

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

USAF FAMILY CHILD CARE HOME

FIRE SAFETY AND PREVENTION INSPECTION GUIDE

Revision Date: 4 April 2018

The following inspection Items will be used to determine if a Department of Defense (DoD) Family Child Care Home (FCCH) conforms to the operational requirements of the National Fire Protection Association, *Life Safety Code* (NFPA 101, 2018 Edition) and applicable DoD criteria. Compliance with NFPA 101 is required by DODI 6060.2, *Child Development Programs*.

Compliance with the structural requirements of NFPA 101 is to be inspected as part of the initial, monthly, and annual unannounced comprehensive fire, safety and health inspections of FCCHs in government owned, privately owned, and privatized housing. Use Sections A through I of this checklist during prelicensing inspections for all prospective FCCHs. Also use Sections A through I of this checklist during the annual unannounced comprehensive fire inspection of at least 10% (but not less than three (3)) of licensed FCCH. Results will be reviewed as part of the higher headquarters annual inspection.

NOTE: If the FCCH is government owned these inspections should be conducted by a DoD Fire Prevention Specialist. If the FCCH is privately owned or privatized housing and the services of a DoD Fire Prevention Specialist are not available these inspections may be conducted by the local DoD FCC Administrator (Coordinator) when trained to conduct such fire inspections.

The FCC Provider uses Section J of this checklist to perform monthly fire inspections of the FCCH.

Following each inspection Item are the applicable references; however, not all Items will have a specific reference.

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Inspector rate each FCCH inspection item using the following ratings:
C - Total Compliance with Standard
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GENERAL FCCH INFORMATION

FCCH Provider's Name: _____

Telephones: () _____
() _____
() _____

Address: _____

Base/Post/Activity: _____

Type of Housing: Government Owned Privately Owned Privatized

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

(The number of clients (all ages) added to number of the FCCH Provider's own children under 8 years old.)

HOURS OF 0600 TO 1800 _____ (total may not exceed six (6))

Clients: 2 wks-12 mos ____; 12-24 mos ____; 2-3 Yrs ____; 3-5 Yrs ____; 5+ Yrs ____

FCCH Provider's Own Children: 0-24 mos ____; 2-7 Yrs ____

HOURS OF 1800 TO 0600 _____ (total may not exceed three (3))

Clients: 2 wks-12 mos ____; 12-24 mos ____; 2-3 Yrs ____; 3-5 Yrs ____; 5+ Yrs ____

FCCH Provider's Own Children: 0-24 mos ____; 2-7 Yrs ____

NOTE: Providing evening/overnight care (1800 to 0600) must be previously authorized by the FCC Administrator (Coordinator).

Name and Telephone of Privatized Housing Company/Apartment Complex/Property Management Company/Government Housing Office (if applicable):

() _____

Responding Fire Department: _____

Mutual Aid FD (if applicable): _____

Inspection Date: _____

Inspector's Signature: _____

Inspector's Office Symbol: _____

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SECTION A: FCCH FACILITY

A-1. _____ All deficiencies identified since the last inspection have been corrected. If not, list in Section H.

A-2. _____ Rooms (other than basements) normally occupied by clients/children of the FCCH must have an openable window for fire department rescue in addition to the normal interior room access door. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.6.2.4.2).

EXCEPTION: An openable window is not required in any room normally occupied by clients/children when at least one of following conditions is met:

- (1) if there is a door from that room leading directly to the outside at or to the finished ground level; or,
- (2) if the FCCH is fully protected by a sprinkler system; or,
- (3) if the FCCH is located in a multi-family apartment building that is exclusively used for DoD Military Family Housing.

NOTE: An openable window must have dimension to provide a clear opening of 5.7 ft² (0.53 m²) (including a 20-inch (510 mm) minimum width and 24-inch (610 mm) minimum height) and have a bottom sill height of 44 inches (1120 mm) or less above finished floor. The window sill height must be no higher than 20 ft. (6100 mm) above the finished ground level. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 24.2.2.3.3). These window dimensions are the minimum required by a firefighter in full gear to pass through the window opening to conduct rescue operations.

