1	to Fire Station No. 3	-	minutes, 15.5 miles
From Fire Station No. 5	to Fire Station No. 10	-	minutes, 20.2 miles
From Fire Station No. 6	to Fire Station No. 4	-	minutes, 11.5 miles

It is not uncommon to have multiple alarms at this large activity. Engine company and truck company fire captains cannot effectively supervise and direct fireground operations when more than one fire company is involved.

2 - 83 The Activity should consider relocating Engine Company No. 1 from Fire Station No. 1, MCAS(H) to Fire Station No. 6, Camp Geiger. All travel distances/response times for structural fire companies can be met. This would allow additional space for the MCAS(H) crash crews. Fire Station No. 6 is large enough to accommodate the additional engine company. It would cost less to maintain one fire station vice two. Two engine companies responding together would also improve efficiency and allow engine companies to train together. The only disadvantage is that "A" Street extension is not paved and at times is not passable. If a train was traversing the railroad track on Curtis Road there would be no way to get onto the Air Station. If "A" Street extension was paved, then there would always be two routes into the Air Station.



3 - 83 The fire prevention work leader should be a fire prevention supervisor. There are 6 fire prevention inspectors, and one fire prevention public education specialist assigned to the fire prevention branch. During a reorganization in 1981, the chief of fire prevention was reduced in grade and changed to a work leader. This has had a degrading effect on the fire prevention program. Presently the work leader must have the deputy fire chief approve simple things like leave, etc. The assignment of a sprinkler mechanic in this branch will require direct supervision to coordinate the repair and testing of sprinkler systems. This will require an excessive amount of the deputy fire chief's time and he cannot effectively manage the day to day fire prevention program.

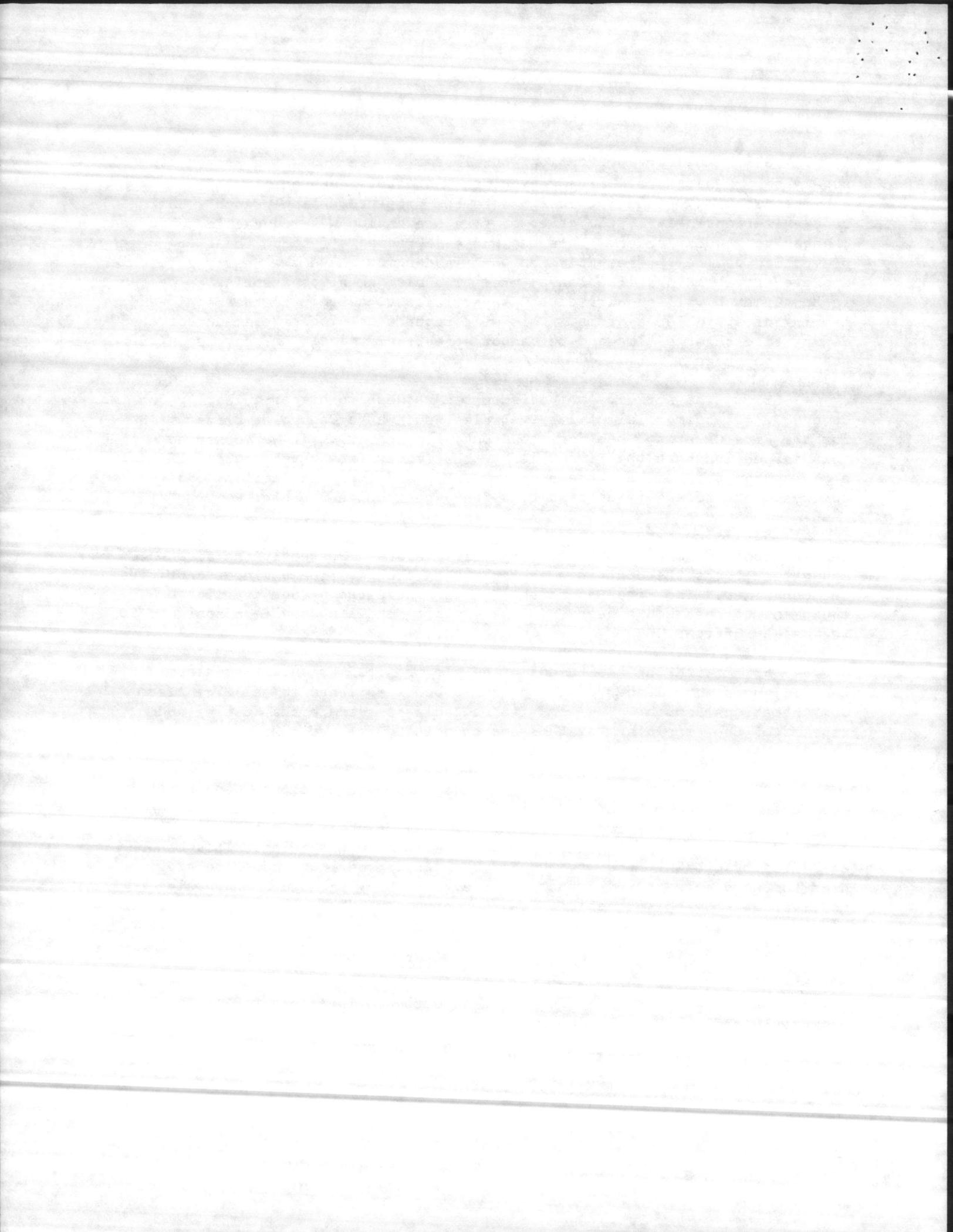
4 - 83 The Activity should submit a request to higher authority for two Code 0500 4X4 commercial utility vehicles, such as a Chevrolet Blazer. (One for the Fire Chief and one for the deputy fire chief). It was observed during this inspection that the Fire Chief or the deputy fire chief could not get to a fire scene due to the terrain. The dirt roads into the tactical landing zones and the forest often require a four wheel drive vehicle.

5 - 83 The Fire Department should discontinue the practice of vapor testing containers and tanks for explosive vapors. Presently the Fire Department tests the container or tank, then the gas free engineer certifies the container. The Fire Department does not have the proper training or equipment to test containers and tanks. This function should be assigned to the Safety Officer.

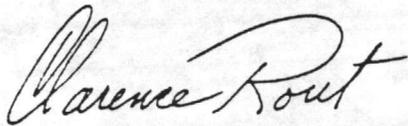
6 - 83 With the assignment of an electronics mechanic fire alarm technician, a work leader position should be established in the Fire Alarm Communications Branch. The work leader could coordinate the testing and repairs of the fire alarm systems and coordinate the assignment of shifts for the fire alarm communications operators.

7 - 83 The Activity should continue to support Military Construction Project P-170. When the field maintenance facilities are completed which started in FY-83, the Fire Department will not be able to meet the required travel distances/response times for structural fire companies. This can be corrected by closing Fire Station No. 5 and constructing a new fire station near the west entrance of French Creek at Main Service Road and Goneales Boulevard. From this location, travel distance/response times can be met for the industrial area as well as the current proposed new construction French Creek area.

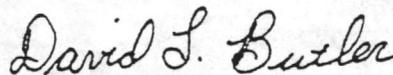
8 - 83 The GS-4 and GS-5 fire fighter position descriptions need to be reviewed and rewritten to reflect current duties. The present PD's do not accurately reflect current job requirements.



8. POST INSPECTION CONFERENCE: Upon completion of the inspection, a conference was held with Assistant Chief of Staff of Facilities, COL M. G. Lilley; Assistant to Assistant Chief of Staff of Facilities, LT COL J. G. Fitzgerald; and Fire Chief, E. J. Padgett. All recommendations were presented and discussed.



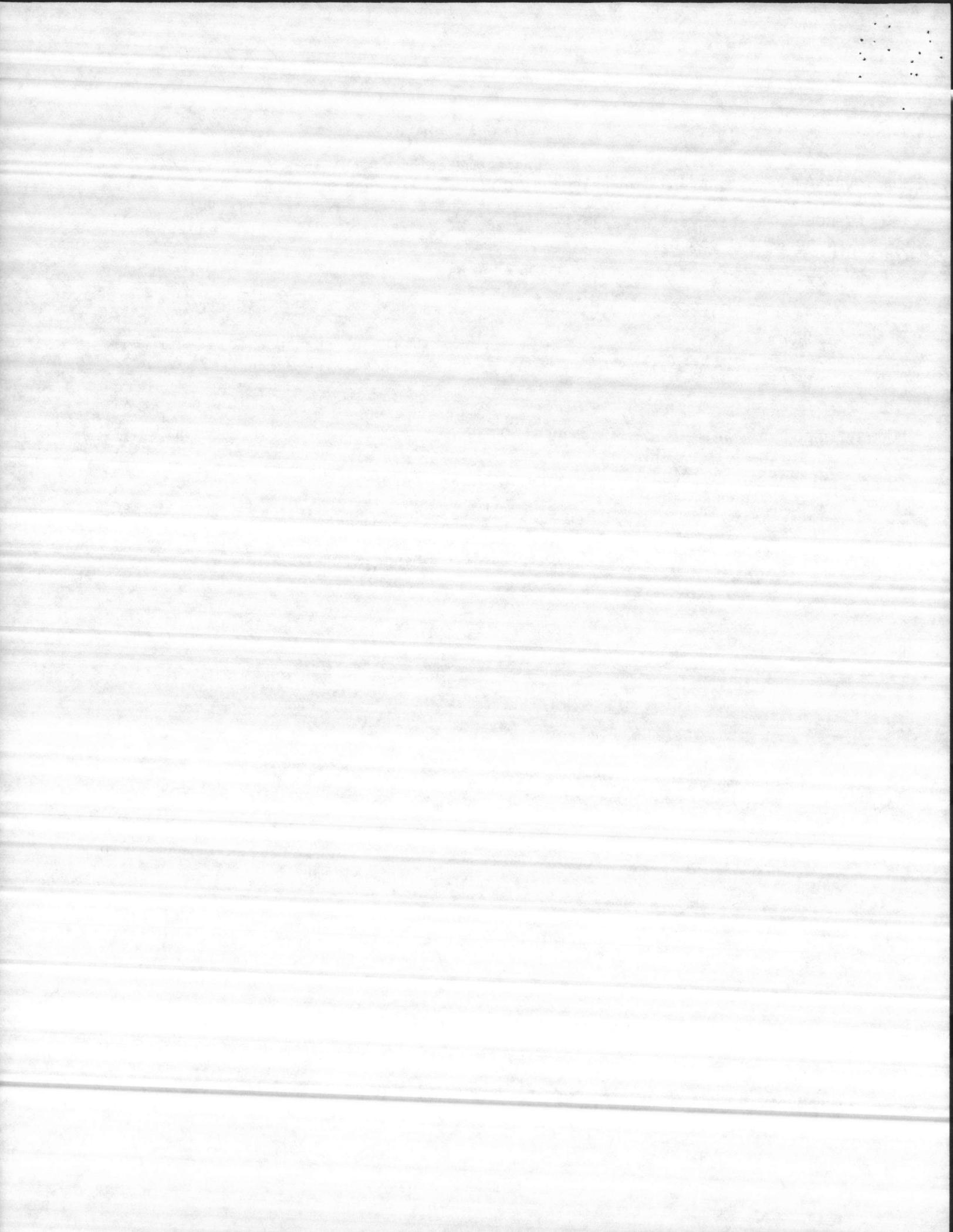
C. A. ROUT  
Head, Area Fire Marshal  
LANTNAVFACENGCOM



