



NMSU FIRE DEPARTMENT

1510 Wells Street
Las Cruces, NM 88003
(575) 646-2519
www.fire.nmsu.edu



OCCUPANCY INSPECTION FORM

Building Name:	Building ID:
Street Address:	Phone #:
Emergency Contact:	Emergency Phone #:
Building Monitor:	Property Type:

PASS	FAIL	N/A	EXITS
			Provide exit signs with letters at least 6-inches high on a contrasting background. (IFC 2006 SEC 1011)
			Remove obstructions from exits, aisles, corridors, and stairways. (IFC 2006 SEC 1028)
			Remove storage from beneath exit stairs. (IFC 2006 SEC 101009.5.3)
			Repair or maintain exit doors and hardware to operate properly. (IFC 2006 SEC 1008.1.8 & 1028)
			Unlock all exit doors during business hours. (IFC 2006 SEC 1015.2)
EXIT LIGHTING			
			Provide lighting for exits, aisles, corridors, and stairways. (IBC 2009 SEC 1006)
			Repair lighted exit signs or emergency lighting. (IFC 2006 SEC 1011)
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS			
			Mount extinguishers where readily available, not more than 5-feet above floor. (IFC 2006 SEC 906.9)
			Post signs indicating location where extinguishers are not readily visible. (IFC 2006 SEC 906.6)
			Portable fire extinguishers are due for annual maintenance on (IFC 2006 SEC 906 & NFPA 10 - 7.3.2.1):
COMMERCIAL KITCHEN			
			Portable K fire extinguishers located in kitchen. (IFC 2006 SEC 904.11.5)
			Portable K/hood suppression system fire extinguishers are due for 6-month maintenance on (IFC 2006 SEC 904.11.6.4) (mm/yy) :
			Exhaust hoods/ducts and grease filters will be installed, repaired and maintained to operate properly (IFC 2006 SEC 609)
			Clean grease filters and hood/duct system over cooking equipment. (IFC 2006 SEC 904.11.6 & 904.11.6.3)
			Deep fryers will have the proper size Class K extinguisher available. (IFC 2006 SEC 904.11.5.2)
			Install, repair and maintain the manual activation device for the fire extinguishing system. (IFC 2006 SEC 904.11.1)
FIRE PROTECTION ACCESS and EQUIPMENT			
			Install approved protective covers on fire department hose connection. (IFC 2006 SEC 912.3.1)
			Maintain access to and operation of standpipes, fire hose, sprinkler valves, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers, and other fire protection equipment. (IFC 2006 SEC 912.2)
			Provide and maintain smoke detectors and/or CO detectors in proper operating condition. (IFC 2006 SEC 907.20.5)
			Provided minimum 4-inches high address numbers so they are visible from the street. (IFC 2006 SEC 505.1)
			Remove obstructions and provide access in fire lanes. (IFC 2006 SEC 912.2)
			The X system(s) is/are due for confidence testing and certification. Please see the attached report.
FIRE SEPARATIONS			
			Keep attic and scuttle covers closed, and ceiling tiles in place. (IFC 2006 SEC 507 & 703)
			Remove obstructions from fire doors and maintain to operate properly. (IFC 2006 SEC 703.2)
			Seal unapproved openings with approved material. (IFC 2006 SEC 703.1.1 & 703.1.2)
HOUSEKEEPING			
			Arrange storage in orderly manner to provide for exiting and fire department access. (IFC 2006 SEC 504.2)
			Boiler, mechanical, and electrical panel rooms shall not be used for storage. (IFC 2006 SEC 315.2.3)
			Chain all compressed gas cylinders in an upright position and provide protective caps. (IFC 2006 SEC 3003.5.3)
			Move the dumpster at least 5-feet from the building or overhangs. (IFC 2006 SEC 304.3)
			Post and enforce 'No Smoking' signs. (IFC 2006 SEC 3404.2.3.1)
			Provide approved waste containers for combustible waste. (IFC 2006 SEC 304.2 & 304.3)
			Reduce storage height to at least 2-feet below ceiling. (IFC 2006 SEC 315.2.1)
			Remove or store rubbish, waste material, oily rags in closed metal containers. (IFC 2006 SEC 304.2 & 304.3)
			Remove storage to at least 18-inches below level of sprinklers (36-inches for storage piled over 12-feet high). (IFC 2006 SEC 315.2.1)
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS			
			Discontinue pouring from containers exceeding 5-gallons or provide pump taking suction from top. (IFC 2006 SEC 3404.3.6.2 & 3405)
			Discontinue use of Class 1 liquids (gasoline, etc.) for cleaning. (IFC 2006 SEC 3405.3.6.1)
			Storage in excess of 10-gallons shall be in an approved cabinet. (IFC 2006 SEC 3404.3.2)
			Store liquids away from exits, aisles, corridors, or stairways. (IFC 2006 SEC 3404.3.3.3)
			Use only approved safety can for portable dispensing of flammable liquids. (IFC 2006 SEC 3404.3)
ELECTRICAL			
			Discontinue use of extension cords in lieu of permanent wiring. (IFC 2006 SEC 605.5)
			Discontinue use of non-approved multi-plug adapters. (IFC 2006 SEC 605.4)
			Each outlet box shall have a cover faceplate or fixture canopy. (IFC 2006 SEC 605.6)
			Maintain at least 30-inches clearance in front of electrical panel. (IFC 2006 SEC 605.3)
			Maintain wiring in good condition and protect from damage. (IFC 2006 SEC 605.1)

An inspection has been made of these premises to determine if any violations of the adopted NMSU fire code exist. If violations have been found, this shall serve as your official notice, and an inspector shall explain each violation fully. All violations must be corrected immediately. A re-inspection of the premises will be made at a future date to verify the required corrections. Failure to correct the violations shall cause the owner/responsible party of the property to be in possible violation of NM State Statues.

Should you require assistance with matters regarding this inspection, please call the NMSU Fire Department office at (575) 646-2519.

I, (Print Name) _____, have read and acknowledge the conditions of this notice.

Responsible Person (Sign): _____

Inspector (Print): _____ (Sign): _____

Date: _____ Re-inspection: Yes _____ No _____ Date for Re-Inspection: _____

EXITS

Provide exit signs with letters at least 6-inches high on a contrasting background.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 10 –MEANS OF EGRESS SEC 1011)

SECTION 1011 EXIT SIGNS [B]

1011.1 Where required.

Exits and exit access doors shall be marked by an approved exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible exit signs in cases where the exit or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants. Exit sign placement shall be such that no point in a corridor is more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) or the listed viewing distance for the sign, whichever is less, from the nearest visible exit sign.

Exceptions:

1. Exit signs are not required in rooms or areas that require only one exit or exit access.
2. Main exterior exit doors or gates that are obviously and clearly identifiable as exits need not have exit signs where approved by the fire code official.
3. Exit signs are not required in occupancies in Group U and individual sleeping units or dwelling units in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3.
4. Exit signs are not required in sleeping areas in occupancies in Group I-3.
5. In occupancies in Groups A-4 and A-5, exit signs are not required on the seating side of vomitories or openings into seating areas where exit signs are provided in the concourse that are readily apparent from the vomitories. Egress lighting is provided to identify each vomitory or opening within the seating area in an emergency.

1011.2 Illumination.

Exit signs shall be internally or externally illuminated.

Exception: Tactile signs required by Section 1011.3 need not be provided with illumination.

1011.3 Tactile exit signs.

A tactile sign stating EXIT and complying with ICC A117.1 shall be provided adjacent to each door to an egress stairway, an exit passageway and the exit discharge.

1011.4 Internally illuminated exit signs.

Internally illuminated exit signs shall be listed and labeled and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Section 2702 of the International Building Code. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times.

1011.5 Externally illuminated exit signs.

Externally illuminated exit signs shall comply with Sections 1011.5.1 through 1011.5.3.

1011.5.1 Graphics.

Every exit sign and directional exit sign shall have plainly legible letters not less than 6 inches (152 mm) high with the principal strokes of the letters not less than 0.75 inch (19.1 mm) wide. The word "EXIT" shall have letters having a width not less than 2 inches (51 mm) wide, except the letter "I," and the minimum spacing between letters shall not be less than 0.375 inch (9.5 mm). Signs larger than the minimum established in this section shall have letter widths, strokes and spacing in proportion to their height.

The word "EXIT" shall be in high contrast with the background and shall be clearly discernible when the means of exit sign illumination is or is not energized. If a chevron directional indicator is provided as part of the exit sign, the construction shall be such that the direction of the chevron directional indicator cannot be readily changed.

1011.5.2 Exit sign illumination.

The face of an exit sign illuminated from an external source shall have an intensity of not less than 5 foot-candles (54 lux).

1011.5.3 Power source.

Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times. To ensure continued illumination for a duration of not less than 90 minutes in case of primary power loss, the sign illumination means shall be connected to an emergency power system provided from storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Section 2702 of the International Building Code.

Exception: Approved exit sign illumination means that provide continuous illumination independent of external power sources for a duration of not less than 90 minutes, in case of primary power loss, are not required to be connected to an emergency electrical system.

Remove obstructions from exits, aisles, corridors, and stairways.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 10 –MEANS OF EGRESS SEC 1028)

SECTION 1028 MAINTENANCE OF THE MEANS OF EGRESS

1028.1 General.

The means of egress for buildings or portions thereof shall be maintained in accordance with this section.

1028.2 Reliability.

Required exit accesses, exits or exit discharges shall be continuously maintained free from obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency when the areas served by such exits are occupied. Security devices affecting means of egress shall be subject to approval of the fire code official.

1028.3 Obstructions.

A means of egress shall be free from obstructions that would prevent its use, including the accumulation of snow and ice.

1028.4 Exit signs.

Exit signs shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Section 1011. Decorations, furnishings, equipment or adjacent signage that impairs the visibility of exit signs, creates confusion or prevents identification of the exit shall not be allowed.

