

MARSH

April 06, 2026

Property Risk Control Quarterly Webinars – Historical Building - Prevention



Introduction

While careful preservation of historical buildings takes place all over the world, there have been many cases of historical buildings being destroyed or severely damaged due to fire.

Fire safety can be a challenge in these buildings for several reasons. Because historic buildings weren't constructed in the time of modern building regulations, it's extremely difficult to adapt old structures to new rules. Many were originally constructed for a different use than the one that is now intended. In addition, these structures were often constructed from timber and other materials that are more combustible than modern materials such as concrete and steel.

Historic buildings are important to preserve, protect, and share with the public. To do this, we must get creative as loss prevention professionals. Simply adhering to modern building codes would diminish the aesthetics and architectural design of many historic buildings. A balanced approach, rooted in fire science and developed in partnership with the architect, building owner, or local building regulator is the best of both worlds.



The University of Cape Town's Jagger Library, which housed thousands of books, artifacts, and precious documents, has been gutted. (Photo: Ashraf Hendricks)

WHAT IS A HISTORIC STRUCTURE

- Listed or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places
- Designated as historic under an applicable state or local law
- Certified as a contributing resource within a designated district

Pre NFPA 914:

A building, bridge, lighthouse, monument, pier, vessel, or other construction that is designated, or deemed eligible for such designation, by a local, regional, or national jurisdiction as having historical, architectural, or cultural significance



HISTORIC BUILDING CODES

- NFPA 5000: Building and Construction and safety code
- NFPA 101: Life Safety Code
- International Existing Building Code

Guidance on Protecting Historic Buildings

- **NFPA 914: Code for the Protection of Historic Structure (2026)**
- NFPA 909: Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties – Museums, Libraries and Places of Worship
- NFPA 550: Guide to Fire Safety Concepts Tree
- National Park Service (NPS)
- National Center of Prevention Technology and Training



CURRENT UPDATES

FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEMS

Fire detection and alarm systems are increasingly becoming required in all buildings, old and new. Smoke and thermal sensors are typically placed throughout the building in compliance with NFPA fire alarm standards. Smoke detectors are located in heated portions of the building, while thermal sensors are found in unheated areas such as attics and rear entrance porches.

- Fire detection and alarm systems are among the most cost-effective fire technologies.

IR SAMPLING FIRE DETECTION

An air sampling or aspiration detection system is nominally 50 to 100 times faster responding to early smoke conditions when compared to common smoke detectors. Subsequently, there is a greater chance to detect a fire while it is smoldering, which increases the opportunity for occupants and the fire department to respond before flames start and heat damage occurs.

ARC FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTERS

An Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) breaker will shut off an electrical circuit in a fraction of a second if arcing develops. The current inside of an arc is not always high enough to trip a regular breaker. A cut or worn piece of a cord or a loose connection in a junction box or receptacle can arc and burn without tripping the regular breaker. This is a major cause of fires, especially in older buildings.

Hybrid Fire Extinguishing Systems

Hybrid systems use a similar system to conventional fire extinguishing systems. But this time the water droplets (less than 10 microns) are 100 times smaller than 1 water drop. The hybrid system uses less water than the conventional system emits 50% more emissions and completely extinguishes.

FIRE SAFETY BASICS

Some Ignition Sources at Historic Buildings

- ☐ Arson
- ☐ Electric wiring
- ☐ Heating equipment
- ☐ Fire in adjacent building / wildfires
- ☐ Smoking
- ☐ Appliances
- ☐ Lightning

Materials Commonly Ignited In Building Fires

- ☐ Combustible waste
- ☐ Combustible storage
- ☐ Furniture & curtains
- ☐ Wood construction
- ☐ Flammable liquids
- ☐ Holiday decorations