D. L. BUTLER  
Area Fire Marshal  
LANTNAVFACENGCOM

ATTACHMENTS:

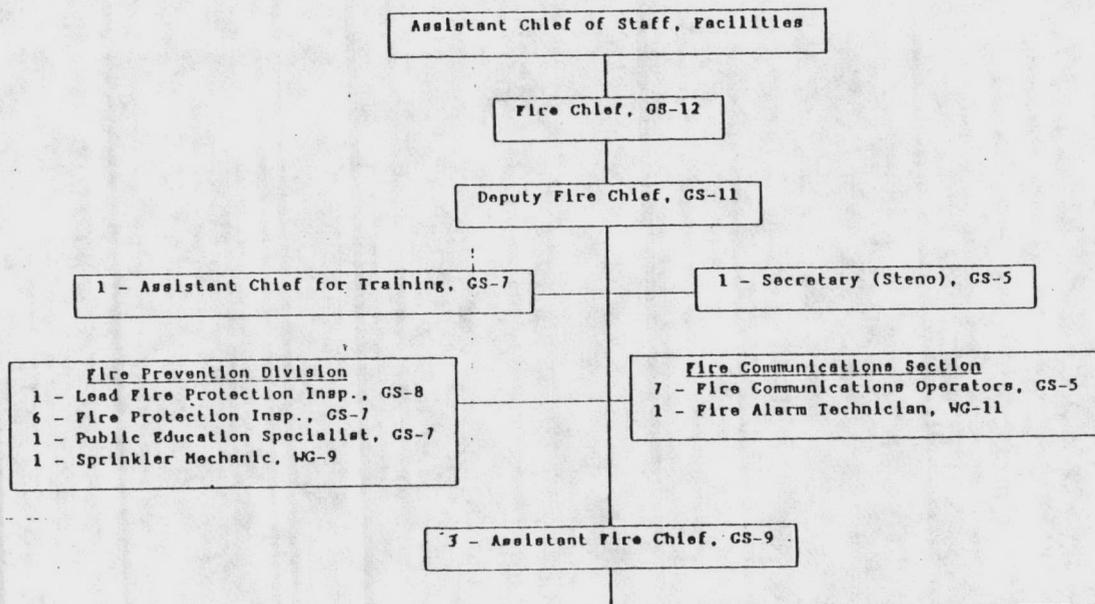
- A. Organization, Staffing and Fire Fighting Vehicles
- B. Miscellaneous Data Sheets
- C. Aerial View of Proposed New Fire Station in the French Creek Area
- D. Aerial View of Fire Station 1, Fire Station 6 and "A" Street
- E. MCB CAMP LEJEUNE Fire Prevention Periodic Handout



1. ORGANIZATION

a. Present: 133

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
FIRE PROTECTION DIVISION



<u>Fire Station #1</u> <u>MCAS</u>	<u>Fire Station #2</u> <u>Midway Park</u>	<u>Fire Station #2</u> <u>Midway Park</u>	<u>Fire Station #3</u> <u>Hadnot Point</u>	<u>Fire Station #4</u> <u>Paradise Point</u>	<u>Fire Station #5</u> <u>Industrial Area</u>	<u>Fl</u> <u>Ca</u>
1000 GPM Pumper	1000 GPM Pumper	85' Aerial Lad.	1000 GPM Pumper	750 GPM Pumper	1000 GPM Pumper	10
2-Supvy FF GS-6	2-Supvy FF GS-6	2-Supvy FF GS-6	2-Supvy FF GS-6	2-Supvy FF GS-6	2-Supvy FF GS-6	2-
2-Driver/Oper- ators, GS-5	2-Driver/Oper- ators, GS-5	2-Driver/Oper- ators, GS-5	2-Driver/Oper- ators, GS-5	2-Driver/Oper- ators, GS-5	4-Driver/Oper- ators, GS-5	4-
7-Firefighters GS-4	7-Firefighters GS-4	6-Firefighters GS-4	7-Firefighters GS-4	7-Firefighters GS-4	5-Firefighters GS-4	5-
11-Total	11-Total	10-Total	11-Total	11-Total	11-Total	1
				Reserve 750 GPM Pumper	500 GPM Brush Truck	53
				Reserve 530B Brush Truck	3/4 Ton 4X4 Forestry Unit	1
						Re
						F
						3/
						F

- 1 Fire Chief
- 1 Deputy Fire Chief
- 3 Assistant Fire Chiefs
- 1 Assistant Chief for Training
- 1 Lead Fire Protection Inspector
- 6 Fire Prevention Inspectors
- 1 Fire Prevention Public Education Specialist
- 7 Fire Alarm Communication Operators
- 109 Fire Fighters
- 1 Secretary (Steno)
- 1 Electronics Mechanic Fire Alarm Technician
- 1 Sprinkler Mechanic, Plumber

133 Total

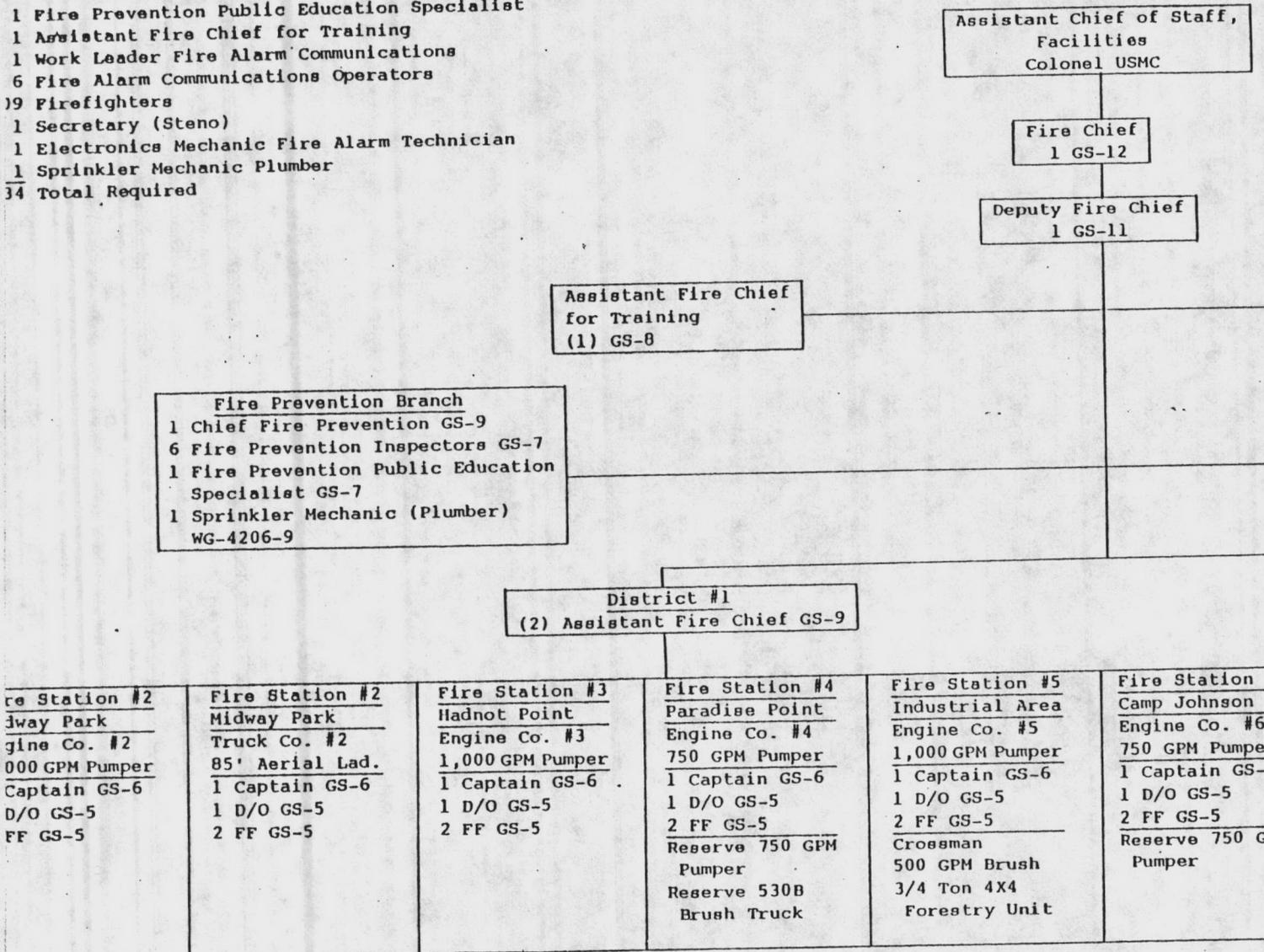


b. Proposed:

- 1 Fire Chief
- 1 Deputy Fire Chief
- 4 Assistant Fire Chief
- 1 Fire Prevention Chief
- 6 Fire Prevention Inspectors
- 1 Fire Prevention Public Education Specialist
- 1 Assistant Fire Chief for Training
- 1 Work Leader Fire Alarm Communications
- 6 Fire Alarm Communications Operators
- 19 Firefighters
- 1 Secretary (Steno)
- 1 Electronics Mechanic Fire Alarm Technician
- 1 Sprinkler Mechanic Plumber
- 34 Total Required

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

FIRE PROTECTION DIVISION



Minimum daily manning of Engine and Truck Companies  
 9 manned Engine Companies with 4 personnel each  
 1 manned Aerial Ladder (Truck Co.) with 4 personnel

$10 \times 4 = 40 \times 2.72 = 108.8 = 109$  Firefighters



2. STAFFING:

a. Authorized positions: 133

POSITION TITLE	NUMBER OF POSITIONS	CIVILIAN MILITARY FOREIGN NAT	GS GRADE MIL RATE	DIVISION TITLE
Fire Chief	1	Civilian	GS-12	Fire Chief
Supvy Fire Fighter (Struct)	1	Civilian	GS-11	Deputy Fire Chief
Supvy Fire Fighter (Struct)	3	Civilian	GS-9	Asst. Fire Chief
Fire Fighter (Struct)	1	Civilian	GS-7	Asst. Chief for Training
Secretary (Steno)	1	Civilian	GS-5	Secretary
Supvy Fire Fighter	20	Civilian	GS-6	Captain
Fire Fighter (Struct)	26	Civilian	GS-5	Driver/Operator
Fire Fighter (Struct)	63	Civilian	GS-4	Fire Fighter
Lead Fire Protection Inspector	1	Civilian	GS-8	Chief Inspector
Fire Protection Inspector	7	Civilian	GS-7	Inspector
Fire Communications Operator	7	Civilian	GS-5	Dispatcher
Electronic Fire Alarm Technician	1	Civilian	WG-10	Fire Alarm Technician
Plumber	1	Civilian	WG-9	Sprinkler Mechanic