1028.5 Furnishings and decorations.

Furnishings, decorations or other objects shall not be placed so as to obstruct exits, access thereto, egress therefrom, or visibility thereof. Hangings and draperies shall not be placed over exit doors or otherwise be located to conceal or obstruct an exit. Mirrors shall not be placed on exit doors. Mirrors shall not be placed in or adjacent to any exit in such a manner as to confuse the direction of exit.

1028.6 Emergency-escape openings.

Required emergency escape openings shall be maintained in accordance with the code in effect at the time of construction, and the following: Required emergency escape and rescue openings shall be operational from the inside of the room without the use of keys or tools. Bars, grilles, grates or similar devices are allowed to be placed over emergency escape and rescue openings provided the minimum net clear opening size complies with the code that was in effect at the time of construction and such devices shall be releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool or force greater than that which is required for normal operation of the escape and rescue opening.

1028.7 Testing and maintenance.

All two-way communication systems for areas of refuge shall be inspected and tested on a yearly basis to verify that all components are operational. When required, the tests shall be conducted in the presence of the fire code official.

Remove storage from beneath exit stairs.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE SEC 315.2.2)

SECTION 315 MISCELLANEOUS COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS STORAGE

315.1 General.

Storage, use and handling of miscellaneous combustible materials shall be in accordance with this section. A permit shall be obtained in accordance with Section 105.6.

315.2 Storage in buildings.

Storage of combustible materials in buildings shall be orderly. Storage shall be separated from heaters or heating devices by distance or shielding so that ignition cannot occur.

315.2.1 Ceiling clearance.

Storage shall be maintained 2 feet (610 mm) or more below the ceiling in nonsprinklered areas of buildings or a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) below sprinkler head deflectors in sprinklered areas of buildings.

315.2.2 Means of egress.

Combustible materials shall not be stored in exits or exit enclosures.

315.2.3 Equipment rooms.

Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms or electrical equipment rooms.

315.2.4 Attic, under-floor and concealed spaces.

Attic, under-floor and concealed spaces used for storage of combustible materials shall be protected on the storage side as required for 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Openings shall be protected by assemblies that are self-closing and are of noncombustible construction or solid wood core not less than 13/4 inches (44.5 mm) in thickness. Storage shall not be placed on exposed joists.

Exceptions:

1. Areas protected by approved automatic sprinkler systems.
2. Group R-3 and Group U occupancies.

315.3 Outside storage.

Outside storage of combustible materials shall not be located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a property line.

Exceptions:

1. The separation distance is allowed to be reduced to 3 feet (914 mm) for storage not exceeding 6 feet (1829 mm) in height.
2. The separation distance is allowed to be reduced when the fire code official determines that no hazard to the adjoining property exists.

315.3.1 Storage beneath overhead projections from buildings.

Where buildings are protected by automatic sprinklers, the outdoor storage, display and handling of combustible materials under eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs is prohibited except where automatic sprinklers are installed under such eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs.

315.3.2 Height.

Storage in the open shall not exceed 20 feet (6096 mm) in height.

315.4 Storage underneath high-voltage transmission lines.

Storage located underneath high-voltage transmission lines shall be in accordance with Section 316.5.2.

Repair or maintain exit doors and hardware to operate properly.
(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 10 –MEANS OF EGRESS SEC 1008.1.8 &1028)

SECTION 1008 DOORS, GATES AND TURNSTILES [B]

1008.1.8 Door operations.

Except as specifically permitted by this section egress doors shall be readily openable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

1008.1.8.1 Hardware.

Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices on doors required to be accessible by Chapter 11 of the International Building Code shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching or twisting of the wrist to operate.

1008.1.8.2 Hardware height.

Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices shall be installed 34 inches (864 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1219 mm) maximum above the finished floor. Locks used only for security purposes and not used for normal operation are permitted at any height.

Exception: Access doors or gates in barrier walls and fences protecting pools, spas and hot tubs shall be permitted to have operable parts of the release of latch on self-latching devices at 54 inches (1370 mm) maximum above the finished floor or ground, provided the self-latching devices are not also self-locking devices operated by means of a key, electronic opener or integral combination lock.

1008.1.8.3 Locks and latches.

Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors where any of the following exists:

1. Places of detention or restraint.
2. In buildings in occupancy Group A having an occupant load of 300 or less, Groups B, F, M and S, and in places of religious worship, the main exterior door or doors are permitted to be equipped with key-operated locking devices from the egress side provided:
 - 2.1. The locking device is readily distinguishable as locked,
 - 2.2. A readily visible durable sign is posted on the egress side on or adjacent to the door stating: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. The sign shall be in letters 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background,
 - 2.3. The use of the key-operated locking device is revokable by the fire code official for due cause.
3. Where egress doors are used in pairs, approved automatic flush bolts shall be permitted to be used, provided that the door leaf having the automatic flush bolts has no doorknob or surface-mounted hardware.
4. Doors from individual dwelling or sleeping units of Group R occupancies having an occupant load of 10 or less are permitted to be equipped with a night latch, dead bolt or security chain, provided such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool.

1008.1.8.4 Bolt locks.

Manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts are not permitted.

Exceptions:

1. On doors not required for egress in individual dwelling units or sleeping units.
2. Where a pair of doors serves a storage or equipment room, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf.

1008.1.8.5 Unlatching.

The unlatching of any door or leaf shall not require more than one operation.

Exceptions:

1. Places of detention or restraint.

2. Where manually operated bolt locks are permitted by Section 1008.1.8.4.
3. Doors with automatic flush bolts as permitted by Section 1008.1.8.3, Exception 3.
4. Doors from individual dwelling units and sleeping units of Group R occupancies as permitted by Section 1008.1.8.3, Exception 4.

1008.1.8.6 Delayed egress locks.

Approved, listed, delayed egress locks shall be permitted to be installed on doors serving any occupancy except Group A, E and H occupancies in buildings that are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an approved automatic smoke or heat detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors unlock in accordance with Items 1 through 6 below. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a delayed egress lock before entering an exit.

1. The doors unlock upon actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.
2. The doors unlock upon loss of power controlling the lock or lock mechanism.
3. The door locks shall have the capability of being unlocked by a signal from the fire command center.
4. The initiation of an irreversible process which will release the latch in not more than 15 seconds when a force of not more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied for 1 second to the release device. Initiation of the irreversible process shall activate an audible signal in the vicinity of the door. Once the door lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, relocking shall be by manual means only.

Exception: Where approved, a delay of not more than 30 seconds is permitted.

5. A sign shall be provided on the door located above and within 12 inches (305 mm) of the release device reading: PUSH UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS. DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 [30] SECONDS.
6. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.

1008.1.8.7 Stairway doors.

Interior stairway means of egress doors shall be openable from both sides without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

Exceptions:

1. Stairway discharge doors shall be openable from the egress side and shall only be locked from the opposite side.
2. This section shall not apply to doors arranged in accordance with Section 403.12 of the International Building Code.
3. In stairways serving not more than four stories, doors are permitted to be locked from the side opposite the egress side, provided they are openable from the egress side and capable of being unlocked simultaneously without unlatching upon a signal from the fire command center, if present, or a signal by emergency personnel from a single location inside the main entrance to the building.

1008.1.9 Panic and fire exit hardware.

Where panic and fire exit hardware is installed, it shall comply with the following:

1. The actuating portion of the releasing device shall extend at least one-half of the door leaf width.
2. The maximum unlatching force shall not exceed 15 pounds (67 N).

Each door in a means of egress from a Group A or E occupancy having an occupant load of 50 or more and any Group H occupancy shall not be provided with a latch or lock unless it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware.

Exception: A main exit of a Group A occupancy in compliance with Section 1008.1.8.3, Item 2. Electrical rooms with equipment rated 1,200 amperes or more and over 6 feet (1829 mm) wide that contain overcurrent devices, switching devices or control devices with exit access doors must be equipped with panic hardware and doors must swing in the direction of egress. If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be the push-pad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side.

Unlock all exit doors during business hours.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 10 –MEANS OF EGRESS SEC 1015.2)

1015.2 Exit or exit access doorway arrangement.

Required exits shall be located in a manner that makes their availability obvious. Exits shall be unobstructed at all times. Exit and exit access doorways shall be arranged in accordance with Sections 1015.2.1 and 1015.2.2.

1015.2.1 Two exits or exit access doorways.

Where two exits or exit access doorways are required from any portion of the exit access, the exit doors or exit access doorways shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served measured in a straight line between exit doors or exit access doorways. Interlocking or scissor stairs shall be counted as one exit stairway.

Exceptions:

1. Where exit enclosures are provided as a portion of the required exit and are interconnected by a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated corridor conforming to the requirements of Section 1017, the required exit separation shall be measured along the shortest direct line of travel within the corridor.
2. Where a building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the separation distance of the exit doors or exit access doorways shall not be less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served.

1015.2.2 Three or more exits or exit access doorways.

Where access to three or more exits is required, at least two exit doors or exit access doorways shall be arranged in accordance with the provisions of Section 1015.2.1.

EXIT LIGHTING

Provide lighting for exits, aisles, corridors, and stairways.

(IBC 2009 CHAPTER 10 –MEANS OF EGRESS SEC 1006)

SECTION 1006 MEANS OF EGRESS ILLUMINATION

1006.1 Illumination required.

The means of egress, including the exit discharge, shall be illuminated at all times the building space served by the means of egress is occupied.

Exceptions:

1. Occupancies in Group U.
2. Aisle accessways in Group A.
3. Dwelling units and sleeping units in Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3.
4. Sleeping units of Group I occupancies.

1006.2 Illumination level.

The means of egress illumination level shall not be less than 1 footcandle (11 lux) at the walking surface.

Exception: For auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls and similar assembly occupancies, the illumination at the walking surface is permitted to be reduced during performances to not less than 0.2 footcandle (2.15 lux), provided that the required illumination is automatically restored upon activation of a premises' fire alarm system where such system is provided.

1006.3 Illumination emergency power.

The power supply for means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premises' electrical supply.

