

NFPA

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FIRE PREVENTION CODE 1982



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Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269**

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Fire Prevention Code

NFPA 1-1982

1982 Edition of NFPA 1

This edition of NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Prevention Code and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc. on May 19, 1982, at its Annual Meeting in San Francisco, California. It was issued by the Standards Council on June 8, 1982 with an effective date of June 28, 1982, and supersedes all previous editions.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1

This Code was originally developed as a result of the request of many members of the National Fire Protection Association who expressed a need for a document covering all aspects of fire protection and prevention which utilized the other developed NFPA standards and codes. NFPA Staff initiated this work in 1971 upon the directive from the NFPA Board of Directors.

This Code in conjunction with the other NFPA codes and standards is intended to provide local jurisdictions with a guideline for the development of a local fire prevention code. Prerogatives of local officials are excluded from the main text of the document but included within appendices as guidance for exercising desired prerogatives.

The National Fire Protection Association wishes to publicly thank the many individuals who have participated in the development of this Code and particularly the members of the Fire Prevention Code Committee.

Technical Committee on Fire Prevention Code

Howard Boyd, Chairman

Nashville, TN

Rep. Fire Marshals Assn. of North America

Stanley E. Anderson, Rohm and Haas Texas Inc.

Emmet Condon, San Francisco Fire Dept., CA

Rep. Fire Marshals Assn. of North America

Herbert W. Eisenberg, Eisenberg Haven Assoc., Inc.

John C. Fannin III, Kidde Systems Inc.

Olin L. Greene, Tallahassee, FL

Rep. Fire Marshals Assn. of North America

Robert T. Kelly, 3M Co.

Rep. NFPA Industrial Fire Protection Section

Richard S. Kraus, Mobil Oil Corp.

Rep. American Petroleum Inst.

Wallace D. Malmstedt, American Insurance Assn.

Richard Oggero, The Weitz Co., Inc.

Donald L. Robinson, Detroit Fire Dept., MI

Walter Smittle III, Charleston, WV

Rep. FMANA

Alternates

William G. Carpenter, Marshfield, MA

(Alternate to IAFF Representative)

Michael S. Hildebrand, American Petroleum Inst.

(Alternate to R. S. Kraus)

Gerald E. Lingenfelter, American Insurance Assn.

(Alternate to W. D. Malmstedt)

This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

NOTE: Membership on a Committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the Committee on which the member serves.

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Fire Prevention Code

NFPA 1-1982

Chapter 1 Administration and Enforcement

1-1 Title and Scope.

1-1.1 Title. The title of this Code shall be NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code of the National Fire Protection Association*. The short title of this Code shall be the *NFPA Fire Prevention Code*.

1-1.2 Scope. This Code provides for the prevention of fire and explosion through the regulation of conditions which could cause fire or explosion and panic resulting therefrom.

This Code identifies and uses specific standards and codes published by the National Fire Protection Association and sets those requirements necessary for the administration of this Code.

1-2 Application, Validity, Retroactivity, Limitations, Damage or Injury Liability and Adopted References.

1-2.1 Application. The provisions of this Code shall apply to all buildings, structures, vehicles, marine vessels, premises, and conditions within this jurisdiction. The provisions of this Code shall apply equally to existing as well as new buildings, structures, marine vessels, premises and conditions except that existing buildings, structures, marine vessels, premises and conditions not in compliance with this Code may be permitted to continue unless in the opinion of the Fire Marshal they constitute a fire hazard to life or property.

The provisions of this Code do not apply to one- or two-family dwellings in the normal use or maintenance thereof.

Exception No. 1: This Code shall apply whenever the activity or use of such dwelling creates a fire hazard to life or property.

Exception No. 2: Where provisions of annexed codes specifically apply to one- or two-family dwellings.

1-2.2 Existing Law Continued. The provisions of this Code, as far as they are substantially the same as existing provisions of law relating to the same subject matter, shall be construed as restatements and continuations thereof and not as new enactments.

The adoption of this Code or the repeal of any other existing provision of law including regulations or orders shall not be construed to alter any time limit which may have been imposed by any existing law, regulation or order of the Fire Marshal relating to compliance with such limits.

1-2.3 Severability. If any provision of this Code is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, it shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this Code.

1-2.4 Other Laws, Limitations and Permits.

1-2.4.1 This Code is intended to be used in conjunction with existing laws and nothing in this Code shall be construed as rendering other applicable laws invalid. In any situation where a conflict exists between a provision of this Code and any existing law, the existing law shall prevail. (*See Appendix C, Section 20, and Appendix D-1-2.4.1.*)

1-2.4.2 No permits set forth in this Code shall be required if the purpose of such permit is the same as any existing permit, license, certificate or approval issued by this jurisdiction or other governmental unit which has preempted this jurisdiction. (*See Appendix D-1-2.4.2.*)

1-2.5 Codes and Standards Adopted. (*See Appendix D-1-2.5.*)

1-2.5.1 Technical details regarding processes, methods, specifications, equipment testing and maintenance, design standards, performance, installation, or other pertinent criteria as contained in those standards and codes published by the National Fire Protection Association, and listed in Annex A of this Code, shall be considered a part of this Code.

1-2.5.2 Applicable provisions of Standards, Laws, Manuals, Guides and Recommended Practices as listed in Appendix A are not required, but may be used by the Fire Marshal as appropriate criteria for meeting the intent of this Code when specific provisions do not exist within this Code or other nationally recognized codes, standards or laws.

1-2.5.3 Copies of the adopted codes and standards shall be filed at a public office or offices as required by law and shall be available for public reference. (*See Section 1 of Appendix C.*)

1-3 Authority. (*See Appendix D-1-3.*)

1-3.1 Administration and Enforcement. This Code shall be administered and enforced by the fire official designated by the governing authority of this jurisdiction as having this responsibility. For purposes of this Code, this fire official is called the Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal shall meet those qualifications as may be set forth by the jurisdiction as being necessary to administer this Code effectively. (*See Appendix D-1-3.1.*)

1-3.2 Enforcement Assistance. Police and other law enforcement agencies having authority in this jurisdiction shall render necessary assistance in the enforcement of this Code when requested to do so by the Fire Marshal.

1-3.3 Alternatives. (*See Appendix D-1-3.3.*)

1-3.3.1 Whenever this Code requires a particular system, condition, arrangement, material, equipment, or any other particular provision, the Fire Marshal may accept alternatives provided that such alternatives shall afford a substantially equivalent level of safety.

1-3.3.2 Application for Alternatives. Each application for an alternative shall be filed with the Fire Marshal and shall be accompanied by such evidence, letters, statements, results of tests or other supporting information as may be required to justify the request. The Fire Marshal shall keep a record of actions on such applications and a signed copy of the Fire Marshal's decision shall be provided for the applicant.

1-3.4 Right of Entry.

1-3.4.1 To the full extent permitted by law, any fire official engaged in fire prevention and inspection work is authorized at all reasonable times to enter and examine any building, structure, marine vessel, vehicle or premises for the purpose of making fire safety inspections. Before entering a private building or dwelling, the fire official shall obtain the consent of the occupant thereof or obtain a court warrant authorizing entry for the purpose of inspection except in those instances where an emergency exists. As used in this section, "emergency" means circumstances which the fire official knows, or has reason to believe, exist, and which reasonably may constitute immediate danger to life and property.

1-3.4.2 Persons authorized to enter and inspect buildings, structures, marine vessels, vehicles, and premises as herein set forth shall be identified by proper credentials issued by this jurisdiction.

1-3.4.3 It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with a fire official carrying out any duties or functions prescribed by this Code.

1-3.4.4 It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to use an official badge, uniform, or other credentials so as to impersonate a fire official for the purpose of gaining access to any building, structure, marine vessel, vehicle, or premises in this jurisdiction.

1-3-4.5 Implied Consent. Any application for, or acceptance of, any permit requested or issued pursuant to this Code constitutes agreement and consent by the person making the application or accepting the permit to allow the Fire Marshal to enter the premises at any reasonable time, to conduct such inspections as required by this Code.

1-3.5 Authority to Investigate Fires and Explosions. The Fire Marshal shall have the authority to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of any fire or explosion involving a loss of life, injuries to persons, or destruction or damage to property. When, in the opinion of the Fire Marshal, reasonable cause exists that the fire or explosion may have been of incendiary origin, the Fire Marshal shall have the authority to take custody of all physical evidence relating to the cause of the fire or explosion and to continue the investigation to conclusion. Proprietary information which may relate to trade secrets or processes shall not be made part of the public record except as may be directed by a court of law.

1-4 Enforcement Provisions.

1-4.1 Responsibility for Code Enforcement.

1-4.1.1 Administration and Enforcement. The Fire Marshal shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this Code to ensure compliance therewith.

1-4.1.2 Issuance of Code-Related Documents. The Fire Marshal shall be responsible for the issuance of permits, certificates, notices, and approvals, or orders pertaining to fire control and fire hazards, as provided for in this Code.

1-4.1.3 Assistants to Fire Marshal. Qualifications of the personnel assigned to assist the Fire Marshal in carrying out the inspection and enforcement procedures required by this Code shall be established on the basis of merit by reason of education, experience, technical competence or examination.

1-4.1.4 Members of the Fire Department may be required to carry out inspection functions to accomplish the duties imposed by this Code.

1-4.2 Hazard Abatement Procedures.

1-4.2.1 Summary Abatement. The Fire Marshal shall have the authority to summarily abate any condition which is in violation of any provision of this Code and which presents immediate fire hazard to life or property.

1-4.2.2 Written Notice. Except as provided in 1-4.2.1 of this Code, whenever the Fire Marshal shall find violations of this Code, a written notice shall be issued to confirm such findings. Every notice shall set forth a time limit for compliance. Such time limit shall be correlated to the degree of hazard created by the violation and availability of means of abatement.

1-4.2.3 Existing Condition Correction Notice. The Fire Marshal shall issue a written notice whenever it is found that a certain provision of this Code shall be applied to existing conditions under the authority of 1-2.1 of this Code.

1-4.3 Serving of Notices. Any order or notice issued pursuant to this Code shall be served upon the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation, either by personal service, mail, or by delivering the same to, and leaving it with, some person of responsibility upon the premises. For unattended or abandoned locations, a copy of such order or notice shall be posted on the premises in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such premises and the order or notice shall be mailed by registered or certified mail, with return receipt requested, to the last known address of the owner, occupant or both.

1-4.4 Revocation, Suspension or Denial of Permits, Approvals or Certificates. The Fire Marshal shall have the authority to revoke, suspend or deny the granting of any permit, approval, or certificate required by this Code for noncompliance with the provisions of such a permit, approval, certificate, or failure to meet the provisions of this Code for the issuance of such permit, certificate or approval.

1-4.5 Records Required. The Fire Marshal shall keep a record of all fire prevention inspections, including the date of such inspections and a summary of any violations found to exist, the date of the services of notices, and a memorandum of the final disposition of all violations.

All records required to be kept by this section shall be maintained until their usefulness has been served, or as otherwise may be required.

1-5 Board of Appeals. (See *Appendix D-1-5* and *Section 16 of Appendix C.*)

1-5.1 Appointment. A Board of Appeals shall be appointed consisting of members who, by education and experience, are qualified to pass upon the application of this Code as it affects the interests of the general public. Board members shall not be officers, agents, or employees of this jurisdiction. All members and any alternate members shall be appointed and serve in accordance with the terms and conditions of the authority having jurisdiction. The Board shall establish rules and regulations for conducting its business and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the Fire Marshal, with a copy to the appellant.

No more than one of said members or their alternates shall be engaged in the same business, profession or line of endeavor. No member of the Board of Appeals shall sit in judgment on any case in which the member, personally, is directly interested.

1-5.2 Purpose. The Board of Appeals shall provide for reasonable interpretation of the provisions of this Code and rule on appeals from decisions of the Fire Marshal.

