

DIVISION 38 (09/26/05)

As Airport Operator, LAWA has established and maintains standards to assure safety during the handling and storage for fuels by those who act as fueling agents on the Airport. Below are the FAA mandated Los Angeles Municipal Fire Code Sections 57.38.23-36, Aircraft Fuel Servicing Tank Vehicles, which state requirements for the operation, maintenance and use of these type of vehicles.

AIRCRAFT FUEL SERVICING TANK VEHICLES

SEC. 57.38.23. CONSTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT FUEL SERVICING TANK VEHICLES.

The design and construction of aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles shall conform to the provisions of Section [57.38.03](#) of this Division and L.A.F.D. Standard No. 60.

SEC. 57.38.24. OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND USE OF AIRCRAFT FUEL SERVICING TANK VEHICLES.

The following regulations shall apply to the operation, maintenance, and use of aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles in addition to all other applicable provisions of this division and L.A.F.D. Standard No. 60:

A. Aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles shall be stored outside and not less than 50 feet from any building. The location shall be approved by the General Manager of the Department of Airports and the Chief of the Fire Department.

B. An H-4 Occupancy that is not a part of a hangar may be used for mechanical repairs of aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles, exclusive of the cargo tank and piping system.

C. Mechanical repairs outside of H-4 Occupancies on such vehicles shall be done only at approved locations.

EXCEPTION:

When necessary, minor adjustments or repairs may be made in order to move such vehicles to the storage location when failure occurs elsewhere on the airport.

SEC. 57.38.25. LOADING AND UNLOADING.

A. Aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles shall be loaded only at an approved loading rack.

EXCEPTION:

When defueling aircraft, such vehicles may be loaded from the fuel tanks of aircraft.

B. The fuel cargo of any aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicle shall be unloaded into the fuel tanks of aircraft, underground storage tanks, or approved gravity storage tanks only by approved transfer apparatus.

EXCEPTION:

When any such vehicle is disabled through accident or mechanical failure and it is necessary to remove the fuel cargo, such cargo may be transferred to another aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicle.

SEC. 57.38.26. POSITIONING OF AIRCRAFT FUEL SERVICING TANK VEHICLES.

A. Aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles shall be positioned so that they can be moved promptly after all aircraft fuel hoses have been disconnected and stowed.

B. The propulsion or pumping engine of aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles shall not be positioned under the wing of an aircraft during overwing fueling or where aircraft fuel system vents are located on the upper wing surface. Aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles shall not be positioned within a 10-foot radius of aircraft fuel system vent openings.

C. Hand brakes shall be set on fuel servicing tank vehicles before operators leave the vehicle cab.

SEC. 57.38.27. FUELING AND DEFUELING.

A. During fuel transfer operations, a qualified person shall be in control of each transfer nozzle to shut off or otherwise control the flow of fuel from the time fueling operations are begun until they are completed.

B. Bonding and Grounding: (Amended by Ord. No. 167,326, Eff. 11/16/91.)

1. Every aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicle shall be electrically bonded to the aircraft being fueled or defueled, and either the aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicle or the aircraft shall be adequately grounded in an approved manner. A drag chain or flexible ground conductor shall not be deemed to fulfill the requirements of this section for grounding during fuel transfer.

EXCEPTION:

When refueling fixed wing aircraft at a rate not over 25 gpm using hose of not less than 1-1/4" nominal diameter, only bonding shall be required.

2. Overwing fueling transfer nozzles shall be equipped with approved bonding conductors which shall be clipped or otherwise positively engaged with the bonding attachment provided on the aircraft adjacent to the fuel tank cap.

3. All bonding and ground connections required by this section shall be made prior to any fuel transfer and shall not be disconnected until fuel transfer operations are completed.

C. Fuel transfer nozzles shall not be held in the open position by any device other than by direct hand pressure of the operator.

D. Defueling: The transfer of fuel from an aircraft to a tank vehicle through a hose shall be done in compliance with all requirements which apply to the fueling of an aircraft. In addition, each operator shall establish procedures to prevent the overfilling of the tank vehicle.

SEC. 57.38.28. BONDING AND GROUNDING.

A. Every transfer apparatus shall be metallically interconnected with the tank, chassis, axles, and springs of every aircraft refueler unit.