A-3. _____ No clients/children occupy a basement during any part of their stay at the FCCH unit. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.6.2.4.5 & 24.2.2.3.3)

A-4. _____ A basement that has been finished and converted to occupiable use per the applicable building code (i.e., including improvements to lighting, ventilation, interior finishes, electrical receptacles, etc.) may be occupied by clients/children during their stay at the FCCH unit when at least one of the following conditions is met: (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.6.2.4.5 & 24.2.2.3.3)

- (1) there is a door from the occupiable basement room leading directly to the outside at finished ground level; or,
- (2) there is a door from the occupiable basement room leading directly to an outside stair to finished ground level; or,
- (3) the FCCH is fully protected by a sprinkler system; or,
- (4) there is an interior stair from the occupiable basement room leading directly to the outside finished ground level and this interior stair is provided with solid wood or metal doors separating the interior stair from all stories in the building above the occupiable basement story.

NOTE: Basements, garages, attics and other spaces not intended for normal, continuous occupancy are permitted by the building codes to be built without having all the minimum features required for human habitation of that space. This reduces the construction costs for a new building. Although it is possible to later convert a basement into an approved occupiable space the required improvements are often quite expensive. Modifications to the building ventilation system, relocation of hazardous appliances, improvements in the electrical system such as additional electrical receptacles, improvements in interior lighting, adding windows for rescue, and the finishing of open-stud walls are examples of commonly required improvements needed to change a basement into an occupiable space suitable for human habitation.

A-5. _____ Every required exit, exit access, and exit discharge is continuously maintained free of obstructions or impediments (including snow, ice, etc.) for full instant use in the case of fire or emergency. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 7.1.10.1 & 17.6.2.5.4)

A-6. _____ Window screens or bars are easily removable/openable from the inside to provide the full clear opening required in Item A-2 without the need for tools or special knowledge. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.6.2.4)

A-7. _____ The means of egress is a minimum of 28 inches (710 mm) wide (clear width) throughout. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 24.2.4.1)

A-8. _____ There are no barriers or gates that divide space and prevent rapid exit from areas occupied by clients/children. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 7.1.10.2.2)

NOTE: This does not include barriers such as infant gates that can be easily pushed aside by adults. However, such infant gates must not be permanently affixed to the door frame, wall, furniture, or other object.

A-9. _____ The designated evacuation meeting place is a minimum of 75 feet (23 m) from the building to avoid danger from any fire in the building and interference with fire department operations. The evacuation path is away from firefighting operations and vehicle approaches. This has been planned during the initial inspection and approved by the FCC Administrator (Coordinator). This approval is included in the FCCH Provider's emergency plan.

A-10. _____ There is an immediate means of reentry to the FCCH to allow the FCCH Provider to retrieve a missing child (intended for use only as a last resort).

A-11. _____ Interior doors (i.e., not opening to outside the building or into a fully-enclosed garage) can be opened with a single releasing operation. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 7.2.1.5.10.2)

NOTE: The interior door may have a single lock as long as the door will unlatch and open simply by turning the door knob/lever. Some door knobs/levers require two

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operations (e.g., turning the door lock mechanism to unlock the door before the door knob/lever can be operated) and these do not meet the requirement.

A-12. _____ A door leading from inside the house into a fully-enclosed garage (i.e., not a carport with one or more open sides) is permitted to have two locks and both locks may remain engaged during business hours.

NOTE: The approval of two engaged locks is intended to assist FCCH Providers in maintaining child safety. Although such a door could be used in some unlikely emergency scenarios, the door does not meet all the requirements to serve as one of the required means of egress from the house and should not be designated for use in emergencies as long as other exterior doors are available for egress.

A-13. _____ When more than one lock is provided on a door to the outside, only one lock may remain engaged during business hours. (See Item A-12 for doors into a fully-enclosed garage). Doors to the outside are permitted to have two locks, one in the doorknob/lever, and one additional deadbolt or other type of lock. For the exterior doors, up to a maximum of two releasing operations are permitted (for example, first unlocking the deadbolt and then turning the door knob to open the door). These locks must be designed such that the releasing mechanism does not require a key or special tool needed to operate the lock from the inside of the door. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 7.2.1.5.10.2 & 7.2.1.5.10.3)

NOTE: Double-cylinder locks, key-operated chain locks, and other devices that lock against egress are not permitted. These are locks or devices that require a key, special tool or device, combination or cipher, or some special knowledge in order to open the door to escape from within building.