1-5.3 Duties. The Board of Appeals shall meet whenever directed by the appointing authority for the purpose of interpreting the provisions of this Code and to consider and rule on any properly filed appeal from a decision of the Fire Marshal, giving at least five days notice of hearing, but in no case shall it fail to meet on an appeal within 30 days of the filing of notice of appeal. All of the meetings of the Board shall be open to the public.

1-5.4 Fire Marshal Order Stayed. Pending final decision of the Board of Appeals, the order of the Fire Marshal shall be stayed unless there is an immediate fire hazard to life or property.

1-6 Violations.

1-6.1 General. Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Code or who fails to carry out an order made pursuant of this Code or violates any condition attached to a permit, approval, or certificate, shall be subject to the penalties established by this jurisdiction. (See *Appendix D-1-6.1.*)

1-7 Permits. (See *Appendix D-1-7.*)

1-7.1 General.

1-7.1.1 A permit shall be predicated upon compliance with the requirements of this Code and shall constitute written authority issued by the Fire Marshal to maintain, store, use, or handle materials or to

conduct processes which could produce, unless controlled, conditions hazardous to life or property, or to install equipment used in connection with such activities. Any permit issued under this Code shall not take the place of any other license or permit required by other codes or laws of this jurisdiction. (*See 1-2.4.2.*)

1-7.1.2 A permit issued under this Code shall continue until revoked or for the period of time designated therein at the time of the issuance of the permit. The permit shall be issued to one person or business only and for the location or purpose described in the permit. Any change which affects any of the conditions of the permit shall require a new or modified permit. (*See Appendix D-1-7.1.2.*)

1-7.1.3 The Fire Marshal may grant an extension of the permit time period upon presentation by the permittee of a satisfactory reason for failure to start or complete the work or activity authorized by the permit within the required time period of the permit.

1-7.2 Permit Required. In accordance with the detailed requirements of this jurisdiction, a permit shall be obtained to conduct the following operations, or to store, handle or use those hazardous materials which are considered to present an extra or unusual fire hazard to life or property. (*See Appendix D-1-7.2.*)

- Bonfires and Outdoor Rubbish Fires
- Combustible Dust-Producing Operations
- Compressed and Liquefied Gases
- Explosive Materials
- Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- Flammable Finishing
- Fireworks
- Pyroxylin Plastics (Cellulose Nitrate)
- Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work

1-7.2.3 Temporary Permit. When a temporary hazardous situation is anticipated for conditions not otherwise regulated by this Code, the Fire Marshal is authorized, based on applicable data, to issue a temporary special permit for the duration of the hazard.

1-7.2.4 Consolidated Permit. Only one permit shall be required for each location of a firm which may be required to obtain more than one permit under permit requirements. Such consolidated permit shall list all hazardous materials or operations covered by the permit. Revocation of any portion or portions of such-consolidated permit for specific hazardous materials or operations shall not invalidate any remaining portion of the permit. (*See Appendix D-1-7.2.4.*)

1-7.3 Processing and Use of Permits.

1-7.3.1 Application for Permit. Applications for permits shall be made to the Fire Marshal on forms provided by the jurisdiction and shall include the applicant's answers in full to inquiries set forth on such forms. Applications for permits shall be accompanied by such data as may be required by the Fire Marshal and fees as may be required by the jurisdiction. (*See Appendix D-1-7.3.1.*)

1-7.3.2 Review and Issuance. The Fire Marshal shall review all applications submitted, determine compliance with applicable provisions of the Code and issue permits as required. If an application for a permit is rejected by the Fire Marshal, the applicant shall be advised of the reasons for such rejection. Permits for activities requiring evidence of financial responsibility by the jurisdiction shall not be issued unless proof of required financial responsibility is furnished.

1-7.3.3 Display of Permits. A copy of the permit shall be posted or otherwise readily accessible at each place of operation, or carried by the permit holder as specified by the Fire Marshal.

1-7.3.4 Authority to Require Exposure or Stop Work. Whenever any installation that is subject to inspection prior to use is covered or concealed without having first been inspected, the Fire Marshal may require by written notice that such work be exposed for inspection. The Fire Marshal shall be notified when the installation is ready for inspection and the Fire Marshal shall conduct the inspection within a reasonable period of time.

When any construction or installation work is being performed in violation of the plans and specifications as approved by the Fire Marshal, a written notice shall be issued to the responsible party to stop work on that portion of the work which is in violation. The notice shall state the nature of the violation, and no work shall be continued on that portion until the violation has been corrected.

1-7.3.5 Compliance Required. Any activity authorized by any permit issued under this Code shall be conducted by the permittee, the permittee's agents or employees in compliance with all requirements of this Code applicable thereto, and in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. No permit issued under this Code shall be interpreted to justify a violation of any provision of this Code or any other applicable law or regulation. Any addition or alteration of activities conducted under a permit issued under this Code, or any addition or alteration of approved plans or specifications, shall be approved in advance by the Fire Marshal, as evidenced by the issuance of a new or amended permit.

1-7.3.6 Permit Contents. Permits shall be issued by the Fire Marshal and shall bear the name and signature of the Fire Marshal or that of the Fire Marshal's designated representative. In addition, the permit shall show:

- (a) Operation or activities for which the permit is issued.
- (b) Address or location where the operation or activity is to be conducted.
- (c) Name and address of the permittee.
- (d) Permit number and date of issuance.
- (e) Period of validity of the permit. (*See Appendix D-1-7.1.2.*)
- (f) Inspection requirements.

1-8 Approvals.

1-8.1 General. The Fire Marshal shall examine the submitted plans for evidence of compliance with this Code. The Fire Marshal may require tests or other investigations to be conducted by an agency satisfactory to the jurisdiction when an appliance, device, equipment or systems intended for installation does not specifically meet the requirements of this Code, but meets the intent of this Code. Such tests or investigations shall be based on test standards or principles. (*See Appendix D-1-8.1.*)

1-8.2 Buildings and structures shall not be occupied prior to being approved by the Fire Marshal that applicable provisions of this Code have been met.

1-8.3 Records. A record of examinations, approvals and exceptions granted shall be maintained in the Office of the Fire Marshal and shall be available to all persons for public inspection during business hours.

1-9 Certificates of Fitness. When certificates of fitness are required by this jurisdiction for performance of activities related to fire safety, the Fire Marshal shall be responsible for their issuance. (*See Appendix D-1-9.*)

Chapter 2 Definitions

2-1 Definitions. Words defined in this Code are intended only for use with sections of this Code. Definitions set forth in any document referenced by this Code shall be the acceptable definition for use of that document only. Words not specifically defined in this Code or other referenced documents shall have their ordinarily accepted meanings or such as the context may imply.

Alternative. A system, condition, arrangement, material or equipment submitted to the Fire Marshal as a substitute for a Code requirement.

Approved. Acceptable to the "authority having jurisdiction."

NOTE: The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations or procedures, equipment or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization concerned with product evaluations which is in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

Automatic Fire Extinguishing System. Any system which is designed and installed to detect a fire and subsequently to discharge an extinguishing agent without the necessity of human intervention.

Barrel. Forty-two US Gallons (158 L).

Basement. A story with more than 50 percent of its cubic volume below grade.

Board of Appeals. A group of persons appointed by the governing body of the jurisdiction adopting this Code for the purpose of hearing and adjudicating differences of opinion between the Fire Marshal and the citizenry in the interpretation, application and enforcement of this Code.

Certificate. A written document issued by authority of the Fire Marshal to any person for the purpose of granting permission to such person to conduct or engage in any operation or act for which certification is required.

Combustible Fiber. Any material in a fibrous or shredded form which will readily ignite when heat sources are present.

Combustible Refuse. All combustible or loose rubbish, litter, or waste materials generated by an occupancy which are refused, rejected, or considered worthless and are disposed of by incineration on the premises where generated or periodically transported from the premises.

Combustible Waste. Combustible or loose waste materials which are generated by an establishment or process, and, being salvageable, are retained for scrap for reprocessing on the premises where generated or transported to a plant for processing. These include, but are not limited to, all combustible fibers, hay, straw, hair, feathers, down, wood shavings, turnings, all types of paper products, soiled cloth trimmings and cuttings, rubber trimmings and buffings, metal fines, and any mixture of the above items, or any other salvageable combustible waste materials.

Dwelling. A single unit providing complete and independent living facilities for one or more persons including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

Existing Condition. Any situation, circumstance, or process which was ongoing or in effect prior to the adoption of this Code.

Explosive Materials. Explosives, blasting agents, water gels (slurries) and detonators. (*See NFPA 495, Code for Explosive Materials, Annex A, for classification of explosives.*)

Fire Door. A tested, listed, or approved door and door assembly constructed and installed for the purpose of preventing the spread of fire through openings in walls, partitions, or other horizontal or vertical construction. (*See NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Windows, Annex A, for classification and types of fire doors.*)

Fire Hazard. Any situation, process, material or condition which, on the basis of applicable data, may cause a fire or explosion or provide a ready fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of the fire or explosion and which poses a threat to life or property.

Fire Hydrant. A valved connection on a water supply system having one or more outlets and which is used to supply hose and fire department pumpers with water.

Fire Lane. The road, path, or other passageway developed to allow the passage of fire apparatus through congested areas (both built-up and wildland).

Fire Marshal. The individual designated as the administrative head of the agency, bureau or division responsible for the administration and enforcement of this Code. The Fire Department Chief Administrative Officer shall assume these responsibilities in those jurisdictions where a separate agency, bureau or division is not established. Other titles used to designate this individual are: Fire Prevention Official, Chief Fire Prevention Officer, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or Fire Prevention Chief. For purposes of enforcement of this Code, this term shall also apply to any person designated as a representative of the Fire Marshal.

Fire Official. Any authorized person serving as a designated employee, representative, or agent of the Fire Department.

Fire Protection System. Any fire alarm device or system, or fire extinguishing device or system, or their combination, which is designed and installed for detecting, controlling, or extinguishing a fire, or otherwise alerting occupants or the fire department, or both, that a fire has occurred.

Fire Retardants. Liquids, solids or gases which tend to inhibit combustion when applied on, mixed in, or combined with combustible materials.

Fireworks Display. The use of fireworks in a manner to provide audio and visual entertainment to a group of people.

Flamespread Rating. The comparative performance of fire travel over the surface of a material when tested in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 255, *Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* (see *Appendix A*). Grouping of ratings is listed in NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*® (see *Annex A*).

Gallon. One US Standard Gallon (3.785 L).

Grade. The reference plane representing the average elevation of finished ground level adjoining the building at all exterior walls.

Ground Kettle. A container which may or may not be mounted on wheels and is used for heating tar, asphalt or similar substances.

Jurisdiction. Any governmental unit or political division or subdivision, including, but not limited to, township, city, village, county, borough, state, commonwealth, province, freehold, district, or territory, over which the governmental unit exercises power and authority.

Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol or other identifying mark of an organization acceptable to the "authority having jurisdiction" and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

Listed. Equipment or materials included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the "authority having jurisdiction" and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets appropriate standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

NOTE: The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation, some of which do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The "authority having jurisdiction" should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

Loose House. A separate detached building in which unbaled combustible fibers are stored.

Marine Vessel. Every description of water craft or other artificial contrivance used as a means of transportation in or on the water.

Notice. A written statement which gives an order, information or warning.

Patch Kettle. Any pot or container with a capacity of less than six gal (22.71 L), used for preheating tar, asphalt, pitch, or similar substances for the repair of roofs, streets, floors, pipes, or similar objects.

Permit. An official document issued by the authority having jurisdiction for the purpose of authorizing performance of a specified activity.

Private Building. A building, or that portion of a building, which is normally not frequented by, nor open to, the public.

Private Dwelling. The same as dwelling.

Process. The manufacturing, handling, blending, conversion, purification, recovery, separation, synthesis or use, or any combination, of any commodity or material regulated by this Code.

Roofing Kettle. Any container in excess of 15-gal (56.78-L) capacity used for preheating tar, asphalt, pitch or similar substances for waterproofing.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Smoking. Lighting, igniting, holding, or possessing any lighted cigar, cigarette or pipe, or carrying, throwing, or depositing any lighted or smoldering cigar, cigarette or pipe.