In the event of power supply failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate all of the following areas:

1. Aisles and unenclosed egress stairways in rooms and spaces that require two or more means of egress.
2. Corridors, exit enclosures and exit passageways in buildings required to have two or more exits.
3. Exterior egress components at other than their levels of exit discharge until exit discharge is accomplished for buildings required to have two or more exits.
4. Interior exit discharge elements, as permitted in Section 1027.1, in buildings required to have two or more exits.
5. Exterior landings as required by Section 1008.1.6 for exit discharge doorways in buildings required to have two or more exits.

The emergency power system shall provide power for a duration of not less than 90 minutes and shall consist of storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Chapter 27.

1006.4 Performance of system.

Emergency lighting facilities shall be arranged to provide initial illumination that is at least an average of 1 footcandle (11 lux) and a minimum at any point of 0.1 footcandle (1 lux) measured along the path of egress at floor level. Illumination levels shall be permitted to decline to 0.6 footcandle (6 lux) average and a minimum at any point of 0.06 footcandle (0.6 lux) at the end of the emergency lighting time duration. A maximum-to-minimum illumination uniformity ratio of 40 to 1 shall not be exceeded.

Repair lighted exit signs or emergency lighting.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 10 –MEANS OF EGRESS SEC 1011)

SECTION 1011 EXIT SIGNS

1011.1 Where required.

Exits and exit access doors shall be marked by an approved exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. The path of egress travel to exits and within exits shall be marked by readily visible exit signs to clearly indicate the direction of egress travel in cases where the exit or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants. Intervening means of egress doors within exits shall be marked by exit signs. Exit sign placement shall be such that no point in an exit access corridor or exit passageway is more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) or the listed viewing distance for the sign, whichever is less, from the nearest visible exit sign.

Exceptions:

1. Exit signs are not required in rooms or areas that require only one exit or exit access.
2. Main exterior exit doors or gates that are obviously and clearly identifiable as exits need not have exit signs where approved by the building official.
3. Exit signs are not required in occupancies in Group U and individual sleeping units or dwelling units in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3.

4. Exit signs are not required in dayrooms, sleeping rooms or dormitories in occupancies in Group I-3.

5. In occupancies in Groups A-4 and A-5, exit signs are not required on the seating side of vomitories or openings into seating areas where exit signs are provided in the concourse that are readily apparent from the vomitories. Egress lighting is provided to identify each vomitory or opening within the seating area in an emergency.

1011.2 Illumination.

Exit signs shall be internally or externally illuminated.

Exception: Tactile signs required by Section 1011.3 need not be provided with illumination.

1011.3 Tactile exit signs.

A tactile sign stating EXIT and complying with ICC A117.1 shall be provided adjacent to each door to an area of refuge, an exterior area for assisted rescue, an exit stairway, an exit ramp, an exit passageway and the exit discharge.

1011.4 Internally illuminated exit signs.

Electrically powered, self-luminous and photo-luminescent exit signs shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 924 and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Chapter 27. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times.

1011.5 Externally illuminated exit signs.

Externally illuminated exit signs shall comply with Sections 1011.5.1 through 1011.5.3.

1011.5.1 Graphics.

Every exit sign and directional exit sign shall have plainly legible letters not less than 6 inches (152 mm) high with the principal strokes of the letters not less than 3/4 inch (19.1 mm) wide. The word "EXIT" shall have letters having a width not less than 2 inches (51 mm) wide, except the letter "I," and the minimum spacing between letters shall not be less than 3/8 inch (9.5 mm). Signs larger than the minimum established in this section shall have letter widths, strokes and spacing in proportion to their height.

The word "EXIT" shall be in high contrast with the background and shall be clearly discernible when the means of exit sign illumination is or is not energized. If a chevron directional indicator is provided as part of the exit sign, the construction shall be such that the direction of the chevron directional indicator cannot be readily changed.

1011.5.2 Exit sign illumination.

The face of an exit sign illuminated from an external source shall have an intensity of not less than 5 footcandles (54 lux).

1011.5.3 Power source.

Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times. To ensure continued illumination for a duration of not less than 90 minutes in case of primary power loss, the sign illumination means shall be connected to an emergency power system provided from storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Chapter 27.

Exception: Approved exit sign illumination means that provide continuous illumination independent of external power sources for a duration of not less than 90 minutes, in case of primary power loss, are not required to be connected to an emergency electrical system.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Mount extinguishers where readily available, not more than 5-feet above floor.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 – FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 906.9)

Post signs indicating location where extinguishers are not readily visible.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 – FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 906.6)

Portable fire extinguishers are due for annual maintenance on

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 – FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 906 & NFPA 10 - 7.3.2.1):

SECTION 906 PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

906.1 Where required.

Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations.

1. In new and existing Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.

Exception: In new and existing Group A, B and E occupancies equipped throughout with quick-response sprinklers, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in Items 2 through 6.

2. Within 30 feet (9144 mm) of commercial cooking equipment.

3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed.

4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 1415.1.

5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1.

6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the fire code official.

906.2 General requirements.

Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed and maintained in accordance with this section and NFPA 10.

Exceptions:

1. The travel distance to reach an extinguisher shall not apply to the spectator seating portions of Group A-5 occupancies.

2. Thirty-day inspections shall not be required and maintenance shall be allowed to be once every three years for dry-chemical or halogenated agent portable fire extinguishers that are supervised by a listed and approved electronic monitoring device, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

2.1. Electronic monitoring shall confirm that extinguishers are properly positioned, properly charged and unobstructed.

2.2. Loss of power or circuit continuity to the electronic monitoring device shall initiate a trouble signal.

2.3. The extinguishers shall be installed inside of a building or cabinet in a noncorrosive environment.

2.4. Electronic monitoring devices and supervisory circuits shall be tested every three years when extinguisher maintenance is performed.

2.5. A written log of required hydrostatic test dates for extinguishers shall be maintained by the owner to ensure that hydrostatic tests are conducted at the frequency required by NFPA 10.

906.3 Size and distribution.

For occupancies that involve primarily Class A fire hazards, the minimum sizes and distribution shall comply with Table 906.3(1). Fire extinguishers for occupancies involving flammable or combustible liquids with depths of less than or equal to 0.25-inch (6.35 mm) shall be selected and placed in accordance with Table 906.3(2). Fire extinguishers for occupancies involving flammable or combustible liquids with a depth of greater than 0.25-inch (6.35 mm) or involving

combustible metals shall be selected and placed in accordance with NFPA 10. Extinguishers for Class C fire hazards shall be selected and placed on the basis of the anticipated Class A or Class B hazard.

906.4 Cooking grease fires.

Fire extinguishers provided for the protection of cooking grease fires shall be of an approved type compatible with the automatic fire-extinguishing system agent and in accordance with Section 904.11.5.

906.5 Conspicuous location.

Portable fire extinguishers shall be located in conspicuous locations where they will be readily accessible and immediately available for use. These locations shall be along normal paths of travel, unless the fire code official determines that the hazard posed indicates the need for placement away from normal paths of travel.

906.6 Unobstructed and unobscured.

Portable fire extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view. In rooms or areas in which visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, means shall be provided to indicate the locations of extinguishers.

906.7 Hangers and brackets.

Hand-held portable fire extinguishers, not housed in cabinets, shall be installed on the hangers or brackets supplied. Hangers or brackets shall be securely anchored to the mounting surface in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

906.8 Cabinets.

Cabinets used to house portable fire extinguishers shall not be locked.

Exceptions:

1. Where portable fire extinguishers subject to malicious use or damage are provided with a means of ready access.
2. In Group I-3 occupancies and in mental health areas in Group I-2 occupancies, access to portable fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be locked or to be located in staff locations provided the staff has keys.

TABLE 906.1 ADDITIONAL REQUIRED PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

SECTION	SUBJECT
303.5	Asphalt kettles
307.5	Open burning
308.4	Open flames—torches
309.4	Powered industrial trucks
1105.2	Aircraft towing vehicles
1105.3	Aircraft welding apparatus
1105.4	Aircraft fuel-servicing tank vehicles
1105.5	Aircraft hydrant fuel-servicing vehicles
1105.6	Aircraft fuel-dispensing stations
1107.7	Heliports and helistops
1208.4	Dry cleaning plants
1415.1	Buildings under construction or demolition

1417.3	Roofing operations
1504.4.1	Spray-finishing operations
1505.4.2	Dip-tank operations
1506.4.2	Powder-coating areas
1904.2	Lumberyards/woodworking facilities
1908.8	Recycling facilities
1909.5	Exterior lumber storage
2003.5	Organic-coating areas
2106.3	Industrial ovens
2205.5	Motor fuel-dispensing facilities
2210.6.4	Marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities
2211.6	Repair garages
2306.10	Rack storage
2404.12	Tents, canopies and membrane structures
2508.2	Tire rebuilding/storage
2604.2.6	Welding and other hot work
2903.6	Combustible fibers
3308.11	Fireworks
3403.2.1	Flammable and combustible liquids, general
3404.3.3.1	Indoor storage of flammable and combustible liquids
3404.3.7.5.2	Liquid storage rooms for flammable and combustible liquids
3405.4.9	Solvent distillation units
3406.2.7	Farms and construction sites—flammable and combustible liquids storage
3406.4.10.1	Bulk plants and terminals for flammable and combustible liquids
3406.5.4.5	Commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishments—fuel dispensing
3406.6.4	Tank vehicles for flammable and combustible liquids
3606.5.7	Flammable solids
3808.2	LP-gas

TABLE 906.3(1) FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FOR CLASS A FIRE HAZARDS

	LIGHT (Low) HAZARD	ORDINARY (Moderate) HAZARD OCCUPANCY	EXTRA (High) HAZARD OCCUPANCY
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	OCCUPANCY		
Minimum Rated Single Extinguisher	2-A ^c	2-A	4-A ^a
Maximum Floor Area Per Unit of A	3,000 square feet	1,500 square feet	1,000 square feet
Maximum Floor Area For Extinguisher ^b	11,250 square feet	11,250 square feet	11,250 square feet
Maximum Travel Distance to Extinguisher	75 feet	75 feet	75 feet

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929 m², 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

- a. Two 2.5-gallon water-type extinguishers shall be deemed the equivalent of one 4-A rated extinguisher.
- b. Annex E.3.3 of NFPA 10 provides more details concerning application of the maximum floor area criteria.
- c. Two water-type extinguishers each with a 1-A rating shall be deemed the equivalent of one 2-A rated extinguisher for Light (Low) Hazard Occupancies.

