

<b>ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE</b>  <b>DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS</b>  <b>POLICY AND PROCEDURE</b>	<b>NUMBER:</b> 7.20	<b>PAGES:</b> 1 of 6
	<b>RELATED ORDERS:</b> ACA 4-ALDF-1C-07, 1C-08, 1C-09 MJS 1029, 1032 P&P 7.01 U.L. 268	
	<b>ISSUED DATE:</b> July 1, 1989	
	<b>REVIEW DATE:</b> October 21, 2015	
	<b>REVISION DATE:</b> March 23, 2009	
<b>CHAPTER:</b> Safety and Emergency Procedures	<b>SUBJECT:</b> Glenn E. Dyer Detention Facility Fire Procedures Description and Location of Equipment	

I. **PURPOSE:** To describe, as part of the facility fire protection plan, fire-fighting equipment, its location and required periodic inspections.

II. **POLICY:** The policy of the Detention and Corrections (D&C) Division is to provide fire detection and protection equipment for use in detecting and fighting fires. All personnel shall be trained in the use and location of fire-fighting equipment present at the Glenn E. Dyer Detention Facility (GEDDF) (refer to Policy and Procedure 7.01, "Fire Safety").

### III. DEFINITIONS:

#### A. TYPES OF FIRE EQUIPMENT:

1. Ansul Fire Protection: A dry chemical system, containing 98% bio-chemical soda, which activates when extreme heat is detected.
2. Dry Chemical Extinguisher: Dry chemical agent rated to extinguish Class A, B or C fires.
3. Halon Fire Control: An inert gas, which eliminates oxygen, used in controlling most electrical fires without damage to the electronic equipment itself.

#### B. FIRE CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. Class A Fire: Ordinary combustibles, such as paper, wood, and cloth, which can be controlled with large quantities of water.
2. Class B Fire: Fires in flammable liquids, such as gasoline, fuel oils, grease, or alcohol, where a blanket effect in smothering the fire is essential.
3. Class C Fire: Fires resulting from electrical equipment where use of an electrically non-conductive extinguishing agent is of primary importance.
4. Class D Fire: Certain combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, potassium or sodium. Controlled with agents specially designed for the material involved. In most cases, they absorb heat and cool the material below its ignition temperature.

C. NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

IV. **PROCEDURE:** D&C will comply with all local, state and federal fire codes, incorporating automatic fire alarm systems, automatic fire suppression systems and fire protection equipment. All personnel shall receive training in the location and use of fire suppression equipment. Although the fire suppression equipment and systems are inspected routinely as part of the fire/life safety program, all personnel are responsible for reporting deficiencies of the equipment.

A. FIRE-FIGHTING AND DETECTION EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION:

1. Equipment available within the facility consists of:
  - a. Ansul-Automatic dry chemical extinguisher system in the main kitchen and staff dining.
  - b. Automatic water sprinkler systems located throughout the facility, activated by a 165° "burn bar." All strategic sprinkler heads are provided with tamper resistant guards.
  - c. Manually Operated Fire Equipment:
    - 1) Fire Extinguishers:
      - a) 10 lb chemical extinguishers
      - b) Type 1211 Halon fire extinguishers
    - 2) Fire Racks are located in all fire hose cabinets with 100' of hose and nozzle.
  - d. There is one type of automatic fire detector alert system in operation at the GEDDF, a Photo Electric- Latching type, which is located in each inmate cell. The fire detector does not reset automatically and must be reset by GSA.
2. Housing Floors: Activation of any alarm initiation device within the housing unit shall:
  - a. Annunciate on the housing unit annunciation panel (#BMS)
  - b. Activate smoke control
  - c. Register (Annunciation and printed record) fire alarm condition at Central Control

B. SEQUENCE OF OPERATION AND EQUIPMENT STANDARDS:

1. General:
  - a. The Fire Detection and Alarm (FD&A) System utilizes local fire alarm signaling systems (NFPA 72A) at various locations throughout the complex interfaced to a central control and monitoring station located in the Central Control Corridor. A computerized controller process monitors and dispatches all signals and data to the central control station (Central Control). The system meets all monitoring and reliability requirements of a proprietary protective signaling system as set out in NFPA 72D. Central Control is

the primary monitoring and control point for all fires.

- b. The entire system has both primary and secondary power sources for reliability and redundancy. Local systems will remain operational even if the central processor and communication system are disrupted.
- c. All equipment utilized in the FD&A System is Underwriters Laboratories listed (Standard 268) and conform to the California Code of Regulation (CCR), for the intended application.
- d. Secondary monitoring locations are provided to assure timely and accurate notification of alarm in the event of failure or trouble at the primary location. Secondary locations are in each housing unit.
- e. The secondary security system in each housing unit will provide a detailed fire location signal in that unit. This supplemental local information will be a duplicate to that being provided to Central Control to allow for quick response by the Housing Control Officer.