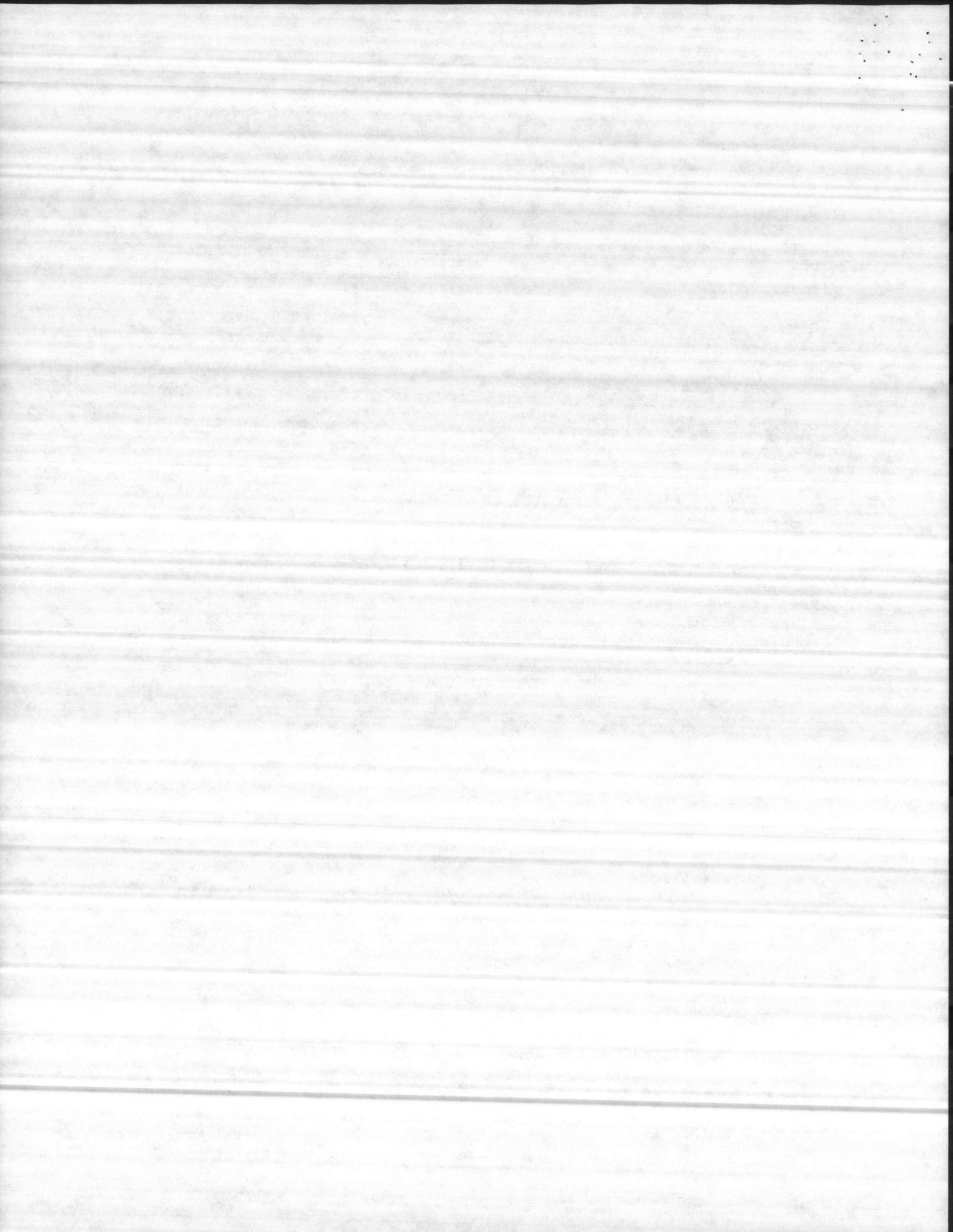
b. Staffing calculations MCO P11000.11A

(1) Provide fire protection operations

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of Personnel</u>
Triple combination pumpers	9	
Ladder truck (tiller)	1	
Total 4-man vehicles (40 x 2.72 = 108.9 = 109)	10	109

Communication Center

As referenced in the Fire Service Communications Handbook, proper manning and staffing of a fire alarm office is of great importance. Personnel must be technically qualified for the work to which they are assigned and there must be ample help to handle the workload under emergency conditions. This alarm center receives over 2,500 alarms per year. This requires two operators during the day shift and two operators during other peak loads for a total of seven personnel. Activities having 600 to 2,500 alarms per year (an average of 6.8 alarms per day), commonly experience major fires and multiple emergencies. This places a heavy load and responsibility upon the fire alarm



office. Even routine fire calls commonly require handling of 10 to 20 (or more) emergency signals. Multiple phone calls about fires are commonplace and must be handled at the same time various alarms and signals are being transmitted. Experience in many places has shown that two operators on duty can be quite inadequate for a busy fire alarm office. Experience at Camp Lejeune has shown this overloading occurs daily during the first shift and Monday - Friday during the second and third shifts. One Electronic Fire Alarm Technician is required.

Total personnel required 8

Total personnel required for fire protection operations 117

(2) Provide fire prevention inspectors

SF - Square feet of buildings (excluding family housing) 13,846,936

SY - Square yards of open storage 1,075,931 square yards X 9 9,683,379

(3) Plumber sprinkler mechanic is required. 1

Class A activities

Number of fire inspectors required 7

Total fire prevention personnel required 8

There is a requirement of seven inspectors. This is three less inspectors than provided for in the table in MCO P11000.11A. To have an effective public education program and an effective fire hazard abatement program, special technically qualified personnel are required. It is felt that, with seven fire prevention inspectors and an assistant chief of fire prevention, this can be accomplished as required by DOD and Marine Corps criteria.