TABLE 906.3(2) FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS WITH DEPTHS OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.25-INCH

TYPE OF HAZARD	BASIC MINIMUM EXTINGUISHER RATING	MAXIMUM TRAVEL DISTANCE TO EXTINGUISHERS (feet)
Light (Low)	5-B	30
	10-B	50
Ordinary (Moderate)	10-B	30
	20-B	50
Extra (High)	40-B	30
	80-B	50

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

NOTE. For requirements on water-soluble flammable liquids and alternative sizing criteria, see Section 4.3 of NFPA 10.

906.9 Height above floor.

Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor. Hand-held portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its

top is not more than 3.5 feet (1067 mm) above the floor. The clearance between the floor and the bottom of installed hand-held extinguishers shall not be less than 4 inches (102 mm).

906.10 Wheeled units.

Wheeled fire extinguishers shall be conspicuously located in a designated location.

COMMERCIAL KITCHEN

Portable K fire extinguishers located in kitchen.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 904.11.5)

Portable K/hood suppression system fire extinguishers are due for 6-month maintenance on

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 904.11.6.4) (mm/yy) :

SECTION 904 ALTERNATIVE AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

904.11.5 Portable fire extinguishers for commercial cooking equipment.

Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided within a 30-foot (9144 mm) travel distance of commercial-type cooking equipment. Cooking equipment involving vegetable or animal oils and fats shall be protected by a Class K rated portable extinguisher.

904.11.5.1 Portable fire extinguishers for solid fuel cooking appliances.

All solid fuel cooking appliances, whether or not under a hood, with fireboxes 5 cubic feet (0.14 m³) or less in volume shall have a minimum 2.5-gallon (9 L) or two 1.5-gallon (6 L) Class K wet-chemical portable fire extinguishers located in accordance with Section 904.11.5.

904.11.5.2 Class K portable fire extinguishers for deep fat fryers.

When hazard areas include deep fat fryers, listed Class K portable fire extinguishers shall be provided as follows:

1. For up to four fryers having a maximum cooking medium capacity of 80 pounds (36.3 kg) each: One Class K portable fire extinguisher of a minimum 1.5 gallon (6 L) capacity.
2. For every additional group of four fryers having a maximum cooking medium capacity of 80 pounds (36.3 kg) each: One additional Class K portable fire extinguisher of a minimum 1.5 gallon (6 L) capacity shall be provided.
3. For individual fryers exceeding 6 square feet (0.55 m²) in surface area: Class K portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in accordance with the extinguisher manufacturer's recommendations.

904.11.6 Operations and maintenance.

Commercial cooking systems shall be operated and maintained in accordance with this section.

904.11.6.1 Ventilation system.

The ventilation system in connection with hoods shall be operated at the required rate of air movement, and classified grease filters shall be in place when equipment under a kitchen grease hood is used.

904.11.6.2 Grease extractors.

Where grease extractors are installed, they shall be operated when the commercial-type cooking equipment is used.

904.11.6.3 Cleaning.

Hoods, grease-removal devices, fans, ducts and other appurtenances shall be cleaned at intervals necessary to prevent the accumulation of grease. Cleanings shall be recorded, and records shall state the extent, time and date of cleaning. Such records shall be maintained on the premises.

904.11.6.4 Extinguishing system service.

Automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be serviced at least every 6 months and after activation of the system. Inspection shall be by qualified individuals, and a certificate of inspection shall be forwarded to the fire code official upon completion.

904.11.6.5 Fusible link and sprinkler head replacement.

Fusible links and automatic sprinkler heads shall be replaced at least annually, and other protection devices shall be serviced or replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Exception: Frangible bulbs are not required to be replaced annually.

Exhaust hoods/ducts and grease filters will be installed, repaired and maintained to operate properly.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 6 – BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS SEC 609)

SECTION 609 COMMERCIAL KITCHEN HOODS

609.1 General. [M]

Commercial kitchen exhaust hoods shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code.

609.2 Where required. [M]

A Type I hood shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease vapors.

Clean grease filters and hood/duct system over cooking equipment.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 904.11.6 & 904.11.6.3)

Deep fryers will have the proper size Class K extinguisher available.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 904.11.5.2)

Install, repair and maintain the manual activation device for the fire extinguishing system.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 904.11.1)

FIRE PROTECTION ACCESS and EQUIPMENT

Install approved protective covers on fire department hose connection.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 912.3.1)

SECTION 912 FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTIONS

912.1 Installation.

Fire department connections shall be installed in accordance with the NFPA standard applicable to the system design and shall comply with Sections 912.2 through 912.6.

912.2 Location.

With respect to hydrants, driveways, buildings and landscaping, fire department connections shall be so located that fire apparatus and hose connected to supply the system will not obstruct access to the buildings for other fire apparatus. The location of fire department connections shall be approved.

912.2.1 Visible location.

Fire department connections shall be located on the street side of buildings, fully visible and recognizable from the street or nearest point of fire department vehicle access or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

912.2.2 Existing buildings.

On existing buildings, wherever the fire department connection is not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an approved sign mounted on the street front or on the side of the building. Such sign shall have the letters "FDC" at least 6 inches (152 mm) high and words in letters at least 2 inches (51 mm) high or an arrow to indicate the location. All such signs shall be subject to the approval of the fire code official.

912.3 Access.

Immediate access to fire department connections shall be maintained at all times and without obstruction by fences, bushes, trees, walls or any other object for a minimum of 3 feet (914 mm).

912.3.1 Locking fire department connection caps.

The fire code official is authorized to require locking caps on fire department connections for water-based fire protection systems where the responding fire department carries appropriate key wrenches for removal.

912.4 Signs.

A metal sign with raised letters at least 1 inch (25 mm) in size shall be mounted on all fire department connections serving automatic sprinklers, standpipes or fire pump connections. Such signs shall read: AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS or STANDPIPES or TEST CONNECTION or a combination thereof as applicable.

912.5 Backflow protection.

The potable water supply to automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be protected against backflow as required by the International Plumbing Code.

912.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance.

All fire department connections shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25.

Maintain access to and operation of standpipes, fire hose, sprinkler valves, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers, and other fire protection equipment.

(IFC 2006 SEC CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS 912.2)

Provide and maintain smoke detectors and/or CO detectors in proper operating condition.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 907.20.5)

SECTION 907 FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS

907.20 Inspection, testing and maintenance.

The maintenance and testing schedules and procedures for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with this section and Chapter 10 of NFPA 72.

907.20.1 Maintenance required.

Whenever or wherever any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection or any other feature is required for compliance with the provisions of this code, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the fire code official.

907.20.2 Testing.

Testing shall be performed in accordance with the schedules in Chapter 10 of NFPA 72 or more frequently where required by the fire code official. Where automatic testing is performed at least weekly by a remotely monitored fire alarm control unit specifically listed for the application, the manual testing frequency shall be permitted to be extended to annual. Exception: Devices or equipment that are inaccessible for safety considerations shall be tested during scheduled shutdowns where approved by the fire code official, but not less than every 18 months.

907.20.3 Detector sensitivity.

Detector sensitivity shall be checked within one year after installation and every alternate year thereafter. After the second calibration test, where sensitivity tests indicate that the detector has remained within its listed and marked sensitivity range (or 4-percent obscuration light grey smoke, if not marked), the length of time between calibration tests shall be permitted to be

extended to a maximum of five years. Where the frequency is extended, records of detector-caused nuisance alarms and subsequent trends of these alarms shall be maintained. In zones or areas where nuisance alarms show any increase over the previous year, calibration tests shall be performed.

907.20.4 Method.

To ensure that each smoke detector is within its listed and marked sensitivity range, it shall be tested using either a calibrated test method, the manufacturer's calibrated sensitivity test instrument, listed control equipment arranged for the purpose, a smoke detector/control unit arrangement whereby the detector causes a signal at the control unit where its sensitivity is outside its acceptable sensitivity range or other calibrated sensitivity test method acceptable to the fire code official. Detectors found to have a sensitivity outside the listed and marked sensitivity range shall be cleaned and recalibrated or replaced.

Exceptions:

1. Detectors listed as field adjustable shall be permitted to be either adjusted within the listed and marked sensitivity range and cleaned and recalibrated or they shall be replaced.
2. This requirement shall not apply to single-station smoke alarms.

907.20.4.1 Testing device.

Detector sensitivity shall not be tested or measured using a device that administers an unmeasured concentration of smoke or other aerosol into the detector.

907.20.5 Maintenance, inspection and testing.

The building owner shall be responsible for ensuring that the fire and life safety systems are maintained in an operable condition at all times. Service personnel shall meet the qualification requirements of NFPA 72 for maintaining, inspecting and testing such systems. A written record shall be maintained and shall be made available to the fire code official.

Provided minimum 4-inches high address numbers so they are visible from the street.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 5 – FIRE SERVICE FEATURES SEC 505.1)

SECTION 505 PREMISES IDENTIFICATION

505.1 Address numbers.

New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. These numbers shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters. Numbers shall be a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm).

505.2 Street or road signs.

Streets and roads shall be identified with approved signs. Temporary signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles. Signs shall be of an approved size, weather resistant and be maintained until replaced by permanent signs.

Remove obstructions and provide access in fire lanes.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS SEC 912.2)

The X system(s) is/are due for confidence testing and certification. Please see the attached report.

FIRE SEPARATIONS

Keep attic and scuttle covers closed, and ceiling tiles in place.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 5 – FIRE SERVICE FEATURES SEC 507 & CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION SEC 703)

SECTION 507 HAZARDS TO FIRE FIGHTERS

507.1 Trapdoors to be closed.

Trapdoors and scuttle covers, other than those that are within a dwelling unit or automatically operated, shall be kept closed at all times except when in use.

507.2 Shaftway markings.

Vertical shafts shall be identified as required by this section.

