

2018 International Fire Code[®], New Jersey Edition

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PREFACE

Introduction

The New Jersey Division of Fire Safety has adopted the 2018 *International Fire Code*[®], *New Jersey Edition*, as the *State Fire Prevention Code*. The base document was the 2018 *International Fire Code*[®], fourth printing. A significant review and revision process was conducted to retain requirements in the previously adopted code and to make needed New Jersey-specific amendments. The effective date of this new code is October 15, 2024.

Maintenance

The maintenance of this code occurs through suggested amendments and additions. These suggestions must be submitted on a form available from the Division of Fire Safety. All suggestions are submitted to the Fire Codes Advisory Council of the New Jersey Fire Safety Commission. If accepted, they are then forwarded to the full Fire Safety Commission for action. If approved by the Fire Safety Commission, they are submitted to the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs for consideration.

Any amendments or additions accepted by the Commissioner are then published in the *New Jersey Register* as a proposal with a minimum 60-day public comment period. Once the comment period ends, comments are reviewed and the proposal is either adopted as proposed, adopted with or without changes or not adopted.

If adopted, the amendments will again appear in the *New Jersey Register* as a Notice of Adoption. Those who hold a subscription service from the International Code Council will receive updates to this code containing any adopted amendments.

Marginal Markings

Solid vertical lines in the margins within the body of the code indicate a technical change from the requirements of the 2015 edition. Deletion indicators in the form of an arrow (➡) are provided in the margin where an entire section, paragraph, exception or table has been deleted or an item in a list of items or a table has been deleted.

A single asterisk [*] placed in the margin indicates that text or a table has been relocated within the code. A double asterisk [**] placed in the margin indicates that the text or table immediately following it has been relocated there from elsewhere in the code. The following table indicates such relocations in the 2018 edition of the *International Fire Code*.

Code sections preceded by a double vertical line in the margin (||) have been modified, added to, or edited by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs through the aforementioned rulemaking process.

An open deletion arrow (>) placed in the margin of the text indicates text removed by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.

Italicized Terms

Words and terms defined in Chapter 2, Definitions, are italicized where they appear in code text and the Chapter 2 definition applies. Where such words and terms are not italicized, common-use definitions apply. The words and terms selected have code-specific definitions that the user should read carefully to facilitate better understanding of the code.

EFFECTIVE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

Instructions for Use

Unlike the previous *Fire Prevention Code* it is not necessary to distinguish between amended and unamended provisions when citing violations.

Therefore, all violations will be cited as follows without respect to whether they are amendments or not:

Example: (Test records for emergency lighting and exit signs)

Cite as: N.J.A.C. 5:70-3, 1031.10.3

Example: (Inspection, testing, and maintenance of standpipe systems)

Cite as: N.J.A.C. 5:70-3, 905.1

Arrangement and Format of the 2018 IFC

Before applying the requirements of the IFC it is beneficial to understand its arrangement and format. The IFC, like other codes published by the International Code Council, is arranged and organized to follow sequential steps that generally occur during a plan review or inspection. In the 2012 edition, the IFC was reorganized into seven parts as illustrated in the tables below. Each part represents a broad subject matter and includes the chapters that logically fit under the subject matter of each part. It is also foreseeable that additional chapters will need to be added in the future as regulations for new processes or operations are developed. Accordingly, the reorganization was designed to accommodate such future chapters by providing reserved (unused) chapters in several of the parts. This will allow the subject matter parts to be conveniently and logically expanded without requiring a major renumbering of the IFC chapters.

ORGANIZATION OF THE IFC	
Parts and Chapters	Subject Matter
Part I—Chapters 1 and 2	Administrative and definitions
Part II—Chapters 3 and 4	General safety provisions
Part III—Chapters 5 through 12	Building and equipment design features
Part III—Chapters 13 through 19	Reserved for future use
Part IV—Chapters 20 through 39	Special occupancies and operations
Part IV—Chapters 40 through 49; 52	Reserved for future use
Part V—Chapters 50, 51 and 53 through 67	Hazardous materials
Part V—Chapters 68 through 79	Reserved for future use
Part VI—Chapter 80	Referenced standards
Part VII—Appendices A through O	Adoptable and informational appendices

The IFC requirements for fire-resistive construction, interior finish, fire protection systems, means of egress and construction safeguards are directly correlated to the chapters containing parallel requirements in the IBC, as follows:

IFC Chapter	Subject
7	Fire and smoke protection features
8	Interior finish, decorative materials and furnishings
9	Fire protection and life safety systems
10	Means of egress
33	Fire safety during construction and demolition

The following is a chapter-by-chapter synopsis of the scope and intent of the provisions of the *International Fire Code*:

PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE

Chapter 1 Scope and Administration. This chapter contains provisions for the application, enforcement and administration of subsequent requirements of the code. In addition to establishing the scope of the code, Chapter 1 identifies which buildings and structures come under its purview. Chapter 1 is largely concerned with maintaining “due process of law” in enforcing the regulations contained in the body of the code. Only through careful observation of the administrative provisions can the code official reasonably expect to demonstrate that “equal protection under the law” has been provided.

Chapter 2 Definitions. All terms that are defined in the code are listed alphabetically in Chapter 2. While a defined term may be used in one chapter or another, the meaning provided in Chapter 2 is applicable throughout the code.

Where understanding of a term’s definition is especially key to or necessary for understanding of a particular code provision, the term is shown in *italics* wherever it appears in the code. This is true only for those terms that have a meaning that is unique to the code. In other words, the generally understood meaning of a term or phrase might not be sufficient or consistent with the meaning prescribed by the code; therefore, it is essential that the code-defined meaning be known.

Guidance regarding tense, gender and plurality of defined terms as well as guidance regarding terms not defined in this code are also provided.

PART II—GENERAL SAFETY PROVISIONS

Chapter 3 General Precautions Against Fire. The open burning, ignition source, vacant building, miscellaneous storage, roof gardens and landscaped roofs, outdoor pallet storage and hazards to fire fighters requirements and precautions, among other general regulations contained in this chapter, are intended to improve premises safety for everyone, including construction workers, tenants, operations and maintenance personnel, and emergency response personnel. As with other chapters of the International Fire Code, Section 302 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 4 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. This chapter addresses the human contribution to life safety in buildings when a fire or other emergency occurs. The requirements for continuous training and scheduled fire, evacuation and lockdown drills can be as important as the required periodic inspections and maintenance of built-in fire protection features. The level of preparation by the occupants also improves the emergency responders’ abilities during an emergency. The *International Building Code* (IBC) focuses on built-in fire protection features, such as automatic sprinkler systems, fire-resistance-rated construction and properly designed egress systems, whereas this chapter fully addresses the human element. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 402 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

PART III—BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT DESIGN FEATURES

Chapter 5 Fire Service Features. The requirements of this chapter apply to all buildings and occupancies and pertain to access roads; access to building openings and roofs; premises identification; key boxes; fire protection water supplies; fire command centers; fire department access to equipment and emergency responder radio coverage in buildings. As with other chapters of the International Fire Code, Section 502 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 6 Building Services and Systems. This chapter focuses on building systems and services as they relate to potential safety hazards and when and how they should be installed. This chapter brings together all building system- and service-related issues for convenience and provides a more systematic view of buildings. The following building services and systems are addressed: fuel-fired appliances (Section 603), electrical equipment, wiring and hazards (Section 604), mechanical refrigeration (Section 605), elevator recall and maintenance (Section 606), commercial kitchen hoods (Section 607), commercial kitchen cooking oil storage (608) and hyperbaric facilities (609). As with other chapters of the International Fire Code, Section 602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents. Note that building systems focused on energy systems and components are addressed by Chapter 12.