(3) Provide mission area support

Total of positions in (1) and (2) 125

Fire Chief 1

Deputy Fire Chief 1

Assistant Fire Chief (two-district) 4

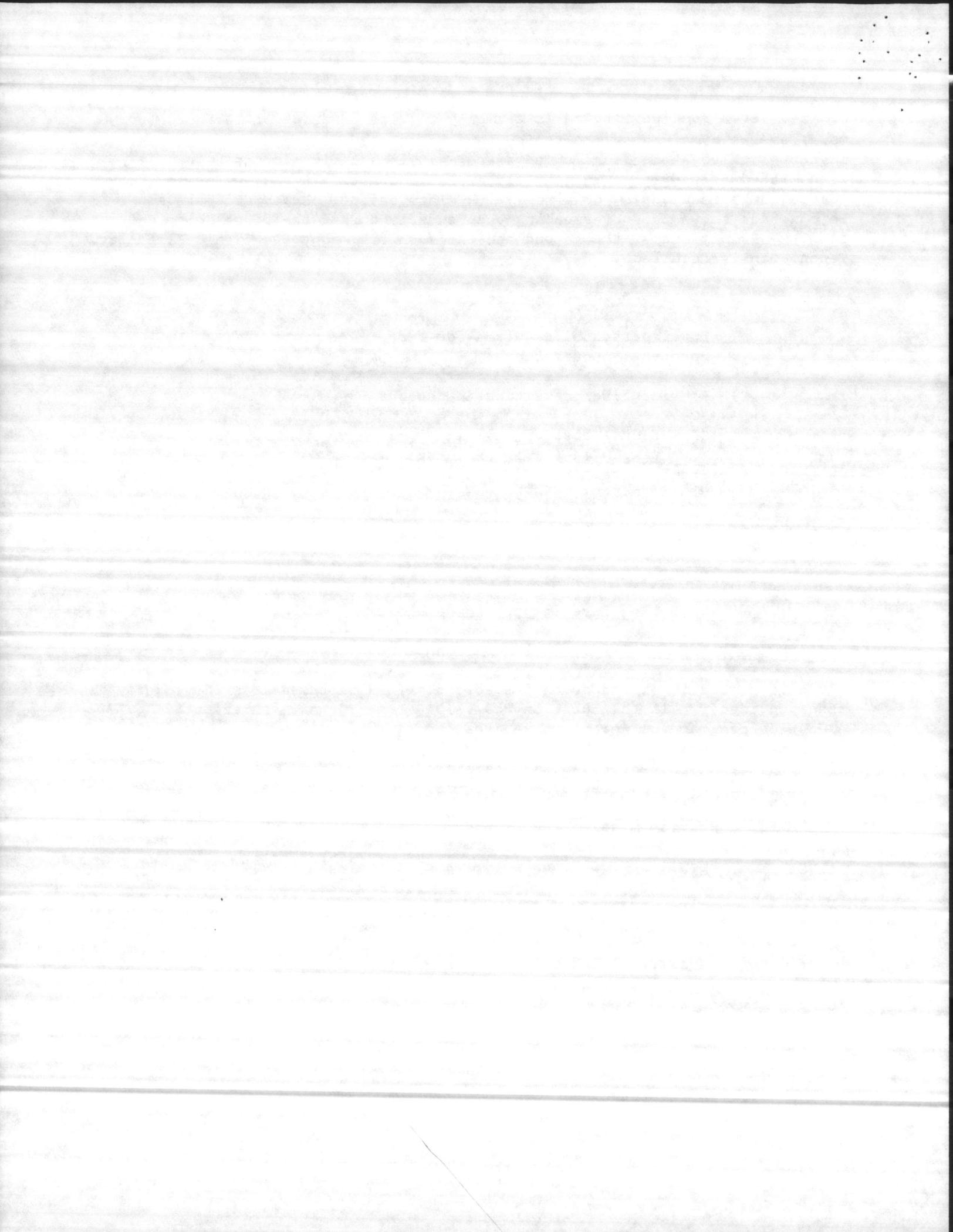
Assistant Fire Chief Fire Prevention 1

Training Chief 1

Clerk 1

Total personnel required in mission area support 9

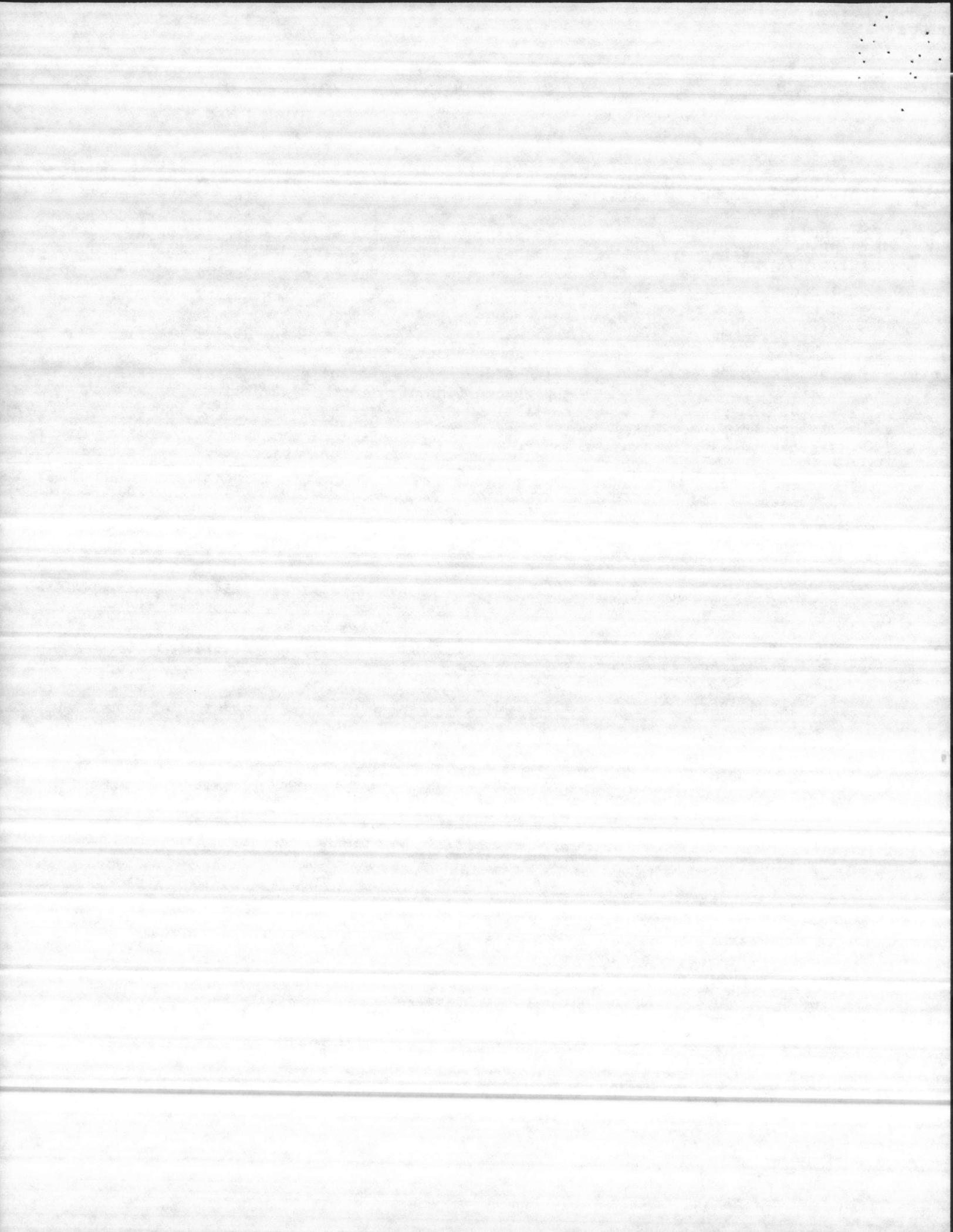
(4) Total Fire Department personnel required 134



3. FIRE FIGHTING VEHICLES:

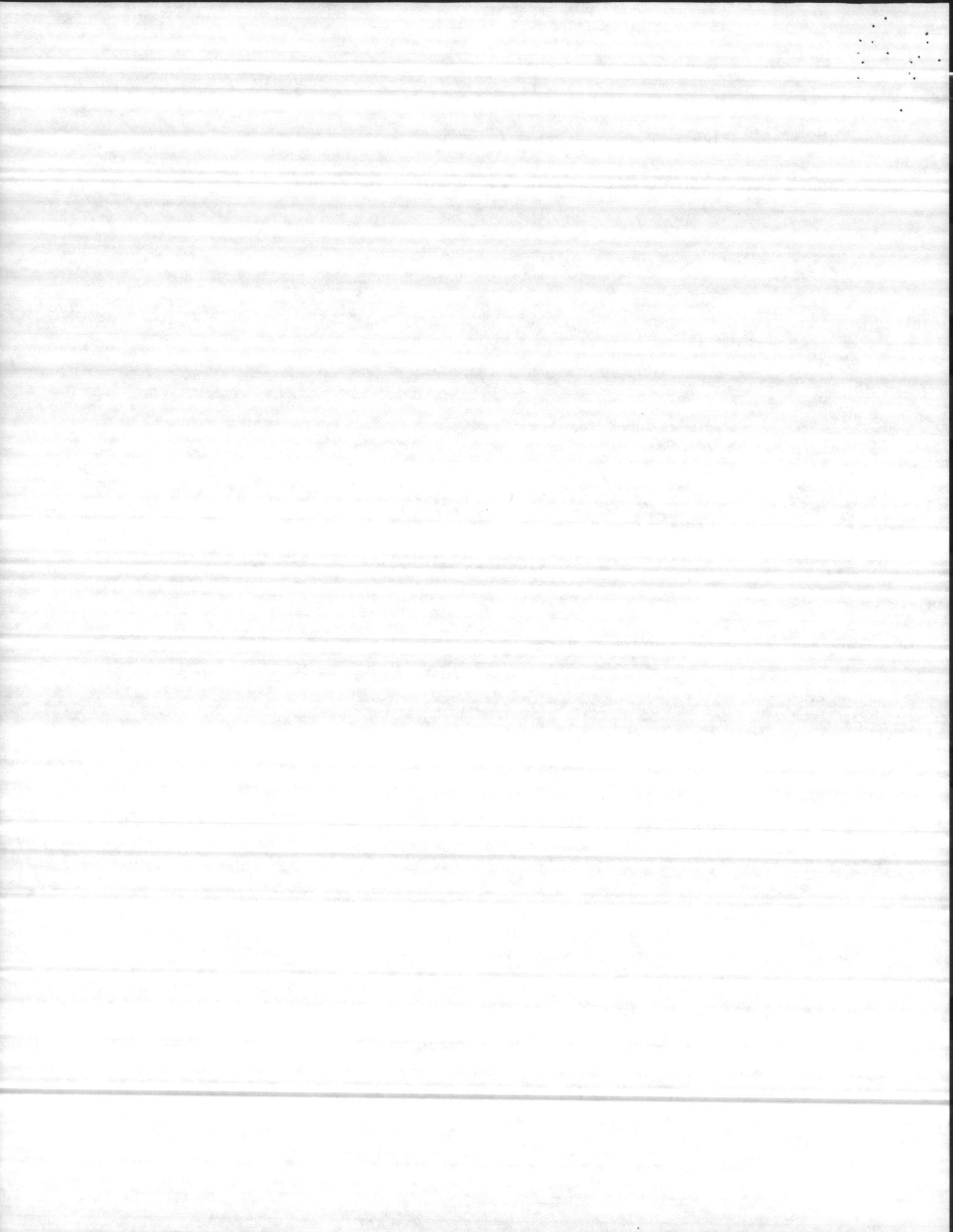
TYPE OF VEHICLE	USMC ID	YEAR & MANUFACTURER	ASSIGNMENT	USMC REG NO	CONDITION
1000 GPM Pumper	1501	1979 Seagrave	Engine #2	269422	Very Good
1000 GPM Pumper	1501	1978 Seagrave	Engine #6	264511	Very Good
1000 GPM Pumper	1501	1978 Seagrave	Engine #5	264513	Very Good
1000 GPM Pumper	1501	1978 Seagrave	Engine #3	264512	Very Good
1000 GPM Pumper	1501	1978 Seagrave	Engine #1	269427	Very Good
750 GPM Pumper	1501	1973 Ward La France (Chev)	Engine # 7	256650	Fair
750 GPM Pumper	1501	1973 Ward La France (Chev)	Reserve	256661	Fair
750 GPM Pumper	1501	1973 Ward La France (Chev)	Engine # 10	256662	Fair
750 GPM Pumper	1501	1971 FTI (GMC)	Engine # 4	253003	Fair
750 GPM Pumper	1501	1971 FTI (GMC)	Reserve	254667	Fair
750 GPM Pumper	1501	1971 FTI (GMC)	Engine # 8	252997	Fair
750 GPM Pumper	1501	1971 FTI (GMC)	Reserve	253002	Fair
85 Foot Aerial Ladder	1502	1965 American LaFrance	Truck #2	273373	Poor
500 GPM Pumper	1505	1982 Pierce	Forestry #5	265970	Excellent
500 GPM Pumper	1505	1968 Ward LaFrance	Forestry Reserve	328395	Poor
500 GPM Pumper	1505	1968 Ward LaFrance	Forestry #6	328402	Poor
500 GPM Pumper	1505	1968 Ward LaFrance	Forestry Reserve	328657	Poor
500 GPM Pumper	1505	1968 Ward LaFrance	Forestry #7	328671	Poor
Special Forestry Unit*	0805	1972 Dodge 4x4 3/4 ton	SFU #5	255773	Poor
Special Forestry Unit*	0805	1972 Dodge 4x4 3/4 ton	SFU #6	255777	Poor
Station Wagon	0401	1972 AMC	Deputy Fire Chief	261396	Poor
Station Wagon	0401	1977 AMC	Fire Chief	266918	Good
Van	0501	1979 Chevrolet	Asst. Chief	268503	Fair
Van	0501	1979 Chevrolet	Fire Prev. Insp. & Ext.	268517	Fair
Van	0501	1980 Dodge	Asst. Chief	270517	Good
Compact Pickup	0508	1978 Chevrolet Luv	Fire Insp #3	268674	Good
Compact Pickup	0508	1978 Chevrolet Luv	Fire Insp #7	268694	Poor
Compact Pickup	0508	1978 Chevrolet Luv	Fire Insp #2	268699	Fair
Compact Pickup	0508	1978 Chevrolet Luv	Fire Insp #6	268701	Fair
Compact Pickup	0508	1980 Chevrolet Luv	Fire Insp #4	270846	Good
Compact Pickup	0508	1982 Dodge D-50	Chief Insp.	272255	Good
Compact Pickup	0508	1982 Dodge Rampage	Inspector #1	273914	Good
Compact Pickup	0508	1982 Dodge Rampage	Inspector #5	273915	Good

\*4 X 4, 3/4-ton vehicle



The vehicle allowance should be as follows:

12 Code 1501  
1 Code 1502  
5 Code 1505  
2 Code 0805  
3 Code 0501  
8 Code 0508  
2 Code 0500



ATTACHMENT B: Miscellaneous Data Sheets

Lant Area: Total acres - 86,351.24

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION	NUMBER OF ACRES	GENERAL LAND USAGE	
Exclusive	83,047	Built-up area -	20%
Concurrent		Forest -	65%
	26,000	Tactical training area -	15%
		Water ways	

Buildings: Family housing: Number of structures - 2,862  
 Number of units - 4,565  
 Other than family housing: Approximate number - 2,218  
 Type of construction by % of number:  
 Fire resistive: 15% Ordinary: 10%  
 Noncombustible: 5% Heavy timber: 2%  
 Frame: 68%

Total square footage of all buildings: 18,963,242

Outside Storage: Total square yards - 1,075,931  
 General categories of storage by % of square yards:

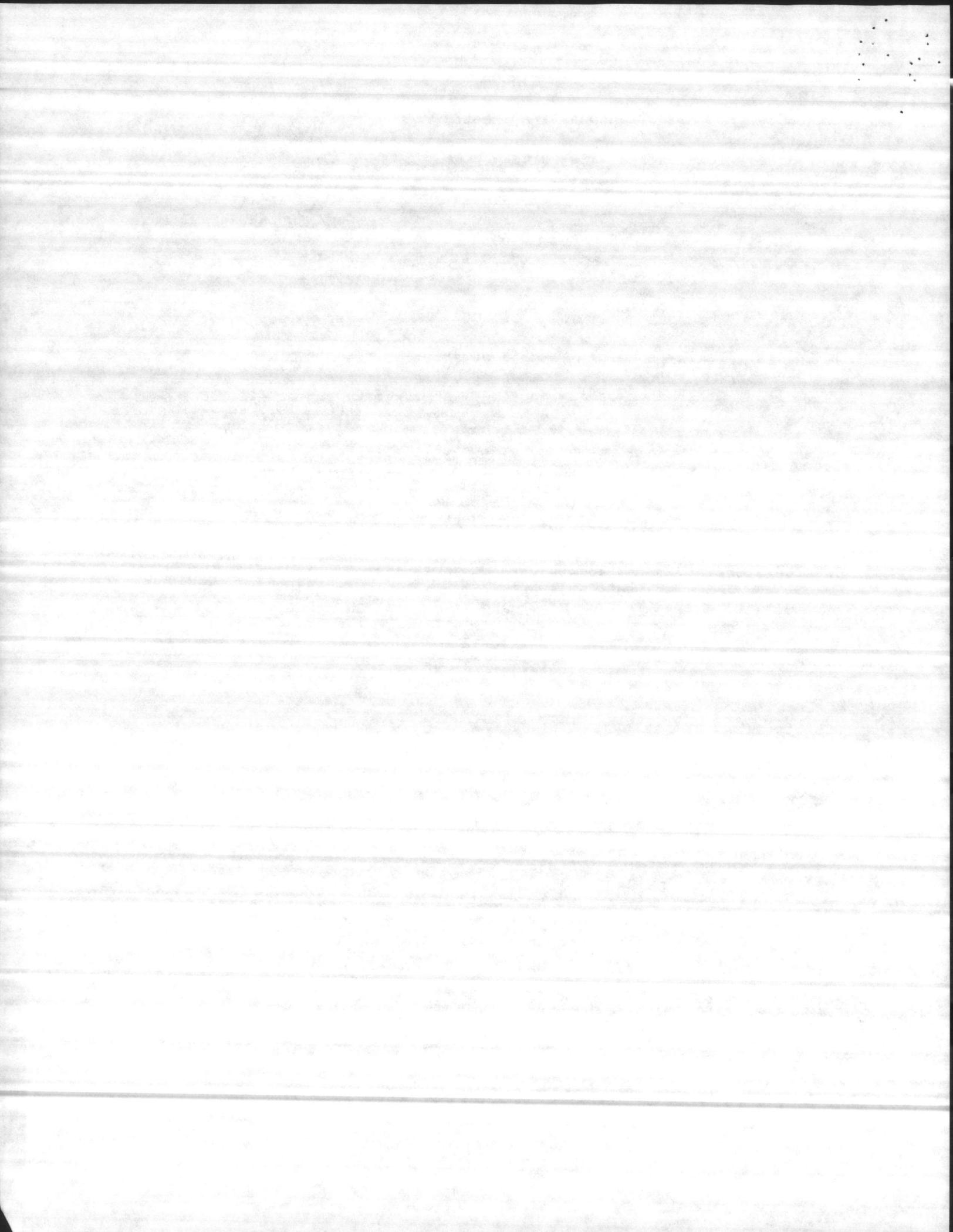
Vehicle storage -	70%
Lumber storage -	20%
Salvage lot -	3%
Hazardous material storage -	7%

POL Storage:

NUMBER OF TANKS	TYPE	CAPACITY	CONTENTS	FIXED PROTECTION	DIKING
2	UG	50,000 gal ea	JF-5	High-Level Alarm	None
1	UG	100,000 gal ea	JP-5	High-Level Alarm	None
1	UG	105,000 gal ea	JP-5	High-Level Alarm	None
1	UG	120,000 gal ea	JP-5	High-Level Alarm	None
1	I	272,000 gal ea	Waste Oil	None	Yes
1	FR	420,000 gal ea	Fuel Oil #6	None	Yes
1	FR	168,000 gal ea	Fuel Oil #6	None	Yes
2	FR	50,000 gal ea	Fuel Oil #6	None	Yes
3	FR	100,000 gal ea	Fuel Oil #6	None	Yes

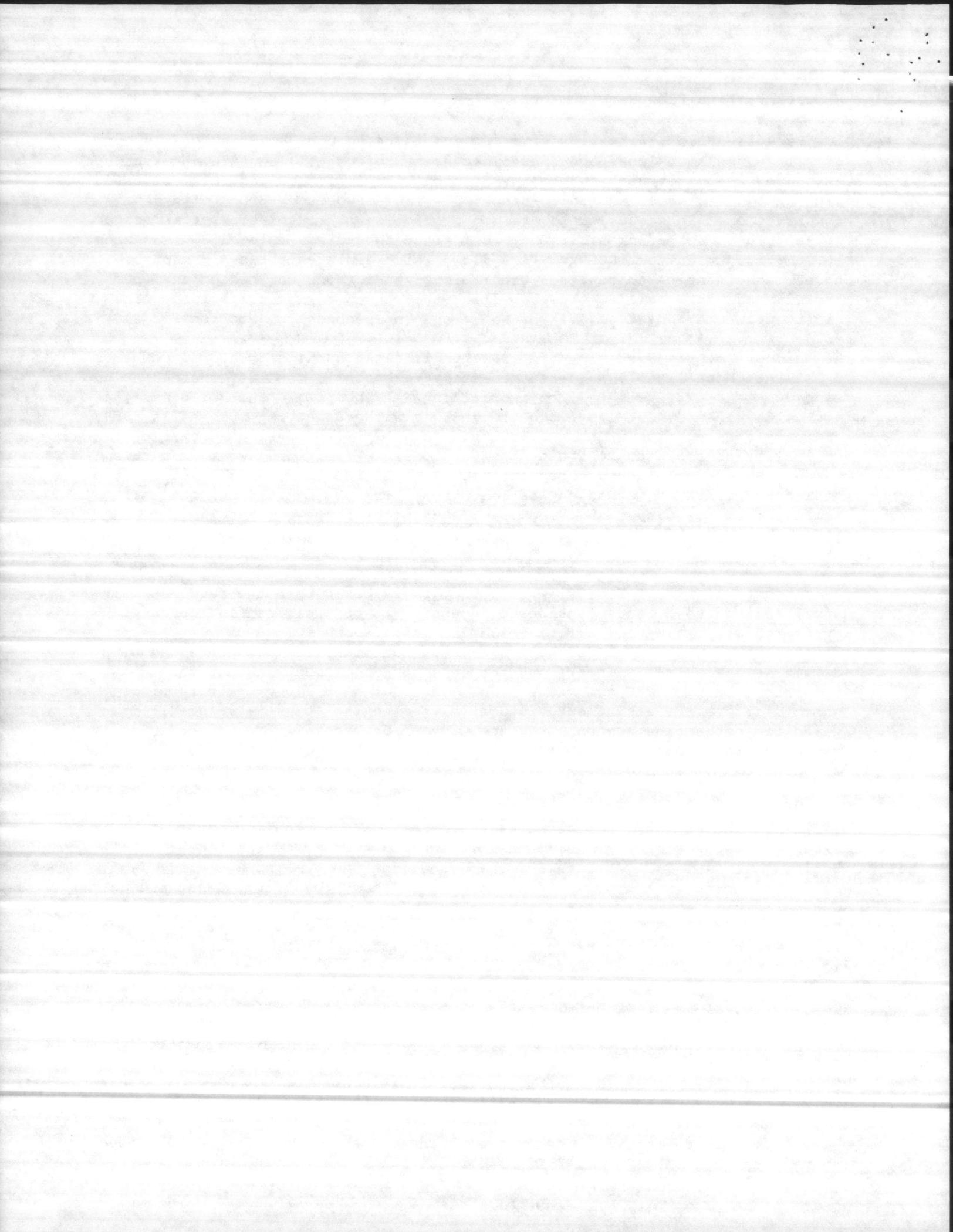
Structural Classification: Class A

The Activity's structural classification was reviewed and should remain as Class A.