A-14. _____ There are no padlocks, slide bolts, hook-and-eyes, bi-fold door locks, or "childproofing" door locks on any doors. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 7.2.1.5.10.2)

A-15. _____ Closets, cupboards, and pantries have a door that a child/client can open from the inside. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 24.2.4.4)

A-16. _____ Bathroom and bedroom doors have locks or latches on them that can be opened from the outside. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 24.2.4.5)

A-17. _____ Blinds, curtains and draperies are permitted to be installed and closed over the window glass in exit doors as long as the door knob/lever and its associated section of the door frame remains visible. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 7.1.10.2.1)

A-18. _____ Hangings, furnishings, decorations, or other objects) do not obstruct view of or use of the exits. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 7.1.10.2.1)

NOTE: The location of the exit should remain obvious to visitors in the FCCH in spite of any hangings or draperies.

A-19. _____ Fuel-fired heating equipment is not used unless it is connected to a permanently installed vent pipe or chimney leading to the outside. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.5.2.2)

NOTE: "Vent-free" propane and natural gas space heaters and wall heaters are examples of fuel-fired heating equipment that are not acceptable for use in a FCCH.

A-20. _____ Operational carbon monoxide alarm devices are installed if the FCCH is provided with a fossil-fuel fired appliance or furnace, is provided with a fireplace, or is provided with an attached garage. An alarm device is located within 10 feet of each bedroom, and at least one alarm device is located on each floor or level usable by FCCH occupants. The alarm devices are not located near diaper changing areas or near any diaper pails or other repositories for soiled diapers.

NOTE: Methane gas generated from soiled diapers will interfere with proper operation of the carbon monoxide alarm device and may cause false alarms.

A-21. _____ Fireplaces are equipped with protective screens and are not used during business hours while children/clients are present. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.5.2.3)

A-22. _____ There is a working telephone in the FCCH whenever clients/children are present. A mobile (i.e., cell) phone may be considered a working telephone.

A-23. _____ In government owned housing, a functional fire extinguisher is readily available to the FCCH Provider when required by the local DoD authority. The fire extinguisher has the ratings as required by the DoD authority (e.g., A-B-C ratings).

SECTION B: FCCH SUPPRESSION AND ALARM SYSTEMS

B-1. _____ Smoke alarms are located on each story/level of the FCCH and smoke alarms are provided in each room used for sleeping by the permanent occupants. The smoke alarms are interconnected so that if one smoke alarm activates all other smoke alarms activate. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 24.3.4.1.1 & 17.6.3.4.3)

EXCEPTION: Some apartment buildings are provided with system smoke detectors that activate the building evacuation alarm rather than just smoke alarms intended only for an individual FCCH. These system smoke detectors are acceptable if provided in the same locations as required for single-station smoke alarms.

B-2. _____ A single-station smoke alarm is provided in each room used for sleeping by clients in addition to those smoke alarms in rooms used for sleeping by the permanent occupants. This additional smoke alarm may be either powered by the FCCH unit's electrical system or by a sealed-in, non-rechargeable, non-replaceable, 10-year rated battery. This single-station smoke alarm must not be connected to the smoke detection system provided for those FCCHs located in apartment buildings. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 24.3.4.1.1 & 17.6.3.4.3)

NOTE: The smoke alarm (or smoke detector) installed in the hallway outside the bedrooms in most FCCH will meet this requirement if the client-occupied rooms are on the same story/level of the home as the smoke alarm (smoke detector), and the client-occupied rooms cannot be separated from the smoke alarm (smoke detector) by the shutting of any door. Installation of an additional 10-year, non-replaceable, non-rechargeable battery-powered smoke alarm in the client-occupied area is usually the most economical solution if both these conditions cannot be met.

B-3. _____ An audible signal alerts occupants to evacuate the building. The signal type/tone is the same throughout the FCCH unit. The signal is audible throughout the building but not excessively loud (15 dBA above ambient is acceptable). (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 9.6.2.10.4 & 5 & 9.6.3.7)

B-4. _____ Documentation of the smoke alarm cleaning is kept in the FCCH Provider's records. Smoke alarms are cleaned at least once a year. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 4.5.7)

NOTE: Smoke alarm cleaning should normally consist of removing dust by application of a vacuum cleaner hose to the exterior surfaces of the smoke alarm.

NOTE: The FCCH Provider must not attempt to clean the building system smoke detectors when the FCCH is located in an apartment building protected with a smoke detection system. Smoke alarm cleaning must be limited to any additional smoke alarms added per Item B-2.