Chapter 7 Fire and Smoke Protection Features. The maintenance of assemblies required to be fire-resistance rated is a key component in a passive fire protection philosophy. Chapter 7 sets forth requirements to maintain required fire-resistance ratings of building elements and limit fire spread. Section 701 addresses the basics of what construction elements such as fire barriers and smoke barriers need to be maintained as well as defining the owner's responsibility. The rest of the chapter, Sections 703 through 706, deals with various fire and smoke protection features that must also be maintained. These features include penetrations, joint protection, door and window openings and duct and air transfer opening protection. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 8 Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings. The overall purpose of Chapter 8 is to regulate interior finishes, decorative materials and furnishings in new and existing buildings so that they do not significantly add to or create fire hazards within buildings. The provisions tend to focus on occupancies with specific risk characteristics, such as vulnerability of occupants, density of occupants, lack of familiarity with the building and societal expectations of importance. This chapter is consistent with Chapter 8 of the *International Building Code* (IBC), which regulates the interior finishes of new buildings. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 802 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 9 Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems. Chapter 9 prescribes the minimum requirements for active systems of fire protection equipment to perform the functions of detecting a fire, alerting the occupants or fire department of a fire emergency, controlling smoke and controlling or extinguishing the fire. There are provisions relating to gas detection and associated alarms. Mass notification systems are also addressed. Generally, the requirements are based on the occupancy, the height and the area of the building, because these are the factors that most affect fire-fighting capabilities and the relative hazard of a specific building or portion thereof. This chapter parallels and is substantially duplicated in Chapter 9 of the *International Building Code*; however, this chapter also contains periodic testing criteria that are not contained in the IBC. In addition, the special fire protection system requirements based on use and occupancy found in Chapter 4 of the IBC are duplicated in Chapter 9 of the IFC as a user convenience. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 902 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 10 Means of Egress. The general criteria set forth in Chapter 10 regulating the design of the means of egress are established as the primary method for protection of people in buildings by allowing timely relocation or evacuation of building occupants. Both prescriptive and performance language is utilized in this chapter to provide for a basic approach in the determination of a safe exiting system for all occupancies. It addresses all portions of the egress system (i.e., exit access, exits and exit discharge) and includes design requirements as well as provisions regulating individual components. The requirements detail the size, arrangement, number and protection of means of egress components. Functional and operational characteristics also are specified for the components that will permit their safe use without special knowledge or effort. The means of egress protection requirements work in coordination with other sections of the code, such as pro-

tection of vertical openings (see Chapter 7), interior finish (see Chapter 8), fire suppression and detection systems (see Chapter 9) and numerous others, all having an impact on life safety. Sections 1002 through 1030 duplicate text from Chapter 10 of the IBC; however, the IFC contains an additional Section 1031 on maintenance of the means of egress system in existing buildings. Retroactive minimum means of egress requirements for existing buildings are found in Chapter 11.

Chapter 11 Construction Requirements for Existing Buildings. DELETED.

Chapter 12 Energy Systems. Chapter 12 was added to address the current energy systems found in the IFC. It introduces a wide range of systems that generate and store energy in, on and adjacent to buildings and facilities. The expansion of such energy systems is related to meeting today's energy, environmental and economic challenges. Ensuring appropriate criteria to address the safety of such systems in building and fire codes is an important part of protecting the public at large, building occupants and emergency responders. Previously, requirements for energy systems, such as standby power systems, PV systems and stationary battery systems, were scattered about in various locations in Chapter 6, which addresses building services and systems. However, with the addition of fuel cells and capacitor energy storage systems to the IFC, a chapter dedicated to such related issues needed to be created. This chapter provides an appropriate location for the addition of future energy systems.

Chapters 13 through 19. Reserved for future use.

PART IV—SPECIAL OCCUPANCIES AND OPERATIONS

Chapter 20 Aviation Facilities. Chapter 20 specifies minimum requirements for the fire-safe operation of airports, heliports and helistops. The principal nonflight operational hazards associated with aviation involve fuel, facilities and operations. Therefore, safe use of flammable and combustible liquids during fueling and maintenance operations is emphasized. Availability of portable Class B:C-rated fire extinguishers for prompt control or suppression of incipient fires is required. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2002 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 21 Dry Cleaning. The provisions of Chapter 21 are intended to reduce hazards associated with use of flammable and combustible dry cleaning solvents. These materials, like all volatile organic chemicals, generate significant quantities of static electricity and are thus readily ignitable. Many flammable and nonflammable dry cleaning solvents also possess health hazards when involved in a fire. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2102 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 22 Combustible Dust-producing Operations. The requirements of Chapter 22 seek to reduce the likelihood of dust explosions by managing the hazards of ignitable suspensions of combustible dusts associated with a variety of operations including woodworking, mining, food processing, agricultural commodity storage and handling and pharmaceutical manufacturing, among others. Ignition source control and good housekeeping practices in occupancies containing dust-producing operations are emphasized. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2202 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 23 Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages. This chapter provides provisions that regulate the storage and dispensing of both liquid and gaseous motor fuels at public and private automotive, marine and aircraft motor fuel-dispensing facilities, fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities and repair garages. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2302 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 24 Flammable Finishes. Chapter 24 requirements govern operations where flammable or combustible finishes are applied by spraying, dipping, powder coating or flow-coating processes. As with all operations involving flammable or combustible liquids and combustible dusts or vapors, controlling ignition sources and methods of reducing or controlling flammable vapors or combustible dusts at or near these operations are emphasized. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2402 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 25 Fruit and Crop Ripening. Chapter 25 provides guidance that is intended to reduce the likelihood of explosions resulting from improper use or handling of ethylene gas used for crop-ripening and coloring processes. This is accomplished by regulating ethylene gas generation; storage and distribution systems and controlling ignition sources. Design and construction of facilities

for this use are regulated by the *International Building Code* to reduce the impact of potential accidents on people and buildings.