B. Every aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicle shall be provided and maintained with a substantial heavy-duty ground cable of sufficient length to be bonded to the aircraft to be serviced. Such cable shall be metallically connected to the transfer apparatus or chassis of the aircraft refueler unit on one end and shall be provided with a suitable metal clamp on the other end, to be affixed to the aircraft. The ground cable shall be bare or have a transparent protective sleeve and shall be carried on a reel or in a

compartment provided for no other purpose. The ground cable shall always be carried in such a manner that it will not be subjected to sharp kinks or accidental breakage under conditions of general use.

SEC. 57.38.29. QUALIFIED OPERATOR.

Aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles shall be attended and operated only by persons instructed in methods of proper use and operation and who are qualified to use such vehicles in accordance with minimum safety requirements. Each qualified operator shall be required to carry on his or her person an identification card issued by his or her employer certifying that such person is so qualified.

SEC. 57.38.30. FUEL TRANSFER HOSE.

A. Fuel transfer hose shall be properly placed on the approved reel or in the compartment provided before any aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicle is moved. Such transfer hose shall not be looped or draped over any part of the vehicle except as herein provided, nor shall fuel transfer hose be dragged when such vehicle is moved from one fueling position to another.

B. Servicing Hose/Brake Interlock: Aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicles having provision for underwing fuel servicing shall have a system or device which will prevent the vehicle from being moved unless all fuel lines are disconnected from the aircraft and stowed properly on the vehicle.

SEC. 57.38.31. MAINTENANCE.

Every aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicle and all equipment used in connection therewith shall be maintained in a safe operating condition and in good repair at all times.

SEC. 57.38.32. LOADING PASSENGERS.

Passengers may be loaded aboard an aircraft during the time fuel transfer operations are in progress provided the following provisions are strictly enforced by the owner of such aircraft or the owner's authorized employee.

A. No person shall smoke or produce any open flame in the cabin of the aircraft or within 50 feet on the outside thereof. A qualified employee of the aircraft owner shall be responsible for seeing that the passengers are not allowed to smoke when remaining aboard the aircraft, nor while crossing the ramp between the loading gate and the aircraft.

B. Passengers shall not be permitted to linger about the plane, and shall proceed directly between the loading gate and the aircraft.

C. Passenger loading stands shall be left in the loading position until all fuel transfer operations are completed.

D. Fuel transfer operations shall not be performed on the main exit side of any aircraft containing passengers except when the owner of such aircraft or a qualified employee of such owner remains inside the aircraft to direct and assist the escape of such passengers through regular and emergency exits in the event fire should occur during such fuel transfer operations.

SEC. 57.38.33. REPAIR.

Any aircraft servicing equipment in use during fueling operations which is found by the Chief to be defective or in a state of disrepair and by reason of such defect or state of disrepair constitutes a fire hazard, shall be ordered out of service until such repairs, replacements, or changes are made therein or thereon as may be necessary to render the same safe for continued use. No person shall use any such defective equipment until the same is rendered safe to the satisfaction of the Chief.

SEC. 57.38.34. FUELING OF AIRCRAFT AT TERMINALS.

No aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicle shall be parked, stored, repaired, or operated within 50 feet of any building.

SEC. 57.38.35. SMOKING AND OPEN FLAME.

No person shall smoke or produce any open flame within 50 feet of any point where fuel is being transferred.

SEC. 57.38.36. ELECTRICAL DEVICES AND MOTORS.

No electrical or motor driven device shall be connected to or disconnected from any aircraft at any time fueling operations are in progress on such aircraft.

DIVISION 140 (9/26/05)

PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

SEC. 57.140.01. SCOPE.

The provisions of this division shall regulate the installation, servicing, maintenance, testing, and use of all portable fire extinguishers. Unless otherwise specifically provided in this division, the provisions of L.A.F.D. Standard No. 1 and Title 19, C.A.C., shall apply. This division does not apply to automatic fire extinguishing systems.

SEC. 57.140.03. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS – PROHIBITED.

No person, firm, company, corporation, or association shall use, install, allow to remain installed, sell, offer for sale, or give away any portable fire extinguisher that employs as an agent for extinguishing fire any carbon tetrachloride, chlorobromomethane methyl bromide, or any other material which has a level of vapor toxicity equal to or greater than any of these materials.

