

PHILADELPHIA FIRE CODE 2018



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PREFACE

Introduction

The Philadelphia Fire Code is incorporated as Subcode “F” of the *Philadelphia Building Construction and Occupancy Code* (BCOC), which comprises most of Title 4 of the *Philadelphia Code*.

The *Philadelphia Fire Code* is a member of a family of subcodes that together address all matters relating to the construction and occupancy of buildings and other structures. Together with the Building, Electrical, Energy Conservation, Existing Building, Fuel Gas, Mechanical, Performance, Property Maintenance, Residential, and Zoning Codes, it regulates construction, additions, alterations, fire safety, internal and external property conditions, and changes to occupancy classification.

The bulk of administrative provisions in these subcodes refer to the *Philadelphia Administrative Code* located within Title 4, which sets forth the administrative provisions that apply across the other subcodes. The Administrative subcode is a necessary companion to the Fire subcode.

History

The first fire code of the City of Philadelphia (City) was adopted and took effect (became law) on January 2, 1952. Prior to 1952, the City had a collection of fire safety regulations, but they were not codified (passed by ordinance and placed in one book). On May 19, 1949, shortly after the Fire Marshal’s Office was transferred from the Police Department to the Fire Department (known at that time as the Bureau of Fire), Mayor Bernard Samuel appointed a committee to prepare a comprehensive fire code to prevent fires. The code book was known as the *Philadelphia Fire Prevention Code*. These fire safety requirements were developed exclusively by the City based on its experiences with the hazards of fire. Periodically the code was amended, by addition or deletion, to address new or changing fire hazards.

The City adopted its first model fire code in January of 1994. A model code is a code developed by a code-making organization that utilizes fire code officials and other fire safety experts from throughout the United States to establish a set of fire safety requirements to address all types of fire hazards. Model code-making organizations produce a set of codes (building, electrical, fire, mechanical, plumbing, property maintenance and others) for use by municipalities through purchase and adoption into law. Model codes are revised every three years, and a new edition is published to keep pace with new and changing fire hazards. Between 1994 and 2003, the City used the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) model fire codes. The following editions were used:

1990 BOCA *National Fire Prevention Code* – adopted 1/10/94 and known as the 1994 *Philadelphia Fire Prevention Code*.

1993 BOCA *National Fire Prevention Code* – adopted 1/1/95 and known as the 1995 *Philadelphia Fire Prevention Code*.

1996 BOCA *National Fire Prevention Code* – adopted 9/15/97 and known as the 1997 *Philadelphia Fire Prevention Code*.

In 2000, three of the four model code-making organizations (BOCA, Uniform and Standard) merged and became known as the International Code Council (ICC) (the fourth organization, NFPA, did not join the merger). The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Commonwealth) adopted the ICC codes and mandated that all municipalities in the Commonwealth adopt and use the I-Codes and adopt new editions of the codes every three years or longer when mandated by the Commonwealth. The City has used the following editions of the ICC fire code:

2003 ICC *International Fire Code* with Philadelphia amendments – adopted 1/1/04 and known as the 2004 *Philadelphia Fire Code*.

2006 ICC *International Fire Code* with Philadelphia amendments – adopted 1/1/07 and known as the 2007 *Philadelphia Fire Code*.

2009 ICC *International Fire Code* with Philadelphia amendments – adopted 6/23/10 and known as the 2010 *Philadelphia Fire Code*.

2009 ICC *International Fire Code* with Philadelphia amendments – adopted 6/1/13 and known as the 2013 *Philadelphia Fire Code*.

2018 ICC *International Fire Code* with Philadelphia amendments – adopted 7/3/19 and known as the 2018 *Philadelphia Fire Code*.

Marginal Markings

- ➔ = Indicates where a paragraph or item has been deleted from the requirements of the 2015 *International Fire Code*.
- > = Indicates model code language deleted by the City of Philadelphia.
- | = Indicates a technical change from the requirements of the 2015 *International Fire Code*.
- || = Indicates a City of Philadelphia amendment has been made to the 2018 *International Fire Code*.

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.

Formatting Features

International Fire Code text in the body of the code amended by Philadelphia are identified by a F- preceding the subsection or table number.

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.