Chapter 26 Fumigation and Insecticidal Fogging. This chapter regulates fumigation and insecticidal fogging operations which use toxic pesticide chemicals to kill insects, rodents and other vermin. Fumigants and insecticidal fogging agents pose little hazard if properly applied; however, the inherent toxicity of all these agents and the potential flammability of some makes special precautions necessary when they are used. Requirements of this chapter are intended to protect both the public and fire fighters from hazards associated with these products. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 27 Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities. The requirements of this chapter are intended to control hazards associated with the manufacture of electrical circuit boards or microchips, commonly called semiconductors. Though the finished product possesses no unusual hazards, materials commonly associated with semiconductor manufacturing are often quite hazardous and include flammable liquids, pyrophoric and flammable gases, toxic substances and corrosives. The requirements of this chapter are concerned with both life safety and property protection. However, the fire code official should recognize that the risk of extraordinary property damages is far more common than the risk of personal injuries from fire. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 28 Lumber Yards and Agro-industrial, Solid Biomass and Woodworking Facilities. Provisions of this chapter are intended to prevent fires and explosions, facilitate fire control and reduce exposures to and from facilities storing, selling or processing wood and forest products, including sawdust, wood chips, shavings, bark mulch, shorts, finished planks, sheets, posts, poles, timber and raw logs and the hazard they represent once ignited. Also included are solid biomass feedstock and raw products associated with agro-industrial facilities, the outdoor storage of pallets and manufacturing and recycling facilities. This chapter requires active and passive fire protection features to reduce on- and off-site exposures, limit fire size and development and facilitate fire fighting by employees and the fire service. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2802 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 29 Manufacture of Organic Coatings. This chapter regulates materials and processes associated with the manufacture of paints as well as bituminous, asphaltic and other diverse compounds formulated to protect buildings, machines and objects from the effects of weather, corrosion and hostile environmental exposures. Paint for decorative, architectural and industrial uses comprises the bulk of organic coating production. Painting and processes related to the manufacture of nonflammable and noncombustible or water-based products are exempt from the provisions of this chapter. The application of organic coatings is covered by Chapter 24. Elimination of ignition sources, maintenance of fire protection equipment and isolation or segregation of hazardous operations are emphasized. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2902 contains a term that is defined in Chapter 2 and is applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 30 Industrial Ovens. This chapter addresses the fuel supply, ventilation, emergency shutdown equipment, fire protection and the operation and maintenance of industrial ovens, which are sometimes referred to as industrial heat enclosures or industrial furnaces. Compliance with this chapter is intended to reduce the likelihood of fires involving industrial ovens which are usually the result of the fuel in use or volatile vapors given off by the materials being heated or to manage the impact if a fire should occur. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3002 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 31 Tents, Temporary Structures and Other Membrane Structures. The requirements in this chapter are intended to protect temporary as well as permanent tents and air-supported and other membrane structures and temporary special event structures from fire and similar hazards by regulating structure location and access, anchorage, egress, heat-producing equipment, hazardous materials and operations, combustible vegetation, ignition sources, waste accumulation and requiring regular inspections and certifying continued compliance with fire safety regulations. This chapter also addresses outdoor assembly events, which are not limited to those events where tents or other membrane structures are used but are regulated due to the number of people, density of those people and hazards associated with large outdoor events related to egress, fire hazards from cooking and other related concerns. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3102 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 32 High-piled Combustible Storage. This chapter provides guidance for reasonable protection of life from hazards associated with the storage of combustible materials in closely packed piles or on pallets, in racks or on shelves where the top of storage is greater than 12 feet in height. It provides requirements for identifying various classes of commodities; general fire and life safety features including storage arrangements, smoke and heat venting, and fire department access; and housekeeping and maintenance requirements. The chapter attempts to define the potential fire severity and, in turn, determine fire and life safety protection measures needed to control, and in some cases suppress, a potential fire. This chapter does not cover miscellaneous combustible materials storage regulated in Section 315. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3202 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 33 Fire Safety during Construction and Demolition. Chapter 33 outlines general fire safety precautions for all structures and all occupancies during construction and demolition operations. In general, these requirements seek to maintain required levels of fire protection, limit fire spread, establish the appropriate operation of equipment and promote prompt response to fire emergencies. Features regulated include fire protection systems, fire fighter access to the site and building, means of egress, hazardous materials storage and use and temporary heating equipment and other ignition sources. With the 2012 reorganization, this chapter now correlates with Chapter 33 of the IBC.

Chapter 34 Tire Rebuilding and Tire Storage. The requirements of Chapter 34 are intended to prevent or control fires and explosions associated with the remanufacture and storage of tires and tire byproducts. Additionally, the requirements are intended to minimize the impact of indoor and outdoor tire storage fires by regulating pile volume and location, segregating the various operations, providing for fire department access and a water supply and controlling ignition sources.

Chapter 35 Welding and Other Hot Work. This chapter covers requirements for safety in welding and other types of hot work by reducing the potential for fire ignitions that usually result in large losses. Several different types of hot work would fall under the requirements found in Chapter 35, including both gas and electric arc methods and any open-torch operations. Many of the activities of this chapter focus on the actions of the occupants. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3502 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 36 Marinas. Chapter 36 addresses the fire protection and prevention requirements for marinas. It was developed in response to the complications encountered by a number of fire departments responsible for the protection of marinas as well as fire loss history in marinas that lacked fire protection. Compliance with this chapter intends to establish safe practices in marina areas, provide an identification method for mooring spaces in the marina, and provide fire fighters with safe operational areas and fire protection methods to extend hose lines in a safe manner. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 37 Combustible Fibers. Chapter 37 establishes the requirements for storage and handling of combustible fibers, including animal, vegetable and synthetic fibers, whether woven into textiles, baled, packaged or loose. Operations involving combustible fibers are typically associated with salvage, paper milling, recycling, cloth manufacturing, carpet and textile mills and agricultural operations, among others. The primary hazard associated with these operations is the abundance of materials and their ready ignitability. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 38 Higher Education Laboratories. Chapter 38 is a new chapter addressing the unique needs of laboratories in higher education academic institutions. The advancement of technologies, science, medicine and our knowledge of the world often relies on having vibrant and successful academic institutions. These academic institutions often have chemistry, biology, medical, engineering and other laboratories where hazardous materials are used. The chapter addresses both new and existing buildings and new and existing laboratories. Applying the general hazardous material provisions has been difficult because of the ways these laboratories operate. Often there are many small laboratories that use very small quantities of hazardous materials that individually do not exceed the MAQs. However, in aggregate the quantities will exceed the MAQs and could result in the need for a Group H occupancy classification. It is believed that the lower density of hazardous materials often mitigates the overall risk. Therefore, this lower density along with a package of additional requirements (including the concept of laboratory suites with fire-resistance-rated separations) renders a Group H occupancy classification not necessary. This chapter also addresses the use of certain materials typically prohibited for existing buildings where located in buildings not protected throughout with a sprinkler system. These allowances come with certain safety measures such as the use of storage cabinets and fume hoods.

Chapter 39 Processing and Extraction Facilities. Chapter 39 is a new chapter focused on the processing and extraction of oils and fats from various plants. This process includes the extraction by use of solvent, desolventizing of the raw material and production of the miscella, and distillation of the solvent from the miscella and solvent recovery. The processes used are not necessarily typical hazardous material processes and often the systems and equipment associated with such processes are not listed. Due to the typical lack of listings, the systems and equipment need specific approvals for each installation. This chapter provides the tools to appropriately enforce the IFC to meet the unique needs of industry while providing the appropriate level of safety. This chapter has provisions for a technical report prepared by a registered design professional. This chapter also requires site inspections to make sure equipment and systems are installed as designed and approved.

Chapters 40 through 49. Reserved for future use.

PART V—HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Chapter 50 Hazardous Materials—General Provisions. This chapter contains the general requirements for all hazardous chemicals in all occupancies. Hazardous chemicals are defined as those that pose an unreasonable risk to the health and safety of operating or emergency personnel, the public and the environment if not properly controlled during handling, storage, manufacture, processing, packaging, use, disposal or transportation. The general provisions of this chapter are intended to be companion provisions with the specific requirements of Chapters 51 through 67 regarding a given hazardous material. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5002 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 51 Aerosols. Chapter 51 addresses the prevention, control and extinguishment of fires and explosions in facilities where retail aerosol products are displayed or stored. It is concerned with both life safety and property protection from a fire; however, historically, aerosol product fires have caused property loss more frequently than loss of life. Requirements for storing aerosol products are dependent on the level of aerosol product, level of sprinkler protection, type of storage condition and quantity of aerosol products. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5102 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 52. Reserved for future use.