Smoking Area. A designated area where smoking is permitted within premises where smoking is generally prohibited.

Standard. A document containing only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements. Explanatory material may be included only in the form of "fine print" notes, in footnotes, or in an appendix.

Standpipe. A pipe and attendant hose valves and hose (if provided) used for conveying water to various parts of a building for fire fighting purposes.

Story. That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above.

Street. Any public thoroughfare (street, avenue, boulevard) 30 ft (9.14 m) or more in width that has been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use and is accessible for use by the fire department in fighting fire. Enclosed spaces and tunnels, even though used for vehicular and pedestrian traffic, are not considered as streets for the purposes of this Code.

Summarily Abate. To immediately judge a condition to be a fire hazard to life or property and to order immediate correction of such condition.

Supervised Automatic Fire Extinguishing System. Any automatic fire extinguishing system which is constantly monitored so as to determine operating conditions at all times.

System. Several items of equipment assembled, grouped or otherwise interconnected for the accomplishment of a purpose or function.

Water Capacity. The volumetric measure of the amount of water a container can hold.

Written Notice. A notification in writing delivered in person to the individual or parties intended, or delivered at, or sent by certified or registered mail to, the last residential or business address of legal record.

Chapter 3 General Fire Safety Regulations

3-1 General Precautions.

3-1.1 Ordinary Conduct Requirements.

3-1.1.1 Spread of Fire. No person shall knowingly permit any fire to spread so as to endanger life or property or use or operate any device which may be a source of ignition unless proper removal of flammable or combustible material surrounding the operation is accomplished or such other reasonable precautions are taken to ensure against the starting and spreading of unwanted fires.

3-1.1.2 Notifying the Fire Department. Whenever an unwanted fire occurs in any building or on any premises of any kind, the owner, manager, occupant, or any person in control of such building or premises, upon discovery of an unwanted fire, or evidence of there having been an unwanted fire, even though it has apparently been extinguished, immediately shall cause notice of the existence of such fire, circumstances of same, and the location thereof to be given to the Fire Department. This requirement shall not be construed to forbid the owner, manager, or other person in control of the aforementioned building or premises from using all diligence necessary to extinguish such fire prior to the arrival of the Fire Department.

No person shall make, issue, post, or maintain any regulation or order, written or verbal, that would require any person to take any unnecessary delaying action prior to reporting a fire to the Fire Department.

Exception: This section shall not apply to firms which have established on-premises fire fighting organizations and have coordinated and arranged procedures approved by the Fire Marshal. (See Appendix D-3-1.1.2.)

3-1.1.3 Reporting Hazardous Condition. Any person, upon discovering evidence of spontaneous heating or other abnormal heating of any merchandise, commodity, cargo, shipment, or other material of any kind in any building, marine vessel, appliance, apparatus, tank, or open stack or pile, or any person upon discovering or being apprised of any uncontrolled hazardous gas leak or hazardous material or combustible or flammable liquid spill, shall immediately notify the Fire Department. (See Appendix D-3-1.1.2.)

Exception: This section shall not apply to firms which have established on-premises fire fighting organizations and have coordinated and arranged procedures approved by the Fire Department. (See Appendix D-3-1.1.2 and Appendix J.)

3-1.1.4 Maintaining a Fire Hazard. No person shall knowingly maintain a fire hazard.

3-1.1.5 Carelessness with Fire. No person shall deliberately, or through carelessness or negligence, set fire to or cause the burning of any material, in such manner as to endanger the safety of any person or property.

3-1.1.6 Posting of Fire Safety Regulations. Hotels, motels, and similar occupancies designed for, intended for, or used by transients shall have an approved copy of fire safety regulations for transients conspicuously posted in the lobby and each occupancy unit and at such other locations as may be required by the Fire Marshal. (*See Appendix B.*)

3-1.1.7 Notification of Fire Department of Inoperative Fire Safety Equipment. Persons owning, controlling, or otherwise having charge of any fixed fire extinguishing or fire warning system or standpipe system shall notify the Fire Department at any time such system or systems are inoperable or taken out of service. The Fire Department shall also be notified when service is restored. (*See Appendix D-3-5.4.*)

Exception: This section shall not apply to firms which have established on-premises fire fighting organizations and have coordinated and arranged procedures approved by the Fire Marshal. (See Appendix D-3-1.1.7 and Appendix J.)

3-1.1.8 Disposal of Hot and Glowing Materials. Hot ashes, cinders, or smoldering coals shall be placed in noncombustible receptacles. Such receptacles, unless resting on a noncombustible floor or on the ground outside the building, shall be placed on noncombustible stands, and in every case shall be kept a distance of at least 2 ft (0.61 m) laterally away from any combustible material, structure, or any exterior window opening.

3-1.1.9 Barricading Vacant Buildings. Every person owning or having charge or control of any vacant building shall remove all combustible waste and refuse therefrom and lock, barricade, or otherwise secure all windows, doors, and other openings in the building to prohibit entry by unauthorized persons.

Exception: This section is not intended to apply to vacation or resort facilities or buildings used on a seasonal basis or the temporary vacancy of a building for tenant change or remodeling purposes.

3-1.1.10 Required Access for Fire Apparatus. All premises which the Fire Department may be called upon to protect in case of fire and

which are not readily accessible from public roads shall be provided with suitable gates, access roads, and fire lanes so that all buildings on the premises are accessible to fire apparatus.

Fire lanes shall be provided for all buildings which are set back more than 150 ft (45.75 m) from a public road or exceed 30 ft (9.14 m) in height and are set back over 50 ft (15.25 m) from a public road.

Fire lanes shall be at least 20 ft (6.1 m) in width with the road edge closest to the building at least 10 ft (3.05 m) from the building. Any dead-end road more than 300 ft (91.5 m) long shall be provided with a turn-around at the closed end at least 90 ft (27.45 m) in diameter.

The designation, use, and maintenance of fire lanes on private property shall be accomplished as specified by the Fire Marshal.

It shall be unlawful for any person to park motor vehicles on, or otherwise obstruct, any fire lane.

Exception: When any combination of private fire protection facilities, including, but not limited to, fire-resistive roofs, fire separation walls, space separation and automatic fire extinguishing systems, are provided and approved by the Fire Marshal as an acceptable alternate, 3-1.1.10 shall not apply.

3-1.1.11 Smoking. Where conditions exist which make smoking a fire hazard on any premises, "No Smoking" signs shall be posted as directed by the Fire Marshal. "No Smoking" signs shall be of a color, size, lettering, and location as approved by the Fire Marshal. No person shall remove such "No Smoking" signs or light, or ignite, or otherwise set fire to or smoke any cigar, cigarette, pipe, tobacco, or other form of smoldering substance, nor hold, possess, throw, or deposit any lighted or smoldering substance in any place where occasion or action would constitute a fire or life hazard.

Nothing in the foregoing provision shall be construed as prohibiting smoking in areas, offices, or other rooms which have been designated by the Fire Marshal as safe smoking areas and have been approved for such purpose.

Exception: This paragraph shall not apply to organizations having an established on-premises fire prevention program setting forth regulations requiring periodic fire prevention inspection and enforcing in-plant fire prevention rules. Such programs shall be coordinated with and approved by the Fire Marshal.

3-1.1.12 Hazardous Gas in Balloons. No person shall use any flammable, oxidizing, toxic, corrosive, or reactive gas to inflate balloons. Air and inert gases, such as nitrogen and helium, are not prohibited for this purpose.

Exception: This section shall not prohibit filling of laboratory balloons with samples of test gases.

3-1.1.13 Fire Doors. Fire doors shall be kept closed at all times.

Exception: This paragraph shall not apply to doors held open with automatic releasing hold-open devices installed and maintained in accordance with the applicable requirements of NFPA 80, Standard on Fire Doors and Windows, and NFPA 101, Life Safety Code. (See Annex A.)

3-1.1.14 Interference with Fire Protection Equipment. No person shall render any portable or fixed fire extinguishing system or device or any fire warning system inoperative or inaccessible except as may be necessary during emergencies, maintenance, drills or prescribed testing. (See Appendix D-3-5.4.)

3-1.2 Precautions Inside Buildings.

3-1.2.1 Sweeping Compounds. Only approved water solutions or detergents, floor-sweeping compounds and grease absorbents shall be used for cleaning floors. The use of sawdust or similar combustible materials to soak up combustible or flammable liquids spilled or dropped from machinery or processes on any floor is prohibited.

3-1.2.2 Lighting and Heat Producing Equipment. Proper clearances shall be maintained between heating and lighting equipment and ordinary combustibles in accordance with NFPA codes and standards. Lighting and heating processes and equipment utilizing flammable or combustible liquids shall be designed in accordance with NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A.

3-1.2.3 Portable Heaters. Portable heaters shall be designed and located so that they cannot be easily overturned. The Fire Marshal may prohibit use of portable heaters in occupancies or situations in which such use or operation would present an undue danger to life or property.

Exception: This paragraph shall not apply to portable heaters used in accordance with applicable provisions of NFPA codes and standards listed in Annex A of this Code.

3-1.3 Precautions Outside Buildings.

3-1.3.1 Operations of Internal Combustion Engines. Internal combustion engines, either stationary, portable or mobile, operating within grain, hay, grass or brush covered areas, shall be equipped with an effective means for arresting the issuance of burning carbon and sparks.

Exception: This paragraph shall not apply to engines meeting applicable provisions of NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A of this Code, and engines used to power lawn care equipment.

3-2 Fumigation. The Fire Department shall be notified of fumigation operations.

3-3 Combustible Waste and Refuse.

3-3.1 General Requirements. No person owning or having control of any property shall allow any combustible waste material to accumulate in any area or in any manner so as to create a fire hazard to life or property.

3-3.2 Disposal of Combustible Waste. Combustible waste or refuse shall be properly stored or disposed of to prevent unsafe conditions.

3-3.3 Waste Disposal Sites.

3-3.3.1 Fire Extinguishing Capabilities. Fire extinguishing capabilities approved by the Fire Marshal shall be provided at waste disposal sites including, but not limited to, fire extinguishers, water supply and hose, and earth-moving equipment.

3-3.3.2 Dumping of Burning Load Prohibited. Burning debris shall not be dumped at a waste disposal site except at a remote location on the site where fire extinguishment can be accomplished before compacting, covering or other disposal activity is carried out.

3-3.4 Transportation of Combustible Waste and Refuse. Vehicles or conveyances used to transport combustible waste or refuse over public thoroughfares shall have all cargo space covered and maintained sufficiently tight to ensure against ignition from external fire sources and scattering burning and combustible debris which may come in contact with ignition sources. Transporting burning waste or refuse is prohibited.

3-3.5 Waste Handling Plants. All structures housing operations which are involved primarily in the handling, storage, or baling of combustible waste materials shall be equipped with an automatic fire extinguishing system installed in accordance with NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A.

3-4 Factors Affecting Egress.

3-4.1 General Requirements. (See Appendix D-3-4.1.)

3-4.1.1 Means of Egress. Means of egress shall be provided and maintained in accordance with NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A of this Code.

3-4.1.2 Storage on Roofs and Balconies. No person shall place or maintain upon any roof or balcony used for egress purposes any materials or objects which may interfere with egress or Fire Department operations.

3-4.1.3 Attachments to Fire Escapes and Fire Protection Equipment. No person shall attach or fasten any rope, wire, cable, or similar device, except approved standard equipment, to any part of any fire escape, standpipe, auxiliary fire fighting equipment, appliance, or other apparatus.

3-4.1.4 Responsibility to Prevent Overcrowding. The manager or person in charge of the premises shall be responsible for preventing overcrowding as specified by the jurisdiction.

3-4.1.5 Obstruction of Aisles and Passageways. No person shall block, impede, or obstruct any aisle, passageway, hallway, lobby, foyer, or stairway leading to or from any entrance or exit required by law which will prevent, delay, hinder, or interfere with the free use of such passageway by any person. Special security or security devices which affect the exiting shall be subject to the approval of the Fire Marshal.