507.2.1 Exterior access to shaftways.

Outside openings accessible to the fire department and which open directly on a hoistway or shaftway communicating between two or more floors in a building shall be plainly marked with the word SHAFTWAY in red letters at least 6 inches (152 mm) high on a white background. Such warning signs shall be placed so as to be readily discernible from the outside of the building.

507.2.2 Interior access to shaftways.

Door or window openings to a hoistway or shaftway from the interior of the building shall be plainly marked with the word SHAFTWAY in red letters at least 6 inches (152 mm) high on a white background. Such warning signs shall be placed so as to be readily discernible.

Exception: Marking shall not be required on shaftway openings which are readily discernible as openings onto a shaftway by the construction or arrangement.

507.3 Pitfalls.

The intentional design or alteration of buildings to disable, injure, maim or kill intruders is prohibited. No person shall install and use firearms, sharp or pointed objects, razor wire, explosives, flammable or combustible liquid containers, or dispensers containing highly toxic, toxic, irritant or other hazardous materials in a manner which may passively or actively disable, injure, maim or kill a fire fighter who forcibly enters a building for the purpose of controlling or extinguishing a fire, rescuing trapped occupants or rendering other emergency assistance.

SECTION 703 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

703.1 Maintenance.

The required fire-resistance rating of fire-resistance-rated construction (including walls, firestops, shaft enclosures, partitions, smoke barriers, floors, fire-resistive coatings and sprayed fire-resistant materials applied to structural members and fire-resistant joint systems) shall be maintained. Such elements shall be properly repaired, restored or replaced when damaged, altered, breached or penetrated. Openings made therein for the passage of pipes, electrical conduit, wires, ducts, air transfer openings and holes made for any reason shall be protected with approved methods capable of resisting the passage of smoke and fire. Openings through fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall be protected by self- or automatic-closing doors of approved construction meeting the fire protection requirements for the assembly.

703.1.1 Fireblocking and draftstopping.

Required fireblocking and draftstopping in combustibles concealed spaces shall be maintained to provide continuity and integrity of the construction.

703.1.2 Smoke barriers.

Required smoke barriers shall be maintained to prevent the passage of smoke and all openings protected with approved smoke barrier doors or smoke dampers.

703.2 Opening protectives.

Opening protectives shall be maintained in an operative condition in accordance with NFPA 80. Fire doors and smoke barrier doors shall not be blocked or obstructed or otherwise made

inoperable. Fusible links shall be replaced promptly whenever fused or damaged. Fire door assemblies shall not be modified.

703.2.1 Signs.

Where required by the fire code official, a sign shall be permanently displayed on or near each fire door in letters not less than 1 inch (25 mm) high to read as follows:

1. For doors designed to be kept normally open: FIRE DOOR—DO NOT BLOCK.
2. For doors designed to be kept normally closed: FIRE DOOR—KEEP CLOSED.

703.2.2 Hold-open devices and closers.

Hold-open devices and automatic door closers, where provided, shall be maintained. During the period that such device is out of service for repairs, the door it operates shall remain in the closed position.

703.2.3 Door operation.

Swinging fire doors shall close from the full-open position and latch automatically. The door closer shall exert enough force to close and latch the door from any partially open position.

703.3 Ceilings.

The hanging and displaying of salable goods and other decorative materials from acoustical ceiling systems that are part of a fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly, shall be prohibited.

703.4 Testing.

Horizontal and vertical sliding and rolling fire doors shall be inspected and tested annually to confirm proper operation and full closure. A written record shall be maintained and be available to the fire code official.

Remove obstructions from fire doors and maintain to operate properly.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION SEC 703.2)

Seal unapproved openings with approved material.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION SEC 703.1.1 & 703.1.2)

HOUSEKEEPING

Arrange storage in orderly manner to provide for exiting and fire department access.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 5 – FIRE SERVICE FEATURES SEC 504.2)

SECTION 504 ACCESS TO BUILDING OPENINGS AND ROOFS

504.1 Required access.

Exterior doors and openings required by this code or the International Building Code shall be maintained readily accessible for emergency access by the fire department. An approved access walkway leading from fire apparatus access roads to exterior openings shall be provided when required by the fire code official.

504.2 Maintenance of exterior doors and openings.

Exterior doors and their function shall not be eliminated without prior approval. Exterior doors that have been rendered nonfunctional and that retain a functional door exterior appearance shall have a sign affixed to the exterior side of the door with the words THIS DOOR BLOCKED. The sign shall consist of letters having a principal stroke of not less than 0.75 inch (19.1 mm) wide and at least 6 inches (152 mm) high on a contrasting background. Required fire department access doors shall not be obstructed or eliminated. Exit and exit access doors shall comply with Chapter 10. Access doors for high-piled combustible storage shall comply with Section 2306.6.1.

504.3 Stairway access to roof.

New buildings four or more stories in height, except those with a roof slope greater than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3 percent slope), shall be provided with a stairway to the roof. Stairway access to the roof shall be in accordance with Section 1009.11. Such stairway shall be marked at street and floor levels with a sign indicating that the stairway continues to the roof. Where roofs are used for roof gardens or for other purposes, stairways shall be provided as required for such occupancy classification.

Boiler, mechanical, and electrical panel rooms shall not be used for storage.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE SEC 315.2.3)

SECTION 315 MISCELLANEOUS COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS STORAGE

315.1 General.

Storage, use and handling of miscellaneous combustible materials shall be in accordance with this section. A permit shall be obtained in accordance with Section 105.6.

315.2 Storage in buildings.

Storage of combustible materials in buildings shall be orderly. Storage shall be separated from heaters or heating devices by distance or shielding so that ignition cannot occur.

315.2.1 Ceiling clearance.

Storage shall be maintained 2 feet (610 mm) or more below the ceiling in nonsprinklered areas of buildings or a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) below sprinkler head deflectors in sprinklered areas of buildings.

315.2.2 Means of egress.

Combustible materials shall not be stored in exits or exit enclosures.

315.2.3 Equipment rooms.

Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms or electrical equipment rooms.

315.2.4 Attic, under-floor and concealed spaces.

Attic, under-floor and concealed spaces used for storage of combustible materials shall be protected on the storage side as required for 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Openings shall be protected by assemblies that are self-closing and are of noncombustible construction or solid wood core not less than 1.75 inches (44.5 mm) in thickness. Storage shall not be placed on exposed joists.

Exceptions:

1. Areas protected by approved automatic sprinkler systems.
2. Group R-3 and Group U occupancies.

315.3 Outside storage.

Outside storage of combustible materials shall not be located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a property line.

Exceptions:

1. The separation distance is allowed to be reduced to 3 feet (914 mm) for storage not exceeding 6 feet (1829 mm) in height.
2. The separation distance is allowed to be reduced when the fire code official determines that no hazard to the adjoining property exists.

315.3.1 Storage beneath overhead projections from buildings.

Combustible materials stored or displayed outside of buildings that are protected by automatic sprinklers shall not be stored or displayed under nonsprinklered eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs.

315.3.2 Height.

Storage in the open shall not exceed 20 feet (6096 mm) in height.

Chain all compressed gas cylinders in an upright position and provide protective caps.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 30 COMPRESSED GASES SEC 3003.5.3)

3003.4 Marking.

Stationary and portable compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems shall be marked in accordance with Sections 3003.4.1 through 3003.4.3.

3003.4.1 Stationary compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks.

Stationary compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks shall be marked with the name of the gas and in accordance with Sections 2703.5 and 2703.6. Markings shall be visible from any direction of approach.

3003.4.2 Portable containers, cylinders and tanks.

Portable compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks shall be marked in accordance with CGA C-7.

3003.4.3 Piping systems.

Piping systems shall be marked in accordance with ASME A13.1. Markings used for piping systems shall consist of the content's name and include a direction-of-flow arrow. Markings shall be provided at each valve; at wall, floor or ceiling penetrations; at each change of direction; and at a minimum of every 20 feet (6096 mm) or fraction thereof throughout the piping run.

Exceptions:

1. Piping that is designed or intended to carry more than one gas at various times shall have appropriate signs or markings posted at the manifold, along the piping and at each point of use to provide clear identification and warning.
2. Piping within gas manufacturing plants, gas processing plants, refineries and similar occupancies shall be marked in an approved manner.

3003.5 Security.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems shall be secured against accidental dislodgement and against access by unauthorized personnel in accordance with Sections 3003.5.1 through 3003.5.3.

3003.5.1 Security of areas.

Areas used for the storage, use and handling of compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems shall be secured against unauthorized entry and safeguarded in an approved manner.

3003.5.2 Physical protection.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems which could be exposed to physical damage shall be protected. Guard posts or other approved means shall be provided to protect compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems indoors and outdoors from vehicular damage and shall comply with Section 312.

3003.5.3 Securing compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks.

Securing compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks. Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks shall be secured to prevent falling caused by contact, vibration or seismic activity. Securing of compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks shall be by one of the following methods:

1. Securing containers, cylinders and tanks to a fixed object with one or more restraints.
2. Securing containers, cylinders and tanks on a cart or other mobile device designed for the movement of compressed gas containers, cylinders or tanks.
3. Nesting of compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks at container filling or servicing facilities or in seller's warehouses not accessible to the public. Nesting shall be

allowed provided the nested containers, cylinders or tanks, if dislodged, do not obstruct the required means of egress.

4. Securing of compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks to or within a rack, framework, cabinet or similar assembly designed for such use.

Exception: Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks in the process of examination, filling, transport or servicing.

3003.6 Valve protection.

Compressed gas container, cylinder and tank valves shall be protected from physical damage by means of protective caps, collars or similar devices in accordance with Sections 3003.6.1 and 3003.6.2.

3003.6.1 Compressed gas container, cylinder or tank protective caps or collars.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks designed for protective caps, collars or other protective devices shall have the caps or devices in place except when the containers, cylinders or tanks are in use or are being serviced or filled.

3003.6.2 Caps and plugs.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks designed for valve protection caps or other protective devices shall have the caps or devices attached. When outlet caps or plugs are installed, they shall be in place.