Chapter 53 Compressed Gases. This chapter regulates the storage, use and handling of all flammable and nonflammable compressed gases, such as those that are used in medical facilities, air separation plants, industrial plants, agricultural equipment facilities and similar occupancies. Standards for the design, construction and marking of compressed gas cylinders and pressure vessels are referenced. Compressed gases used in welding and cutting, cryogenic liquids and liquefied petroleum gases are also regulated under Chapters 35, 55 and 61, respectively. Compressed gases that are classified as hazardous materials are also regulated in Chapter 50, which includes general requirements. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5302 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 54 Corrosive Materials. Chapter 54 addresses the hazards of corrosive materials that have a destructive effect on living tissues. Although corrosive gases exist, most corrosive materials are solid or liquid and classified as either acids or bases (alkalis). These materials may pose a wide range of hazards other than corrosivity, such as combustibility, reactivity or oxidizing hazards, and must conform to the requirements of this code with respect to all known hazards. The focus of this chapter is on materials whose primary hazard is corrosivity; that is, the ability to destroy or irreparably damage living tissue on contact. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5402 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 55 Cryogenic Fluids. This chapter regulates the hazards associated with the storage, use and handling of cryogenic fluids through regulation of such things as pressure relief mechanisms and proper container storage. These hazards are in addition to the code requirements that address the other hazards of cryogenic fluids such as flammability and toxicity. These other characteristics are dealt with in Chapter 50 and other chapters, such as Chapter 58 dealing with flammable gases. Cryogenics are hazardous because they are held at extremely low temperatures and high pressures. Many cryogenic fluids, however, are actually inert gases and would not be regulated elsewhere in this code. Cryogenics are used for many applications but specifically have had widespread use in the biomedical field and in space programs. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5502 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 56 Explosives and Fireworks. This chapter prescribes minimum requirements for the safe manufacture, storage, handling and use of explosives, ammunition and blasting agents for commercial and industrial occupancies. These provisions are intended to protect the general public, emergency responders and individuals who handle explosives. Chapter 56 also regulates the manufacturing, retail sale, display and wholesale distribution of fireworks, establishing the requirements for obtaining approval to manufacture, store, sell, discharge or conduct a public display, and references national standards for regulations governing manufacture, storage and public displays. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 57 Flammable and Combustible Liquids. The requirements of this chapter are intended to reduce the likelihood of fires involving the storage, handling, use or transportation of flammable and combustible liquids. Adherence to these practices may also limit damage in the event of an accidental fire involving these materials. These liquids are used for fuel, lubricants, cleaners, solvents, medicine and even drinking. The danger associated with flammable and combustible liquids is that the vapors from these liquids, when combined with air in their flammable range, will burn or explode at temperatures near normal living and working environment. The protection provided by this code is to prevent the flammable and combustible liquids from being ignited. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 58 Flammable Gases and Flammable Cryogenic Fluids. Chapter 58 sets requirements for the storage and use of flammable gases. For safety purposes, there is a limit on the quantities of flammable gas allowed per control area. Exceeding these limitations increases the possibility of damage to both property and individuals. The principal hazard posed by flammable gas is its ready ignitability, or even explosivity, when mixed with air in the proper proportions. Consequently, occupancies storing or handling large quantities of flammable gas are classified as Group H-2 (high hazard) by the *International Building Code*. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5802 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 59 Flammable Solids. This chapter addresses general requirements for storage and handling of flammable solids, especially magnesium; however, it is important to note that several other solid materials, primarily metals including, but not limited to, titanium, zirconium, hafnium, calcium, zinc, sodium, lithium, potassium, sodium/potassium alloys, uranium, thorium and plutonium, can be explosion hazards under the right conditions. Some of these metals are almost exclusively laboratory materials but because of where they are used, fire service personnel must be trained to handle emergency situations. Because uranium, thorium and plutonium are also radioactive materials, they present still more specialized problems for fire service personnel. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5902 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 60 Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials. The main purpose of this chapter is to protect occupants, emergency responders and those in the immediate area of the building and facility from short-term, acute hazards associated with a release or general exposure to toxic and highly toxic materials. This chapter deals with all three states of toxic and highly toxic materials: solids, liquids and gases. This code does not address long-term exposure effects of these materials, which are addressed by agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6002 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 61 Liquefied Petroleum Gases. Chapter 61 establishes requirements for the safe handling, storing and use of LP-gas to reduce the possibility of damage to containers, accidental releases of LP-gas and exposure of flammable concentrations of LP-gas to ignition sources. LP-gas (notably propane) is well known as a camping fuel for cooking, lighting, heating and refrigerating and also remains a popular standby fuel supply for auxiliary generators as well as being widely used as an alternative motor vehicle fuel. Its characteristic as a clean-burning fuel has resulted in the addition of propane dispensers to service stations throughout the country. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6102 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 62 Organic Peroxides. This chapter addresses the hazards associated with the storage, handling and use of organic peroxides and intends to manage the fire and oxidation hazards of organic peroxides by preventing their uncontrolled release. These chemicals possess the characteristics of flammable or combustible liquids and are also strong oxidizers. This unusual combination of properties requires special storage and handling precautions to prevent uncontrolled release, contamination, hazardous chemical reactions, fires or explosions. The requirements of this chapter per-

tain to industrial applications in which significant quantities of organic peroxides are stored or used; however, smaller quantities of organic peroxides still pose a significant hazard and, therefore, must be stored and used in accordance with the applicable provisions of this chapter and Chapter 50. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6202 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 63 Oxidizers, Oxidizing Gases and Oxidizing Cryogenic Fluids. Chapter 63 addresses the hazards associated with solid, liquid, gaseous and cryogenic fluid oxidizing materials, including oxygen in home use, and establishes criteria for their safe storage and protection in indoor and outdoor storage facilities, minimizing the potential for uncontrolled releases and contact with fuel sources. Although oxidizers themselves do not burn, they pose unique fire hazards because of their ability to support combustion by breaking down and giving off oxygen. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6302 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 64 Pyrophoric Materials. This chapter regulates the hazards associated with pyrophoric materials, which are capable of spontaneously igniting in the air at or below a temperature of 130°F (54°C). Many pyrophoric materials also pose severe flammability or reactivity hazards. This chapter addresses only the hazards associated with pyrophoric materials. Materials that pose multiple hazards must conform to the requirements of the code with respect to all hazards. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6402 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 65 Pyroxylin (Cellulose Nitrate) Plastics. This chapter addresses the significant hazards associated with pyroxylin (cellulose nitrate) plastics, which are the most dangerous and unstable of all plastic compounds. The chemically bound oxygen in their structure permits them to burn vigorously in the absence of atmospheric oxygen at a rate 15 times greater than comparable common combustibles. Strict compliance with the provisions of this chapter, along with proper housekeeping and storage arrangements, helps to reduce the hazards associated with pyroxylin (cellulose nitrate) plastics in a fire or other emergencies.