An indenting feature is used in tandem with the code’s decimal-based section numbering system to clearly indicate the hierarchy of each subsection. The numbering system enables the code user to know immediately the section to which a subsection is subordinate, since each subsection begins with the main section number, which is keyed to the chapter number.

Values that are stated in the U.S. customary units of measurement are to be regarded as the code requirements. The metric equivalent of U.S. customary units may be approximate. Nominal sizes included in the code indicate the common designation of materials by the industry and metric equivalents are not indicated.

Throughout the code, references to “International” codes or “ICC” codes shall be deemed to refer to the “Philadelphia” code of the same name.

Appendices

Appendices A through N of the *International Fire Code* have NOT been adopted by the City of Philadelphia. Appendices A through N are for informational purposes only. Philadelphia adopted and added Appendix O.

Errors

Readers of the *Philadelphia Fire Code* are urged to notify the Department of Licenses and Inspections if they discover any errors in the printing of this code. Contact the Code Development Unit at the Municipal Services Building, 1401 John F Kennedy Blvd, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

Further Information

Errata, updates and additional information about this code may be found at:

International Code Council: www.iccsafe.org

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: www.dli.state.pa.us

City of Philadelphia: www.phila.gov

EFFECTIVE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

The *International Fire Code*® (IFC®) is a model code that regulates minimum fire safety requirements for new and existing buildings, facilities, storage and processes. The IFC addresses fire prevention, fire protection, life safety and safe storage and use of hazardous materials in new and existing buildings, facilities and processes. The IFC provides a total approach of controlling hazards in all buildings and sites, regardless of the hazard being indoors or outdoors.

The IFC is a design document. For example, before one constructs a building, the site must be provided with an adequate water supply for fire-fighting operations and a means of building access for emergency responders in the event of a medical emergency, fire or natural or technological disaster. Depending on the building's occupancy and uses, the IFC regulates the various hazards that may be housed within the building, including refrigeration systems, application of flammable finishes, fueling of motor vehicles, high-piled combustible storage and the storage and use of hazardous materials. The IFC sets forth minimum requirements for these and other hazards and contains requirements for maintaining the life safety of building occupants, the protection of emergency responders, and to limit the damage to a building and its contents as the result of a fire, explosion or unauthorized hazardous material discharge.

As described, the IFC has many types of requirements for buildings and facilities. The applicability of these requirements varies. An understanding of the applicability of requirements, as addressed in Sections 102.1 and 102.2, is necessary. Section 102.1 addresses when the construction and design provisions are applicable whereas Section 102.2 addresses when the administrative, operational and maintenance provisions are applicable. Generally, the construction and design provisions only apply to new buildings or existing buildings and occupancies as addressed by Chapter 11. The administrative, maintenance and operational requirements are applicable to all buildings and facilities whether new or existing.

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 Requirements. 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 *Inter-*

national 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 protection 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. Chapter 11 applies to existing buildings constructed prior to the adoption of the code and intends to provide a minimum degree of fire and life safety to persons occupying existing buildings by providing for alterations to such buildings that do not comply with the minimum requirements of the *International Building Code*. Prior to the 2009 edition, its content existed in the IFC but in a random manner that was neither efficient nor user-friendly. In the 2007/2008 code development cycle, a code change (F294-07/08) was approved that consolidated the retroactive elements of IFC/2006 Sections 607, 701, 704, 903, 905, 907 and 3406 (then 2506) and all of then-Section 1027 (Means of Egress for Existing Buildings) into a single chapter for easier and more efficient reference and application to existing buildings. The provisions address general fire safety features such as requirements for fire alarm systems, CO detection and automatic sprinkler systems in some existing buildings, general means of egress, and finally, the chapter contains a section dedicated to existing Group I-2 occupancies. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 1102 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

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 *Internationa-*

tional 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. Cryogens 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. Cryogens 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 pertain 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. This appendix contains optional criteria that, when adopted, provide jurisdictions with detailed appeals, board member qualifications and administrative procedures to supplement the basic requirements found in Section 108 of this code. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