3-4.1.6 Failure to Vacate. No person shall fail to leave any premises which are overcrowded when told to do so by the management of the premises or any authorized enforcement officer.

3-4.2 Treatment of Interior Finishes and Furnishings.

3-4.2.1 Fire Retardants. The provisions of 3-4.2.2 and 3-4.2.3 of this Code shall be applicable to all chemical formulations, paints, coatings, or other finishes which are sold, offered for sale, or advertised, and which purport to reduce the surface flamespread rating or to reduce or eliminate combustible characteristics of furnishings and structures.

3-4.2.2 Approval and Tests. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, any chemical formulation, paint, coating, or other finish which purports to reduce flamespread rating or to reduce or eliminate combustible characteristics of furnishing or structures that has not been granted an approval as required by Section 1-8 of this Code.

3-4.2.3 Applicators of Fire Retardant Coatings. Every applicator of fire retardant coatings shall certify to the Fire Marshal that applications of such coatings comply with the manufacturer's specifications.

3-4.3 Combustible Decorations.

3-4.3.1 General Use of Combustible Decorations. No person shall install, maintain, or use vegetation, bunting, cotton batting, plastic cloth, textile, excelsior, paper or other combustible material for the purpose of decoration in any building, premises, vehicle or marine vessel to which the public is admitted or invited unless such decorative materials have been made flame resistant with an approved flame retardant material or process in accordance with applicable NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A.

Exception: This paragraph shall not apply to materials used in a display or other material which is limited in quantity and approved by the Fire Marshal for such use.

3-4.3.2 Fire Tests. Tests for determining flammability of combustible decorations shall be conducted in accordance with applicable tests for the type of combustible decoration involved. (See *Appendix D-3-4.3.2.*)

3-4.4 Interior Finishes.

3-4.4.1 Textiles, paper or other combustible materials adhered to walls and ceilings (not free hanging) must comply with the interior finish requirements of NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A.

3-5 Fire Protection Required.

3-5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers. The provision, installation, and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers shall be as required by the Fire Marshal and the applicable provisions of the NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A.

3-5.2 Automatic Fire Extinguishing System Required. Automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be required as set forth in the applicable NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A of this Code or as may otherwise be required by this jurisdiction.

In industrial or manufacturing facilities where safety to life or property can be achieved by approved alternate methods including space isolation, such approved alternate methods shall be deemed as meeting the intent of this section.

Exception: This section shall not apply to buildings housing occupancies or processes in which the addition of an automatic fire extinguishing system would increase rather than decrease the hazard to life or the property of others.

3-5.3 Standpipes Required. All buildings more than three stories in height or over 50 ft (15.25 m) in height above grade and containing intermediate stories or balconies shall be equipped with a standpipe system in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems* (see Annex A). Location of the hose valves on each floor is subject to the approval of the Fire Marshal. In buildings completely protected by an automatic sprinkler system, the required standpipe system can be installed as part of a combined system in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems* (see Annex A and Appendix D-3-5.3).

Exception: This paragraph shall not apply to industrial process structures where life or property is not imperiled by fire or explosion.

3-5.4 Maintenance of Equipment. All systems, equipment, tanks, piping, devices, appliances, controls, or storage facilities over which this Code contains regulatory provisions, or which are required by any other law, shall be maintained in operative condition at all times to provide the service for which installed. (See Appendix D-3-5.4.)

Exception: This paragraph shall not apply to devices, appliances, apparatus or equipment originally installed and maintained according to Code requirements existing at the time of installation and specially designed devices, appliances, apparatus or equipment which have undergone the alternative or approval process set forth in this Code in 1-3.3 and Section 1-8 respectively.

3-5.5 Water Supply and Fire Hydrants. The Fire Marshal may require that all premises where buildings or portions of buildings, other than one- and two-family dwellings, are constructed and located in such a manner that access to public fire hydrants is minimal or of a distance such that the Fire Marshal can demonstrate that fire fighting operations would be impaired, be provided with a water supply system installed in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 24, *Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances* (see Annex A and Appendix D-3-5.5).

3-6 Flammable and Combustible Liquids. (See Appendix D-3-6.)

3-6.1 Scope.

3-6.1.1 Applicability. This section shall apply to all flammable and combustible liquids as defined and classified in NFPA 321, *Standard on Basic Classification of Flammable and Combustible Liquids* (see Annex A).

3-6.1.2 Permit. Permits, as listed in Section 1-7 of this Code, shall be obtained from the Fire Marshal. (See Appendix H-1.5.)

3-6.2 General Requirements.

3-6.2.1 Electrical Installation Classification. Areas which require hazardous location electrical classification shall meet the requirements of applicable NFPA standards and codes listed in Annex A of this Code. (See *Appendix D-3-6.2.1.*)

Recognized industry standards may be used as acceptable criteria for hazardous location electrical classification when there is no specific NFPA code or standard.

3-6.2.2 Open Containers Prohibited. The transporting of flammable liquids in open containers is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by an applicable NFPA code or standard as listed in Annex A of this Code.

3-6.2.3 Empty Containers. Empty containers which previously contained Class I flammable liquids shall be kept tightly covered or properly vented when not in use or until rendered vapor free.

3-6.2.4 Underground Leakage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids. When the potential of fire or explosion due to the underground leakage of flammable or combustible liquids exists, the Fire Marshal shall require proper action (NFPA 329, *Recommended Practice for Handling Underground Leakage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, provides guidance) to assure life safety and protection of property.

3-6.3 Roofing Kettles.

3-6.3.1 Applicability. This section shall apply to portable equipment, either with or without wheels, used for heating tar, pitch, asphalt, or other similar substances for application on roofs, streets, floors, pipes, or other objects.

3-6.3.2 Construction. The materials and methods of construction of roofing kettles shall be acceptable to the Fire Marshal. The following are minimum requirements:

(a) This section shall apply to all roofing kettles or tar pots in excess of one-gal (3.785-L) capacity.

(b) No roofing kettle shall have a capacity in excess of five barrels.

(c) Roofing kettles of two-barrel capacity or less shall be constructed of steel sheet having a thickness of not less than 0.105 in. (No. 12 Manufacturers' Standard Gage) and kettles of more than two-barrel capacity shall be constructed of steel sheet having a thickness of not less than 0.135 in. (No. 10 Manufacturers' Standard Gage).

All supports, corners, and the top and bottom of the fire box shall be bound with angle iron or other reinforcements approved by the Fire Marshal. All doors shall be hinged, closely fitted, and adequately latched. Fire boxes shall be of sufficient height from the ground or provided with a system of shields or insulation to prevent heat damage to the street surface.

(d) A lid which can be gravity operated shall be provided on all roofing kettles. The tops and covers of all kettles shall be constructed of steel sheet having a thickness of not less than 0.075 in. (No. 14 Manufacturers' Standard Gage), close fitting and attached to the kettle with hinges in a manner so as to allow for gravity closing of the lid.

(e) The chassis shall be substantially constructed and capable of carrying the load imposed upon it whether standing still or being transported.

(f) Fuel containers, burners, and related appurtenances of roofing kettles in which liquefied petroleum gas is used for heating shall comply with all the requirements of NFPA 58, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases* (see Annex A).

(g) Fuel containers which operate under air pressure shall not exceed 20 gal (75.7 L) in capacity and shall be subject to approval of the Fire Marshal.

(h) All fuel containers shall be maintained in accordance with the applicable NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A of this Code or at least ten ft (3.05 m) from the burner flame or at least two ft (0.61 m) therefrom when properly insulated from heat or flame.

3-6.3.3 Roofing Kettles in Transit.

3-6.3.3.1 Open Flame. Open flame in a roofing kettle while in transit is prohibited.

3-6.3.3.2 Latching Devices. Kettle doors or lids shall be closed and secured while in transit.

3-6.3.4 Roofing Kettles on Trucks. Kettles not equipped with wheels shall not be fired or used when mounted on a truck, except if the truck body is of all metal construction and the kettle is securely attached to the bed of the truck.

Firing of small patch kettles while located in the bed of a truck is prohibited. Tank trucks and trailers used for transportation of asphalt or similar substances shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids* (see Annex A).

3-6.3.5 Locating Kettles on Roofs. Fired roofing kettles, operated on roofs of buildings, shall be in accordance with the applicable NFPA codes and standards in Annex A.

3-6.3.6 Piping from Ground to Roof. All piping installed for conveying hot liquids under pressure from the ground to the roof of a building shall be installed in a workmanlike manner and shall not be lighter than standard weight pipe (Schedule 40).

3-6.3.7 Fire Extinguisher Required. There shall be at least one 20:BC portable fire extinguisher within 30-ft (9.14-m) horizontal travel distance of every roofing kettle at all times while the same is in operation.

3-6.3.8 Certain Fuels Prohibited. No person shall use solid fuel or Class I flammable liquids as fuel for a roofing kettle.

3-6.3.9 Street Protection. All improved streets shall be protected from burning by use of sand or other noncombustible materials under roofing kettles. Streets shall be cleaned of all excess tar and other debris upon completion of work.

3-7 Compressed and Liquefied Gases. Compressed and liquefied gases shall be stored, handled, transported and used in accordance with applicable provisions of NFPA codes and standards. Storage and handling of compressed and liquefied gases not covered by NFPA codes and standards shall comply with applicable provisions of: Standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI); *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 49, Parts 173 through 190 (transportation); Pressure Vessels, Section VIII, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code* (container fabrication); or the container fabrication specifications of the American Petroleum Institute.

3-8 Solid Combustible Materials. (See *Appendix D-3-8.*)

3-8.1 General. This section shall establish the requirements for those operations and occupancies which present an undue hazard to life or the property of others and which are presently not covered in other NFPA standards and codes as listed in Annex A of this Code.

3-8.2 Combustible Fibers. This section shall not apply to operations or occupancies otherwise regulated by other applicable NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A of this Code. (See *Appendix D-3-8.2.*)

3-8.2.1 Storage of Combustible Fibers.

3-8.2.1.1 Loose Storage of Combustible Fibers.

3-8.2.1.1.1 Loose combustible fibers (not in suitable bales or packages), whether housed or in the open, shall not be stored within 100 ft (30.5 m) of any building, except as hereinafter specified.

3-8.2.1.1.2 Quantities of loose combustible fibers up to 100 cu ft (2.832 cu m) shall not be kept in any building unless stored in a metal or metal-lined bin equipped with a self-closing cover.

Exception: This section shall not apply to buildings completely protected by an approved automatic fire extinguishing system; however, this exception does not obviate the need for good housekeeping.

3-8.2.1.1.3 Quantities exceeding 100 cu ft (2.832 cu m) of loose combustible fibers, but not exceeding 500 cu ft (14.16 cu m), may be stored in rooms or compartments in which the floors, walls, and ceilings have a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour. Each opening into such rooms or compartments from other parts of the building shall be equipped with an approved self-closing fire door.

Exception: This section shall not apply to buildings completely protected by an approved automatic fire extinguishing system; however, this exception does not obviate the need for good housekeeping.

3-8.2.1.1.4 **Vault Construction.** Quantities exceeding 500 cu ft (14.16 cu m) of loose combustible fibers may be stored in approved vaults, constructed as follows:

(a) Storage vaults shall be located outside of buildings or, if located inside, shall be provided with approved safety vents to the outside.

(b) Walls, floors, and ceilings shall be constructed of approved noncombustible material having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour. Roofs of outside vaults shall be of noncombustible material, but may be so constructed as to readily give way in case of an internal explosion.

(c) Openings, if any, between vault and main building shall be protected on each side of the wall by an approved fire door. Wall openings in outside vaults exposing other buildings (not sufficiently detached to be considered cutoff) shall be protected by approved fire doors.

(d) Vaults located within buildings and exceeding 1,000 cu ft (28.32 cu m) storage capacity shall be protected by an approved automatic fire extinguishing system.