Chapter 66 Unstable (Reactive) Materials. This chapter addresses the hazards of unstable (reactive) liquid and solid materials as well as unstable (reactive) compressed gases. In addition to their unstable reactivity, these materials may pose other hazards, such as toxicity, corrosivity, explosivity, flammability or oxidizing potential. This chapter, however, intends to address those materials whose primary hazard is unstable reactivity. Materials that pose multiple hazards must conform to the requirements of the code with respect to all hazards. Strict compliance with the provisions of this chapter, along with proper housekeeping and storage arrangements, help reduce the exposure hazards associated with unstable (reactive) materials in a fire or other emergency. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 67 Water-reactive Solids and Liquids. This chapter addresses the hazards associated with water-reactive materials that are solid or liquid at normal temperatures and pressures. In addition to their water reactivity, these materials may pose a wide range of other hazards, such as toxicity, flammability, corrosiveness or oxidizing potential. This chapter addresses only those materials whose primary hazard is water reactivity. Materials that pose multiple hazards must conform to the requirements of the code with respect to all hazards. Strict compliance with the requirements of this chapter, along with proper housekeeping and storage arrangements, helps to reduce the exposure hazards associated with water-reactive materials in a fire or other emergency. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapters 68 through 79. Reserved for future use.

PART VI—REFERENCED STANDARDS

Chapter 80 Referenced Standards. This code contains several references to standards that are used to regulate materials and methods of construction. Chapter 80 contains a comprehensive list of all standards that are referenced in this code. The standards are part of the code to the extent of the reference to the standard (see Section 102.7). Compliance with the referenced standard is necessary for compliance with this code. By providing specifically adopted standards, the construction and installation requirements necessary for compliance with this code can be readily determined. The basis for code compliance is, therefore, established and available on an equal basis to the code official, contractor, designer and owner.

Chapter 80 is organized in a manner that makes it easy to locate specific standards. It lists all of the referenced standards alphabetically by acronym of the promulgating agency of the standard. Each agency's standards are then listed in either alphabetical or numeric order based upon the standard identification. The list also contains the title of the standard; the edition (date) of the standard referenced; any addenda included as part of the ICC adoption; and the section or sections of this code that reference the standard.

PART VII—APPENDICES

Appendix A Board of Appeals. DELETED.

Appendix B Fire-flow Requirements for Buildings. This appendix provides a tool for the use of jurisdictions in establishing a policy for determining fire-flow requirements in accordance with Section 507.3. The determination of required fire flow is not an exact science, but having some level of information provides a consistent way of choosing the appropriate fire flow for buildings throughout a jurisdiction. The primary tool used in this appendix is a table that presents fire flow based on construction type and building area based on the correlation of the Insurance Services Office (ISO) method and the construction types used in the *International Building Code*. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix C Fire Hydrant Locations and Distribution. This appendix focuses on the location and spacing of fire hydrants, which is important to the success of fire-fighting operations. The difficulty with determining the spacing of fire hydrants is that every situation is unique and has unique challenges. Finding one methodology for determining hydrant spacing is difficult. This particular appendix gives one methodology based on the required fire flow that fire departments can work with to set a policy for hydrant distribution around new buildings and facilities in conjunction with Section 507.5. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix D Fire Apparatus Access Roads. This appendix contains more detailed elements for use with the basic access requirements found in Section 503, which gives some minimum criteria, such as a maximum length of 150 feet and a minimum width of 20 feet, but in many cases does not state specific criteria. This appendix, like Appendices B and C, is a tool for jurisdictions looking for guidance in establishing access requirements and includes criteria for multiple-family residential developments, large one- and two-family subdivisions, specific examples for various types of turn-arounds for fire department apparatus and parking regulatory signage. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix E Hazard Categories. This appendix contains guidance for designers, engineers, architects, code officials, plans reviewers and inspectors in the classifying of hazardous materials so that proposed designs can be evaluated intelligently and accurately. The descriptive materials and explanations of hazardous materials and how to report and evaluate them on a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) are intended to be instructional as well as informative. Note that this appendix is for information purposes and is not intended for adoption.

Appendix F Hazard Ranking. The information in this appendix is intended to be a companion to the specific requirements of Chapters 51 through 67, which regulate the storage, handling and use of all hazardous materials classified as either physical or health hazards. These materials pose diverse hazards, including instability, reactivity, flammability, oxidizing potential or toxicity; therefore, identifying them by hazard ranking is essential. This appendix lists the various hazardous materials categories that are defined in this code, along with the NFPA 704 hazard ranking for each. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix G Cryogenic Fluids—Weight and Volume Equivalents. This appendix gives the fire code official and design professional a ready reference tool for the conversion of the liquid weight and volume of cryogenic fluid to their corresponding volume of gas and vice versa and is a companion to the provisions of Chapter 55 of this code. Note that this appendix is for information purposes and is not intended for adoption.

Appendix H Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) Instructions. This appendix is intended to assist businesses in establishing a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) based on the classification and quantities of materials that would be found on-site, in storage or in use. The sample forms and available Safety Data Sheets (SDS) provide the basis for the evaluations. It is also a companion to IFC Sections 407.5 and 407.6, which provide the requirement that the HMIS and HMMP be submitted when required by the fire code official. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix I Fire Protection Systems—Noncompliant Conditions. The purpose of this appendix, which was developed by the ICC Hazard Abatement in Existing Buildings Committee, is to provide the fire code official with a list of conditions that are readily identifiable by the inspector during the course of an inspection utilizing the *International Fire Code*. The specific conditions identified in this appendix are primarily derived from applicable NFPA standards and pose a hazard to the proper operation of the respective systems. While these do not represent all of the conditions that pose a hazard or otherwise may impair the proper operation of fire protection systems, their identification in this adoptable appendix will provide a more direct path for enforcement by the fire code official. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix J Building Information Sign. DELETED.

Appendix K Construction Requirements for Existing Ambulatory Care Facilities. DELETED.

Appendix L Requirements for Fire Fighter Air Replenishment Systems. DELETED.

Appendix M High-rise Buildings—Retroactive Automatic Sprinkler Requirement. DELETED.