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. This appendix provides design, installation and maintenance requirements for a Building Information Sign (BIS), a fire service tool to be utilized in the crucial, initial response of fire fighters to a structure fire. The BIS placard is designed to be utilized within the initial response time frame of an incident to assist fire fighters in their tactical size-up of a situation as soon as possible after arrival on the scene of a fire emergency. The BIS design is in the shape of a fire service Maltese Cross and includes five spaces (the four wings plus the centerpiece of the cross symbol) in which information is placed about the tactical considerations of construction type and hourly rating, fire protection systems, occupancy type, content hazards and special features that could affect tactical decisions and operations. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix K Construction Requirements for Existing Ambulatory Care Facilities. This appendix was created by the ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Healthcare (AHC) and its intent is to provide jurisdictions with an option for assessing minimum fire and life safety requirements for buildings containing ambulatory care facilities. While this appendix is written with the intent to apply retroactive minimum standards, the AHC recognized that the ambulatory care requirements are relatively recent additions to the *International Building Code*. For that reason, these requirements are presented as an appendix so that the adopting authority can exercise judgment in the adoption and application of this section. This appendix would also be useful for those local and state jurisdictions that are specifically focused on ensuring the safety for existing ambulatory care facilities by providing minimum criteria that could be used to bring older facilities into compliance with the current standards at the discretion of the adopting jurisdiction. The technical requirements are based on the current IBC language, which is consistent with the overall concept of the current federal requirements. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix L Requirements for Fire Fighter Air Replenishment Systems. This appendix provides for the design, installation and maintenance of permanently installed fire fighter breathing air systems in buildings designated by the jurisdiction. Breathing air is critical for fire-fighting operations. Historically, fire departments have supplied air bottles by means of a “bottle brigade,” whereby fire fighters manually transport air bottles up stairways, which is an extraordinarily fire fighter-intensive process and takes fire fighters away from their primary mission of rescue and fire fighting. Technology now exists to address the issue using in-building air supply systems. Fire fighter breathing air systems were introduced in the late 1980s and are now required in a number of communities throughout the United States. The system has been called a “standpipe for air” and consists of stainless steel, high-pressure piping that is supplied by on-site air storage or fire department air supply units. Air filling stations are then strategically located throughout the building allowing fire fighters to refill breathing air cylinders inside the fire building, negating the required “bottle brigade,” and making more fire fighters available for search, rescue and fire suppression operations. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix M High-rise Buildings—Retroactive Automatic Sprinkler Requirement. This appendix was created with the intent to provide an option for adoption by jurisdictions that choose to require existing high-rise buildings to be retrofitted with automatic sprinklers. Modern fire and building codes require complete automatic fire sprinkler protection and a variety of other safety features in new high-rise construction. Many older high-rise buildings lack automatic sprinkler protection and other basic fire protection features necessary to protect the occupants, emergency responders and the structure itself. Without complete automatic sprinkler protection, fire departments cannot provide the level of protection that high-rise buildings demand. Existing high-rise buildings that are not protected with automatic sprinklers represent a significant hazard to occupants and fire fighters, and can significantly impact a community's infrastructure and economic viability in the event of a fire loss. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