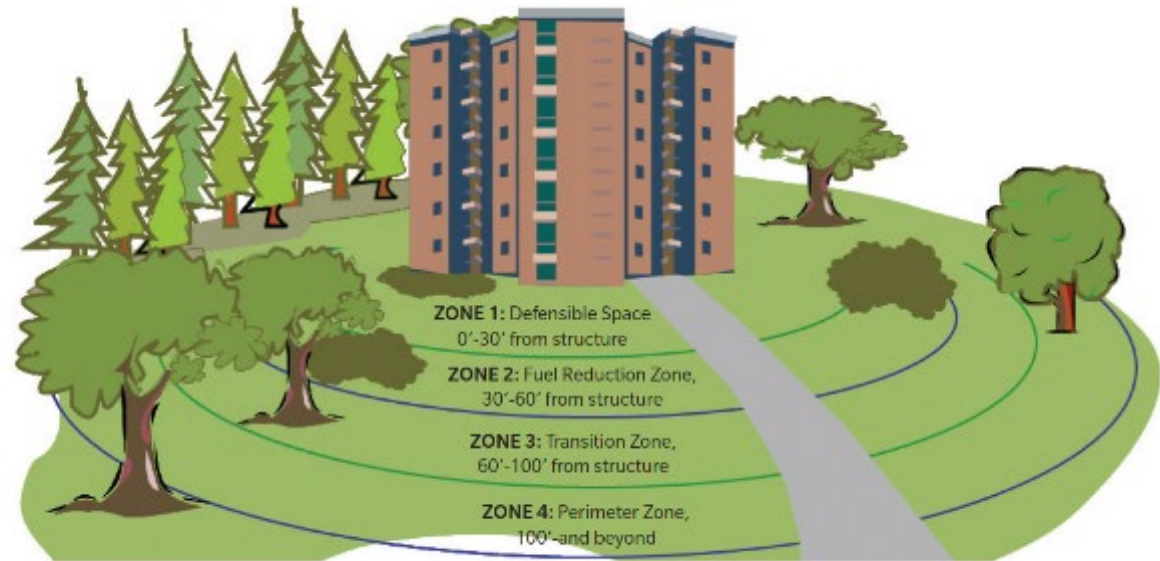


Illustration of Defensible Space (from Wildfire Risk Reduction in Florida, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)

CHECKLIST TO IDENTIFY POSSIBLE IGNITION SOURCES			
Ignition source	Present?	Installation OK?	Inspected?
Electrical Energy			
Wiring		(AFCIs ?)	
Extension cords		No	
Chemical Energy			
Smoking		No	
Candles			
Chimneys			
Heating Equipment			
Central Heating			
Space Heating		No	
Kitchen Equipment			
Stoves			
Countertop Appliances			
Other			

FIRE PREVENTION PER NFPA-914

Decorations

- ✓ Decorative materials shall be noncombustible or be treated with an approved fire-retardant coating.
- ✓ Clearance between decorations and sources of ignition shall be not less than 36 in.
- ✓ Draperies, curtains, and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria contained in NFPA 701.
- ✓ Fire-retardant treatment of historically significant fabrics shall not be required where such treatment will cause damage to the fabric.
- ✓ Approved alternative protection measures shall be implemented.

FIRE AND FLAME RETARDANTS

- *Fire/Flame Retardant—Chemical added to a combustible material to delay ignition and combustion of the resulting material when exposed to fire.*
- *Fire/Flame Retardant Coating—Paint or varnish applied to a combustible surface to reduce the likelihood of ignition and flame spread of the surface material. Such coatings can be clear or colored and are usually applied over wood surfaces.*
- *Intumescent Coating—An intumescent coating is a substance that swells as a result of heat exposure, thus increasing in volume, and decreasing in density. When exposed to a fire, the coating bubbles and foams and then hardens into a charred surface. Such coatings can be colored or clear. They are sometimes used to improve the fire resistance of wood doors.*

Fire Spread Control

- ✓ Interior doors shall be kept closed when the building is not occupied except as permitted
- ✓ A risk analysis shall be performed where doors remain open for any of the following reasons:
 - (1) To permit interior ventilation
 - (2) To permit air movement critical to the conservation of historic building fabric
 - (3) Where interior doors are part of the historic fabric

FIRE PREVENTION

Housekeeping.