Appendix N Indoor Trade Shows and Exhibitions. This appendix was created to address the hazards that are associated with larger, more complex trade shows and exhibitions. Although many of these requirements are already included in various locations in this code, some of the more important items, such as requirements for covered booths and multiple-story booths, are not. The intent is to have the requirements covering these events in a single location. The provisions are essentially a series of pointers to other locations within this code. This assists those organizing exhibitions and individual exhibitors unfamiliar with the fire code. The appendix can be adopted by jurisdictions looking for specific regulations on this subject or used as a guide where it is not. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix O Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Nonwater Based Kitchen Fire Suppression Systems. This appendix provides a mandated form to be utilized by every permitted and certified contractor in the nonwater based kitchen fire suppression system industry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<p><i>Part I—Administrative</i> 1</p> <p>CHAPTER 1 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION 1</p> <p>PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS 1</p> <p>Section</p> <p>101 Scope and General Requirements 1</p> <p>102 Applicability 1</p> <p>PART 2—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS 2</p> <p>103 General Provisions 2</p> <p>104 Terms; Standards; Accepted Practice; Technical Assistance 3</p> <p>105 Permits (Deleted) 4</p> <p>106 Fees (Deleted) 4</p> <p>107 Inspections (Deleted) 4</p> <p>108 Maintenance 5</p> <p>109 Board of Appeals (Deleted) 5</p> <p>110 Violations (Deleted) 5</p> <p>111 Unsafe Buildings (Deleted) 5</p> <p>112 Stop Work Order (Deleted) 5</p> <p>113 Service Utilities 5</p> <p>CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS 7</p> <p>Section</p> <p>201 General 7</p> <p>202 General Definitions 7</p> <p><i>Part II—General Safety Provisions</i> 43</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE 43</p> <p>Section</p> <p>301 General 43</p> <p>302 Definitions 43</p> <p>303 Asphalt Kettles 43</p> <p>304 Combustible Waste Material 44</p> <p>305 Ignition Sources 45</p> <p>306 Motion Picture Projection Rooms and Film 45</p> <p>307 Open Burning, Recreational Fires and Portable Outdoor Fireplaces 45</p> <p>308 Open Flames 46</p>	<p>309 Powered Industrial Trucks and Equipment 48</p> <p>310 Smoking 48</p> <p>311 Vacant Premises 49</p> <p>312 Vehicle or Heavy Object Impact Protection 50</p> <p>313 Fueled Equipment 51</p> <p>314 Indoor Displays 51</p> <p>315 General Storage 51</p> <p>316 Hazards to Fire Fighters 54</p> <p>317 Rooftop Gardens and Landscaped Roofs 54</p> <p>318 Laundry Carts 55</p> <p>319 Mobile Food Preparation Vehicles 55</p> <p>320 Rooming and Boarding Houses and Residential Health Care Facilities 56</p> <p>CHAPTER 4 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS 57</p> <p>Section</p> <p>401 General 57</p> <p>402 Definitions 57</p> <p>403 Emergency Preparedness Requirements 57</p> <p>404 Fire Safety, Evacuation and Lockdown Plans 65</p> <p>405 Emergency Evacuation Drills 67</p> <p>406 Employee Training and Response Procedures 68</p> <p>407 Hazard Communication 68</p> <p><i>Part III—Building and Equipment Design Features</i> 69</p> <p>CHAPTER 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES 69</p> <p>Section</p> <p>501 General 69</p> <p>502 Definitions 69</p> <p>503 Fire Apparatus Access Roads 69</p> <p>504 Access to Building Openings and Roofs 70</p> <p>505 Premises Identification 70</p> <p>506 Key Boxes 71</p> <p>507 Fire Protection Water Supplies 71</p> <p>508 Fire Command Center 72</p> <p>509 Fire Protection and Utility Equipment Identification and Access 73</p> <p>510 Emergency Responder Radio Coverage 73</p>
--	---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 6 BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS 77

Section

601 General 77

602 Definitions 77

603 Fuel-fired Appliances 77

604 Electrical Equipment, Wiring and Hazards 80

605 Mechanical Refrigeration 81

606 Elevator Operation, Maintenance and Fire Service Keys 84

607 Commercial Kitchen Hoods 85

608 Commercial Kitchen Cooking Oil Storage 86

609 Hyperbaric Facilities 86

610 Clothes Dryer Exhaust Systems 86

CHAPTER 7 FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES 89

Section

701 General 89

702 Definitions 89

703 Penetrations 89

704 Joints and Voids 90

705 Door and Window Openings 90

706 Duct and Air Transfer Openings 90

707 Concealed Spaces 91

CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS 93

Section

801 General 93

802 Definitions 93

803 Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish in Existing Buildings 93

804 Interior Wall and Ceiling Trim and Interior Floor Finish 94

805 Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses 94

806 Natural Decorative Vegetation 96

807 Decorative Materials and Artificial Decorative Vegetation 97

808 Furnishings Other than Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses or Decorative Materials 99

CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS 101

Section

901 General 101

902 Definitions 103

903 Automatic Sprinkler Systems 104

904 Alternative Automatic Fire-extinguishing Systems 106

905 Standpipe Systems 109

906 Portable Fire Extinguishers 110

907 Fire Alarm and Detection Systems 112

908 Emergency Alarm Systems 115

909 Smoke Control Systems 115

910 Smoke and Heat Removal 116

911 Explosion Control 117

912 Fire Department Connections 118

913 Fire Pumps 118

914 Fire Protection Based on Special Detailed Requirements of Use and Occupancy (Deleted) 119

915 Carbon Monoxide Detection 119

916 Gas Detection Systems 119

917 Elevator Recall 119

918 Private Water Tanks and Fire Service Mains 120

CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS 121

Section

1001 Administration 121

1002 Definitions 121

1003 General Means of Egress 122

1004 Occupant Load 122

1005 Means of Egress Sizing (Deleted) 122

1006 Numbers of Exits and Exit Access Doorways (Deleted) 122

1007 Exit and Exit Access Doorway Configuration (Deleted) 122

1008 Means of Egress Illumination 122

1009 Accessible Means of Egress (Deleted) 123

1010 Doors, Gates and Turnstiles 123

1011 Stairways (Deleted) 125

1012 Ramps (Deleted) 125

1013 Exit Signs 125

1014 Handrails (Deleted) 126

1015 Guards (Deleted) 126
 1016 Exit Access (Deleted) 126
 1017 Exit Access Travel Distance (Deleted) 126
 1018 Aisles 126
 1019 Exit Access Stairways and Ramps (Deleted) 126
 1020 Corridors 126
 1021 Egress Balconies (Deleted) 127
 1022 Exits 127
 1023 Interior Exit Stairways and Ramps (Deleted) 127
 1024 Exit Passageways (Deleted) 127
 1025 Luminous Egress Path Markings (Deleted) 127
 1026 Horizontal Exits (Deleted) 127
 1027 Exterior Exit Stairways and Ramps (Deleted) 127
 1028 Exit Discharge (Deleted) 127
 1029 Assembly (Deleted) 127
 1030 Emergency Escape and Rescue (Deleted) 127
 1031 Maintenance of the Means of Egress 127

CHAPTER 11 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS (DELETED) 131

CHAPTER 12 ENERGY SYSTEMS 133

Section
 1201 General 133
 1202 Definitions 133
 1203 Emergency and Standby Power Systems 133
 1204 Solar Photovoltaic Power Systems 135
 1205 Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems 137
 1206 Electrical Energy Storage Systems 138

CHAPTERS 13 through 19 RESERVED 147

Part IV—Special Occupancies and Operations 149

CHAPTER 20 AVIATION FACILITIES 149

Section
 2001 General 149
 2002 Definitions 149
 2003 General Precautions 149
 2004 Aircraft Maintenance 149
 2005 Portable Fire Extinguishers 150
 2006 Aircraft Fueling 150
 2007 Helistops and Heliports 155

CHAPTER 21 DRY CLEANING 157

Section
 2101 General 157
 2102 Definitions 157
 2103 Classifications 157
 2104 General Requirements 157
 2105 Operating Requirements 158
 2106 Spotting and Pretreating 158
 2107 Dry Cleaning Systems 159
 2108 Fire Protection 159

CHAPTER 22 COMBUSTIBLE DUST-PRODUCING OPERATIONS 161

Section
 2201 General 161
 2202 Definition 161
 2203 Precautions 161
 2204 Additional Requirements 161

CHAPTER 23 MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES 163

Section
 2301 General 163
 2302 Definitions 163
 2303 Location of Dispensing Devices 163
 2304 Dispensing Operations 164
 2305 Operational Requirements 165
 2306 Flammable and Combustible Liquid Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 166
 2307 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 170
 2308 Compressed Natural Gas Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 170
 2309 Hydrogen Motor Fuel-dispensing and Generation Facilities 172
 2310 Marine Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 173
 2311 Repair Garages 175