Exception: This section shall not apply to buildings completely protected by an approved automatic fire extinguishing system; however, this exception does not obviate the need for good housekeeping.

3-8.2.1.1.5 Not more than 2,500 cu ft (70.8 cu m) of loose fibers may be stored in a detached "loose house" suitably located, with openings properly protected against entrance of sparks. The "loose house" shall be used for no other purpose.

3-8.2.1.2 Baled Storage.

3-8.2.1.2.1 No single block or pile shall contain more than 25,000 cu ft (708 cu m) of combustible fibers exclusive of aisles or clearances. Blocks or piles of baled fiber shall be separated from adjacent storage by aisles not less than five ft (1.53 m) wide; or by flash fire barriers consisting of continuous sheets of noncombustible material extending from the floor to a height of at least two ft (0.61 m) beyond the top of the piles.

3-8.2.1.2.2 Sisal and other fibers in bales bound with combustible tie ropes or jute and other fibers which are liable to swell when wet shall be stored in a manner so as to allow for expansion in any direction without endangering building, walls, ceilings, or columns. Not less than three ft (0.914 m) clearance shall be left between walls and sides of piles, except that in storage compartments not more than 30 ft (9.14 m) in width, one ft (0.305 m) clearance at side walls will be sufficient, provided a center aisle not less than five ft (1.53 m) wide is maintained.

3-8.2.1.2.3 Clearance between top of storage and between sprinkler deflector shall be in accordance with the applicable NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A.

3-8.2.1.2.4 Baled Hay on Farms. Unlimited quantities of hay, straw, and other agricultural products may be stored in or near farm buildings located outside of closely built areas.

3-8.2.1.3 Mixed Storage. Combustible fibers shall not be stored in rooms or buildings with hazardous gases, flammable liquids, dangerous chemicals, or other similar materials.

3-8.2.2 Sources of Ignition.

3-8.2.2.1 Trucks or automobiles, other than approved industrial trucks as listed in NFPA 505, *Powered Industrial Trucks*, and mechanical handling equipment, shall not enter any fiber storage room or building, but may be used at loading platforms.

3-8.2.2.2 Electrical wiring and equipment in any combustible fibers storage room or building shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*[®], for Class III hazardous locations. The Fire Marshal shall be responsible for designating the areas requiring hazardous location electrical classifications and shall classify the area in accordance with the classification system set forth in NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code* (see *Annex A*).

3-8.2.2.3 No smoking or open flame shall be permitted in any area where combustible fibers are handled or stored, nor within 50 ft (15.25 m) of any uncovered pile of such fibers. "No Smoking" signs shall be posted.

3-8.2.3 Portable Extinguishers Required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed as required for extra hazard occupancy protection as applicable in NFPA 10, *Portable Fire Extinguishers*.

3-8.3 Dusts.

3-8.3.1 This section shall be applicable only to those operations or occupancies involving combustible dusts which are not otherwise regulated by an applicable NFPA code or standard as listed in Annex A of this Code. (See *Appendix D-3-8.3.*)

3-8.3.2 General Requirements.

3-8.3.2.1 The accumulation of dust in quantities sufficient to create a fire or explosion hazard on electric motors, walls, ledges, or other interior surfaces, or on the roof of any building on which dust may settle, is prohibited. Metallic dust shall be stored in tightly covered metal containers in a cool, dry place. (See *Appendix D-3-8.3.2.1.*)

3-8.3.2.2 Every plant, factory, workshop, or other premises in which dust is produced as a product or as a result of operations in the production of other products, in such quantities as to create a possible fire or explosion hazard, shall be equipped and maintained with an approved pneumatic or mechanical dust collection system designed, maintained, and operated in accordance with applicable NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A of this Code.

Exception: This section shall not apply to storage bins equipped with explosion vents of sufficient area to relieve any explosion to the outside atmosphere.

3-8.3.2.3 All dust-producing or dust-agitating machinery, such as grinding mills and separators, and all elevators, elevator legs, spouts, hoppers, and other conveyors shall be provided with casings or enclosures maintained as nearly dust-tight as possible.

3-8.3.2.4 Approved magnetic or pneumatic separators shall be installed ahead of all shellers, crackers, crushers, grinding machines, pulverizers, and similar machines in which the entrance of foreign materials may cause sparks to be generated.

3-8.3.2.5 All machinery and metal parts of the crushing, drying, pulverizing, and conveying systems shall be electrically grounded.

3-8.3.2.6 Explosion Prevention and Suppression. Dust explosion hazards shall be minimized by use of appropriate control measures as set forth in the applicable NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A of this Code. NFPA 69, *Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems* (see Annex A), and NFPA 68, *Guide for Explosion Venting* (see Appendix A), may be used to meet the requirements of this paragraph with due regard to the precautionary measures contained in these publications.

3-8.3.3 Sources of Ignition.

3-8.3.3.1 Smoking and Open Flames. Smoking and the carrying of matches, the use of heating or other devices employing an open flame, or the use of any spark-producing equipment is prohibited in areas containing dust-producing or dust-agitating operations, unless necessary in the conduct of such operations or otherwise permitted by an applicable NFPA code or standard.

3-8.3.3.2 Electrical Power and Lighting. Artificial lighting in areas containing dust-producing or dust-agitating operations shall be by electricity. All electrical wiring and equipment in such areas shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*, for Class II hazardous locations. The Fire Marshal shall be responsible for designating the areas requiring hazardous location electrical classification and shall classify the area in accordance with the classification system set forth in NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*. (See Annex A.)

3-8.3.4 Portable Extinguishers Required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed as required for extra hazard occupancy protection. (See Annex A.)

3-9 Hazardous Materials. (See Appendix D-3-9.)

3-9.1 General. This section shall apply to hazardous materials not covered by applicable NFPA codes and standards as listed in Annex A of this Code. (See Appendix D-3-9.)

3-9.2 Matches.

3-9.2.1 Type Permitted. Matches permitted under this Code shall be capable of withstanding a temperature of 200°F (93.3°C) for eight consecutive hours without ignition in a standard laboratory test.

3-9.2.2 Packaging and Labeling. Matches shall be labeled and packed in conformance with US Department of Transportation specifications.

3-9.2.3 Storage Requirements.

3-9.2.3.1 Vertical Openings. Matches in excess of 50 lb (22.68 kg), including the containers, shall not be stored within ten ft (3.05 m) of any open elevator shaft, elevator shaft opening, open stairway, or other vertical opening.

3-9.2.3.2 Sources of Ignition. Matches shall not be stored within ten ft (3.05 m) of any boiler, furnace, stove, open flame, or similar source of ignition.

3-9.2.3.3 Storage at Wholesale Outlets. For storage at wholesale establishments and other locations where containers of matches are stored in piles exceeding 100 cu ft (2.832 cu m), such containers shall be arranged so as not to exceed ten ft (3.05 m) in height nor 1,500 cu ft (42.48 cu m) in volume with aisles at least eight ft (2.44 m) wide.

3-9.2.3.4 Match Storage with Other Commodities. When case lots of matches are stored in the same room with other materials or commodities, they shall be separated therefrom by a clear space of not less than eight ft (2.44 m).

3-9.3 Storage of Hazardous Materials. Hazardous materials which, when mixed, react violently or evolve toxic vapors or gases or which, in combination, become hazardous by reason of toxicity, oxidizing power, flammability or other properties shall be separated from each other in storage by distance, partitions or other approved manner so as to preclude accidental contact between them.

3-9.4 Warning Signs. The Fire Marshal may require warning signs wherever hazardous materials are stored or processed or handled. Such warning signs shall be conspicuously lettered in accordance with NFPA 704, *Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials*.

Exception: This section shall not apply to hazardous materials when in transport which are placarded in accordance with Department of Transportation regulations, or applicable provisions of other NFPA codes and standards listed in Annex A of this Code.

3-9.5 Transportation of Hazardous Materials. The Fire Marshal may establish motor vehicle routes for vehicles transporting hazardous material. It shall be unlawful to deviate from such established routes.

Exception: Deviation from established motor vehicle routes shall be permitted to make deliveries by most direct route, in an emergency, or upon orders of the Fire Marshal.

3-10 Industrial Equipment and Processes. (See Appendix K.)

Annex A

Each of the following codes and standards, published by the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269, is recommended for adoption in its entirety as a supplement and addition to the Code text of the *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association. The text of these adopted codes and standards shall be fully enforceable as provisions of the *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association as if the same were incorporated and set forth at length therein. The Adopting Ordinance shall specify the particular year of edition of the NFPA codes and standards which are adopted.

The adoption of the printed volumes of the *National Fire Codes*® which contain the following NFPA codes and standards shall be deemed as meeting the intent of this Section. In this situation the edition of the applicable individual NFPA code or standard will be as printed in the adopted volumes.

NFPA No.	General Fire Protection
70	<i>National Electrical Code</i>
76B	<i>Standard for the Safe Use of Electricity in Patient Care Areas of Hospitals</i>
78	<i>Lightning Protection Code</i>
701	<i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame-Resistant Textiles and Films</i>
702	<i>Standard for Classification of the Flammability of Wearing Apparel</i>
	Occupancy Protection
32	<i>Standard for Drycleaning Plants</i>
76A	<i>Standard for Essential Electrical Systems for Health Care Facilities</i>
87	<i>Standard for the Construction and Protection of Piers and Wharves</i>
101	<i>Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures</i>
102	<i>Standard for Assembly Seating, Tents, and Air-Supported Structures</i>
	Flammable and Combustible Liquids
30	<i>Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code</i>
31	<i>Standard for the Installation of Oil Burning Equipment</i>

NFPA No. Flammable and Combustible Liquids

- 321 *Standard on Basic Classification of Flammable and Combustible Liquids*
- 327 *Standard Procedures for Cleaning or Safeguarding Small Tanks and Containers*
- 385 *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*
- 386 *Standard for Portable Shipping Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*
- 395 *Standard for Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids on Farms and Isolated Construction Projects*
- Compressed and Liquefied Gases**
- 50 *Standard for Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites*
- 50A *Standard for Gaseous Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites*
- 50B *Standard for Liquefied Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites*
- 51A *Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants*
- 56A *Standard for the Use of Inhalation Anesthetics (Flammable and Nonflammable)*
- 56B *Standard for Respiratory Therapy*
- 56F *Standard for Nonflammable Medical Gas Systems*
- 58 *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases*
- 59 *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants*
- 59A *Standard for the Production, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)*
- Hazardous Materials and Processes**
- 33 *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable and Combustible Materials*
- 34 *Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids*
- 35 *Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings*
- 36 *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants*
- 40 *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film*
- 40E *Code for the Storage of Pyroxylin Plastic*
- 43A *Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizing Materials*

NFPA No. Compressed and Liquefied gases

- 44A *Code for the Manufacture, Transportation and Storage of Fireworks*
- 48 *Standard for the Storage, Handling and Processing of Magnesium*
- 51 *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding and Cutting*
- 51B *Standard for Fire Prevention in Use of Cutting and Welding Processes*
- 56C *Safety Standard for Laboratories in Health-Related Institutions*

NFPA No. Hazardous Materials and Processes

- 61A *Standard for the Manufacturing and Handling of Starch*
- 61B *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Grain Elevators and Facilities Handling Bulk Raw Agricultural Commodities*
- 61C *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions in Feed Mills*
- 61D *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions in the Milling of Agricultural Commodities for Human Consumption*
- 65 *Standard for the Processing and Finishing of Aluminum*
- 481 *Standard for the Production, Processing, Handling and Storage of Titanium*
- 490 *Code for the Storage of Ammonium Nitrate*
- 495 *Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage and Use of Explosive Materials*
- 651 *Standard for the Manufacture of Aluminum and Magnesium Powder*
- 653 *Standard for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Coal Preparation Plants*
- 654 *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions in the Chemical, Dye, Pharmaceutical and Plastics Industry*
- 655 *Standard for the Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions*
- 664 *Standard for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities*
- 704 *Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials*
- 1122 *Code for Unmanned Rockets*