- ✓ Means of Egress.
- ✓ Attics and Crawl Spaces.
- ✓ Utility Rooms and Spaces.
- ✓ Air Handling Equipment.
- ✓ Voids.
- ✓ Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
- ✓ Trash and Trash Containers.

Dumpsters and other large trash containers inside buildings shall be stored as follows:

1. In trash rooms having both approved automatic sprinklers and a 1-hour fire resistance rating
2. In loading dock areas, separated from the rest of the building with a 2-hour fire resistance rating or 1-hour fire resistance rating and protected with automatic sprinklers
3. Trash containers, dumpsters, and other central waste-disposal units, located outside, shall be a minimum distance of 15 feet from all parts of a building exterior, including but not limited to, windows, doors, roof eaves, and utility controls.

✓ Smoking.

- Smoking shall be prohibited except within designated, exterior smoking
- Smoking areas shall be clearly and publicly identified.
- Smoking areas shall be provided with noncombustible ashtrays or other receptacles for the proper disposal of smoking materials.
- Smoking areas shall be located not less than 15 feet from any portion of a historical structure, or as required by local code, whichever is greater.
- Smoking areas shall be provided with not less than one portable fire extinguisher.

FIRE PREVENTION

Open Flame Use.

Use of open flames and flame-producing devices, including but not limited to **candles, oil lamps, fireplaces, forges, kilns, glassblowers, and cook stoves shall be permitted only were approved by the AHJ.**

Hot Work permit should be used.

Precautions.

The following precautions shall be taken to control open flame and flame-producing devices:

- (1) All employees working around open flame or flame-producing devices shall be trained in the proper use and operation of the device, emergency response procedures, and portable fire extinguisher use.
- (2) Open flames and flame-producing devices shall be monitored constantly by a trained person.
- (3) **A fire extinguisher** shall be located within **30 feet** of the area **where open flames or flame-producing** devices are in use.
- (4) **Candles shall be kept a minimum of 4 feet** from combustible window treatments and wall or ceiling hangings.
- (5) **Fireplaces shall be covered with a fire screen** when not used for cooking or similar demonstrations.
- (6) **Open flames** within **100 feet** of the building **shall not be left unattended.**
- (7) The use of open flames either inside or outside the building shall be extinguished before the shutdown of the facility to ensure that the flame is completely extinguished.

Chimneys.

- ✓ Fireplaces or stoves shall be used only where chimneys are located
- ✓ Fireplaces or stoves shall be used only where chimneys are lined, provided with a spark arrester, and maintained in good working order.
- ✓ Chimneys serving active fireplaces or stoves shall be **inspected and cleaned annually.**

NFPA KITCHEN HOOD CLEANING REQUIREMENTS TO IMPROVE FIRE SAFETY

The National Fire Protection Association’s NFPA 96 (NFPA Kitchen Hood Cleaning Requirements) requires trained and certified personnel to clean restaurant kitchen hoods and exhausts on a regular basis (NFPA 96-11.4).

HOW OFTEN SHOULD YOU HAVE YOUR SYSTEM CLEANED?	
National Fire Protection Association Code 96 Table 11.4 - Schedule of Inspection for Grease Buildup	
Type or Volume of Cooking	Inspection Frequency
Systems serving solid fuel cooking operations	Monthly
Systems serving high-volume cooking operations, such as 24-hour cooking, charbroiling, or wok cooking	Quarterly
Systems serving moderate-volume cooking operations	Semi-Annually
Systems serving low-volume cooking operations, such as churches, day camps, seasonal businesses, or senior centers	Annually



KITCHEN HOODS



<<Facility Name>>

Kitchen Hood Fire-extinguishing System – Monthly Inspection Log for (Year): __

Indicate whether the following conditions passed inspection.												
	Y = Yes				N = No (Explain in Comments)				N/A = Not applicable			
Date												
Inspector												
Exhaust fan operating properly												
Grease filters in place/clean												
Extinguishing system in armed/ready condition												
No obvious physical damage												
Nozzle blow off caps in place/undamaged												
Manual actuators unobstructed												
Tamper seals intact												
Pressure gauges in operable range												
Maintenance tag in place												
Portable fire extinguisher(s) unobstructed												

FIRE PREVENTION

Electrical Systems.