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 Elevator Call Station Pictograph.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<p><i>Part I—Administrative</i> 1</p> <p>CHAPTER 1 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION 1</p> <p>Section</p> <p>F-101 General 1</p> <p>F-102 Applicability 1</p> <p>F-103 Unsafe Conditions 2</p> <p>F-104 General Authority and Responsibilities 2</p> <p>F-105 Permits and Licenses 3</p> <p>F-106 Maintenance 7</p> <p>F-107 Appeals of Violations 8</p> <p>F-108 Board of Safety and Fire Prevention 8</p> <p>F-109 Reduction or Elimination of Life Safety and Fire Protection Services 9</p> <p>CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS 11</p> <p>Section</p> <p>201 General 11</p> <p>202 General Definitions 11</p> <p><i>Part II—General Safety Provisions</i> 45</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS 45</p> <p>Section</p> <p>301 General 45</p> <p>302 Definitions 45</p> <p>303 Asphalt Kettles 45</p> <p>304 Combustible Waste Material 45</p> <p>305 Ignition Sources 46</p> <p>306 Motion Picture Projection Rooms and Film 46</p> <p>307 Open Burning, Recreational Fires and Portable Outdoor Fireplaces 47</p> <p>308 Open Flames 47</p> <p>309 Powered Industrial Trucks and Equipment 49</p> <p>310 Smoking 50</p> <p>311 Vacant Premises 50</p> <p>312 Vehicle Impact Protection 51</p> <p>313 Fueled Equipment 51</p> <p>314 Indoor Displays 52</p> <p>315 General Storage 52</p> <p>316 Hazards to Fire Fighters 53</p> <p>317 Rooftop Gardens and Landscaped Roofs 55</p>	<p>318 Laundry Carts 55</p> <p>319 Mobile Food Preparation Vehicles 55</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 63</p> <p>405 Emergency Evacuation Drills 64</p> <p>406 Employee Training and Response Procedures 65</p> <p>407 Hazard Communication 65</p> <p>F-408 Family Child Day Care Facilities 65</p> <p><i>Part III—Building and Equipment Design Features</i> 67</p> <p>CHAPTER 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES 67</p> <p>Section</p> <p>501 General 67</p> <p>502 Definitions 67</p> <p>503 Fire Apparatus Access Roads 67</p> <p>504 Access to Building Openings and Roofs 68</p> <p>505 Premises Identification 68</p> <p>506 Key Boxes 69</p> <p>507 Fire Protection Water Supplies 69</p> <p>508 Fire Command Center 70</p> <p>509 Fire Protection and Utility Equipment Identification and Access 72</p> <p>510 Emergency Responder Radio Coverage 72</p> <p>CHAPTER 6 BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS 75</p> <p>Section</p> <p>601 General 75</p> <p>602 Definitions 75</p> <p>603 Fuel-fired Appliances 75</p> <p>604 Electrical Equipment, Wiring and Hazards 78</p> <p>605 Mechanical Refrigeration 79</p> <p>606 Elevator Operation, Maintenance and Fire Service Keys 82</p> <p>607 Commercial Kitchen Hoods 83</p>
--	---

TABLE OF CONTENTS

608 Commercial Kitchen Cooking Oil Storage 84
609 Hyperbaric Facilities 84

CHAPTER 7 FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES 85

Section
701 General 85
702 Definitions 86
703 Penetrations 86
704 Joints and Voids 86
705 Door and Window Openings 87
706 Duct and Air Transfer Openings 87
707 Concealed Spaces 87

CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS 89

Section
801 General 89
802 Definitions 89
803 Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish in Existing Buildings 89
804 Interior Wall and Ceiling Trim and Interior Floor Finish in New and Existing Buildings 91
805 Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses in New and Existing Buildings 92
806 Natural Decorative Vegetation in New and Existing Buildings 95
807 Decorative Materials and Artificial Decorative Vegetation in New and Existing Buildings 95
808 Furnishings Other than Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses or Decorative Materials in New and Existing Buildings 97

CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS 99

Section
901 General 99
902 Definitions 103
903 Automatic Sprinkler Systems 104
904 Alternative Automatic Fire-extinguishing Systems 110
905 Standpipe Systems 114
906 Portable Fire Extinguishers 116
907 Fire Alarm and Detection Systems 119
908 Emergency Alarm Systems 129

909 Smoke Control Systems 130
910 Smoke and Heat Removal 136
911 Explosion Control 138
912 Fire Department Connections 139
913 Fire Pumps 140
914 Fire Protection Based on Special Detailed Requirements of Use and Occupancy 141
915 Carbon Monoxide Detection 144
916 Gas Detection Systems 145
917 Mass Notification Systems 146

CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS 147

Section
1001 Administration 147
1002 Definitions 147
1003 General Means of Egress 147
1004 Occupant Load 148
1005 Means of Egress Sizing 150
1006 Numbers of Exits and Exit Access Doorways 151
1007 Exit and Exit Access Doorway Configuration 154
1008 Means of Egress Illumination 155
1009 Accessible Means of Egress 155
1010 Doors, Gates and Turnstiles 158
1011 Stairways 167
1012 Ramps 170
1013 Exit Signs 171
1014 Handrails 172
1015 Guards 173
1016 Exit Access 175
1017 Exit Access Travel Distance 175
1018 Aisles 176
1019 Exit Access Stairways and Ramps 177
1020 Corridors 177
1021 Egress Balconies 179
1022 Exits 179
1023 Interior Exit Stairways and Ramps 179
1024 Exit Passageways 181
1025 Luminous Egress Path Markings 182
1026 Horizontal Exits 183
1027 Exterior Exit Stairways and Ramps 184
1028 Exit Discharge 185
1029 Assembly 186
1030 Emergency Escape and Rescue 193
1031 Maintenance of the Means of Egress 194