NFPA No.	Transportation
88A	<i>Standard for Parking Structures</i>
88B	<i>Standard for Repair Garages</i>
302	<i>Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft</i>
303	<i>Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards</i>
306	<i>Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels</i>
312	<i>Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Repair, and Lay-Up</i>
407	<i>Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing</i>
408	<i>Standard on Aircraft Hand Fire Extinguishers</i>
409	<i>Standard on Aircraft Hangars</i>
415	<i>Standard on Aircraft Fueling Ramp Drainage</i>
416	<i>Standard on Construction and Protection of Airport Terminal Buildings</i>
417	<i>Standard on Construction and Protection of Aircraft Loading Walkways</i>
418	<i>Standard on Roof-top Heliport Construction and Protection</i>
498	<i>Standard for Explosives Motor Vehicle Terminals</i>
501A	<i>Standard for Firesafety Criteria for Mobile Home Installations, Sites and Communities</i>
501C	<i>Standard on Firesafety Criteria for Recreational Vehicles</i>
501D	<i>Standard for Firesafety Criteria for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds</i>
505	<i>Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Maintenance and Operation</i>
513	<i>Standard for Motor Freight Terminals</i>
	<i>Fire Extinguishing Systems</i>
11	<i>Standard for Foam Extinguishing Systems</i>
11A	<i>Standard for High Expansion Foam Systems (Expansion Ratios from 100:1 to 1000:1)</i>
11B	<i>Standard on Synthetic Foam and Combined Agent Systems</i>
12	<i>Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems</i>
12A	<i>Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems</i>
12B	<i>Standard on Halon 1211 Fire Extinguishing Systems</i>
13	<i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems</i>
14	<i>Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems</i>

NFPA No. Fire Extinguishing Systems

- 15 *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*
- 16 *Standard for the Installation of Deluge Foam-Water Sprinkler Systems and Foam-Water Spray Systems*
- 17 *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*
- 18 *Standard on Wetting Agents*
- 20 *Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps*
- 21 *Standard for the Operation and Maintenance of National Standard Steam Fire Pumps*
- 22 *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*
- 24 *Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances*
- 26 *Recommended Practices for the Supervision of Valves Controlling Water Supplies for Fire Protection*
- 1231 *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting*
- 1961 *Standard for Fire Hose*
- 1962 *Standard for the Care, Use and Maintenance of Fire Hose (Including Connections and Nozzles)*
- 1963 *Standard for Screw Threads and Gaskets for Fire Hose Connections*
- Portable Fire Extinguishers**
- 10 *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*
- Fire Warning Systems**
- 71 *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Central Station Signaling Systems*
- 72A *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Local Protective Signaling Systems*
- 72B *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Auxiliary Protective Signaling Systems for Fire Alarm Service*
- 72C *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Remote Station Protective Signaling Systems*
- 72D *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems*
- 72E *Standard on Automatic Fire Detectors*
- 74 *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Household Fire Warning Equipment*
- 1221 *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Public Fire Service Communications*

NFPA No.	Storage
81	<i>Standard for Fur Storage, Fumigation and Cleaning</i>
231	<i>Standard for Indoor General Storage</i>
231C	<i>Standard for Rack Storage of Materials</i>
232	<i>Standard for the Protection of Records</i>
	<i>Building Construction and Facilities</i>
37	<i>Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines</i>
54	<i>National Fuel Gas Code</i>
56D	<i>Standard for Hyperbaric Facilities</i>
56E	<i>Standard for Hypobaric Facilities</i>
66	<i>Standard for Pneumatic Conveying Systems for Handling Feed, Flour, Grain and Other Agricultural Dusts</i>
69	<i>Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems</i>
75	<i>Standard for the Protection of Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment</i>
79	<i>Electrical Standard for Metalworking Machine Tools and Plastics Machinery</i>
80	<i>Standard for Fire Doors and Windows</i>
82	<i>Standard on Incinerators, Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment</i>
85A	<i>Standard for the Prevention of Furnace Explosions in Fuel Oil- and Natural Gas-Fired Single Burner Boiler-Furnaces</i>
85B	<i>Standard for Prevention of Furnace Explosions in Natural Gas-Fired Multiple Burner Boiler-Furnaces</i>
85D	<i>Standard for Prevention of Furnace Explosions in Fuel Oil-Fired Multiple Burner Boiler-Furnaces</i>
85E	<i>Standard for Prevention of Furnace Explosions in Pulverized Coal-Fired Multiple Burner Boiler-Furnaces</i>
85F	<i>Standard for the Installation and Operation of Pulverized Fuel Systems</i>
86A	<i>Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, Design, Location and Equipment</i>
86B	<i>Standard for Industrial Furnaces, Design, Location and Equipment</i>
86C	<i>Standard for Industrial Furnaces Using a Special Processing Atmosphere</i>
90A	<i>Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems</i>
90B	<i>Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems</i>

NFPA No.	Building Construction and Facilities
91	<i>Standard for the Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, Vapor Removal or Conveying</i>
96	<i>Standard for the Installation of Equipment for the Removal of Smoke and Grease-Laden Vapors from Commercial Cooking Equipment</i>
211	<i>Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances</i>
214	<i>Standard on Water-Cooling Towers</i>
220	<i>Standard on Types of Building Construction</i>
224	<i>Standard for Homes and Camps in Forest Areas</i>
241	<i>Standard for Safeguarding Building Construction and Demolition Operations</i>
251	<i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials</i>
252	<i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies</i>
255	<i>Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>
256	<i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings</i>
257	<i>Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies</i>
493	<i>Standard for Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III, Division 1 Hazardous Locations</i>
496	<i>Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Locations</i>
703	<i>Standard for Fire-Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials</i>

Appendix A NFPA Publications for Guidance

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document. . . but is included for information purposes only.

The following Standards, Recommendations, Recommended Practices, Manuals, Guides and Model Laws are included here for reference and guidance in the application of the *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association when a particular problem is not otherwise covered by a Code, Standard, or Law Provision. The Fire Marshal may use the provisions of these Standards, Recommendations, Recommended Practices, Manuals, Guides and Model Laws as appropriate criteria for meeting the intent of the *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association in those cases. The dates or editions of the following publications shall be as published in the adopted issue of the *National Fire Codes* of the National Fire Protection Association unless otherwise specified.

NFPA No.	Title
3M	<i>Manual on Health Care Emergency Preparedness</i>
10L	<i>Model Enabling Act for the Sale or Leasing and Servicing of Portable Fire Extinguishers</i>
13A	<i>Recommended Practice for the Care and Maintenance of Sprinkler Systems</i>
27	<i>Recommendations for Organization, Training and Equipment of Private Fire Brigades</i>
46	<i>Recommended Safe Practice for Storage of Forest Products</i>
49	<i>Hazardous Chemicals Data</i>
53M	<i>Manual on Fire Hazards in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres</i>
56HM	<i>Manual for the Home Use of Respiratory Therapy</i>
68	<i>Guide for Explosion Venting</i>
70A	<i>Electrical Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings</i>
70B	<i>Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance</i>
70C	<i>Hazardous Locations Classification for Electrical Equipment and Wiring Methods</i>
76C	<i>Recommended Practice on the Safe Use of High-Frequency Electricity in Health Care Facilities</i>
77	<i>Recommended Practice on Static Electricity</i>
80A	<i>Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures</i>
89M	<i>Manual on Clearances for Heat Producing Appliances</i>

NFPA No.	Title
203M	<i>Manual on Roof Coverings and Roof Deck Constructions</i>
204M	<i>Guide for Smoke and Heat Venting</i>
206M	<i>Guide on Building Areas and Heights</i>
231A	<i>Recommended Safe Practices for Outdoor General Storage</i>
232AM	<i>Manual for Fire Protection for Archives and Record Centers</i>
291	<i>Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants</i>
295	<i>Recommendations for Wildfire Control by Volunteer Fire Departments</i>
325M	<i>Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases and Volatile Solids</i>
328	<i>Recommended Practice for the Control of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases in Manholes, Sewers, and Similar Underground Structures</i>
329	<i>Recommended Practice for Handling Underground Leakage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids</i>
400	<i>Standard on Aircraft Maintenance</i>
419	<i>Recommended Practice for Master Planning Airport Water Supply Systems for Fire Protection</i>
421	<i>Recommended Practice on Aircraft Interior Fire Protection Systems</i>
482	<i>Standard for the Production, Processing, Handling and Storage of Zirconium</i>
491M	<i>Manual of Hazardous Chemical Reactions</i>
497	<i>Recommended Practice for Classification of Class I Hazardous Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Plants</i>
512	<i>Standard for Truck Fire Protection</i>
601	<i>Standard for Guard Service in Fire Loss Prevention</i>
601A	<i>Standard for Guard Operations in Fire Loss Prevention</i>
801	<i>Recommended Fire Protection Practice for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials</i>
802	<i>Recommended Fire Protection Practice for Nuclear Research Reactors</i>
901	<i>Uniform Coding for Fire Protection</i>
910	<i>Recommended Practice for the Protection of Libraries and Library Collections</i>
911	<i>Recommended Practice for the Protection of Museums and Museum Collections</i>
1121L	<i>Model State Fireworks Law</i>
1231	<i>Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting</i>
	<i>Flash Point Index of Trade Name Liquids</i>

Appendix B

This Appendix is a suggested text for the "Fire Safety Regulations" required by 3-1.1.6 of this Code. Since these regulations are intended for transients who will likely be unfamiliar with local procedure for fire alarm reporting and the main concern is life safety, the following procedure is suggested. Fire department personnel must educate owners, managers and employees of transient facilities in the importance of notifying the Fire Department immediately upon discovery of a fire.

Fire Safety Regulations

It shall be illegal for any person to throw or place, or cause to be thrown or placed, any lighted match, cigar, cigarette, matches, or other flaming or glowing substance or thing on any surface or article where it may cause or start a fire.

Any person who deliberately, or through negligence, sets fire to or causes the burning of any bedding, furniture, rug, curtain, drape, or other combustible material in such a manner to endanger the safety of any person or property shall be deemed to be in violation of Ordinance (*Fire Code Adopting Ordinance Number*) of the (*Name of Jurisdiction*).

The person discovering any fire, regardless of magnitude, shall:

1. Immediately notify the person in charge of the premises and all occupants and guests in the immediate vicinity of the fire.
2. Notify the Fire Department (*Fire Department Telephone Number*).
3. Evacuate the area by use of the stairs or other access to the outside. Do not use the elevators. Do not take time to gather personal belongings. If the fire prohibits evacuation, keep the door to your room closed; attempt to seal cracks which are letting in smoke; open an exterior window if possible (top and bottom); and stay close to the floor.

Appendix C Suggested Adoption Ordinance

This Appendix is a suggested adopting ordinance for use with NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association, and the adopted codes and standards as published in the *National Fire Codes*.

Section 1. An ordinance to provide the (*Name of Jurisdiction*) with rules and regulations to improve public safety by promoting the control of fire hazards; regulating the installation, use, and maintenance of equipment; regulating the use of structures, premises, and open areas; providing for the abatement of fire hazards; establishing the responsibilities and procedures for code enforcement; and setting forth the standards for compliance and achievement of these objectives.

This Code shall be known as (*Jurisdiction's Name for this Code*). This Code adopts NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association, and its incorporated standards and codes as published in the *National Fire Codes* of the National Fire Protection Association and listed in Annex A of the NFPA *Fire Prevention Code* and being particularly the (*Adopted Year of Issue*) edition thereof, save and except those portions such as are hereinafter deleted, modified, or amended by Section 18 of this ordinance. The same are hereby adopted and incorporated as fully as if set out at length herein. Not less than (*Number*) copies of the adopted issue of NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association, and the adopted standards and codes of the *National Fire Codes* shall be filed in the office of (*Public Place of Filing*) and the provisions thereof shall be controlling within the limits of (*Name of Jurisdiction*).