- ✓ Exposed electrical wiring of any type or extension cords shall not be placed across any means of egress.
- ✓ Permanent wiring abandoned in place shall be tagged or otherwise identified at its termination and junction points as “Abandoned in Place.”
- ✓ Permanent wiring abandoned in place shall be removed from all accessible areas and insulated from contact with other live electrical wiring or devices.
- ✓ Where wiring is removed from accessible areas, penetrations through fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall be protected by the applicable building code.
- ✓ Electrical circuits throughout historic structures shall be protected with arc fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs). The AFCIs shall be installed in the same manner as required in *NFPA 70* or other applicable codes.
- ✓ Portable electrical appliances shall be provided with thermal and electrical limit controls that will cause the appliance to fail in a safe condition.
- ✓ Decorative lighting and similar accessories used for holiday lighting and similar purposes shall comply with Articles 410 and 590 of *NFPA 70* or other applicable codes.
- ✓ Infrared studies to be completed per NFPA requirements.



FIRE PREVENTION

Cabling.

Includes communication cabling, such as telecommunication, network, and protective systems cabling, optical fiber cabling, and cable systems.

✓ Where any such cabling penetrates **fire barriers or firewalls**, such penetrations shall be protected by the applicable building code.



FIRE PREVENTION

Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) Systems.

- ✓ Heating and air-conditioning systems shall be maintained by the manufacturer's specifications and applicable standards.
- ✓ Heating equipment and ductwork shall be kept free of flammable and combustible deposits.

Portable Heaters.

- ✓ The AHJ shall be permitted to prohibit the use of portable heaters in occupancies or situations where such use or operation would present an undue danger to life or property.
- ✓ Portable heaters shall be located so they cannot be overturned.
- ✓ All portable heaters shall be equipped with an automatic shutoff that activates when the unit is tilted or turned over.
- ✓ The use of unvented fuel-fired heating equipment shall be prohibited in historic buildings.



MONTHLY FIRE PROTECTION SELF-INSPECTION CHECKLIST PER NFPA-914.

The following checklist should be used as a reminder during inspections. Items requiring corrective action should be reported on a Notice of Fire Hazard form.

Life Safety

- ☐ Ability to use exit doors is not hampered by security measures during occupancy.
- ☐ Stairwell and hallway fire doors are kept in the closed position.
- ☐ Stairwells and evacuation routes are free and clear of obstructions.
- ☐ Fire escape stairs appear to be in good condition.
- ☐ Emergency lighting units operate when tested.
- ☐ Exterior emergency exit routes are clear and free from snow and ice.
- ☐ Illuminated exit signs are all lit, not blocked, and can be easily seen.

Fire Protection Equipment

- ☐ Portable fire extinguishers are in their proper location and fully charged and tagged.
- ☐ A space of at least 18 in. is kept between sprinklers and materials.
- ☐ *Fire hose* cabinets are in good order, easily visible, and accessible.
- ☐ Fire detectors are free from obstructions.
- ☐ Sprinkler control valves are open and locked or secured, and dry pipe systems register at normal air pressures.
- ☐ Sprinkler tanks, piping, and supports appear in good condition with applicable fire pump
- ☐ Alarm systems function and are tested regularly.
- ☐ **Lightning arresters appear in good condition.**

MONTHLY FIRE PROTECTION SELF-INSPECTION CHECKLIST (CONT.)

Housekeeping and Storage

- ☐ Trash is not left to accumulate in excessive quantities; trash receptacles are emptied daily.
- ☐ Storage areas are kept clean and orderly; cleaning materials are safely stored.
- ☐ Combustible materials are not kept in unprotected areas such as a crawlspace.
- ☐ Roof scuppers and drains are unobstructed. The roof covering is in good condition.
- ☐ Aisles are unobstructed.