CHAPTER 24 FLAMMABLE FINISHES 179

Section
 2401 General 179
 2402 Definitions 179
 2403 Protection of Operations 179
 2404 Spray Finishing 181

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2405	Dipping Operations	185	2806	Log Storage Areas.	206
2406	Powder Coating	186	2807	Storage of Wood Chips and Hogged Material Associated with Timber and Lumber Production Facilities	206
2407	Electrostatic Apparatus	187	2808	Storage and Processing of Wood Chips, Hogged Material, Fines, Compost, Solid Biomass Feedstock and Raw Product Associated with Yard Waste, Agro-industrial and Recycling Facilities	207
2408	Organic Peroxides and Dual-component Coatings.	188	2809	Exterior Storage of Finished Lumber and Solid Biofuel Products	207
2409	Indoor Manufacturing of Reinforced Plastics	188	2810	Outdoor Storage of Pallets at Pallet Manufacturing and Recycling Facilities	208
2410	Floor Surfacing and Finishing Operations	189			
CHAPTER 25 FRUIT AND CROP RIPENING 191					
Section					
2501	General	191			
2502	Definitions.	191			
2503	Ethylene Gas	191			
2504	Sources of Ignition	191			
2505	Combustible Waste	191			
2506	Ethylene Generators	191			
2507	Warning Signs.	192			
CHAPTER 26 FUMIGATION AND INSECTICIDAL FOGGING 193					
Section					
2601	General	193			
2602	Definitions.	193			
2603	Fire Safety Requirements	193			
CHAPTER 27 SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITIES 195					
Section					
2701	General	195			
2702	Definitions.	195			
2703	General Safety Provisions.	195			
2704	Storage.	199			
2705	Use and Handling	199			
CHAPTER 28 LUMBER YARDS AND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL, SOLID BIOMASS AND WOODWORKING FACILITIES. 205					
Section					
2801	General	205			
2802	Definitions.	205			
2803	General Requirements.	205			
2804	Fire Protection.	206			
2805	Plywood, Veneer and Composite Board Mills	206			
CHAPTER 29 MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC COATINGS. 209					
Section					
2901	General	209			
2902	Definition	209			
2903	General Precautions	209			
2904	Electrical Equipment and Protection	209			
2905	Process Structures.	210			
2906	Process Mills and Kettles	210			
2907	Process Piping.	211			
2908	Raw Materials in Process Areas	211			
2909	Raw Materials and Finished Products.	211			
CHAPTER 30 INDUSTRIAL OVENS 213					
Section					
3001	General	213			
3002	Definitions.	213			
3003	Location	213			
3004	Fuel Piping	213			
3005	Interlocks.	213			
3006	Fire Protection.	213			
3007	Operation and Maintenance	214			
CHAPTER 31 TENTS, TEMPORARY SPECIAL EVENT STRUCTURES AND OTHER MEMBRANE STRUCTURES 215					
Section					
3101	General	215			
3102	Definitions.	215			
3103	Temporary Tents and Membrane Structures.	215			
3104	Temporary and Permanent Tents and Membrane Structures.	218			
3105	Temporary Special Event Structures	218			
3106	Outdoor Assembly Events	219			
3107	Operational Requirements	220			

**CHAPTER 32 HIGH-PILED
COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE 223**

Section

3201 General 223
 3202 Definitions 224
 3203 Commodity Classification 224
 3204 Designation of High-piled Storage Areas 235
 3205 Housekeeping and Maintenance 235
 3206 General Fire Protection and
 Life Safety Features 235
 3207 Solid-piled and Shelf Storage (Deleted) 237
 3208 Rack Storage 237
 3209 Automated Storage 237
 3210 Specialty Storage 237

**CHAPTER 33 FIRE SAFETY DURING
CONSTRUCTION AND
DEMOLITION 239**

Section

3301 General 239
 3302 Definitions 239
 3303 Temporary Heating Equipment 239
 3304 Precautions Against Fire 239
 3305 Flammable and Combustible Liquids 240
 3306 Flammable Gases 240
 3307 Explosive Materials 240
 3308 Owner’s Responsibility for Fire Protection 240
 3309 Fire Reporting 241
 3310 Access for Fire Fighting 241
 3311 Means of Egress 241
 3312 Water Supply for Fire Protection 242
 3313 Standpipes 242
 3314 Automatic Sprinkler System 242
 3315 Portable Fire Extinguishers 242
 3316 Motorized Construction Equipment 242
 3317 Safeguarding Roofing Operations 242

**CHAPTER 34 TIRE REBUILDING
AND TIRE STORAGE 243**

Section

3401 General 243
 3402 Definitions 243
 3403 Tire Rebuilding 243
 3404 Precautions Against Fire 243
 3405 Outdoor Storage 243
 3406 Fire Department Access 244
 3407 Fencing 244

3408 Fire Protection 244
 3409 Indoor Storage Arrangement 244

**CHAPTER 35 WELDING AND
OTHER HOT WORK 245**

Section

3501 General 245
 3502 Definitions 245
 3503 General Requirements 245
 3504 Fire Safety Requirements 245
 3505 Gas Welding and Cutting 246
 3506 Electric Arc Hot Work 247
 3507 Calcium Carbide Systems 247
 3508 Acetylene Generators 247
 3509 Piping Manifolds and Hose Systems for
 Fuel Gases and Oxygen 248
 3510 Hot Work on Flammable and
 Combustible Liquid Storage Tanks 248

CHAPTER 36 MARINAS 249

Section

3601 Scope 249
 3602 Definitions 249
 3603 General Precautions 249
 3604 Fire Protection Equipment 249
 3605 Marine Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 250

CHAPTER 37 COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS 251

Section

3701 General 251
 3702 Definitions 251
 3703 General Precautions 251
 3704 Loose Fiber Storage 252
 3705 Baled Storage 252

**CHAPTER 38 HIGHER EDUCATION
LABORATORIES 253**

Section

3801 General 253
 3802 Definitions 253
 3803 General Safety Provisions 253
 3804 Laboratory Suite Construction (Deleted) 254
 3805 Nonsprinklered Laboratories 254
 3806 Existing Sprinklered Laboratories 255

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 39 PROCESSING AND EXTRACTION FACILITIES 257

Section

3901 General 257

3902 Definitions 257

3903 Processing and Extraction 257

3904 Systems and Equipment 257

3905 Safety Systems 258

CHAPTERS 40 through 49 RESERVED 261

Part V—Hazardous Materials 263

CHAPTER 50 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS—GENERAL PROVISIONS 263