SEC. 57.140.04. CLASSIFICATION OF PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Portable fire extinguishers are classified for use on certain classes of fires. The basic types of fires are Class A, B, C, and D as defined:

Class A – Fires in ordinary combustible materials including, but not limited to, wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.

Class B – Fires in flammable or combustible liquids, oils, greases, tars, oil base paints, lacquers, and flammable gases.

Class C – Fires which involve energized electrical equipment where the electrical nonconductivity of the extinguishing agent is of importance.

Class D – Fires in combustible metals including, but not limited to, magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium.

SEC. 57.140.05. CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDS.

The selection of the type and capacity of a portable fire extinguisher shall be based on the hazards of the area to be protected. The following three hazard levels shall be used in determining the degree of hazard:

Light (Low) Hazard: Locations where the majority of contents contain small quantities of Class A combustible materials, including furnishings and decorations. These include buildings or rooms occupied as apartments, hotels, hospitals, offices, classrooms, churches, and drinking and dining establishments having an occupant load of less than 50. Small amounts of flammable and combustible liquids used for duplicating machines, art departments, or printing rooms are included, provided that they are kept in closed containers and safely stored.

Ordinary (Moderate) Hazard: Locations where the total amount of Class A and Class B hazards are present in greater amounts than expected under light (low) hazard occupancies. These include industrial properties, printing and publishing plants, laundries, retail, wholesale, light manufacturing, kitchens, laboratories, auto-fueling stations, parking garages, warehouses, and similar uses.

Extra (High) Hazard: Locations where the total amount of Class A and Class B hazards are present in storage, production, use, and/or finished product over and above those expected and classed as ordinary (moderate) hazards. These include woodworking, vehicle repair, aircraft and boat servicing, plastic foam manufacturing, manufacturing processes using Class I, II, or IIIA liquids, warehousing of high-piled storage and similar uses.

SEC. 57.140.06. CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS REQUIRED.

A. No person shall recharge any portable fire extinguisher which is required by this article to be provided and installed in any place of business unless such person holds a valid Certificate of Registration as required by Title 19, C.A.C., or a Certificate of Fitness as required by [Division 6](#) of this article.

B. In any place of business a person may recharge portable fire extinguishers without being certified provided that the recharging operations are directly supervised by a person having a valid Certificate of Fitness as required by [Division 6](#) of this Article.

SEC. 57.140.07. YEARLY SERVICE.

A. Every required pressurized (stored-pressure) portable fire extinguisher shall be inspected, emptied, and serviced yearly or immediately after use, whichever occurs first.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Carbon dioxide extinguishers need not be recharged unless there is a loss of weight of 10 percent or more of the rated capacity stamped on the extinguisher.
2. Liquefied gas extinguishers need not be recharged except when the cylinder of such extinguisher shows a loss of weight of five percent or more of the rated capacity as compared with the weight shown on the extinguisher or on the label attached to the extinguisher.
3. Factory sealed disposable (nonrefillable) extinguisher cylinders shall be replaced when the total loss of weight is one-fourth ounce or more of the rated capacity as shown on the cylinder. Such extinguishers shall not be recharged.

B. All other types of required portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected and/or serviced yearly or immediately after use, whichever occurs first.

EXCEPTION:

Factory sealed disposable (nonrefillable) extinguishers shall not be recharged.

C. (Added by Ord. No. 170,954, Eff. 4/16/96.) Any person who violates this section shall be punishable by at least a mandatory minimum fine of \$100.00, up to and not exceeding \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day, or portion thereof, during which a violation of any provision of this section is committed, continued, or permitted by such person and shall be punishable accordingly.

SEC. 57.140.09. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

A. Every building, structure, or premises, except for dwellings, shall be provided with the number, size, and type of portable fire extinguishers as determined by the Chief, based upon the hazard to be protected.

B. Portable fire extinguishers shall be maintained in a fully charged and operable condition and kept in their approved locations when not in use.

C. Portable fire extinguishers shall be conspicuously located where they will be readily accessible and immediately available at all times. When it is not practical to install extinguishers in a plainly visible location, signs or other approved identification shall be provided to indicate the location.

D. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed on hangers, in approved brackets, or set in cabinets unless the extinguishers are of the wheeled type.

E. Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds shall be installed so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than five feet above the floor. Extinguishers having a gross weight greater than 40 pounds (except wheeled type) shall be so installed that the top of the extinguisher is not more than three and one-half feet above the floor. In no case shall the clearance between the bottom of the extinguisher and the floor be less than four inches.

F. Portable fire extinguishers should not be located where ambient temperatures exceed 120°F. unless otherwise noted on the nameplate of the extinguisher.

G. (Added by Ord. No. 170,954, Eff. 4/16/96.) Any person who violates this section shall be punishable by at least a mandatory minimum fine of \$200.00, up to and not exceeding \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day, or portion thereof, during which a violation of any provision of this section is committed, continued, or permitted by such person and shall be punishable accordingly.

SEC. 57.140.10. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER SIZE AND PLACEMENT.

The minimum number, size, and type of portable fire extinguisher needed to protect a building, structure, or premises shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this section.

A. Class A Hazard: Where the flammable or combustible materials present a hazard of Class A fires there shall be an approved Class A portable fire extinguisher within 75 feet of every portion of the building, structure, or premises in accordance with Table 140-A.

**TABLE 140-A
CLASS A HAZARDS**

Type of Hazard	Minimum Extinguisher Rating	Maximum Distance in Feet
Light	2A	75
Ordinary	2A	75
Extra	4A*	75

* Two 2-1/2 gal. water type extinguishers may be used to fulfill the requirement of one 4A rated extinguisher.

B. Class B Hazard: In every building, structure, or premises where flammable liquids are used, processed, produced, or stored, approved Class B portable fire extinguishers shall be provided and located as determined by the Chief.

1. Where the flammable or combustible materials present a hazard of Class B fires only, Class B extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Table 140-B.

**TABLE 140-B
CLASS B HAZARDS**

Type of Hazard	*Minimum Extinguisher Rating	**Maximum Distance in Feet
Light	10B	30
Ordinary	10B	30
	20B	50
Extra	40B	30
	80B	50

* Two or more extinguishers of lower ratings shall not be used to fulfill the protection requirements of Table 140-B.

** The protection requirements may be accomplished with extinguishers of higher ratings provided the travel distance to such larger extinguishers shall not exceed 50 feet.

2. In addition, Class B extinguishers shall be located within buildings in accordance with the following:

a. At least one extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20B shall be located outside of, but not more than 10 feet, from a door opening into any Hazardous Materials Room.

b. At least one extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20B shall be located not less than 10 feet nor more than 30 feet from any flammable liquid storage area outside of a Hazardous Materials Room or adjacent to a spray booth.

c. At least one extinguisher having a rating of not less than 10B shall be located not less than 10 feet nor more than 30 feet from any dip tank having a liquid surface area less than 10 square feet or a capacity of less than 150 gallons. Every dip tank exceeding these dimensions shall be equipped with an automatic fire extinguishing system complying with [Division 141](#) of this article.

d. At least one extinguisher having a rating of not less than 10B shall be located adjacent to and within 50 feet of where flammable liquids are displayed for retail sale.

C. Class C Hazard: Portable fire extinguishers with Class C ratings shall be required where energized electrical panels or equipment may be encountered which would require a nonconducting extinguishing agent. The extinguisher size and location shall be determined on the basis of the anticipated Class A or B hazard surrounding the electrical equipment. Extinguishers shall be located not more than 50 feet from the Class C hazard.

D. Class D Hazard: Portable fire extinguishers for Class D hazards shall be required on the basis of the specific combustible metal and the size and area to be covered. Extinguishers shall be of an approved extinguishing agent and located not more than 75 feet from the Class D hazard.

E. The provisions of this section may be altered at the discretion of the Chief upon consideration of the special features such as the use of the occupancy, the quantity, distribution, and arrangement of the flammable or combustible materials, and the construction of the building.

SEC. 57.140.11. IN LIEU USE OF SMALL HOSE.