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B-5. _____ For privately owned and privatized buildings the automatic sprinkler system (if applicable), smoke detection and alarm system, exit and emergency lighting (in large complexes such as tower housing), fire doors, and other features required to comply with Life Safety Code appear to be maintained by the building owner in proper operating condition. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 4.6.12.1 & 9.6.1.6) .

B-6 _____ The fire extinguisher has been inspected and serviced by a qualified technician or DoD fire protection specialist within the previous 12 months if a fire extinguisher is required to be available within the FCCH (see Item A-23).

B-7. _____ Smoke alarms are tested (by test button) once a month together with the fire drills (D-3). (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 4.7.1 & 9.6.2.10.1)

NOTE: Smoke alarm testing by the FCCH Provider located in an apartment building protected with a smoke detection system is limited to those additional smoke alarms added per Item B-2. The FCCH Provider must not attempt to test the building's system smoke detectors.

B-8. _____ Documentation of the dates of functional checks and battery replacements (when applicable) for each carbon monoxide alarm is kept in the FCCH Provider's records. Carbon monoxide alarm devices (when provided) are functionally checked for operability at least monthly. Batteries are replaced annually (except for units provided with sealed, non-replaceable batteries).

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SECTION C: FCCH OPERATIONS

C-1. _____ Daytime Care. No more than six (6) clients/children, including the FCCH Provider's own children less than 8 years of age, may be cared for in the FCCH during the hours of 0600 to 1800. No more than two (2) persons incapable of self-preservation may be cared for or occupy the FCCH when clients are present. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.6.1.4.1)

NOTE: No clients may be provided with care between the hours of 1800 to 0600 unless the FCCH has received specific authorization to provide evening/overnight care.

NOTE: Persons incapable of self-preservation include children under 2 years old; certain persons with special needs regardless of age; and elderly people that need assistance to quickly evacuate the FCCH.

C-2. _____ Daytime Care. Between the hours of 0600 and 1800 the FCCH Provider must be alert and remain awake at all times if any clients are being cared for in the FCCH. This requirement applies even if all clients/children might be sleeping.

C-3. _____ Evening/Overnight Care. No more than three (3) clients/children, including the FCCH Provider's own children less than 8 years of age, are cared for in the FCCH during the hours of 1800 to 0600. No more than two (2) persons incapable of self-preservation may be cared for or occupy the FCCH when clients are present. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.6.1.4.1)

NOTE: Evening/Overnight care may be provided in the FCCH only with specific authorization from the FCC Administrator (Coordinator).

NOTE: Persons incapable of self-preservation include children under 2 years old; certain persons with special needs regardless of age; and elderly people that need assistance to quickly evacuate the FCCH.

C-4. _____ Evening/Overnight Care. Between the hours of 1800 and 0600 the FCCH Provider is permitted to sleep under the following conditions:

- 1) the FCCH Provider must sleep on the same story of the FCCH as both the clients and the FCCH provider's own children under 8 years of age; and,
- 2) all clients and the FCCH Provider's own children under 8 years of age must be sleeping whenever the FCCH provider is sleeping. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.5)

NOTE: If the FCCH Provider chooses to stay awake it is not required for the FCCH Provider to remain on the same story of the FCCH as the sleeping clients/children. However, the FCCH Provider should limit the amount of time present in those areas of

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the FCCH (such as a basement or garage) where a fast-developing fire has more potential to block the path between the FCCH Provider and the clients/children.

NOTE: Persons incapable of self-preservation include children under 2 years old; certain persons with special needs regardless of age; and elderly people that need assistance to quickly evacuate the FCCH.

C-5. _____ The FCCH Provider will physically be present in the facility at all times when clients are present.

C-6. _____ The FCCH Provider conducts fire prevention inspections monthly using Section J of this checklist. A copy of the latest inspection form is kept in the FCCH Provider's records. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.3.1)

C-7. _____ Ignition sources (e.g., matches, lighters, open flame candles, hot flameless candles, oil or kerosene lamps, camping lanterns using mantles, etc.) are located out-of-reach and keep out-of-sight of clients/children, except that unlit candles may be located in-sight of clients/children if kept completely out-of-reach. Such ignition sources must remain extinguished at all times when clients are cared for in the FCCH.

NOTE: Use of activated flameless candles is permitted when clients/children are cared for in the FCCH if the flameless candles are of a type that produces minimal heat during operation. The condition of minimal heat may be established when the activated flameless candle may be held in a bare hand without discomfort as judged by the FCC program staff or DoD fire prevention personnel.