CHAPTER 11 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS 197

Section

1101 General 197

1102 Definitions 197

1103 Fire Safety Requirements for Existing Buildings 197

1104 Means of Egress for Existing Buildings 207

1105 Construction Requirements for Existing Group I-2 215

1106 Requirements for Outdoor Operations 219

CHAPTER 12 ENERGY SYSTEMS 221

Section

1201 General 221

1202 Definitions 221

1203 Emergency and Standby Power Systems 221

1204 Solar Photovoltaic Power Systems 223

1205 Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems 225

1206 Electrical Energy Storage Systems 226

CHAPTERS 13 through 19 RESERVED 235

Part IV—Special Occupancies and Operations 237

CHAPTER 20 AVIATION FACILITIES 237

Section

2001 General 237

2002 Definitions 237

2003 General Precautions 237

2004 Aircraft Maintenance 237

2005 Portable Fire Extinguishers 238

2006 Aircraft Fueling 238

2007 Helistops and Heliports 243

CHAPTER 21 DRY CLEANING 245

Section

2101 General 245

2102 Definitions 245

2103 Classifications 245

2104 General Requirements 245

2105 Operating Requirements 245

2106 Spotting and Pretreating 246

2107 Dry Cleaning Systems 247

2108 Fire Protection 247

CHAPTER 22 COMBUSTIBLE DUST-PRODUCING OPERATIONS 249

Section

2201 General 249

2202 Definition 249

2203 Precautions 249

2204 Additional Requirements 249

CHAPTER 23 MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES 251

Section

2301 General 251

2302 Definitions 251

2303 Location of Dispensing Devices 251

2304 Dispensing Operations 251

2305 Operational Requirements 252

2306 Flammable and Combustible Liquid Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 253

2307 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 258

2308 Compressed Natural Gas Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 259

2309 Hydrogen Motor Fuel-dispensing and Generation Facilities 260

2310 Marine Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 262

2311 Repair Garages 263

CHAPTER 24 FLAMMABLE FINISHES 267

Section

2401 General 267

2402 Definitions 267

2403 Protection of Operations 267

2404 Spray Finishing 269

2405 Dipping Operations 273

2406 Powder Coating 274

2407 Electrostatic Apparatus 275

2408 Organic Peroxides and Dual-component Coatings 275

2409 Indoor Manufacturing of Reinforced Plastics 276

2410 Floor Surfacing and Finishing Operations 276

CHAPTER 25 FRUIT AND CROP RIPENING 277

Section

2501 General 277

2502 Definitions 277

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2503 Ethylene Gas 277
2504 Sources of Ignition 277
2505 Combustible Waste 277
2506 Ethylene Generators 277
2507 Warning Signs 277

CHAPTER 26 FUMIGATION AND INSECTICIDAL FOGGING 279

Section
2601 General 279
2602 Definitions 279
2603 Fire Safety Requirements 279

CHAPTER 27 SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITIES 281

Section
2701 General 281
2702 Definitions 281
2703 General Safety Provisions 281
2704 Storage 285
2705 Use and Handling 287

CHAPTER 28 LUMBER YARDS AND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL, SOLID BIOMASS AND WOODWORKING FACILITIES 291

Section
2801 General 291
2802 Definitions 291
2803 General Requirements 291
2804 Fire Protection 291
2805 Plywood, Veneer and Composite Board Mills 292
2806 Log Storage Areas 292
2807 Storage of Wood Chips and Hogged Material Associated with Timber and Lumber Production Facilities 292
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 292
2809 Exterior Storage of Finished Lumber and Solid Biofuel Products 293
2810 Outdoor Storage of Pallets at Pallet Manufacturing and Recycling Facilities 293