## Structural Fire Flow Requirements:

1. Paradise Point: Fire flow of 3,000 gpm is based upon the required number of 2 1/2-inch hose lines considered necessary to control, confine, protect exposures and extinguish a fire in Building 2615 (which is partially-covered with heat detectors); and Buildings 2603 - 2607, two-story BOQ's of ordinary construction. These buildings are not protected with automatic sprinklers or smoke or heat detecting equipment. Using the two-thirds rule, 3,000 gpm minus 1,000 gpm equates to 2,000 gpm fire flow, which dictates the assignment of three manned engine companies. Credit is given for one engine company from the City of Jacksonville, thus requiring two manned engine companies. (The first engine company from Station No. 4 and the second from Station No. 2)
2. Hadnot Point: Fire flow of 3,500 gpm is based upon the required number of 2 1/2-inch hose lines considered necessary to control, confine, protect exposures and extinguish a fire in Building H-1 (hospital) and Buildings 404, 406, 410, 412 and 420, large two-story BEQ's with connecting mess halls, of ordinary construction. These buildings are not protected with automatic sprinklers or smoke or heat detecting equipment. Using the two-thirds rule, 3,500 gpm minus 1,168 gpm equates to 2,332 gpm fire flow, which dictates the assignment of three manned engine companies. Credit is given for one engine company from the City of Jacksonville, thus requiring two manned engine companies. (The first engine company from Station No. 3 and the second from Station No. 5.)
3. Industrial Area: Fire flow of 3,000 gpm is based upon the required number of 2 1/2-inch hose lines considered necessary to control, confine, protect exposures and extinguish a fire in Buildings 1108 and 902 - 905, large supply warehouses of ordinary construction. These buildings are not protected with automatic sprinklers or smoke or heat detecting equipment. Using the two-thirds rule, 3,000 gpm minus 1,000 gpm equates to 2,000 gpm fire flow, which dictates the assignment of three manned engine companies. Credit is given for one engine company from the City of Jacksonville, thus requiring two manned engine companies. (The first engine company from Station No. 5 and the second from Station No. 3.)
4. Midway Park: Fire flow of 3,000 gpm is based upon the required number of 2 1/2-inch hose lines considered necessary to control, confine, protect exposures and extinguish a fire in Building LCH-4014, shopping center; Building TT-2457-2455 at Tarawa Terrace Shopping Center; and Building TT-48, elementary school. These buildings are of ordinary construction and are not protected with automatic sprinklers or smoke or heat detecting equipment. Using the two-thirds rule, 3,000 gpm minus 1,000 gpm equates to 2,000 gpm fire flow, which dictates the assignment of three manned engine companies. Credit is given for one engine company from the City of Jacksonville, thus requiring two manned engine companies. (The first engine company from Station No. 2 and the second from Station No. 4, which only responds to the area in which Building LCH-4014 is located, the second engine company from Station No. 8 responds to the area in which Buildings TT-2457 and TT-2455 are located.
5. Camp Geiger: Fire flow of 2,500 gpm is based upon the required number of 2 1/2-inch hose lines considered necessary to control, confine, protect exposures and extinguish a fire in Building TC-900, wooden theater and classroom; Building TC-910, officer club and exchange; Building TC-601, wooden chapel; and Building TC-861 - TC-864, metal buildings housing supply and



maintenance activities. These buildings have a heavy fire load and are not protected by sprinklers or smoke or heat detecting equipment. Using the two-thirds rule, 2,500 gpm minus 834 gpm equates to 1,666 gpm fire flow, which dictates the assignment of two manned engine companies. (The first engine company from Station No. 6 and the second from Station No. 1.)

6. Courthouse Bay: Fire flow of 2,500 gpm is based upon the required number of 2 1/2-inch hose lines considered necessary to control, confine, protect exposures and extinguish a fire in Buildings BB-11 and BB-14, two story, H-style BEQ's of ordinary construction; and Building BB-7, large mess hall of ordinary construction. These buildings are not protected by sprinklers or heat or smoke detecting equipment. Using the two-thirds rule, 2,500 gpm minus 834 gpm equates to 1,666 gpm fire flow, which dictates the assignment of two manned engine companies. (The first engine company from Station No. 7 and the second from Station No. 5.)

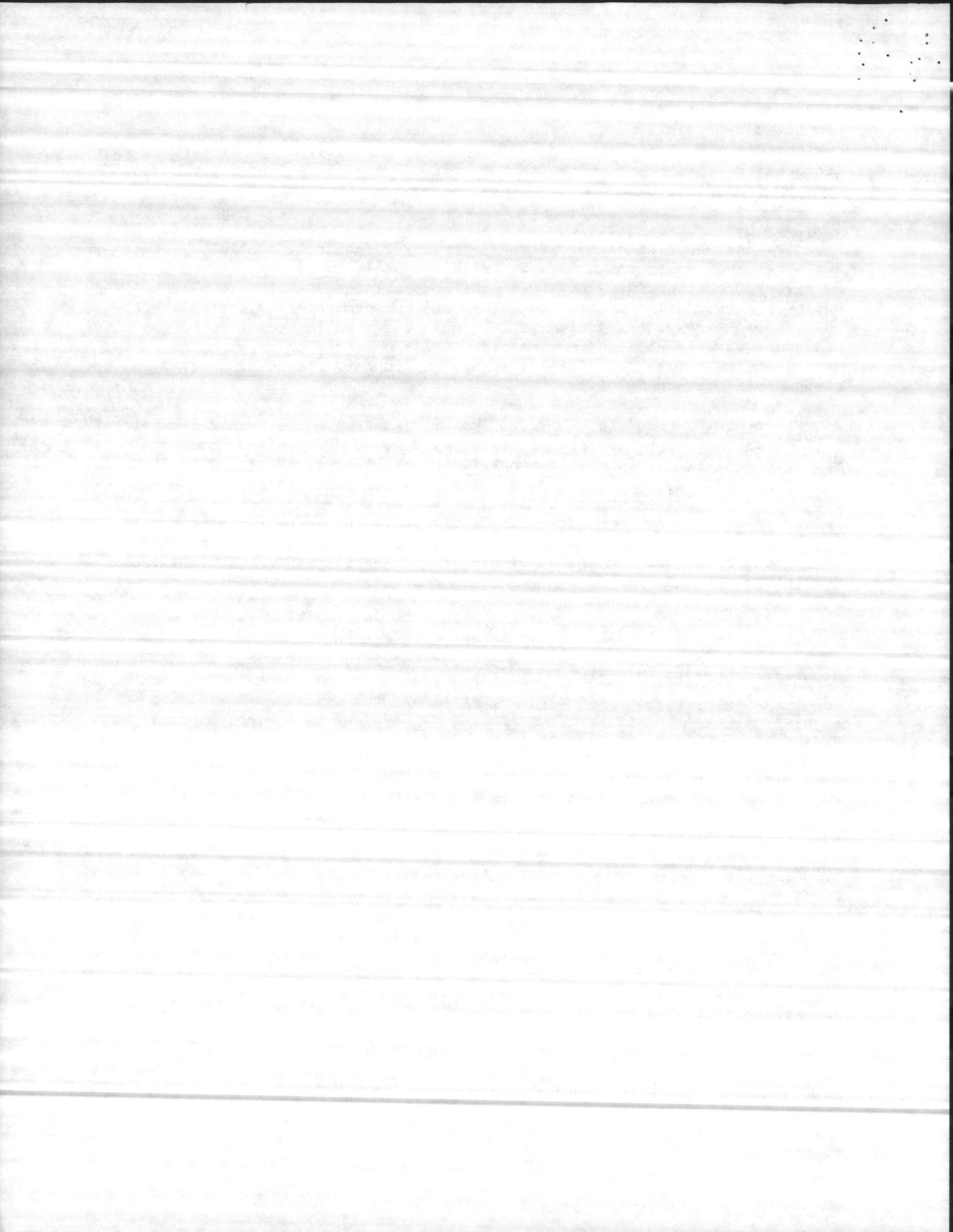
7. Rifle Range: Fire flow of 2,000 gpm is based upon the required number of 2 1/2-inch hose lines considered necessary to control, confine, protect exposures and extinguish a fire in Buildings RR-1, RR-2, RR-4 and RR-5, BEQ's; Building RR-3, mess hall; and Building RR-11, administration building and BOQ. These buildings are of ordinary construction and are not protected by sprinkler or heat or smoke detecting equipment. Using the two-thirds rule, 2,000 gpm minus 668 gpm equates to 1,332 gpm fire flow, which dictates the assignment of two manned engine companies. (The first engine company from Station No. 10 and the second from Station No. 7.)

8. Air Station: Fire flow of 3,000 gpm is based upon the required number of 2 1/2-inch hose lines considered necessary to control, confine, protect exposures and extinguish a fire in Building AS-226, 22,204 square foot unprotected dining facility; Building AS-232, 13,060 square foot, unprotected exchange facility which has a heavy fire load; and Buildings AS-504 and AS-4108, aircraft hangars. These buildings are protected with automatic sprinklers. One engine company is required to support the sprinkler system during a fire and a second engine company to combat the fire. Using the two-thirds rule, 3,000 gpm minus 1,000 gpm equates to 2,000 gpm fire flow, which dictates the assignment of three manned engine companies. Credit is given for one engine company from the City of Jacksonville. (The first engine company from Station No. 1 and the second from Station No. 6.)

9. Camp Johnson: Fire flow of 2,500 gpm is based upon the required number of 2 1/2-inch hose lines considered necessary to control, confine, protect exposures and extinguish a fire in Building M-104, large, wooden building used for field medical training; and Building M-130, administration building of ordinary construction. These buildings are not protected by sprinklers or smoke or heat detecting equipment. Using the two-thirds rule, 2,500 gpm minus 834 gpm equates to 1,666 gpm fire flow, which dictates the assignment of two manned engine companies. (The first engine company from Station No. 8 and the second from Station No. 2.)

#### Outside and Mutual Aid:

1. Marine Corps Crash Fire Rescue, New River. Three MB-5 vehicles, two M-1000 CFR vehicle, one 5,000-gallon water tanker and 41 military fire fighters.



2. City of Jacksonville Fire Department. One 1,250 gpm pumper and four fire fighters on first alarm. Additional equipment on availability.
3. Onslow County Volunteer Fire Department. One 750 gpm pumper and four fire fighters on first alarm. Additional equipment on availability.
4. State Forestry Service, Onslow County. Forestry plows, aerial tankers and paid forestry personnel.

(A written mutual aid agreement is in effect and is in the process of being reviewed. Revisions will be made to meet the needs of all parties.)

**In-house Aid:**

There are five fire fighting details consisting of 20 personnel each, including not less than four noncommissioned officers, available at all times on call from the Base Fire Department. There are seven fire fighting details consisting of 20 personnel each for back-up. These fire fighting details are used to support forestry fire fighting and major fires.

The Force Service Support Group (FSSG) maintains two 530C brush structural pumps. During normal duty hours a staff of 12 personnel are available and during non-duty hours one unit and four personnel are available.