Hazardous Liquids

- ☐ Emergency measures are posted in case of accidental spills.
- ☐ Flammable/combustible liquids are kept in approved safety containers.
- ☐ Flammable/combustible liquids are stored in an approved cabinet.
- ☐ Safety storage cabinet vents are clear of obstructions.
- ☐ Soiled rags are kept in an approved self-closing waste container.
- ☐ Portable fire extinguishers are in their place and of the proper type.

Exhibits/Collections/Book Stacks

- ☐ Exhibits and collections are not overcrowded.
- ☐ Exhibit case lights do not show signs of overheating.
- ☐ Exhibits are not blocking exit routes or access to fire protection equipment.
- ☐ Extension cords are not used.
- ☐ All vertical and horizontal openings in fire barriers are fire-stopped.
- ☐ Salvage equipment and materials are provided and accessible.
- ☐ The fire department is familiar with and has access to these areas.
- ☐ Smoking regulations are enforced with employees and visitors.

MONTHLY FIRE PROTECTION SELF-INSPECTION CHECKLIST (CONT.)

Auditoriums and Classrooms

- ☐ Safe capacity is posted and enforced.
- ☐ Standing and sitting in aisles are prohibited.
- ☐ Smoking regulations are enforced.

Shops/Laboratories/Packing Areas

- ☐ Laboratory wastes are disposed of daily, using appropriate precautions.
- ☐ Spray coating facilities are safely ventilated, and scrubbers and filters are clean.
- ☐ Electrical equipment in areas near where flammable liquids are in use are explosion-proof.
- ☐ Electrical appliances have warning lights and are unplugged when not in use.
- ☐ Employees are aware of special hazards and trained in necessary special precautions.
- ☐ Entry is limited to authorized persons.
- ☐ Power tools and machines are grounded.
- ☐ Woodworking equipment dust collectors are functioning adequately, and collector bins are emptied regularly.
- ☐ Power tools are unplugged when not in use.

MONTHLY FIRE PROTECTION SELF-INSPECTION CHECKLIST (CONT.)

Exterior and Environment

- ☐ All exits, emergency exits, and fire escapes afford unobstructed passage to a safe area.
- ☐ Grounds surrounding the facility are clear of accumulations of combustible material and brush.
- ☐ Fire service access is maintained clear.
- ☐ Fire hydrants and sprinkler system, all connections are visible, accessible, and operable.

Personnel/Training

- ☐ All staff members know how to transmit a fire alarm.
- ☐ All emergency team members have received training and are aware of their assigned duties.

FIRE PREVENTION

☐ Fire Extinguishers

- ☐ Extinguishers located throughout the building
- ☐ Located in unobstructed areas – 3 feet clearance
- ☐ Extinguishers hung on hangers attached to walls - 3 ½ to 5 feet above the floor.
- ☐ Inspect Gauge
 - ☐ No cracked glass
 - ☐ Fully charged: arrow in 12:00 position
 - ☐ Discharged unit: arrow in 9:00 position
- ☐ Check the hose for cracks or cuts
- ☐ Check that the safety pin is not missing
- ☐ Inspection tag is attached, monthly inspections are documented, and the extinguisher has certified by a fire protection equipment professional within the last year.