C-8. _____ Flammable and combustible liquids (such as spare propane tanks, gasoline for lawnmowers, paint thinner, automobile oils and lubricants, Coleman camping fuel, charcoal lighter fluid, kerosene for lamps, etc.) are stored in the garage or outside storage unit. These liquids are located so they are not readily accessible if a client or one of the FCCH Provider's children under 8 years of age should find a way to enter the garage or outside storage unit without adult supervision. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 8.7.3.1)

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C-10. _____ Charcoal briquettes, firewood, propane barbeque grills (in storage), propane outdoor heaters (in storage), and similar items are stored in the garage or outside storage unit. These items are located so they are not readily accessible if a client or one of the FCH Provider's children under 8 years of age should find a way to enter the garage or outside storage unit without adult supervision. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 8.7.3.2)

NOTE: Propane barbeque grills or propane outdoor heaters in regular use at the FCCH can be located outside the FCCH (such as on the back patio) if the supply valve on the propane tank is kept in the shut position whenever clients/children are occupying the FCCH.

C-11. _____ Furnishings or decorations of an explosive or highly flammable nature are not used. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 10.3.5)

NOTE: Cellophane materials, rattan and palm frond decorations, and sheer/gossamer-type fabrics are examples of materials that should be limited in quantity in the FCCH and always kept away from heat sources (including light bulbs).

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SECTION D: FCCH DRILLS

D-1. _____ A fire evacuation drill, approved by the FCC Administrator (Coordinator), is practiced by the FCCH once a month. If drills are missed due to severe weather, additional drills must be held in the other months. At no time should there be more than two months between drills. Documentation of the dates of fire evacuation drills is kept in the FCCH's Providers records. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 4.7.2 & 17.7.2.2)

EXCEPTION: Army requires at least 12 drills be conducted within each consecutive 12 month period. When a scheduled drill is unexpectedly missed a make-up drill must be conducted within the following month. Up to two (2) scheduled drills may be intentionally deferred to meet operational requirements, but a corresponding number of make-up drills must be scheduled during the two (2) months preceding or two (2) months following the deferred drills.

D-2. _____ All persons in the FCCH unit participate in drills. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.2.2)

D-3. _____ House fire alarm is sounded for every drill. (Use smoke alarm test button.)

EXCEPTION: Use of an audible signal (or the smoke alarm test button) during drills is not required when the FCCH is located in an apartment building provided with system smoke detectors that activate the building evacuation alarm, and there are no additional smoke alarms provided within an individual FCCH, such as those installed to comply with Item B-2.

D-4. _____ Drills are executed at different hours of the day and evening including when clients/children are resting or sleeping. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.2.2 & 4.7.4)

D-5. _____ During drills or evacuations, FCCH Provider and clients/children leave the building in a brisk, orderly manner and do not run. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.2.2 & 4.7.3)

NOTE: The desirable time to exit the house/unit is one (1) minute or less. If clients/children are sleeping, the exiting time may be slightly longer. At no time should total evacuation time exceed two (2) minutes. (Evacuation time is measured from the alarm signal to all occupants outside the building.) The object of the drill is not to race but to practice the actions needed so they become routine and automatic. Times will improve with practice. Evacuating in an orderly, safe manner is the most important. If evacuation time increases, the root cause should be discovered and corrected.

D-6. _____ Clients/children are not allowed to obtain clothing or other personal items before they leave the building during a drill or evacuation. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.2 & 4.7)

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D-7. _____ During inclement weather, blankets are kept in a specified location near the main exit of the home. The FCCH Provider, or an older child assigned the job, brings the blankets to the evacuation point and distributes them to the clients/children at the evacuation point. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.2)

D-8. _____ FCCH Provider remains calm during a drill or evacuation. Clients/children are taken to their designated meeting place. The clients/children and FCCH Provider remain at the meeting place until all are accounted for. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.2 & 4.7.5)

D-9. _____ During a drill or evacuation, the daily attendance list and parent contact list is taken with the group and is checked as the group exits the FCCH to determine if all clients/children in attendance have been evacuated. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.2 & 4.7)

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SECTION E: FCCH EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

- E-1. _____ Written emergency procedures are posted in FCCH. Diagrams with primary and secondary routes are posted. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.1 & 4.8)
- E-2. _____ FCCH Provider, Back-up Provider, and clients/children are familiar with emergency procedures, including those for carbon monoxide alarms, severe storm warnings, earthquakes and other natural disasters. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.1 & 4.8)
- E-3. _____ FCCH Provider, Back-up Provider, and clients/children are familiar with primary and secondary escape routes as identified on the posted evacuation plan. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.1 & 4.8)
- E-4. _____ FCCH Provider is trained in, and practices, proper procedures for contacting the designated fire department and/or emergency services. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.7.1 & 4.8)
- E-5. _____ Emergency numbers and parent contact numbers for all clients/children enrolled in the FCCH are posted near the phone and also kept with the daily attendance list.