**Incident Summary:**

Date for calendar year: 1982

Number of incidents reported on OPNAV Form 11320/1 (loss): 111

Number of incidents reported on OPNAV Form 11320/2 (no loss): 2,136

Number of times outside aid was furnished to the County: 0

(No aid was requested from mutual aid companies)

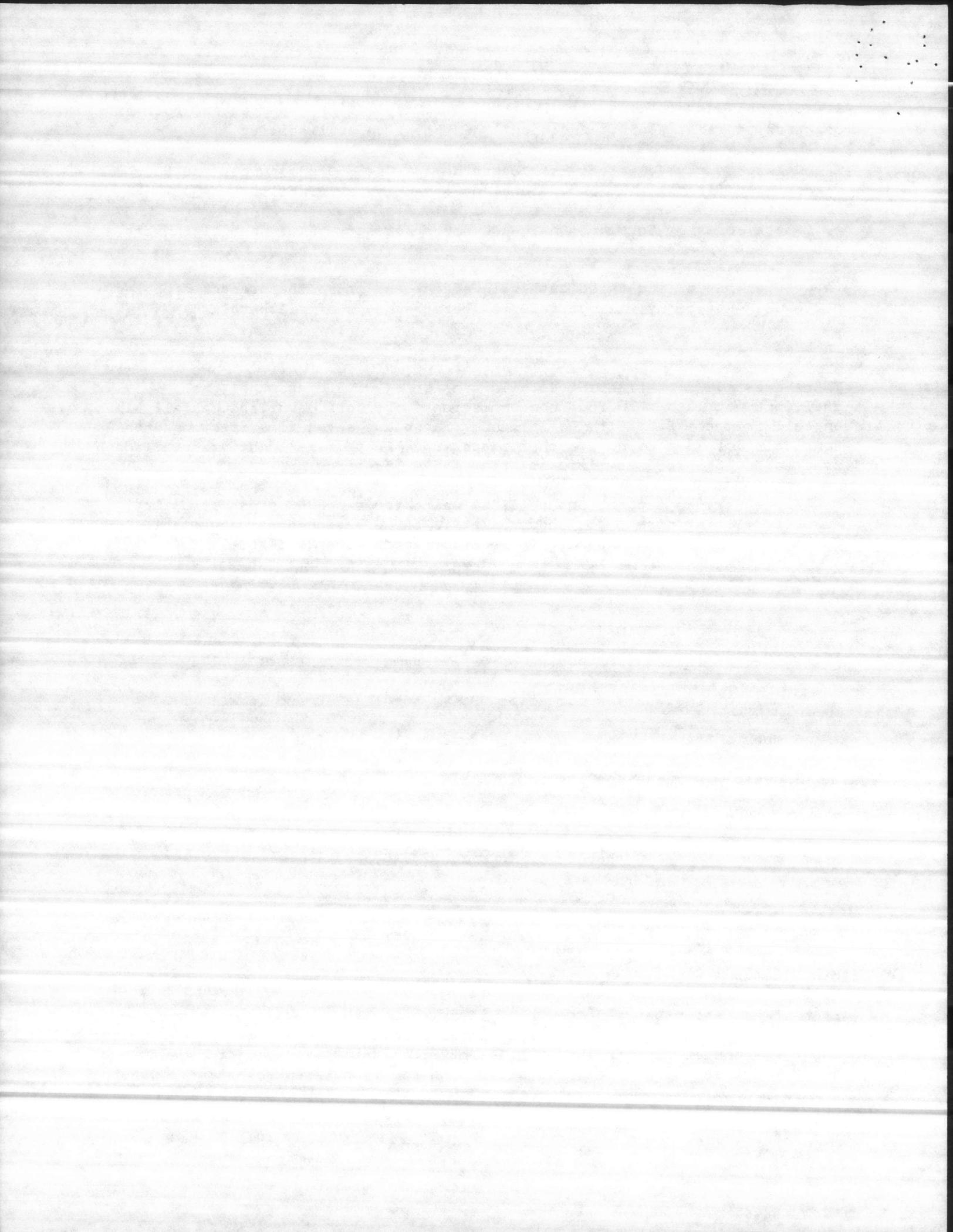
**Financial Summary: 10 October 1982 - 30 September 1983**

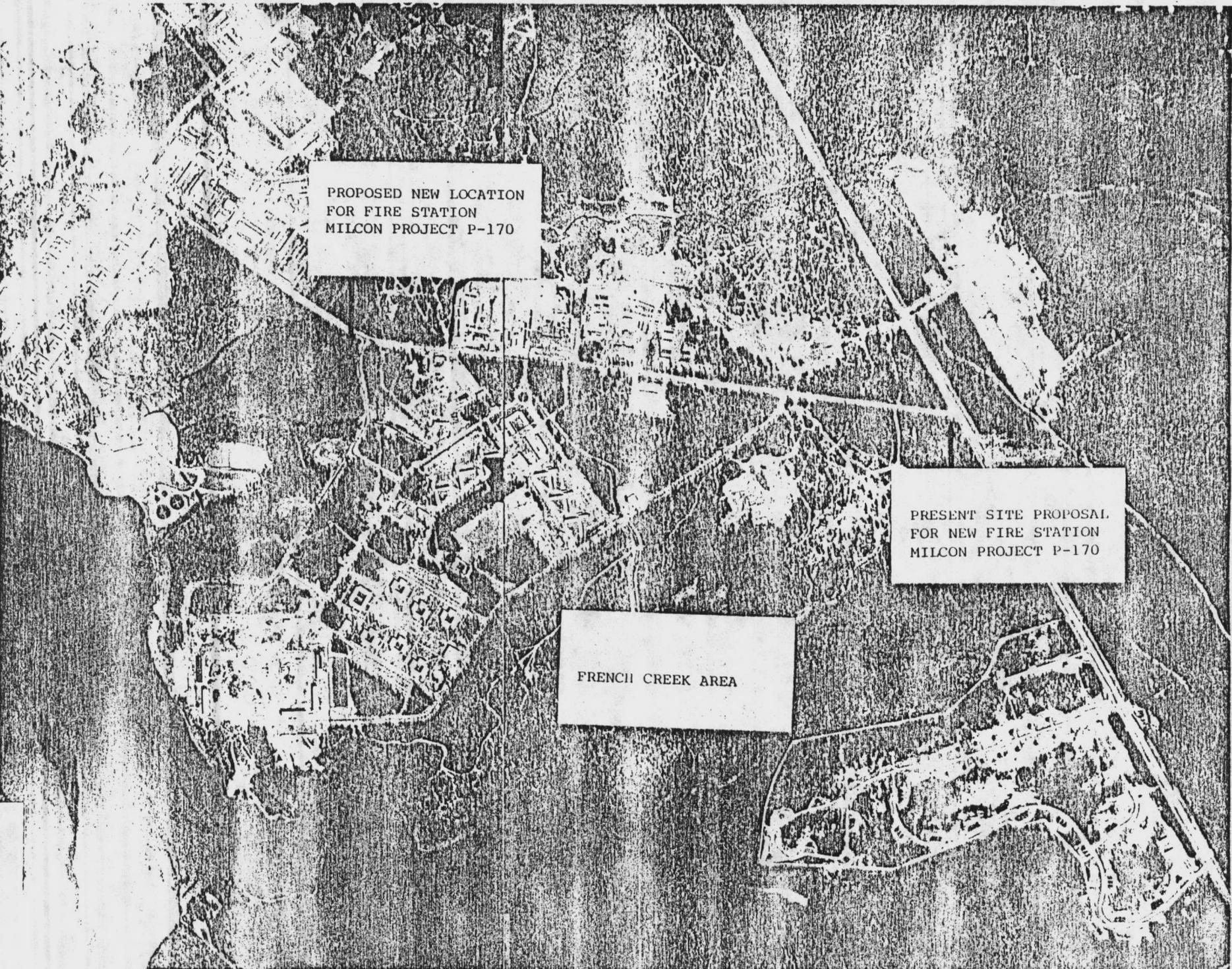
Labor	\$2,990,363.71
OPTAR	<u>99,297.16</u>
TOTAL	\$3,089,660.87

**Miscellaneous Significant Data:**

Each organization has assigned a military area fire marshal to monitor the fire prevention practices in the assigned area of responsibility. These fire marshals conduct fire drills, fire safety checks in living quarters and work areas and coordinate local fire bills with the lead Fire Prevention Inspector.

The Activity Safety Office conducts fire safety classes.



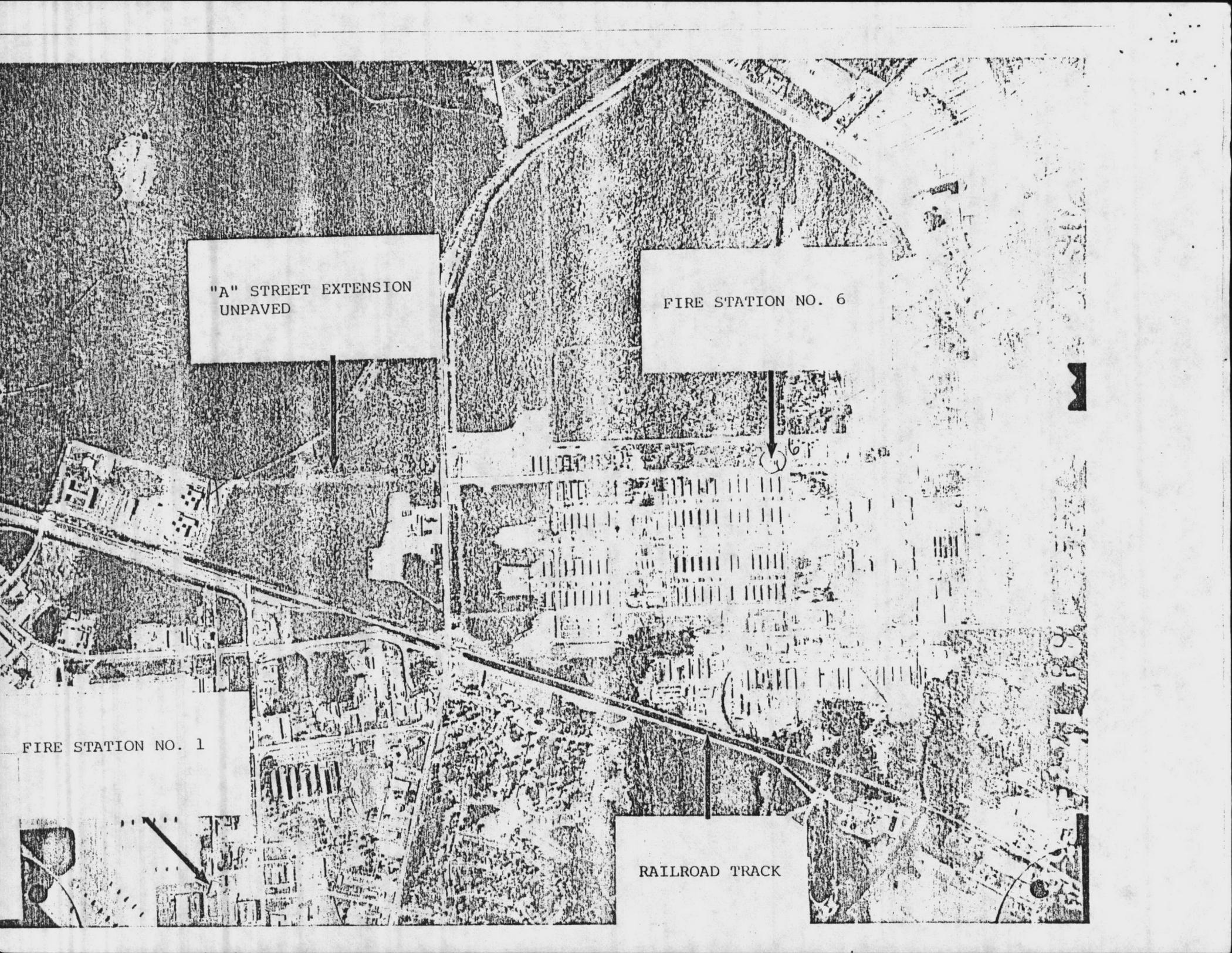


PROPOSED NEW LOCATION  
FOR FIRE STATION  
MILCON PROJECT P-170

PRESENT SITE PROPOSAL  
FOR NEW FIRE STATION  
MILCON PROJECT P-170

FRENCH CREEK AREA



An aerial photograph of an urban area, likely from the mid-20th century, showing a dense grid of buildings and streets. A prominent feature is a large, multi-story building complex in the center-right. A railroad track runs diagonally across the lower portion of the image. Several callout boxes with arrows point to specific locations: "A" STREET EXTENSION UNPAVED in the upper left, FIRE STATION NO. 6 in the upper right, FIRE STATION NO. 1 in the lower left, and RAILROAD TRACK in the lower center. The image has a high-contrast, grainy appearance typical of an old photocopy.