2. Alarm Initiation:

a. Housing Floor:

- 1) The signal systems for each housing floor comply with NFPA 72A for local Protective Signaling Systems.
- 2) Any alarm signal within a housing floor will initiate the following indications:
  - i. A visual signal on the light display panel in Central Control
  - ii. A visual signal on the light display panel at the Simplex Control Panel located in the Central Control Corridor
  - iii. A visual signal on the annunciator Panel in the Housing Control Room

C. EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS: The Administrative Lieutenant, Special Projects Sergeant and Fire/Life Safety Officers will coordinate with BMD/GSA and the local Fire Marshal to ensure the following equipment maintenance and inspections are accomplished in compliance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations:

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	STATE/LOCAL REQUIREMENTS	GSA/BMD RESPONSIBILITY	FLS DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITY	COMMENTS
Fire Extinguishers, dry chemical	Service yearly or after use	Service yearly or after use (GEDDF)		Report problems to BMD for action (GEDDF)
Fire extinguishers, Halon	Inspect annually, service at 12 years	Inspect annually, service at 12 years	Monthly inspection	Report problems to BMD for action
Stand Pipe System "Risers"	Inspect semi-annually, service at 5 years	Inspect semi-annually, service at 5 years	Monthly inspection	

Automatic sprinklers	Inspect quarterly, service at 5 years	Service at 5 years	Monthly inspection	Report problems to BMD for action
Water flow devices	Inspect quarterly, service at 5 years	Inspect quarterly, service at 5 years	None	
Supervisory devices	Test quarterly, service at 5 years	Test quarterly, service at 5 years	None	
Firehose in racks	Unwrapped and reloaded annually; initial test at 5 years, 3 years thereafter	Test at 5 years, 3 years thereafter	Monthly inspection; re-rack annually	Report problems to BMD for action
<b>EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>STATE/LOCAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>GSA/BMD RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>FLS DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Pre-engineered and engineered systems (Halon, Ansul)	Service semi-annually	Service semi-annually	None	
Fire hydrants	Annual test	Routine maintenance	None	Report problems to BMD for action
Manual fire boxes	Test semi-annually	Test semi-annually	None	
Smoke detectors	Visual test semi-annually, 100% annually	Visual test semi-annually, 100% annually	None	
Heat detectors, fixed temp., rate of compensation	Recurring test 10% semi-annually	Recurring test 10% semi-annually	None	
EBA	Visual inspection monthly; hydrostatically pressure test tanks at 5 years	None	Visual inspection monthly; hydrostatically pressure test tanks at 5 years	Hydro after use or low pressure
Annunciators	Test quarterly	Test quarterly	None	Report problems
Control unit panel & trouble signals	Test lamps, LEDs, fuses, primary & secondary power	Test lamps, LEDs, fuses, primary & secondary power	None	
Fire alarm	Annually activate one device per circuit	Annually activate one device per circuit		Report problems to BMD for action

D. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT LOCATION:

1. Fire Hose Racks (FHR): Located in stairwell #3 on the east wall at the following locations:
  - a. Between floors 1 & 2
  - b. Between floors H1 & H2
  - c. Between floors H3 & H4
  - d. Between floors H5 & H6
  
2. Fire Extinguishers - Dry Chemical:
  - a. Basement:
    - 1) Laundry room
    - 2) Supply room
    - 3) Switch gear room
    - 4) Mail room
    - 5) Cleaning/Supplies room
    - 6) Sally next to loading dock elevator
    - 7) Food service office and dry storage
  
  - b. Main Floor:
    - 1) Watch Commanders Office
    - 2) Watch Sergeant's Office
    - 3) Female dress-out
    - 4) Male Booking
    - 5) Male dress-out
    - 6) Records
    - 7) Vehicle sally
    - 8) Lobby
    - 9) Central Control
    - 10) Female & Male Locker Rooms
  
  - c. Administration Floor:
    - 1) Offices
    - 2) Hallway
    - 3) Fan room
    - 4) Training
    - 5) Staff dining
    - 6) Exercise Room
  
  - d. Medical Floor: Hallway
  
  - e. Housing Floors: Floors 1 through 6 north and south have one in each deputy's office
  
  - f. Roof:
    - 1) Fan room
    - 2) Elevator room
    - 3) Line-up room entrance
    - 4) Line-up room vestibule
    - 5) Housing Control
  
3. Fire Extinguishers - Halon:

- a. Basement:
    - 1) Kitchen
    - 2) Laundry room B05
    - 3) Document storage room
  - b. Main Floor: Central Control
  - c. Administration floor
  - d. Medical Floor
  - e. Housing Control: One (1) in each housing control on every floor
4. Ansul Fire Protection:
- a. In the Mess Hall above fryers, grills and kettles
  - b. In the staff dining above the grill
5. Emergency Breathing Apparatus (EBA):
- a. Housing Control
  - b. Deputy's offices
  - c. Control Points
  - d. Booking
  - e. Clinic