When Class A portable fire extinguishers are required by Subsection A of Section [57.140.10](#), small hose (one-half inch, three-quarter inch or one inch) may be used in lieu thereof provided that the following provisions of this section are complied with:

A. There shall be sufficient water outlets and hose to reach every portion of the premises.

- B.** The hose shall be permanently attached to the water outlet, and a spray type nozzle shall be permanently attached to such hose.
- C.** Not more than 50 feet of one-half inch hose shall be attached to any one water outlet.
- D.** Not more than 75 feet of three-quarter inch or one inch hose shall be attached to any one water outlet.
- E.** The hose shall be coiled and placed on a suitable reel or hangar acceptable to the Chief, and a sign shall be placed over the installation using three-inch lettering and stating, “**FOR FIRE USE – DO NOT REMOVE.**”

SEC. 57.140.12. TANK VEHICLES.

Every tank vehicle used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids shall be provided with at least one portable fire extinguisher having a minimum 20B:C rating.

SEC. 57.140.13. PROTECTION AGAINST FREEZING.

Unless approved for the particular location, all portable fire extinguishers located where continued temperatures lower than 40° F. may be encountered shall be kept in a heated cabinet or enclosure.

SEC. 57.140.14. PUBLIC OR PRIVATE HELIPORTS.

At least two dry chemical type portable fire extinguishers with individual ratings of 80B:C shall be located not less than 10 feet nor more than 50 feet from each heliport pad, and positioned adjacent to exitways.

EXCEPTION:

Emergency helicopter landing facility.

SEC. 57.140.15. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FOR ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES.

A. At least one Class 2A portable fire extinguisher shall be provided on each floor and distributed throughout the building or premises in such a manner that the horizontal distance of travel to the nearest portable fire extinguisher shall not exceed 75 feet.

B. In Group A, Division 1 and 2 Occupancies, one additional Class 2A portable fire extinguisher shall be provided as follows:

1. On each side of every stage or platform having an area greater than 1,000 square feet. Stages or platforms having an area of 1,000 square feet or less shall be provided with one extinguisher.
2. On each side of every fly gallery.
3. In basements beneath the stage or platform.
4. In every hallway or passageway leading to a dressing room.
5. In every property room, carpenter shop, or similar room.

C. At least one Class 10B:C extinguisher shall be provided as follows:

1. In each kitchen.
2. In each electrical room.
3. Adjacent to each switchboard on any stage or platform.
4. For each motion picture machine in projection rooms. Minimum combined rating for any projection room shall be 20B:C.

SEC. 57.140.16. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FOR RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCIES.

A. At least one Class 2A portable fire extinguisher shall be provided on each floor and distributed throughout the building or premises in such a manner that the horizontal distance of travel to the nearest extinguisher shall not exceed 75 feet.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Single family residential occupancies.
2. The following garden-type residential occupancies which have exits from each dwelling unit or guest room opening directly on an open exit corridor, courtyard, driveway, alley, or street shall not be required to have portable fire extinguishers:
 - a. Apartment houses containing 15 or less apartments and not over two stories in height.
 - b. Hotels containing 19 or less guest rooms and not over two stories in height.

B. One or more additional portable fire extinguishers of suitable type and size shall be installed for protection of special hazards in public portions of hotels and apartment houses as designated by the Chief. These shall include:

1. **Storage Areas:** Extinguishers having a 2A classification.
2. **Kitchens:** Extinguishers having a 10B:C classification.

C. (Added by Ord. No. 170,954, Eff. 4/16/96.) At least one Class 2A10BC portable fire extinguisher shall be provided in each high-rise residential occupancy unit in such a manner that the extinguisher is immediately accessible and mounted adjacent to the main exit.

EXCEPTION:

High-rise residential occupancy units which are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system throughout.

D. (Added by Ord. No. 170,954, Eff. 4/16/96.) Any person who violates this section shall be punishable by at least a mandatory minimum fine of \$50.00, up to and not exceeding \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day, or portion thereof, during which a violation of any provision of this section is committed, continued, or permitted by such person and shall be punishable accordingly.

SEC. 57.140.17. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FOR INSTITUTIONAL OCCUPANCIES.

Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided, installed, and maintained in institutional occupancies as follows:

A. Hospitals, sanitariums, asylums, jails, and similar occupancies:

1. At least one Class 2A portable fire extinguisher shall be provided on each floor and distributed throughout the building or premises in such a manner that the horizontal distance of travel to the nearest extinguisher from any point in the building shall not exceed 75 feet.
2. Additional extinguishers of suitable type shall be installed for the protection of special hazards as designated by the Chief, which shall include:

a. **Kitchens, laboratories, pharmacies, and combustible anesthetics storage areas:** At least one Class 10B:C extinguisher.

b. **X-ray laboratories:** At least one Class 10B:C extinguisher.

c. **Operating rooms:** At least one Class 10B:C extinguisher.

d. **Storage areas:** At least one Class 2A and/or 10B:C extinguisher, depending on the type of materials stored.

B. Boarding Homes:

1. At least one Class 2A portable fire extinguisher shall be provided on each floor and distributed throughout the building or premises in such a manner that the horizontal distance of travel to the nearest extinguisher from any point in a building shall not exceed 75 feet.
2. One or more additional extinguishers of suitable type and size shall be installed for the protection of special hazards as designated by the Chief. These shall include:

a. **Storage areas:** At least one Class 2A extinguisher.

b. **Kitchens:** At least one Class 10B:C extinguisher.

SEC. 57.140.20. RECHARGE OF PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

A. The acceptability of recharge materials to be used for the recharging of foam or other extinguishers which are dependent upon a chemical reaction for their operation, shall be based upon a chemical analysis as well as performance of the extinguisher.

B. If a dry chemical type extinguisher is recharged with recharge materials other than those specified by the manufacturer, the permittee performing the recharge shall use recharge materials that will not alter the rating of the extinguisher nor reduce the efficiency of its operation.

SEC. 57.140.21. RECHARGE TAGS.

Every portable fire extinguisher shall have affixed thereto a tag specifying the date of the last charge or recharge. This tag shall be affixed even though the extinguisher may have been charged or recharged at the place of its manufacture. Such tags shall bear the following:

A. Name of testing company.

B. Address of testing company.

C. License registration number of testing company.

D. Type of service performed.

- E. Date service is performed.
- F. Certificate of Registration number of person who performed service.
- G. Signature of person who performed service.

SEC. 57.140.22. SEALING OF PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

- A. Whenever practicable, extinguishers shall be sealed after being charged or recharged, in such a manner that the extinguisher cannot be discharged without breaking the seal.
- B. All seal and wire assemblies used for sealing extinguishers shall use a seal press that bears the Certificate of Registration number of the person performing the charge or recharge of the extinguisher. Methods for sealing extinguishers other than seal and wire methods may be approved by the Chief.

SEC. 57.140.23. RECORD OF HYDROSTATIC TEST.

- A. Each portable fire extinguisher which passes a hydrostatic test shall be fitted with a decal or record tag of metal or equally durable material upon which the following shall appear:
 1. Date of test.
 2. Test pressure.
 3. License registration number of the testing company.
- B. The hydrostatic test record shall not be stamped or engraved on the extinguisher shell.

EXCEPTION:

D.O.T. Cylinders.

SEC. 57.140.24. HYDROSTATIC TEST.

- A. Every portable fire extinguisher required by this article shall be hydrostatically tested in accordance with the following time intervals.

Extinguisher Type	Test Intervals (Years)
Stored Pressure Water And/Or Antifreeze	5
Wetting Agent	5
Foam	5
AFFF (Aqueous Film Forming Foam)	5
Loaded Stream	5
Dry Chemical Stored Pressure, With Mild Steel Shells, Brazed Brass Shells, or Aluminum Shell	12
Dry Chemical, Cartridge or Cylinder Operated, With Mild Steel Shells	12
Bromotrifluoromethane—Halon 1301	12
Bromochlorodifluoromethane—Halon 1211	12
Dry Powder, Cartridge or Cylinder Operated, With Mild Steel Shells	12

The hydrostatic test shall comply with requirements contained in Title 19, C.A.C.

- B. Any portable fire extinguisher which shows evidence of corrosion or mechanical injury or damage which could affect its operation or structural integrity shall not be serviced, charged, or recharged unless subjected to, and qualified for use by a hydrostatic test.
- C. Any portable fire extinguisher which fails to meet the requirements of a hydrostatic test shall be permanently removed from service.
- D. When portable fire extinguishers are removed from any premises for hydrostatic testing or for any other purpose, the company performing the work shall replace them with approved extinguishers having at least the same rating as those removed.