Section

5001 General 263

5002 Definitions 265

5003 General Requirements 266

5004 Storage 280

5005 Use, Dispensing and Handling 283

5006 Hazardous Material Tank Vehicles 286

5007 Radioactive Materials 287

CHAPTER 51 AEROSOLS 289

Section

5101 General 289

5102 Definitions 289

5103 Classification of Aerosol Products 289

5104 Inside Storage of Aerosol Products 289

5105 Outside Storage 292

5106 Retail Display 292

5107 Manufacturing Facilities 294

CHAPTER 52 RESERVED 295

CHAPTER 53 COMPRESSED GASES 297

Section

5301 General 297

5302 Definitions 297

5303 General Requirements 297

5304 Storage of Compressed Gases 301

5305 Use and Handling of Compressed Gases 301

5306 Medical Gases 302

5307 Compressed Gases Not Otherwise Regulated 302

5308 Storage of Portable Compressed Gas Containers Awaiting Use or Resale 304

CHAPTER 54 CORROSIVE MATERIALS 305

Section

5401 General 305

5402 Definition 305

5403 General Requirements 305

5404 Storage 305

5405 Use 305

CHAPTER 55 CRYOGENIC FLUIDS 307

Section

5501 General 307

5502 Definitions 307

5503 General Requirements 307

5504 Storage 309

5505 Use and Handling 310

CHAPTER 56 EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS 313

Section

5601 General 313

5602 Definitions 315

5603 Record Keeping and Reporting 317

5604 Explosive Materials Storage and Handling 318

5605 Manufacture, Assembly and Testing of Explosives, Explosive Materials and Fireworks 324

5606 Small Arms Ammunition and Small Arms Ammunition Components 326

5607 Blasting 328

5608 Fireworks Display 329

5609 Temporary Storage of Consumer Fireworks, Sparkling Devices and Novelties 330

CHAPTER 57 FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS 331

Section

5701 General 331

5702 Definitions 331

5703 General Requirements 332

5704 Storage 336

5705 Dispensing, Use, Mixing and Handling 356

5706 Special Operations 362

5707 On-demand Mobile Fueling Operations 371

CHAPTER 58 FLAMMABLE GASES AND FLAMMABLE CRYOGENIC FLUIDS 373

Section

5801 General 373

5802 Definitions..... 373

5803 General Requirements..... 373

5804 Storage..... 374

5805 Use..... 374

5806 Flammable Cryogenic Fluids 374

5807 Metal Hydride Storage Systems 375

5808 Hydrogen Fuel Gas Rooms 377

CHAPTER 59 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS..... 379

Section

5901 General 379

5902 Definitions..... 379

5903 General Requirements..... 379

5904 Storage..... 379

5905 Use..... 379

5906 Magnesium 380

CHAPTER 60 HIGHLY TOXIC AND TOXIC MATERIALS 383

Section

6001 General 383

6002 Definitions..... 383

6003 Highly Toxic and Toxic Solids and Liquids 383

6004 Highly Toxic and Toxic Compressed Gases..... 384

6005 Ozone Gas Generators..... 389

CHAPTER 61 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES..... 391

Section

6101 General 391

6102 Definitions..... 391

6103 Installation of Equipment 391

6104 Location of LP-gas Containers 392

6105 Prohibited Use of LP-gas 392

6106 Dispensing and Overfilling 392

6107 Safety Precautions and Devices 393

6108 Fire Protection..... 394

6109 Storage of Portable LP-gas Containers
Awaiting Use or Resale..... 394

6110 LP-gas Containers Not in Service..... 396

6111 Parking and Garaging of
LP-gas Tank Vehicles 396

CHAPTER 62 ORGANIC PEROXIDES..... 397

Section

6201 General 397

6202 Definition 397

6203 General Requirements..... 397

6204 Storage 397

6205 Use 399

CHAPTER 63 OXIDIZERS, OXIDIZING GASES AND OXIDIZING CRYOGENIC FLUIDS 401

Section

6301 General 401

6302 Definitions 401

6303 General Requirements..... 401

6304 Storage 402

6305 Use 404

6306 Liquid Oxygen in Home Health Care..... 404

CHAPTER 64 PYROPHORIC MATERIALS 407

Section

6401 General 407

6402 Definition 407

6403 General Requirements..... 407

6404 Storage 407

6405 Use 408

CHAPTER 65 PYROXYLIN (CELLULOSE NITRATE) PLASTICS 409

Section

6501 General 409

6502 Definitions 409

6503 General Requirements..... 409

6504 Storage and Handling 409

CHAPTER 66 UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS..... 411

Section

6601 General 411

6602 Definition 411

6603 General Requirements..... 411

6604 Storage 412

6605 Use 412

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 67 WATER-REACTIVE SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS..... 413

Section

6701 General 413
 6702 Definition..... 413
 6703 General Requirements..... 413
 6704 Storage..... 413
 6705 Use..... 414

CHAPTERS 68 through 79 RESERVED..... 415

Part VI—Referenced Standards 417

CHAPTER 80 REFERENCED STANDARDS 417

Part VII—Appendices 431

APPENDIX A BOARD OF APPEALS (DELETED)..... 431

APPENDIX B FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS 433

Section

B101 General 433
 B102 Definitions..... 433
 B103 Modifications..... 433
 B104 Fire-flow Calculation Area 433
 B105 Fire-flow Requirements for Buildings 433
 B106 Referenced Standards 435

APPENDIX C FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION 437

Section

C101 General 437
 C102 Number of Fire Hydrants 437
 C103 Fire Hydrant Spacing..... 438
 C104 Consideration of Existing Fire Hydrants..... 438
 C105 Referenced Standard 438

APPENDIX D FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS 439

Section

D101 General 439
 D102 Required Access 439
 D103 Minimum Specifications 439
 D104 Commercial and Industrial Developments 440
 D105 Aerial Fire Apparatus Access Roads..... 440
 D106 Multiple-family Residential Developments 441

D107 One- or Two-family Residential Developments . . 441
 D108 Referenced Standards 441

APPENDIX E HAZARD CATEGORIES 443

Section

E101 General 443
 E102 Hazard Categories..... 443
 E103 Evaluation of Hazards..... 447
 E104 Referenced Standards 448

APPENDIX F HAZARD RANKING..... 449

Section

F101 General 449
 F102 Referenced Standard..... 449

APPENDIX G CRYOGENIC FLUIDS—WEIGHT AND VOLUME EQUIVALENTS..... 451

Section

G101 General 451

APPENDIX H HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMMP) AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENT (HMIS) INSTRUCTIONS 453

Section

H101 HMMP 453
 H102 HMIS..... 453
 H103 Emergency Plan 454
 H104 Referenced Standard..... 454

APPENDIX I FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS—NONCOMPLIANT CONDITIONS..... 461

Section

I101 Noncompliant Conditions..... 461
 I102 Referenced Standards 462

APPENDIX J BUILDING INFORMATION SIGN (DELETED)..... 463

APPENDIX K CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES (DELETED) ... 465

**APPENDIX L REQUIREMENTS FOR
FIRE FIGHTER AIR
REPLENISHMENT SYSTEMS
(DELETED)..... 467**

**APPENDIX M HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS—
RETROACTIVE AUTOMATIC
SPRINKLER
REQUIREMENT (DELETED)..... 469**

**APPENDIX N INDOOR TRADE SHOWS
AND EXHIBITIONS 471**

Section

N101 General 471

N102 Definitions..... 471

N103 Public Safety for Events 472

N104 Interior Finish and Decorative Materials..... 472

N105 Multiple-level Booths 472

N106 Covered Booths..... 472

N107 Display and Storage of Hazardous
and Combustible Materials 472

N108 Means of Egress 473

N109 Referenced Standards 473

**APPENDIX O INSPECTION, TESTING AND
MAINTENANCE OF NONWATER
BASED KITCHEN FIRE
SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS..... 475**

Section

O101 General 475

INDEX..... 479