FIRE PREVENTION

☐ **Sprinkler System**

Sprinkler risers

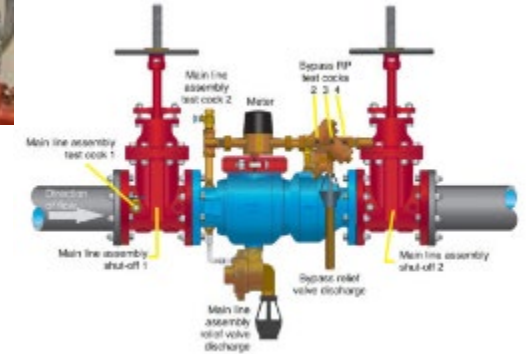
- ☐ Annual inspections with inspection tags attached to main risers
- ☐ Valves
 - ☐ Sprinkler valves accessible
 - ☐ Valves not damaged or leaking
 - ☐ Valves open and locked
- ☐ Check for water leaks
- ☐ Gauges
 - ☐ Replaced in the last 5 years
 - ☐ Not damaged
- ☐ Riser must have no obstructions by 36 inches
- ☐ Nothing hanging from any exposed sprinkler pipes

Sprinkler heads

- ☐ Sprinkler heads have > 18-inch clearance from head to storage
- ☐ No sprinkler heads damaged

☐ **Fire Pumps**

- ☐ Not damaged (overall condition)- any leaks or damaged pipes or sprinkler heads
- ☐ Fire Pump Electric or Diesel? _____
- ☐ Pump inspected by a contractor in the last 12 months
- ☐ Electrical Fire Pump
 - ☐ Fire pump flowed and tested weekly – 10 min
- ☐ Diesel Fire Pump
 - ☐ Fire pump flowed and tested monthly – 30 min
 - ☐ Diesel tank $\frac{3}{4}$ full? If not needs to be filled



FIRE PREVENTION

☐ **Fire Detectors**

- ☐ Verify system is in normal condition – no faults indicated on the main fire panel.
- ☐ Monthly tests completed and documented
 - ☐ Control panels and equipment (power supply, fuses, LEDs, trouble signals)
 - ☐ Batteries (corrosion)
- ☐ Tested annually by a vendor and report on file
- ☐ Detection units
 - ☐ No defective detectors – Smoke OR Heat detection
 - ☐ No detectors covered with tape / paint or covers
 - ☐ Properly secured
- ☐ Manual fire alarm box - free with no damage and not obstructed
- ☐ Check batteries of fire alarm box (Replace every 3 - years)

☐ **Fire Exits**

- ☐ Illuminated exit signs are operational throughout building
- ☐ Indoor doors should be kept closed when building is not occupied.
- ☐ Signs are tested monthly on all exit doors
- ☐ Exits not blocked interior and exterior
- ☐ Fire Doors
 - ☐ Roll-up exit doors are inspected to ensure they are functioning, and fusible links are in place and not dated



FIRE PREVENTION

☐ **Boiler Rooms**

- ☐ Empty rooms, not to be used for storage
- ☐ Boiler inspection tags are visible and annual inspections are current
- ☐ Daily and monthly log sheets completed by maintenance staff
- ☐ Visual inspection of the entire system for leaks or damage
- ☐ Safety Shut-off valves in place
- ☐ Gas trains in-order

☐ **Building Exterior**

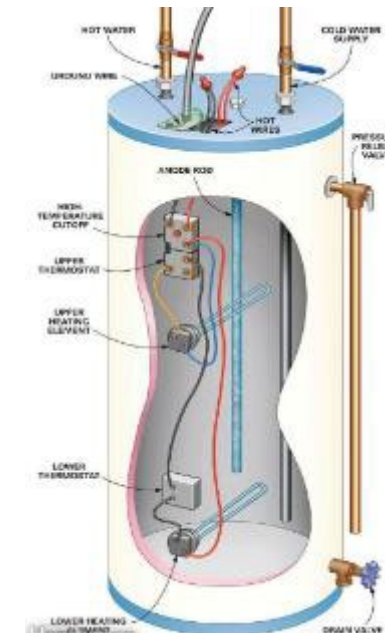
- ☐ No combustibles stored alongside building walls
- ☐ Trees not overhanging roof
- ☐ No vegetation growing up exterior wall
- ☐ No visual damage from outside
- ☐ No loose material – debris
- ☐ Hail guards installed over ground equipment

Smoking

- ☐ No smoking within 25-feet of building (Check local and state code)
- ☐ Designated smoking area with a non-combustible receptacle

A water-heating device that exceeds any one of the following should be classified as a water boiler:

- 120 gallons nominal water storage capacity;
- 160 psi operating pressure;
- 210 degrees Fahrenheit operating temperature; or
- 200,000 Btu/hr. heat input.