Exception: Compressed gas containers, cylinders or tanks in use, being serviced or being filled.

3003.7 Separation from hazardous conditions.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks and systems in storage or use shall be separated from materials and conditions which pose exposure hazards to or from each other. Compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems in storage or use shall be separated in accordance with Sections 3003.7.1 through 3003.7.10.

3003.7.1 Incompatible materials.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks shall be separated from each other based on the hazard class of their contents. Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks shall be separated from incompatible materials in accordance with Section 2703.9.8.

3003.7.2 Combustible waste, vegetation and similar materials.

Combustible waste, vegetation and similar materials shall be kept a minimum of 10 feet (3048 mm) from compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems. A noncombustible partition, without openings or penetrations and extending not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above and to the sides of the storage area is allowed in lieu of such distance. The wall shall either be an independent structure, or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage area.

3003.7.3 Ledges, platforms and elevators.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks shall not be placed near elevators, unprotected platform ledges or other areas where falling would result in compressed gas containers, cylinders or tanks being allowed to drop distances exceeding one-half the height of the container, cylinder or tank.

3003.7.4 Temperature extremes.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks, whether full or partially full, shall not be exposed to artificially created high temperatures exceeding 125°F (52°C) or subambient (low) temperatures unless designed for use under the exposed conditions.

3003.7.5 Falling objects.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems shall not be placed in areas where they are capable of being damaged by falling objects.

3003.7.6 Heating.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks, whether full or partially full, shall not be heated by devices which could raise the surface temperature of the container, cylinder or tank to above 125°F (52°C). Heating devices shall comply with the International Mechanical Code and the ICC Electrical Code Approved heating methods involving temperatures of less than 125°F (52°C) are allowed to be used by trained personnel. Devices designed to maintain individual compressed gas containers, cylinders or tanks at constant temperature shall be approved and shall be designed to be fail safe.

3003.7.7 Sources of ignition.

Open flames and high-temperature devices shall not be used in a manner which creates a hazardous condition.

3003.7.8 Exposure to chemicals.

Compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems shall not be exposed to corrosive chemicals or fumes which could damage containers, cylinders, tanks, valves or valve-protective caps.

3003.7.9 Exhausted enclosures.

When exhausted enclosures are provided as a means to segregate compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks from exposure hazards, such enclosures shall comply with the requirements of Section 2703.8.5.

3003.7.10 Gas cabinets.

When gas cabinets are provided as a means to separate compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks from exposure hazards, such gas cabinets shall comply with the requirements of Section 2703.8.6.

Move the dumpster at least 5-feet from the building or overhangs.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE SEC 304.3)

SECTION 304 COMBUSTIBLE WASTE MATERIAL

304.1 Waste accumulation prohibited.

Combustible waste material creating a fire hazard shall not be allowed to accumulate in buildings or structures or upon premises.

304.1.1 Waste material.

Accumulations of wastepaper, wood, hay, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any type shall not be permitted to remain on a roof or in any court, yard, vacant lot, alley, parking lot, open space, or beneath a grandstand, bleacher, pier, wharf, manufactured home, recreational vehicle or other similar structure.

304.1.2 Vegetation.

Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in urban-wildland interface areas shall be in accordance with the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code.

304.1.3 Space underneath seats.

Spaces underneath grandstand and bleacher seats shall be kept free from combustible and flammable materials. Except where enclosed in not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction in accordance with the International Building Code, spaces underneath grandstand and bleacher seats shall not be occupied or utilized for purposes other than means of egress.

304.2 Storage.

Storage of combustible rubbish shall not produce conditions that will create a nuisance or a hazard to the public health, safety or welfare.

304.3 Containers.

Combustible rubbish, and waste material kept within a structure shall be stored in accordance with Sections 304.3.1 through 304.3.3.

304.3.1 Spontaneous ignition.

Materials susceptible to spontaneous ignition, such as oily rags, shall be stored in a listed disposal container. Contents of such containers shall be removed and disposed of daily.

304.3.2 Capacity exceeding 5.33 cubic feet.

Containers with a capacity exceeding 5.33 cubic feet (40 gallons) (0.15 m³) shall be provided with lids. Containers and lids shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or approved combustible materials.

304.3.3 Capacity exceeding 1.5 cubic yards.

Dumpsters and containers with an individual capacity of 1.5 cubic yards [40.5 cubic feet (1.15 m³)] or more shall not be stored in buildings or placed within 5 feet (1524 mm) of combustible walls, openings or combustible roof eave lines.

Exceptions:

1. Dumpsters or containers in areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed throughout in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
2. Storage in a structure shall not be prohibited where the structure is of Type I or IIA construction, located not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from other buildings and used exclusively for dumpster or container storage.

Post and enforce 'No Smoking' signs.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 34 – FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS SEC 3404.2.3.1)

3404.2.3 Labeling and signs.

Labeling and signs for storage tanks and storage tank areas shall comply with Sections 3404.2.3.1 and 3404.2.3.2.

3404.2.3.1 Smoking and open flame.

Signs shall be posted in storage areas prohibiting open flames and smoking. Signs shall comply with Section 3403.5.

3404.2.3.2 Label or placard.

Tanks more than 100 gallons (379 L) in capacity, which are permanently installed or mounted and used for the storage of Class I, II or IIIA liquids, shall bear a label and placard identifying the material therein. Placards shall be in accordance with NFPA 704.

Exceptions:

1. Tanks of 300-gallon (1136 L) capacity or less located on private property and used for heating and cooking fuels in single-family dwellings.
2. Tanks located underground.

3404.2.4 Sources of ignition.

Smoking and open flames are prohibited in storage areas in accordance with Section 2703.7.

Exception: Areas designated as smoking and hot work areas, and areas where hot work permits have been issued in accordance with this code.

Provide approved waste containers for combustible waste.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE SEC 304.2 & 304.3)

SECTION 304 COMBUSTIBLE WASTE MATERIALS

304.1 Waste accumulation prohibited.

Combustible waste material creating a fire hazard shall not be allowed to accumulate in buildings or structures or upon premises.

304.1.1 Waste material.

Accumulations of wastepaper, wood, hay, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any type shall not be permitted to remain on a roof or in any court, yard, vacant lot, alley, parking lot, open space, or beneath a grandstand, bleacher, pier, wharf, manufactured home, recreational vehicle or other similar structure.

304.1.2 Vegetation.

Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in urban-wildland interface areas shall be in accordance with the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code.

304.1.3 Space underneath seats.

Spaces underneath grandstand and bleacher seats shall be kept free from combustible and flammable materials. Except where enclosed in not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction in accordance with the International Building Code, spaces underneath grandstand and bleacher seats shall not be occupied or utilized for purposes other than means of egress.

304.2 Storage.

Storage of combustible rubbish shall not produce conditions that will create a nuisance or a hazard to the public health, safety or welfare.

304.3 Containers.

Combustible rubbish, and waste material kept within a structure shall be stored in accordance with Sections 304.3.1 through 304.3.3.

304.3.1 Spontaneous ignition.

Materials susceptible to spontaneous ignition, such as oily rags, shall be stored in a listed disposal container. Contents of such containers shall be removed and disposed of daily.

304.3.2 Capacity exceeding 5.33 cubic feet.

Containers with a capacity exceeding 5.33 cubic feet (40 gallons) (0.15 m³) shall be provided with lids. Containers and lids shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or approved combustible materials.

304.3.3 Capacity exceeding 1.5 cubic yards.

Dumpsters and containers with an individual capacity of 1.5 cubic yards [40.5 cubic feet (1.15 m³)] or more shall not be stored in buildings or placed within 5 feet (1524 mm) of combustible walls, openings or combustible roof eave lines.

Exceptions:

1. Dumpsters or containers in areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed throughout in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
2. Storage in a structure shall not be prohibited where the structure is of Type I or IIA construction, located not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from other buildings and used exclusively for dumpster or container storage.

Reduce storage height to at least 2-feet below ceiling.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE SEC 315.2.1)

SECTION 315 MISCELLANEOUS COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS STORAGE

315.1 General.

Storage, use and handling of miscellaneous combustible materials shall be in accordance with this section. A permit shall be obtained in accordance with Section 105.6.

315.2 Storage in buildings.

Storage of combustible materials in buildings shall be orderly. Storage shall be separated from heaters or heating devices by distance or shielding so that ignition cannot occur.

315.2.1 Ceiling clearance.

Storage shall be maintained 2 feet (610 mm) or more below the ceiling in nonsprinklered areas of buildings or a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) below sprinkler head deflectors in sprinklered areas of buildings.

315.2.2 Means of egress.

Combustible materials shall not be stored in exits or exit enclosures.

315.2.3 Equipment rooms.

Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms or electrical equipment rooms.

315.2.4 Attic, under-floor and concealed spaces.

Attic, under-floor and concealed spaces used for storage of combustible materials shall be protected on the storage side as required for 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction.

Openings shall be protected by assemblies that are self-closing and are of noncombustible construction or solid wood core not less than 1.75 inches (44.5 mm) in thickness. Storage shall not be placed on exposed joists.

Exceptions:

1. Areas protected by approved automatic sprinkler systems.
2. Group R-3 and Group U occupancies.

315.3 Outside storage.

Outside storage of combustible materials shall not be located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a property line.

Exceptions:

1. The separation distance is allowed to be reduced to 3 feet (914 mm) for storage not exceeding 6 feet (1829 mm) in height.
2. The separation distance is allowed to be reduced when the fire code official determines that no hazard to the adjoining property exists.

315.3.1 Storage beneath overhead projections from buildings.

Combustible materials stored or displayed outside of buildings that are protected by automatic sprinklers shall not be stored or displayed under nonsprinklered eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs.

315.3.2 Height.

Storage in the open shall not exceed 20 feet (6096 mm) in height.

Remove or store rubbish, waste material, oily rags in closed metal containers.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE SEC 304.2 & 304.3)

Remove storage to at least 18-inches below level of sprinklers (36-inches for storage piled over 12-feet high).