CHAPTER 29 MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC COATINGS 295

Section
2901 General 295
2902 Definition 295
2903 General Precautions 295
2904 Electrical Equipment and Protection 295
2905 Process Structures 296
2906 Process Mills and Kettles 296
2907 Process Piping 296
2908 Raw Materials in Process Areas 297
2909 Raw Materials and Finished Products 297

CHAPTER 30 INDUSTRIAL OVENS 299

Section
3001 General 299
3002 Definitions 299
3003 Location 299
3004 Fuel Piping 299
3005 Interlocks 299
3006 Fire Protection 299
3007 Operation and Maintenance 299

CHAPTER 31 TENTS, TEMPORARY SPECIAL EVENT STRUCTURES AND OTHER MEMBRANE STRUCTURES 301

Section
3101 General 301
3102 Definitions 301
3103 Temporary Tents and Membrane Structures 301
3104 Temporary and Permanent Tents and Membrane Structures 304
3105 Temporary Special Event Structures 304
3106 Outdoor Assembly Events 305
3107 Operational Requirements 306

CHAPTER 32 HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE 309

Section
3201 General 309
3202 Definitions 310
3203 Commodity Classification 310
3204 Designation of High-piled Storage Areas 321
3205 Housekeeping and Maintenance 321
3206 General Fire Protection and Life Safety Features 321
3207 Solid-piled and Shelf Storage 324
3208 Rack Storage 325
3209 Automated Storage 326
3210 Specialty Storage 326

CHAPTER 33 FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION 327

Section

3301 General 327

3302 Definitions 327

3303 Temporary Heating Equipment 327

3304 Precautions Against Fire 327

3305 Flammable and Combustible Liquids 328

3306 Flammable Gases 328

3307 Explosive Materials 328

3308 Owner’s Responsibility for Fire Protection 328

3309 Fire Reporting 329

3310 Access for Fire Fighting 329

3311 Means of Egress 329

3312 Water Supply for Fire Protection 329

3313 Standpipes 329

3314 Automatic Sprinkler System 330

3315 Portable Fire Extinguishers 330

3316 Motorized Construction Equipment 330

3317 Safeguarding Roofing Operations 330

CHAPTER 34 TIRE REBUILDING AND TIRE STORAGE 331

Section

3401 General 331

3402 Definitions 331

3403 Tire Rebuilding 331

3404 Precautions Against Fire 331

3405 Outdoor Storage 331

3406 Fire Department Access 332

3407 Fencing 332

3408 Fire Protection 332

3409 Indoor Storage Arrangement 332

CHAPTER 35 WELDING AND OTHER HOT WORK 333

Section

3501 General 333

3502 Definitions 333

3503 General Requirements 333

3504 Fire Safety Requirements 333

3505 Gas Welding and Cutting 334

3506 Electric Arc Hot Work 335

3507 Calcium Carbide Systems 335

3508 Acetylene Generators 335

3509 Piping Manifolds and Hose Systems for Fuel Gases and Oxygen 335

3510 Hot Work on Flammable and Combustible Liquid Storage Tanks 336

CHAPTER 36 MARINAS 337

Section

3601 Scope 337

3602 Definitions 337

3603 General Precautions 337

3604 Fire Protection Equipment 337

3605 Marine Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities 338

CHAPTER 37 COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS 339

Section

3701 General 339

3702 Definitions 339

3703 General Precautions 339

3704 Loose Fiber Storage 339

3705 Baled Storage 340

CHAPTER 38 HIGHER EDUCATION LABORATORIES 341

Section

3801 General 341

3802 Definitions 341

3803 General Safety Provisions 341

3804 Laboratory Suite Construction 342

3805 Nonsprinklered Laboratories 343

3806 Existing Sprinklered Laboratories 343

CHAPTER 39 PROCESSING AND EXTRACTION FACILITIES 345

Section

3901 General 345

3902 Definitions 345

3903 Processing and Extraction 345

3904 Systems and Equipment 345

3905 Safety Systems 346

CHAPTERS 40 through 49 RESERVED 347

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part V—Hazardous Materials..... 349

**CHAPTER 50 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS—
GENERAL PROVISIONS..... 349**

Section

5001 General 349
 5002 Definitions..... 354
 5003 General Requirements 354
 5004 Storage..... 369
 5005 Use, Dispensing and Handling 372