These numbers include:

- Parents' daytime numbers
- Two emergency contacts for each child
- 911 or the local emergency numbers for ambulance, police, and fire
- Poison control
- Medical advisor
- Back-up Provider – must be able to arrive within 10 minutes
- FCC Administrator (Coordinator)
- FCC Leadership Point of Contact (e.g. Flight Chief, Division Chief, etc.)

E-6. _____ Bright flashlights using LED bulbs and at least one set of back-up batteries are available at all times.

NOTE: A flashlight using at least two C-cells or two D-cells is expected. A small pen-light or LED-reading light should not be considered as meeting the requirement.

E-7. _____ Documentation of the date of fire extinguisher training is kept in the FCCH Provider's records. The FCCH Provider must complete approved training in fire extinguisher use within the previous 12 months if a fire extinguisher is required to be present in the FCCH (see Item A-23).

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SECTION F: FCCH HAZARDS/HOUSEKEEPING

F-1. _____ Range is cleaned after each use or more often as needed. Range vent filters are cleaned weekly.

F-2. _____ The laundry area and dryer vent is free of lint. Soiled linens are either washed immediately or stored in containers with solid sides and lids.

NOTE: Containers made of fire-rated materials not required. Soiled linens placed directly in the washing machine with the lid closed also meets this requirement.

F-3. _____ The clothes dryer is connected to its permanently mounted, in-wall exhaust duct using a transition duct made of either rigid metal, flexible metal, or thin-foil aluminum ducting. Plastic or vinyl transition ducting is not used.

EXCEPTION: This requirement is not applicable if a condenser-type (i.e., non-vented) clothes dryer is being utilized. The lint filter on this type of clothes dryer should be cleaned after each use. However, a small amount of lint will typically escape past the lint filter and lodge in the internal condenser unit so periodic cleaning of lint from the internal condensing unit is needed. The frequency of cleaning of the internal condenser unit should be at least as often as the minimum frequency specified by the manufacturer.

_____ When applicable, documentation of the dates of internal condenser cleaning is kept in the FCCH Provider's records.

F-4. _____ Electrical:

- _____ Wiring is not exposed.
- _____ Wiring is in good condition – no fraying, splicing, or damage.
- _____ Circuits and extension cords are not overloaded.
- _____ All ground plugs are intact (the third prong is not clipped off or hanging outside the extension cord it is plugged into).
- _____ Receptacles are in good condition—not cracked, loose, or broken.
- _____ There are no loose or broken light bulbs.
- _____ No electrical cords (including extension cords) are run under rugs, carpeting or across doorways; cords are not accessible to children or the cords are secure.
- _____ Cribs, beds, or upholstered furniture are not touching receptacles.

F-5. _____ Protective covers are installed on all electrical receptacles (outlets) in all areas occupied by clients/children, to include receptacle openings not in use on surge protector devices and extension cords. (NFPA 101, 2018 edition, 17.5.1.2)

NOTE: Tamper-resistant (TR) receptacles are typically installed in new housing units. If TR receptacles are provided in the house, protective covers are not required and removable outlet caps should not be used in the TR receptacles.

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**SECTION I: SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION
REQUIREMENTS IN CHECKLIST FOR
FCCH PROVIDERS RECORDS**

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED (WHEN APPLICABLE)</u>
B-4 (J-17)	Smoke alarm cleaning
B-8 (J-18)	Carbon Monoxide alarm functional check
B-8 (J-18)	Carbon Monoxide alarm battery replacement
C-6 (J-1)	Latest fire prevention monthly inspection
D-1 (J-19)	Fire drills
E-7 (J-14)	Fire extinguisher training
F-3 (J-33)	Clothes dryer internal condenser cleaning

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Inspector rate each FCCH inspection Item using the following ratings:
C - Total Compliance with Standard
P - Partial Compliance with Standard
N - Noncompliance with Standard
NA - Not Applicable