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE SEC 315.2.1)

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Discontinue pouring from containers exceeding 5-gallons or provide pump taking suction from top.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 34 – FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS SEC 3404.3.6.2 & 3405)

3404.3 Container and portable tank storage.

Storage of flammable and combustible liquids in closed containers that do not exceed 60 gallons (227 L) in individual capacity and portable tanks that do not exceed 660 gallons (2498 L) in individual capacity, and limited transfers incidental thereto, shall comply with this section.

3404.3.1 Design, construction and capacity of containers and portable tanks.

The design, construction and capacity of containers for the storage of Class I, II and IIIA liquids shall be in accordance with this section and Section 6.2 of NFPA 30.

3404.3.1.1 Approved containers.

Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used.

3404.3.2 Liquid storage cabinets.

Where other sections of this code require that liquid containers be stored in storage cabinets, such cabinets and storage shall be in accordance with Sections 3404.3.2.1 through 3404.3.2.2.

3404.3.2.1 Design and construction of storage cabinets.

Design and construction of liquid storage cabinets shall be in accordance with this section.

3404.3.2.1.1 Materials.

Cabinets shall be listed in accordance with UL 1275, or constructed of approved wood or metal in accordance with the following:

1. Unlisted metal cabinets shall be constructed of steel having a thickness of not less than 0.044 inch (1.12 mm) (18 gage). The cabinet, including the door, shall be double walled with 1½-inch (38 mm) airspace between the walls. Joints shall be riveted or welded and shall be tight fitting.
2. Unlisted wooden cabinets, including doors, shall be constructed of not less than 1-inch (25 mm) exterior grade plywood. Joints shall be rabbeted and shall be fastened in two directions with wood screws. Door hinges shall be of steel or brass. Cabinets shall be painted with an intumescent-type paint.

3404.3.2.1.2 Labeling.

Cabinets shall be provided with a conspicuous label in red letters on contrasting background which reads: FLAMMABLE—KEEP FIRE AWAY.

3404.3.2.1.3 Doors.

Doors shall be well fitted, self-closing and equipped with a three-point latch.

3404.3.2.1.4 Bottom.

The bottom of the cabinet shall be liquid tight to a height of at least 2 inches (51 mm).

3404.3.2.2 Capacity.

The combined total quantity of liquids in a cabinet shall not exceed 120 gallons (454 L).

3404.3.3 Indoor storage.

Storage of flammable and combustible liquids inside buildings in containers and portable tanks shall be in accordance with this section.

Exceptions:

1. Liquids in the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, aircraft, boats or portable or stationary engines.
2. The storage of distilled spirits and wines in wooden barrels or casks.

3404.3.3.1 Portable fire extinguishers.

Approved portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with specific sections of this chapter and Section 906.

3404.3.3.2 Incompatible materials.

Materials that will react with water or other liquids to produce a hazard shall not be stored in the same room with flammable and combustible liquids in accordance with Section 2703.9.8.

3404.3.3.3 Clear means of egress.

Storage of any liquids, including stock for sale, shall not be stored near or be allowed to obstruct physically the route of egress.

3404.3.3.4 Empty containers or portable tank storage.

The storage of empty tanks and containers previously used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids, unless free from explosive vapors, shall be stored as required for filled containers and portable tanks. Portable tanks and containers, when emptied, shall have the covers or plugs immediately replaced in openings.

3404.3.3.5 Shelf storage.

Shelving shall be of approved construction, adequately braced and anchored. Seismic requirements shall be in accordance with the International Building Code.

3404.3.3.5.1 Use of wood.

Wood of at least 1 inch (25 mm) nominal thickness is allowed to be used as shelving, racks, dunnage, scuffboards, floor overlay and similar installations.

3404.3.3.5.2 Displacement protection.

Shelves shall be of sufficient depth and provided with a lip or guard to prevent individual containers from being displaced.

Exception: Shelves in storage cabinets or on laboratory furniture specifically designed for such use.

3404.3.3.5.3 Orderly storage.

Shelf storage of flammable and combustible liquids shall be maintained in an orderly manner.

3404.3.3.6 Rack storage.

Where storage on racks is allowed elsewhere in this code, a minimum 4-foot-wide (1219 mm) aisle shall be provided between adjacent rack sections and any adjacent storage of liquids. Main aisles shall be a minimum of 8 feet (2438 mm) wide.

3404.3.3.7 Pile or palletized storage.

Solid pile and palletized storage in liquid warehouses shall be arranged so that piles are separated from each other by at least 4 feet (1219 mm). Aisles shall be provided and arranged so that no container or portable tank is more than 20 feet (6096 mm) from an aisle. Main aisles shall be a minimum of 8 feet (2438 mm) wide.

3404.3.3.8 Limited combustible storage.

Limited quantities of combustible commodities are allowed to be stored in liquid storage areas where the ordinary combustibles, other than those used for packaging the liquids, are separated from the liquids in storage by a minimum of 8 feet (2438 mm) horizontally, either by open aisles or by open racks, and where protection is provided in accordance with Chapter 9.

3404.3.3.9 Idle combustible pallets.

Storage of empty or idle combustible pallets inside an unprotected liquid storage area shall be limited to a maximum pile size of 2,500 square feet (232 m²) and to a maximum storage height of 6 feet (1829 mm). Storage of empty or idle combustible pallets inside a protected liquid storage area shall comply with NFPA 13 and NFPA 230. Pallet storage shall be separated from liquid storage by aisles that are at least 8 feet (2438 mm) wide.

3404.3.3.10 Containers in piles.

Containers in piles shall be stacked in such a manner as to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls. Portable tanks stored more than one tier high shall be designed to nest securely, without dunnage. Material-handling equipment shall be suitable to handle containers and tanks safely at the upper tier level.

SECTION 3405 DISPENSING, USE, MIXING AND HANDLING

3405.1 Scope.

Dispensing, use, mixing and handling of flammable liquids shall be in accordance with Section 3403 and this section. Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading and other special operations shall be in accordance with Section 3406.

Exception: Containers of organic coatings having no fire point and which are opened for pigmentation are not required to comply with this section.

3405.2 Liquid transfer.

Liquid transfer equipment and methods for transfer of Class I, II and IIIA liquids shall be approved and be in accordance with Sections 3405.2.1 through 3405.2.6.

3405.2.1 Pumps.

Positive-displacement pumps shall be provided with pressure relief discharging back to the tank, pump suction or other approved location, or shall be provided with interlocks to prevent over-pressure.

3405.2.2 Pressured systems.

Where gases are introduced to provide for transfer of Class I liquids, or Class II and III liquids transferred at temperatures at or above their flash points by pressure, only inert gases shall be used. Controls, including pressure relief devices, shall be provided to limit the pressure so that the maximum working pressure of tanks, containers and piping systems cannot be exceeded. Where devices operating through pressure within a tank or container are used, the tank or container shall be a pressure vessel approved for the intended use. Air or oxygen shall not be used for pressurization.

Exception: Air transfer of Class II and III liquids at temperatures below their flash points.

3405.2.3 Piping, hoses and valves.

Piping, hoses and valves used in liquid transfer operations shall be approved or listed for the intended use.

- a. For mixed class storage, see Section 3404.4.2.
- b. For storage in racks, the quantity limits per pile do not apply, but the rack arrangement shall be limited to a maximum of 50 feet in length and two rows or 9 feet in depth.
- c. If protection by a public fire department or private fire brigade capable of providing cooling water streams is not available, the distance shall be doubled.
- d. When the total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of the maximum allowed per pile, the distances are allowed to be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 feet.

3405.2.4 Class I, II and III liquids.

Class I and II liquids or Class III liquids that are heated up to or above their flash points shall be transferred by one of the following methods:

Exception: Liquids in containers not exceeding a 5.3-gallon (20 L) capacity.

1. From safety cans complying with UL 30.
2. Through an approved closed piping system.
3. From containers or tanks by an approved pump taking suction through an opening in the top of the container or tank.
4. For Class IB, IC, II and III liquids, from containers or tanks by gravity through an approved self-closing or automatic-closing valve when the container or tank and dispensing operations are provided with spill control and secondary containment in accordance with Section 3403.4. Class IA liquids shall not be dispensed by gravity from tanks.
5. Approved engineered liquid transfer systems.

3405.2.5 Manual container filling operations for Class I liquids.

Class I liquids and Class II or III liquids heated to or above their flash points shall not be transferred into containers unless the nozzle and containers are electrically interconnected.

Acceptable methods of electrical interconnection include:

1. Metallic floor plates on which containers stand while filling, when such floor plates are electrically connected to the fill stem; or
2. Where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling by means of a bond wire.

3405.2.6 Automatic container-filling operations for Class I liquids.

Container-filling operations for Class I liquids involving conveyor belts or other automatic-feeding operations shall be designed to prevent static accumulations.

3405.3 Use, dispensing and mixing inside of buildings.

Indoor use, dispensing and mixing of flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Sections 3405.2 and 3405.3.1 through 3405.3.5.3.

3405.3.1 Closure of mixing or blending vessels.

Vessels used for mixing or blending of Class I liquids and Class II or III liquids heated up to or above their flash points shall be provided with self-closing, tight-fitting, noncombustible lids that will control a fire within such vessel.

Exception: Where such devices are impractical, approved automatic or manually controlled fire-extinguishing devices shall be provided.

3405.3.2 Bonding of vessels.

Where differences of potential could be created, vessels containing Class I liquids or liquids handled at or above their flash points shall be electrically connected by bond wires, ground cables, piping or similar means to a static grounding system to maintain equipment at the same electrical potential to prevent sparking.

3405.3.3 Heating, lighting and cooking appliances.

Heating, lighting and cooking appliances which utilize Class I liquids shall not be operated within a building or structure.

Exception: Operation in single-family dwellings.

3405.3.4 Location of processing vessels.

Processing vessels shall be located with respect to distances to lot lines of adjoining property which can be built on, in accordance with Tables 3405.3.4(1) and 3405.3.4(2).