CHAPTER 51 AEROSOLS..... 377

Section

5101 General 377
 5102 Definitions..... 377
 5103 Classification of Aerosol Products 377
 5104 Inside Storage of Aerosol Products..... 377
 5105 Outside Storage..... 380
 5106 Retail Display 380
 5107 Manufacturing Facilities 382

CHAPTER 52 RESERVED 383

CHAPTER 53 COMPRESSED GASES..... 385

Section

5301 General 385
 5302 Definitions..... 385
 5303 General Requirements 385
 5304 Storage of Compressed Gases..... 388
 5305 Use and Handling of Compressed Gases 389
 5306 Medical Gases..... 389
 5307 Compressed Gases Not Otherwise Regulated.... 390

CHAPTER 54 CORROSIVE MATERIALS..... 393

Section

5401 General 393
 5402 Definition..... 393
 5403 General Requirements 393
 5404 Storage..... 393
 5405 Use..... 393

CHAPTER 55 CRYOGENIC FLUIDS 395

Section

5501 General 395

5502 Definitions 395
 5503 General Requirements..... 395
 5504 Storage 397
 5505 Use and Handling 398

**CHAPTER 56 EXPLOSIVES
AND FIREWORKS 401**

Section

5601 General 401
 5602 Definitions 404
 5603 Record Keeping and Reporting..... 405
 5604 Explosive Materials Storage and Handling 405
 5605 Manufacture, Assembly and Testing of
Explosives, Explosive Materials and
Fireworks 411
 5606 Small Arms Ammunition and Small
Arms Ammunition Components..... 414
 5607 Blasting..... 415
 5608 Fireworks Display..... 416
 5609 Temporary Storage of Consumer Fireworks..... 417

**CHAPTER 57 FLAMMABLE AND
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS..... 419**

Section

5701 General 419
 5702 Definitions 419
 5703 General Requirements..... 420
 5704 Storage 424
 5705 Dispensing, Use, Mixing and Handling 444
 5706 Special Operations 449
 5707 On-demand Mobile Fueling Operations..... 458

**CHAPTER 58 FLAMMABLE GASES
AND FLAMMABLE
CRYOGENIC FLUIDS 461**

Section

5801 General 461
 5802 Definitions 461
 5803 General Requirements..... 461
 5804 Storage 462
 5805 Use 462
 5806 Flammable Cryogenic Fluids 462
 5807 Metal Hydride Storage Systems 463
 5808 Hydrogen Fuel Gas Rooms..... 464

CHAPTER 59 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS.....	467	CHAPTER 63 OXIDIZERS, OXIDIZING	
Section		GASES AND OXIDIZING	
5901 General	467	CRYOGENIC FLUIDS	487
5902 Definitions.....	467	Section	
5903 General Requirements.....	467	6301 General	487
5904 Storage.....	467	6302 Definitions.....	487
5905 Use.....	467	6303 General Requirements.....	487
5906 Magnesium	467	6304 Storage	488
		6305 Use	489
		6306 Liquid Oxygen in Home Health Care.....	489
CHAPTER 60 HIGHLY TOXIC AND		CHAPTER 64 PYROPHORIC MATERIALS	491
TOXIC MATERIALS	469	Section	
Section		6401 General	491
6001 General	469	6402 Definition	491
6002 Definitions.....	469	6403 General Requirements.....	491
6003 Highly Toxic and Toxic Solids and Liquids	469	6404 Storage	491
6004 Highly Toxic and Toxic Compressed Gases.....	470	6405 Use	492
6005 Ozone Gas Generators.....	474		
		CHAPTER 65 PYROXYLIN (CELLULOSE	
CHAPTER 61 LIQUEFIED		NITRATE) PLASTICS	493
PETROLEUM GASES.....	477	Section	
Section		6501 General	493
6101 General	477	6502 Definitions.....	493
6102 Definitions.....	477	6503 General Requirements.....	493
6103 Installation of Equipment	477	6504 Storage and Handling	493
6104 Location of LP-gas Containers	478		
6105 Prohibited Use of LP-gas	479	CHAPTER 66 UNSTABLE	
6106 Dispensing and Overfilling.....	479	(REACTIVE) MATERIALS.....	495
6107 Safety Precautions and Devices	479	Section	
6108 Fire Protection.....	479	6601 General	495
6109 Storage of Portable LP-gas Containers		6602 Definition	495
Awaiting Use or Resale.....	479	6603 General Requirements.....	495
6110 LP-gas Containers Not in Service.....	481	6604 Storage	495
6111 Parking and Garaging of		6605 Use	496
LP-gas Tank Vehicles	481		
		CHAPTER 67 WATER-REACTIVE	
CHAPTER 62 ORGANIC PEROXIDES.....	483	SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS	497
Section		Section	
6201 General	483	6701 General	497
6202 Definition.....	483	6702 Definition	497
6203 General Requirements.....	483	6703 General Requirements.....	497
6204 Storage.....	483	6704 Storage	497
6205 Use.....	485	6705 Use	498