"A" STREET EXTENSION  
UNPAVED

FIRE STATION NO. 6

FIRE STATION NO. 1

RAILROAD TRACK



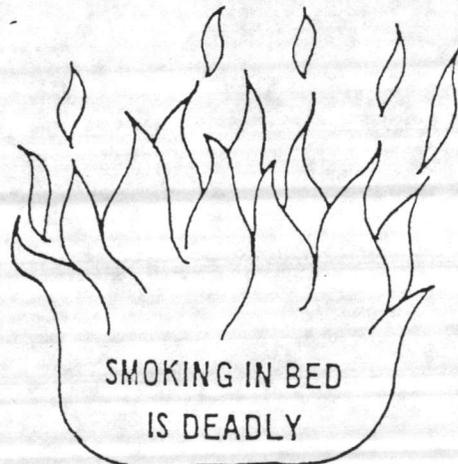
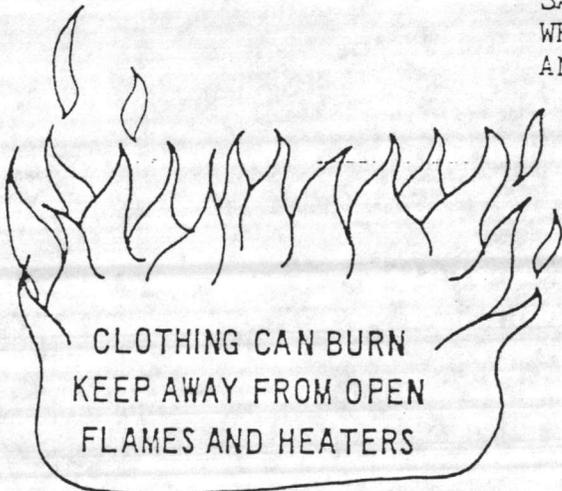


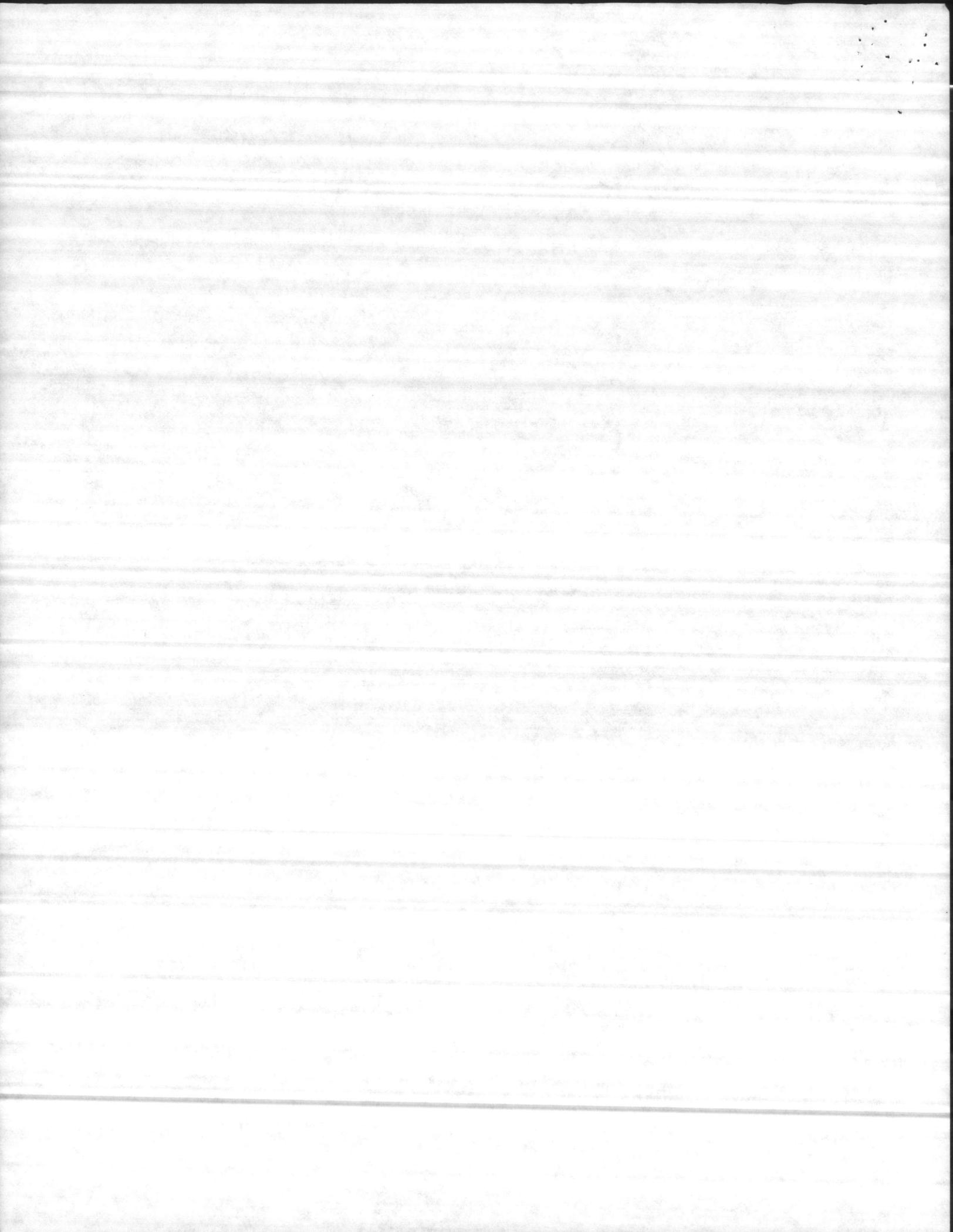
FIRE DEPARTMENT  
MARINE CORPS BASE  
CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.



THE  
BASE FIRE  
CHIEF AND MEM-  
BERS OF THE MARINE  
CORPS BASE FIRE DEPARTMENT  
EXTEND TO YOU THEIR HEARTIEST  
WISHES FOR A FIRE SAFE HOLIDAY SEASON  
THEY URGE ALL TO MAKE THIS A FIRE SAFE SEASON  
AND OFFER THEIR THANKS FOR THE HELP YOU HAVE GIVEN  
IN MAKING THIS YEAR IN WHICH FIRE PREVENTION HAS BEEN THE  
WATCHWORD. AS THE YEAR COMES TO A CLOSE THEY ASK THAT YOU RESOLVE  
TO LEND EVEN GREATER HELP IN THE COMING YEAR, FOR WITHOUT YOUR COOPERATION

AND SUPPORT THE  
FIRE DEPARTMENT  
ALONE CANNOT  
MAKE THIS A FIRE  
SAFE PLACE IN  
WHICH TO LIVE  
AND WORK





Many which result in the extra loss of life and property. Little careless acts that seem so unimportant at the time - cause these holiday tragedies. They can be avoided if you will take a few minutes to read and follow the simple rules given below.



1. Stand the tree in water outside and do not bring it into the home until just before Christmas. This keeps the tree fresh and green.
2. Before erecting the tree in the house, saw off the trunk at an angle at least one inch above the original cut. Place the freshly cut trunk in a container of water and keep the level of water above the cut the entire time the tree is indoors. Your tree will last longer this way.
3. Support the tree well. Don't locate it near sources of heat (fireplaces, radiators, stoves, heaters, etc.) or where it will block the way out of a room or building in event it should catch afire and fall over.



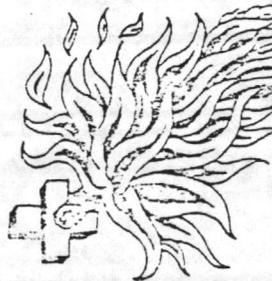
1. Use only electric lighting sets that bear the UL (Underwriter's Laboratory) label of approval - it costs you no more.
2. Be sure to check your lighting sets each year before using for frayed wires, loose connections and broken light sockets.
3. Be sure the fuse in the electrical circuit you are using is not rated over 15 amperes. Don't plug too many extensions in this circuit.
4. Make certain that Christmas tree lighting is turned off and that all electrical toys are unplugged before retiring to bed or leaving the house.



1. Use only non-combustible materials (metal, glass, asbestos, etc.) to decorate the home for Christmas wherever possible. When you must use combustible materials, be sure they are "flameproofed" particularly if they are to be anywhere near the Christmas tree.
2. Untreated cotton batting, paper and certain costuming will ignite easily and burn with great intensity unless they are flameproofed. Santa Claus costumes and whiskers have caused tragedies, be sure they are treated.



1. Don't buy highly combustible pyroxylin plastic dolls or toys.
2. Toys which are operated by alcohol, kerosene or gasoline are dangerous for children and should be supervised by parents when used.
3. Always look for the "Underwriter's Laboratory" label when buying electrical toys or gifts. This is your guarantee of safety.
4. Don't let Christmas wrappings accumulate around the home, but remove such wrappings promptly to metal trash containers outside.
5. Don't allow smoking close to the Christmas tree or amidst piles of wrapping.



## DON'T FORGET - JUST IN CASE OF FIRE

1. Plan what to do in case fire should break out in your home.
2. Know the emergency telephone number of your local Fire Dept.
3. Know the location of the fire alarm box nearest to where you live and know how to turn in an alarm from this box in an emergency.
4. Have a fire extinguisher, or a garden hose hooked up, or a pail of water handy during the holiday season - just in case a fire may happen.
5. If fire should occur, get everyone out of the house first, then call the local Fire Department. Do this before attempting to fight the fire yourself.

FOR FIRE \* PULL FIRE ALARM BOX OR TELEPHONE BASE EXTENSION 3333

FOR MOQ/MEMQ DIAL 451-3333

THE MARINE CORPS BASE FIRE DEPARTMENT WISHES YOU AND YOUR FAMILY A VERY MERRY FIRE-SAFE CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY TRAGEDY-FREE NEW YEAR