FIRE PREVENTION

☐ Electrical Inspection

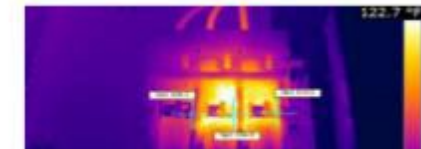
- ☐ Infrared/thermographic testing completed on electrical boxes and motors every 12 months
- ☐ Electrical systems should be enclosed and kept clean
 - ☐ Systems sealed and maintained to keep loose dirt, dust, and debris out
 - ☐ Systems cleaned regularly using a vacuum (NOTE: This poses a high risk for electrocution. Either contract with a professional or verify the system is de-energized by a trained electrician and all employees are trained in lock-out/tag-out.)
 - ☐ Vents and fan grills cleaned regularly

Switchgear, Breakers, transformers, and Motor Control Boxes

- ☐ Electrical rooms clear of any combustible materials
- ☐ Inspected regularly for signs of cracking or physical damage, arcing or overheating, and moisture
- ☐ Bolts and connectors show no signs of corrosion or overheating and are tightened to the manufacturer's specifications
- ☐ Critical circuit breakers and switchgear are easily accessible
- ☐ No damage to the oil filled transformer
- ☐ Owned transformer has been inspected in the last 24 months with oil testing

Electrical Safety in the Building

- ☐ No exposed wires
- ☐ No loose conduits
- ☐ No electrical cords in pathways (cord protectors)
- ☐ No overloaded power cords
- ☐ No space heaters beneath desks



FIRE PREVENTION

☐ Generators

- ☐ Run weekly or Monthly for 30 min
- ☐ Log has been updated on run time and maintenance
- ☐ Annual inspections completed by the vendor with full load testing
- ☐ Generator protected against the elements
- ☐ Generator secure



☐ Hot Work Permit

- ☐ Is there a current hot work permit at the building
- ☐ Copies of completed permits kept with all details completed
- ☐ Fire watch on the permit longer than 60 min
- ☐ Hot work permit complies with NFPA 51B 2024



☐ Flammable Liquid

- ☐ Flammable liquids stored in a proper container
- ☐ Any large quantities of flammable liquids stored on-site if so additional info to be provided:





ROOF INSPECTION

- ☐ Roof inspected at least monthly
- ☐ Access to rooftop safe and secured
- ☐ Rooftop equipment securely fastened
- ☐ Missing screws on equipment housing or strapping
- ☐ Satellite dishes secured by concrete blocks
- ☐ No loose flashing, shingles, or parts gutter systems around the edges of the rooftop
- ☐ Gutters clear of all obstructions and no loose or disconnected parts
- ☐ Debris removed from roof surface after a storm
- ☐ No storage of materials on the roof surface
- ☐ No sign of hail damage
- ☐ Hail guards installed to protect roof-mounted HVAC equipment
- ☐ Any skylights on roof; Rated for hail impact: _____
- ☐ No standing water on the roof surface (Note: Water should be gone within 48 hours of the most recent water event)
- ☐ Snow is not permitted to accumulate
- ☐ Discoloration of the roof surface
- ☐ No sign of cracks or areas for water penetration
- ☐ No cracks or gaps in caulked areas
- ☐ Photos of the roof taken



LIGHTNING PROTECTION

Lightning protection systems should be inspected annually, as well as after major storms when work is performed on the protected structure (e.g., roof renovations, electrical or HVAC system updates), and when equipment is installed or serviced (e.g., satellite dishes, security cameras, telephone lines, television cables). Inspections may be contracted with a lightning protection company, preferably UYL-certified.