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTERS 68 through 79 RESERVED 499

Part VI—Referenced Standards 501

CHAPTER 80 REFERENCED STANDARDS 501

Part VII—Appendices 515

APPENDIX A BOARD OF APPEALS. 515

Section

A101 General 515

APPENDIX B FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS 517

Section

B101 General 517

B102 Definitions 517

B103 Modifications 517

B104 Fire-flow Calculation Area 517

B105 Fire-flow Requirements for Buildings 517

B106 Referenced Standards 519

APPENDIX C FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION 521

Section

C101 General 521

C102 Number of Fire Hydrants 521

C103 Fire Hydrant Spacing 521

C104 Consideration of Existing Fire Hydrants 522

C105 Referenced Standard 522

APPENDIX D FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS 523

Section

D101 General 523

D102 Required Access 523

D103 Minimum Specifications 523

D104 Commercial and Industrial Developments 524

D105 Aerial Fire Apparatus Access Roads 524

D106 Multiple-family Residential Developments 525

D107 One- or Two-family Residential Developments 525

D108 Referenced Standards 525

APPENDIX E HAZARD CATEGORIES 527

Section

E101 General 527

E102 Hazard Categories 527

E103 Evaluation of Hazards 531

E104 Referenced Standards 532

APPENDIX F HAZARD RANKING. 533

Section

F101 General 533

F102 Referenced Standard 533

APPENDIX G CRYOGENIC FLUIDS—WEIGHT AND VOLUME EQUIVALENTS 535

Section

G101 General 535

APPENDIX H HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMMP) AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENT (HMIS) INSTRUCTIONS 537

Section

H101 HMMP 537

H102 HMIS 537

H103 Emergency Plan 538

H104 Referenced Standard 538

APPENDIX I FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS—NONCOMPLIANT CONDITIONS. 545

Section

I101 Noncompliant Conditions 545

I102 Referenced Standards 546

APPENDIX J BUILDING INFORMATION SIGN 547

Section

J101 General 547

J102 Referenced Standards 549

APPENDIX K CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES. 551

Section

K101 General 551

K102 Fire Safety Requirements for Existing Ambulatory Care Facilities 551

K103 Incidental Uses in Existing Ambulatory Care Facilities 552

K104 Means of Egress Requirements for Existing Ambulatory Care Facilities 553

K105 Referenced Standards 554

**APPENDIX L REQUIREMENTS FOR
FIRE FIGHTER AIR
REPLENISHMENT SYSTEMS 555**

Section

L101 General 555
 L102 Definitions 555
 L103 Permits 555
 L104 Design and Installation 555
 L105 Acceptance Tests 557
 L106 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance 557
 L107 Referenced Standards 557

**APPENDIX M HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS—
RETROACTIVE AUTOMATIC
SPRINKLER
REQUIREMENT 559**

Section

M101 Scope 559
 M102 Where Required 559
 M103 Compliance 559

**APPENDIX N INDOOR TRADE SHOWS
AND EXHIBITIONS 561**

Section

N101 General 561
 N102 Definitions 561
 N103 Public Safety for Events 561
 N104 Interior Finish and Decorative Materials 562
 N105 Multiple-level Booths 562
 N106 Covered Booths 562
 N107 Display and Storage of Hazardous
 and Combustible Materials 562
 N108 Means of Egress 563
 N109 Referenced Standards 563

**APPENDIX O ELEVATOR CALL
STATION PICTOGRAPH 565**

INDEX 567