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate this ordinance, to permit or maintain such a violation, to refuse to obey any provision thereof, or to fail or refuse to comply with any such provision or regulation except as variation may be allowed by the action of (*Title of Enforcing Official*) in writing. Proof of such unlawful act or failure shall be deemed prima facie evidence that such act is that of the owner or other person in control of the premises. Prosecution or lack thereof of either the owner, occupant, or the person in charge shall not be deemed to relieve any of the others.

Section 3. The Fire Chief of the (*Name*) Fire Department shall be responsible for the enforcement of the (*Name of Code*). The Fire Chief of the (*Name*) Fire Department may detail qualified members

of the Fire Department as inspectors as shall from time to time be necessary. To assist in the performance of the responsibilities and duties placed upon the Fire Chief of the *(Name)* Fire Department, a Bureau of Fire Prevention in the Fire Department of *(Name of Jurisdiction)* is hereby created.

This Bureau shall operate under the supervision of the Fire Chief of the *(Name)* Fire Department. The Fire Chief of the Fire Department shall designate a fire official of the *(Name)* Fire Department as Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal shall be the administrator of the Bureau (Department or Division) of Fire Prevention. The Fire Marshal shall be responsible for the direct administration and enforcement of the *(Name of Code)* as may be set forth by the Fire Chief of the *(Name)* Fire Department. The Fire Marshal shall be appointed on the basis of examination or other method for determining qualifications. The Fire Chief of the *(Name)* Fire Department may also designate such number of Technical Inspectors as shall from time to time be authorized by the *(Name of the Appointing Authority of the Jurisdiction)*. Such Technical Inspectors shall be selected through an examination to determine their fitness for the position.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the officers of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to enforce all laws and ordinances of *(Name of Jurisdiction)*, covering the following:

1. The prevention of fires;
2. The storage, sale and use of combustible, flammable or explosive materials;
3. The installation and maintenance of automatic and other fire alarm systems, and fire extinguishing equipment;
4. The maintenance and regulation of fire escapes;
5. The means and adequacy of exit in case of fire, from factories, schools, hotels, lodging houses, asylums, hospitals, churches, halls, theaters, amphitheaters, and all other places in which numbers of persons work, live, or congregate, from time to time, for any purpose;
6. The investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires;
7. The maintenance of fire cause and loss records.

They shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as are set forth in other sections of this ordinance, and as may be conferred and imposed from time to time by law. The Fire Chief of the *(Name)* Fire Department may delegate any powers or duties under this ordinance to the Fire Marshal.

Section 5. The Fire Chief of the (*Name*) Fire Department shall prepare instructions for the Fire Marshal and the Fire Marshal's assistants, and forms for their use in the reports required by this ordinance.

Section 6. The Bureau of Fire Prevention shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in the (*Name of Jurisdiction*) by which property has been destroyed or damaged and, so far as possible, shall determine whether the fire is the result of carelessness or design. Such investigations shall begin immediately upon the occurrence of such a fire. The Fire Marshal shall take charge immediately of the physical evidence, shall notify the proper authorities designated by law to pursue the investigation of such matters, and shall further cooperate with the authorities in the collection of evidence and in the prosecution of the case. Every fire shall be reported in writing to the Bureau of Fire Prevention within (*Number*) days after the occurrence of the same by the Fire Department officer in whose jurisdiction such a fire has occurred. Such report shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the Fire Marshal of the (*Name*) Fire Department, and shall contain a statement of all facts relating to the cause, origin, and circumstances of such fire, the extent of the damage thereof, and the insurance upon such property, and such other information as may be required, including the injury, death, or rescue of persons.

Section 7. Before permits may be issued as required by this Code, the Fire Marshal or the Fire Marshal's assistants shall inspect and approve the receptacles, processes, vehicles, buildings, or storage places to be used for any such purposes.

Section 8. The Fire Marshal shall inspect or cause to be inspected all premises on a periodic basis, and shall make such orders as may be necessary for the enforcement of the laws and ordinances governing the same and for safeguarding of life and property from fire.

Section 9. Whenever any inspector, as defined above, shall find in any building, or upon any premises or other places, combustible or explosive matter or dangerous accumulations of rubbish or unnecessary accumulation of waste paper, boxes, shavings, or any highly flammable materials especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger property; or shall find obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors, or windows, liable to interfere with the operations of the Fire Department or egress of occupants in case of fire, the inspector shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner or occupant of such premises or buildings, subject to

the appeals procedure provided for in the (*Name of Code*).

Any owner or occupant failing to comply with such order within a reasonable period after the service of the said order shall be liable to penalties as hereinafter provided.

The service of any such order may be made upon the occupant of the premises to whom it is directed, either by delivering a copy of same to such occupant personally, or leaving it with any person in charge of the premises, or, in case no such person is found upon the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of said premises. Whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner of premises, such order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with the said person a copy of the said order, or, if such owner is absent from the jurisdiction of the officer making the order, by mailing such copy by certified mail to the owner's last known post office address.

Section 10. The Fire Marshal shall compile and keep a record of all fires and of all the facts concerning the same, including injuries, deaths, rescue of persons, and statistics as to the extent of such fires and the damage caused thereby, and whether such losses were covered by insurance, and if so, in what amount. Such record shall be made daily from the reports made by the Technical Inspectors under the provisions of this ordinance. All such records shall be public.

Section 11. The Fire Marshal shall make an annual report of the activities of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and shall transmit this report to the Chief Executive Officer of the (*Name of Jurisdiction*) through the Fire Chief of the (*Name*) Fire Department. The report shall contain all proceedings under the (*Name of Code*) with such statistics as the Fire Chief may wish to include therein.

Section 12. The Fire Chief of the (*Name*) Fire Department or the Fire Marshal shall also recommend any amendments to the (*Name of Code*) or ordinance which shall be desirable.

Section 13. The provisions of the (*Name of Code*) shall apply equally to both public and private property, and it shall apply to all structures and their occupancies, except as otherwise specified.

Section 14. This act shall be deemed in exercise of the police powers of (*Name of Jurisdiction*) for the preservation and protection of the public health, peace, safety, and welfare, and all the provisions of the (*Name of Code*) shall be liberally construed for that purpose.

Section 15. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the Code hereby adopted; or shall fail to comply therewith; or shall violate or fail to comply with any order made thereunder; or shall build in violation of any details, statements, specifications, or plans submitted or approved thereunder; or shall operate not in accordance with the provisions of any certificate, permit, or approval issued thereunder, and from which no appeal has been taken; or who shall fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the Fire Marshal or by a court of competent jurisdiction within the time fixed herein shall severally for each and every violation and non-compliance, respectively, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than (*Dollar Amount*) nor more than (*Dollar Amount*) or by imprisonment for not less than (*Number*) days nor more than (*Number*) days or by both such fines and imprisonment. The imposition of a penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation nor shall the violation be permitted to continue. All such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time, and when not otherwise specified, the application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

Section 16. A Board of Appeals is hereby established consisting of (*Number*) members and (*Number*) alternate members who shall be appointed by the (*Name of Appointing Official*) by reason of education, experience, and knowledge, and are deemed to be competent to sit in judgment on matters concerning the (*Name of Code*) and its enforcement. The members shall serve for a term of (*Number*) years, except for the initial appointees who shall serve as follows: (*Number*) for a term of one year; (*Number*) for a term of two years; and (*Number*) for a term of three years.

Section 17. NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association, is amended and changed in the following respects:

(The following material would list the particular sections of NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association, or the codes and standards of the *National Fire Codes*, listed in Annex A of the NFPA *Fire Prevention Code*, which are deemed to be not applicable or desirable to the jurisdiction adopting this Code.)

Section 18. The following Appendices of NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code* of the National Fire Protection Association, are hereby included as a part of this Jurisdiction's (*Name for this Code*) save and except those portions which are deleted, modified or amended by Section 18 of this ordinance. The same are hereby adopted and incorporated as fully as if set out at length herein.

(The following material would list those Appendices which are to be incorporated in this ordinance so as to become an official part of this jurisdiction's *Fire Prevention Code*.)

Section 19. The following fees shall be established for the permits, certificates, approvals, and other functions performed under this Code and shall be payable to the (*Name of Jurisdiction*). Such fees shall accompany each application for such permit, approval, certificate, or other fee-related Code provision.

(Insertion of Fee Schedule) (See Appendix D, Section 19.)

Section 20. All formal ordinances or parts thereof conflicting or inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance or of the Code hereby adopted are hereby repealed.

Section 21. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval as required by law.

Appendix D Explanatory Notes

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document. . . but is included for information purposes only.

The following explanatory notes to various sections of this Code are not considered to be an integral part of the Code but are included here to assist the user of this Code in the interpretation of the intent of the Code section in question.

D-1-2.4.1 It is realized that many jurisdictions may have other laws which may conflict in part with this Code and the adopted codes and standards. The jurisdiction should attempt to adjudicate these differences in the adoption ordinance of this Code. Many times differences will arise as the result of technological changes or newer code or standard editions being published. Nothing in this Code is intended to limit architectural or engineering design or initiative. The intent of this paragraph is to set forth a procedure for settling conflicts with other laws without attempting to enumerate all the conflicts that may be anticipated in local law.

D-1-2.4.2 It is recognized that state or federal governments often will require certain licensing in some areas and that this procedure will often preempt local prerogative. The intent of the permit requirements established by this Code is not to duplicate any permit, licensing, or approval if the basic purpose for which the state or federal government issued the permit, license or approval was for fire or life safety. (*See Appendix D-1-7.*)

D-1-2.5 The standards and codes of the National Fire Protection Association intended for complete adoption and enforcement under this Code are listed in Annex A to simplify the code updating process. Dates (editions) of the respective codes and standards have also been omitted in the Code text in order to facilitate updating of the Code. The adoption of a particular year of issue of the *National Fire Codes* will automatically establish the date of the adopted standard or code unless specifically changed by further ordinance. It is recommended that the adopted edition dates of the *National Fire Codes* be updated not more often than once every three years unless radical changes are made in codes and standards on a more frequent basis as a result of technological changes, new information about fire hazards or methods for controlling fire hazards. Individual jurisdictions must determine their own need for change. The use of alternates is intended to allow for the use of a newer standard provision during those in-between times.

D-1-3 Generally, Fire Departments and fire officials are granted certain rights and authority under other laws of a jurisdiction, particularly a charter. If the Fire Department and responsible fire officials have not been granted fire suppression activity authorization, the jurisdiction adopting this Code may also wish to make all, or a portion, of Appendix E of this Code a part of the fire prevention code of this jurisdiction.

D-1-3.1 It is recommended that Fire Departments not having a Bureau of Fire Prevention establish such an agency for carrying out the duties of this Code. This agency should have the responsibility for accomplishing fire inspections and fire investigation functions. A necessary part of fire inspection duties would be the review of all construction and remodeling plans. This latter function should be accomplished in concert with the Building Department of the jurisdiction. Particular attention should be paid to those items relative to: exits; construction for the restriction of fire travel; hazardous material storage, use, handling or manufacture; hazardous processes; all fire protection equipment; and such other matters that may be of interest or concern to the Fire Department. (*See Section 3 of Appendix C.*)

D-1-3.3 Alternatives are to serve as a means for utilizing new methods, technologies, and design initiative which provide an equivalent or better level of fire safety when compared with the effects of the existing code requirements.