☐ Are buildings equipped with lightning protection systems (lightning rods, conductors, bonding, shielding, and grounding)

☐ Lightning protection inspected in the last 18 months

☐ Are surge protection devices used at all electrical outlets?

☐ All components are in good condition

☐ No part of the system has been weakened by corrosion or vibration

☐ All down conductors and grounding electrodes are intact (not severed)

☐ All conductors and components are fastened securely to their mounting surfaces and are protected against accidental mechanical displacement

☐ There have been no additions or alterations to the protected structure that would reconfiguration or expansion of the lightning protection system

☐ There have been no equipment installations that require bonding

☐ There is no visual indication of damage to surge suppression devices





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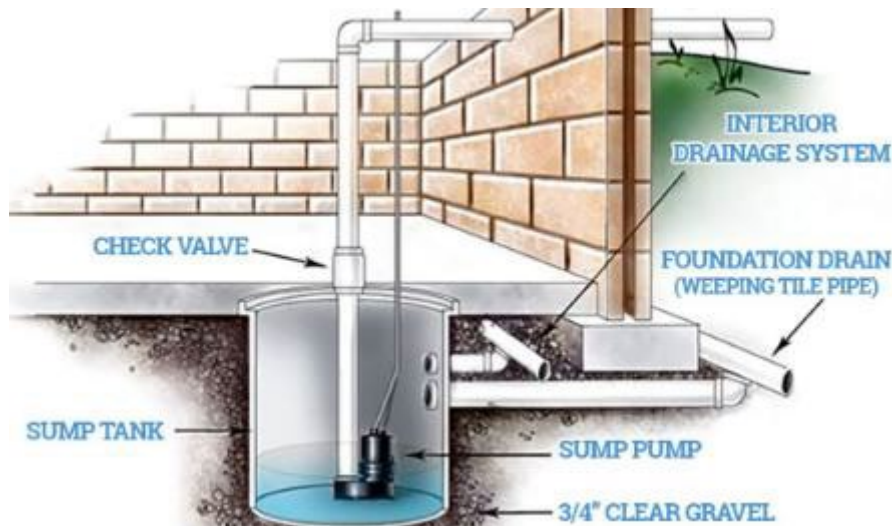


WATER DAMAGE

- ❑ Doors and windows should be properly sealed and have no cracks or holes
- ❑ Any cracks that form in walls and floors should be sealed as soon as possible
- ❑ Exterior drains should be kept clear and free of debris
- ❑ Sump pumps should have a backup power supply

Plumbing

- ❑ Pipes should have enough insulation to keep them from freezing in colder temperatures
- ❑ Buildings should be kept at a minimum of 55° during winter months
- ❑ During especially cold spells, all faucets should be kept at a slow drip to prevent water from freezing
- ❑ Water heater inspected and flushed by a licensed plumber every 1 to 2 years
- ❑ Pipes show no signs of corrosion, rust, or leaks



VACANT BUILDINGS

- ☐ Check building Security
 - ☐ Locks and windows are in working order and are not compromised
 - ☐ Exterior shows no sign of breaches
 - ☐ Visual inspections for signs of vandalism/forced entry
 - ☐ “No Trespassing” posted and visible
- ☐ Roof hatches are properly secured
- ☐ Burglar alarm system in working order
- ☐ Automatic sprinkler system is functional, and inspections are up to date
 - ☐ Sprinkler valves open and locked
 - ☐ Has local AHJ been notified if the system is not in operation
- ☐ Fire alarms are functioning, and inspections are up to date
- ☐ The standpipe system is operational
- ☐ Fire Department Connection is free of obstructions
- ☐ Hydrants have been opened in the last 18 months and are accessible
- ☐ Exterior lights in working order, system on a dawn timer or photocell
- ☐ Roof inspection for sitting water, debris, loose/missing shingles, etc.
 - ☐ Winter: any heavy snow accumulation and ice on the roof or overhangs
- ☐ Plumbing inspected for signs of water leaks or corrosion
- ☐ Inspect for signs of pests/vermin



Any questions or queries contact

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