D-1-5 The jurisdiction must clearly spell out and publicize the procedure for seeking relief from a decision of the Fire Marshal or relief from a particular code provision. A suggested procedure is set forth in Appendix F for guidelines to the jurisdiction desiring to include a formal appeals procedure as part of their fire prevention code. (*See Section 16 of Appendix C.*)

D-1-6.1 Local police or penal codes often will establish the violation class and punishment for various fire prevention code or fire-related offenses. For those jurisdictions using this Code and not having other specific provisions concerning violations of code requirements, Appendix G is included for the jurisdiction's guidance. (*See Section 15 of Appendix C.*)

D-1.7 Fire prevention inspections do not, and, from the practical standpoint, cannot, occur at a sufficient frequency to provide an opportunity to maintain constant rein on situations known to generate extra-hazardous conditions. The permit system provides the local authority with a mechanism for control before the fact instead of during or after the fact. Permits are not intended to be used as a

revenue source for the jurisdiction. The purpose of the permit is to establish that level of use when the Fire Department has reason to become involved in ensuring that code provisions have been complied with. Permits are not intended to limit quantities other than establishing that point of Fire Department involvement. Restrictions on quantities and other provisions for the storage, handling and use of hazardous materials are set forth in other provisions of this Code and the NFPA codes and standards listed in Annex A of this Code.

Each jurisdiction must determine its need for control of this type and how it wishes to administer this control. Appendix H is a guideline for the development of a local permit system. The jurisdiction must publicize its chosen permit system, if any, in accordance with the local law on public notices and hearings.

D-1-7.1.2 Permits should be issued on a basis sufficient to ensure that code provisions and permit conditions are being followed consistently. Personnel workload limitations may prohibit an annual renewal and may be the deciding factor in establishing permit time limits. Different time limits may be imposed upon different categories of permits but this is generally not administratively desirable.

D-1-7.2 In the development of the suggested permit requirements of the NFPA *Fire Prevention Code* (see *Appendix H*), it was determined that this Code should attempt to regulate the hazard and not the occupancy except for the relationship that the occupancy places upon the degree of the hazard. The categories listed in 1-7.2 of this Code are deemed to be necessary areas in which code compliance is critical because of the extra hazard presented to life or the property of others. Details on quantities or the level of Fire Department involvement were felt to be a local prerogative and therefore the suggested details are included in Appendix H of this Code and not made an integral part of this Code except as the local jurisdiction wishes to do so.

The storage and use of hazardous materials, process and building occupancy changes not commensurate with building construction and built-in protection should be given special consideration in the permit process.

D-1-7.2.4 An industrial firm often will be involved in more than one operation or use more than one hazardous material in the conduct of its business. The permit system can become an administrative headache to both the industrial firm and the Fire Marshal if permits are to be handled on an individual basis. The consolidated permit for a prorated fee is the best-known method for providing control of these operations or materials without creating an administrative

problem or nuisance. Inspections for Code compliance on a periodic basis could easily suffice as the required inspection for permits. The consolidated permit should include all likely materials or operations that could be expected during the permit period and the Fire Marshal should be notified of any changes so permit records can be modified.

D-1-7.3.1 Fees for permit inspection and issuance should be based on the time involved and monies expended to process the permit.

D-1-8.1 The intent of this paragraph is not to set up the Fire Marshal as an approval agency but is included to give the Fire Marshal some judgmental authority in those cases where specific code provisions do not exist. It is realized that no code can be written which will be all-inclusive.

D-1-9 This section is intended to give the Fire Department some control over individuals performing installation or maintenance work on fire control, fire warning or fire extinguishing equipment or conducting hazardous activities. The certificate of fitness is intended to assure the public that workers hired for a specific purpose are capable of performing in a competent manner generally in accordance with accepted codes of good practice. Appendix I is a suggested guideline for the development of a local certificate of fitness policy.

D-3-1.1.2 It is recognized that large industrial concerns in some jurisdictions adopting this Code may have better fire fighting capabilities of their own than what may be provided by the jurisdiction. This exception is not intended to limit this proprietary capability nor should it be abused so as to weaken the powers of this Code below an effective level.

D-3-1.1.7 This paragraph is not intended to apply to periodic shutdowns for maintenance purposes when such shutdown is for a period of eight hours or less.

D-3-4.1 The Fire Chief may detail fire department personnel for standby duties to those places of assembly or other locations where it is deemed necessary for fire safety reasons or where there is a likelihood of Code violations being prevalent which may create hazardous situations. Generally this right would be exercised where large crowds are expected in places of assembly or during the visit of dignitaries.

D-3-4.3.2 Acceptable fire tests are those described in the appropriate NFPA code or standard and include, but are not limited to, NFPA 255, *Methods of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of*

Building Materials; NFPA 256, Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings; NFPA 257, Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies; NFPA 703, Standard for Fire-Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials; NFPA 251, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials; and procedures utilized by recognized testing laboratories.

D-3-5.3 Though often included in building codes, this paragraph is included in this Code for those jurisdictions adopting this Code and which do not have a local building code.

D-3-5.4 Any installed extinguishing or fire warning device or system, irrespective of whether its installation was the result of code compliance or voluntary desire, should be maintained in a reliable operating condition or status. Employees and fire fighting personnel become conditioned to the existence of such devices or systems and rely on them to function when needed. It is therefore logical to expect:

(a) proper notification of time period during which a system or device is inoperative due to maintenance;

(b) that no person will render a system or device inoperative during an emergency;

(c) that a false sense of security will not be created through management's failure to maintain any existing fire warning or extinguishing system or device in a reliable operating condition;

(d) that when portable extinguishers are removed for servicing, equivalent protection will be provided.

Life safety of employees and fire fighting personnel may depend upon adherence to the above expectations.

D-3-5.5 There may be areas in rural or undeveloped areas adopting this Code which do not have public water supply systems. In those cases, the Fire Marshal shall make decisions relative to application of this Code section on the basis of hazards presented to life or property.

D-3-6 This section deals with only one operation relative to flammable or combustible liquid use, since other NFPA standards and codes are assumed to have covered all other aspects of flammable and combustible liquid use, handling, storage or transportation.

D-3-6.2.1 NFPA 70C, *Hazardous Locations Classification*, is a compilation of extracted materials from NFPA and ANSI standards which classify hazardous areas. The Fire Marshal should coordinate with the electrical inspector in application of this paragraph.

D-3-8 This section is not intended to be all-inclusive since other NFPA codes and standards deal effectively with most aspects of the fire hazards associated with solid combustible materials.

D-3-8.2 This paragraph is included until a specific NFPA standard can be developed to deal with the hazards of combustible fibers.

D-3-8.3 This paragraph sets forth general requirements for dust-producing operations and shall be considered subservient to those NFPA standards and codes involving specific dust hazards.

D-3-8.3.2.1 Ignition characteristics and the characteristics of a dust explosion depend on the chemical composition of the combustible dust, the shape, size, and concentration of the combustible dust particles and the chemical composition of the suspending medium. To determine the quantities of combustible dust necessary to create a hazardous explosive potential for the type of combustible dust involved, reference should be made to the chapter in the *NFPA Fire Protection Handbook*, published by the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269, on "Dusts," particularly the minimum explosive concentration in ounces per cu ft. In the table in this section on the "Explosion Characteristics of Various Dusts," the minimum concentrations of several combustible dusts are listed.

D-3-9 This section is very general and relies upon extensive use of NFPA codes and standards covering the specific hazardous material.

D-Section 19 (Appendix C) The local jurisdiction has the responsibility for determining if fees are to be charged for permits, certificates of fitness, and other written authorization in which the fire department is to become involved. When fees are determined by the jurisdiction to be necessary, they should not be used as just another source of revenue but should be correlated to the cost of fire department involvement in that activity. A fee will more clearly define the responsibility of the fire department to ensure code compliance for a particular activity. The establishment of a fee schedule requires careful consideration of all implications, including legal requirements for public hearings, before adoption of the fee schedule by the jurisdiction.

D-E-1.1 For those premises having no on-premises fire fighting organization, fire officials should conduct extensive pre-fire inspections to gain knowledge about the premises, hazardous materials or operations, fire suppression or control equipment, etc. Plant personnel often possess knowledge and information about their hazardous materials or operations which may critically affect fire fighting operations. Such exchanges of information are both necessary and desirable.

Appendix E General Authority to Combat Fires and Related Emergencies

This Appendix is a suggested section for adoption by a jurisdiction requiring legislation setting forth Fire Department authority relative to fire fighting operations.

E-1.1 The fire official conducting operations in connection with the extinguishment and control of any fire, explosion or other emergency shall have full power and authority to direct all operations of fire extinguishment or control and to take the necessary precautions to save life, protect property and prevent further injury or damage. In the pursuit of such operation, including the investigation of the cause of such emergency, the fire official may control or prohibit the approach to the scene of such emergency by any vehicle, vessel or thing and all persons. (*See Appendix D-E-1.1.*)

E-1.2 No person shall obstruct the operations of the Fire Department in connection with extinguishing any fire, or actions relative to other emergencies, or disobey any lawful command of the fire official in charge of the emergency, or any part thereof, or any lawful order of a police officer assisting the Fire Department.

E-1.3 The fire official in charge of an emergency scene shall have the authority to establish fire line barriers to control access in the vicinity of such emergency, and to place, or cause to be placed, ropes, guards, barricades or other obstructions across any street or alley to delineate such fire line barrier. No person, except as authorized by the fire official in charge of the emergency, may cross such fire line barriers.

E-1.4 The Fire Marshal is authorized to issue passes entitling the holders thereof to cross fire line barriers. Such passes shall not authorize trespass at the scene of an emergency. Credentials which clearly establish the authority and identity of the holder thereof to enter the premises, whether or not issued by the Fire Marshal, may be honored by the fire official in charge of the emergency scene if concurred with by the person in charge of the premises involved in the emergency.

E-1.5 No person except a person authorized by the fire official in charge of an emergency scene or a public officer acting within the scope of public duty shall remove, unlock, destroy or tamper with or otherwise molest in any manner any locked gate, door or barricade, chain, enclosure, sign, tag or seal which has been lawfully installed by the Fire Department or by its order or under its control.

Appendix F Appeals Procedure

This Appendix is a suggested section for adoption by a jurisdiction desiring to establish an appeals procedure. (*See Section 16 of Appendix C.*)

F-1.1 Where any person seeks relief from a decision of a fire official enforcing provisions of this Code, including permits, certificates, waivers, alternate materials, alternate methods, approvals, or variances or matters of Code interpretations, that person may request reconsideration of the fire official's decision by appealing in writing to the Fire Marshal within 15 days of the receipt of the decision stating the reasons why relief is sought and what decision the person feels should be forthcoming. The Fire Marshal shall, within ten days after receiving a copy of the appeal in writing, hold a hearing and decide the question after hearing testimony from all concerned persons. The Fire Marshal shall render a written decision within five days after the hearing is completed.

F-1.2 After such a hearing by the Fire Marshal, any person seeking relief from a decision of the Fire Marshal regarding provisions of this Code may appeal to the Board of Appeals within 15 days after receipt of written notice of the Fire Marshal's decision. Such appeal shall be in writing and directed to the Fire Marshal. Copies of the appeal shall be promptly transmitted to the Board of Appeals by the Fire Marshal. Upon giving not less than five business days' notice to the persons interested, a hearing shall be held. The Board may, after such hearing, by a majority vote, affirm, annul, or modify the action of the Fire Marshal. The decision of the Board shall be in writing, and a copy shall be mailed to the appellant within seven business days after the conclusion of the hearing and any decisions made shall be final. Further recourse shall be through established legal procedures.

F-1.3 A filing fee shall accompany each notice of appeal to the Board of Appeals in the amount of \$_____.

Appendix G Code Violations

This Appendix is a suggested section for adoption by a jurisdiction relative to code violations.

G-1.1 Failure to comply with the time limits of an abatement notice or other corrective notice issued by the Fire Marshal shall result in each day that such violation continues being regarded as a new and separate offense.

G-1.2 Any person who sells, offers for sale, installs, operates, maintains or uses any appliance, device, equipment, or system which requires a permit, approval, or certificate under the provisions of this Code shall obtain said permit, approval or certificate before conducting any operation covered by said permit, approval or certificate.

G-1.3 No person shall deliberately or maliciously turn in an alarm of fire when in fact that person knows that no fire exists. No person shall activate any installed fire warning system or any fixed fire extinguishing system for purposes other than emergency, maintenance, drills or prescribed testing.

NOTE: See Appendix C, Sections 2 and 15.