Exception: Where the exterior wall facing the adjoining lot line is a blank wall having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 4 hours, the fire code official is authorized to modify the distances. The distance shall not be less than that set forth in the International Building Code, and when Class IA or unstable liquids are involved, explosion control shall be provided in accordance with Section 911.

3405.3.5 Quantity limits for use.

Liquid use quantity limitations shall comply with Sections 3405.3.5.1 through 3405.3.5.3.

3405.3.5.1 Maximum allowable quantity per control area.

Indoor use, dispensing and mixing of flammable and combustible liquids shall not exceed the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Table 2703.1.1(1) and shall not exceed the additional limitations set forth in Section 3405.3.5.

Exception: Cleaning with Class I, II and IIIA liquids shall be in accordance with Section 3405.3.6.

Use of hazardous production material flammable and combustible liquids in Group H-5 occupancies shall be in accordance with Chapter 18.

Exception: Cleaning with Class I, II, or IIIA liquids shall be in accordance with Section 3405.3.6.

1. Group A occupancies: Quantities in Group A occupancies shall not exceed that necessary for demonstration, treatment, laboratory work, maintenance purposes and operation of equipment, and shall not exceed quantities set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1).
2. Group B occupancies: Quantities in drinking, dining, office and school uses within Group B occupancies shall not exceed that necessary for demonstration, treatment, laboratory work, maintenance purposes and operation of equipment, and shall not exceed quantities set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1).
3. Group E occupancies: Quantities in Group E occupancies shall not exceed that necessary for demonstration, treatment, laboratory work, maintenance purposes and operation of equipment and shall not exceed quantities set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1).
4. Group F occupancies: Quantities in dining, office and school uses within Group F occupancies shall not exceed that necessary for demonstration, laboratory work, maintenance purposes and operation of equipment, and shall not exceed quantities set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1).
5. Group I occupancies: Quantities in Group I occupancies shall not exceed that necessary for demonstration, laboratory work, maintenance purposes and operation of equipment, and shall not exceed quantities set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1).
6. Group M occupancies: Quantities in dining, office and school uses within Group M occupancies shall not exceed that necessary for demonstration, laboratory work, maintenance purposes and operation of equipment, and shall not exceed quantities set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1).
7. Group R occupancies: Quantities in Group R occupancies shall not exceed that necessary for maintenance purposes and operation of equipment, and shall not exceed quantities set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1).
8. Group S occupancies: Quantities in dining and office uses within Group S occupancies shall not exceed that necessary for demonstration, laboratory work, maintenance purposes and operation of equipment and shall not exceed quantities set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1).

3405.3.5.3 Quantities exceeding limits for control areas.

Quantities exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Sections 3405.3.5.1 and 3405.3.5.2 shall be in accordance with the following:

1. For open systems, indoor use, dispensing and mixing of flammable and combustible liquids shall be within a room or building complying with the International Building Code and Sections 3405.3.7.1 through 3405.3.7.5.
2. For closed systems, indoor use, dispensing and mixing of flammable and combustible liquids shall be within a room or building complying with the International Building Code and Sections 3405.3.7 through 3405.3.7.4 and 3405.3.7.6.

3405.3.6 Cleaning with flammable and combustible liquids.

Cleaning with Class I, II and IIIA liquids shall be in accordance with this section.

Exceptions:

1. Dry cleaning shall be in accordance with Chapter 12.
2. Spray-nozzle cleaning shall be in accordance with Section 1503.3.5.

3405.3.6.1 Cleaning operations.

Class IA liquids shall not be used for cleaning. Cleaning with Class IB, IC or II liquids shall be conducted as follows:

1. In a room or building in accordance with Section 3405.3.7; or
2. In a machine listed and approved for the purpose in accordance with Section 3405.3.6.2.

Exception: Materials used in commercial and industrial process-related cleaning operations in accordance with other provisions of this code and not involving facilities maintenance cleaning operations.

3405.3.6.2 Listed and approved machines.

Parts cleaning and degreasing conducted in listed and approved machines in accordance with Section 3405.3.6.1 shall be in accordance with Sections 3405.3.6.2.1 through 3405.3.6.2.7.

3405.3.6.2.1 Solvents.

Solvents shall be classified and shall be compatible with the machines within which they are used.

3405.3.6.2.2 Machine capacities.

The quantity of solvent shall not exceed the listed design capacity of the machine for the solvent being used with the machine.

3405.3.6.2.3 Solvent quantity limits.

Solvent quantities shall be limited as follows:

1. Machines without remote solvent reservoirs shall be limited to quantities set forth in Section 3405.3.5.
2. Machines with remote solvent reservoirs using Class I liquids shall be limited to quantities set forth in Section 3405.3.5.
3. Machines with remote solvent reservoirs using Class II liquids shall be limited to 35 gallons (132 L) per machine. The total quantities shall not exceed an aggregate of 240 gallons (908 L) per control area in buildings not equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system and an aggregate of 480 gallons (1817 L) per control area in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
4. Machines with remote solvent reservoirs using Class IIIA liquids shall be limited to 80 gallons (303 L) per machine.

3405.3.6.2.4 Immersion soaking of parts.

Work areas of machines with remote solvent reservoirs shall not be used for immersion soaking of parts.

3405.3.6.2.5 Separation.

Multiple machines shall be separated from each other by a distance of not less than 30 feet (9144 mm) or by a fire barrier with a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating.

3405.3.6.2.6 Ventilation.

Machines shall be located in areas adequately ventilated to prevent accumulation of vapors.

3405.3.6.2.7 Installation.

Machines shall be installed in accordance with their listings.

3405.3.7 Rooms or buildings for quantities exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area.

Where required by Section 3405.3.5.3 or 3405.3.6.1, rooms or buildings used for use, dispensing or mixing of flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Sections 3405.3.7.1 through 3405.3.7.6.3.

3405.3.7.1 Construction, location and fire protection.

Rooms or buildings classified in accordance with the International Building Code as Group H-2 or H-3 occupancies based on use, dispensing or mixing of flammable or combustible liquids shall be constructed in accordance with the International Building Code.

3405.3.7.2 Basements.

In rooms or buildings classified in accordance with the International Building Code as Group H-2 or H-3, dispensing or mixing of flammable or combustible liquids shall not be conducted in basements.

3405.3.7.3 Fire protection.

Rooms or buildings classified in accordance with the International Building Code as Group H-2 or H-3 occupancies shall be equipped with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Chapter 9.

3405.3.7.4 Doors.

Interior doors to rooms or portions of such buildings shall be self-closing fire doors in accordance with the International Building Code.

3405.3.7.5 Open systems.

Use, dispensing and mixing of flammable and combustible liquids in open systems shall be in accordance with Sections 3405.3.7.5.1 through 3405.3.7.5.3.

3405.3.7.5.1 Ventilation.

Continuous mechanical ventilation shall be provided at a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot per minute per square foot [$0.00508 \text{ m}^3/(\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2)$] of floor area over the design area. Provisions shall be made for introduction of makeup air in such a manner to include all floor areas or pits where vapors can collect. Local or spot ventilation shall be provided when needed to prevent the accumulation of hazardous vapors. Ventilation system design shall comply with the International Building Code and International Mechanical Code.

Exception: Where natural ventilation can be shown to be effective for the materials used, dispensed or mixed.

3405.3.7.5.2 Explosion control.

Explosion control shall be provided in accordance with Section 911.

3405.3.7.5.3 Spill control and secondary containment.

Spill control shall be provided in accordance with Section 3403.4 where Class I, II or IIIA liquids are dispensed into containers exceeding a 1.3-gallon (5 L) capacity or mixed or used in open containers or systems exceeding a 5.3-gallon (20 L) capacity. Spill control and secondary containment shall be provided in accordance with Section 3403.4 when the capacity of an individual container exceeds 55 gallons (208 L) or the aggregate capacity of multiple containers or tanks exceeds 100 gallons (378.5 L).

3405.3.7.6 Closed systems.

Use or mixing of flammable or combustible liquids in closed systems shall be in accordance with Sections 3405.3.7.6.1 through 3405.3.7.6.3.

3405.3.7.6.1 Ventilation.

Closed systems designed to be opened as part of normal operations shall be provided with ventilation in accordance with Section 3405.3.7.5.1.

3405.3.7.6.2 Explosion control.

Explosion control shall be provided when an explosive environment can occur as a result of the mixing or use process. Explosion control shall be designed in accordance with Section 911.

Exception: When process vessels are designed to contain fully the worst-case explosion anticipated within the vessel under process conditions considering the most likely failure.

3405.3.7.6.3 Spill control and secondary containment.

Spill control shall be provided in accordance with Section 3403.4 when flammable or combustible liquids are dispensed into containers exceeding a 1.3-gallon (5 L) capacity or mixed or used in open containers or systems exceeding a 5.3-gallon (20 L) capacity. Spill control and secondary containment shall be provided in accordance with Section 3403.4 when the capacity of an individual container exceeds 55 gallons (208 L) or the aggregate capacity of multiple containers or tanks exceeds 1,000 gallons (3785 L).

3405.3.8 Use, dispensing and handling outside of buildings.

Outside use, dispensing and handling shall be in accordance with Sections 3405.3.8.1 through 3405.3.8.3.

Dispensing of liquids into motor vehicle fuel tanks at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be in accordance with Chapter 22.

3405.3.8.1 Spill control and drainage control.

Outside use, dispensing and handling areas shall be provided with spill control as set forth in Section 3403.4.

3405.3.8.2 Location on property.

Dispensing activities which exceed the quantities set forth in Table 3405.3.8.2 shall not be conducted within 15 feet (4572 mm) of buildings or combustible materials or within 25 feet (7620 mm) of building openings, lot lines, public streets, public alleys or public ways. Dispensing activities that exceed the quantities set forth in Table 3405.3.8.2 shall not be conducted within 15 feet (4572 mm) of storage of Class I, II or III liquids unless such liquids are stored in tanks which are listed and labeled as 2-hour protected tank assemblies in accordance with UL 2085.

Exceptions:

1. The requirements shall not apply to areas where only the following are dispensed: Class III liquids; liquids that are heavier than water; water-miscible liquids; and liquids with viscosities greater than 10,000 centipoise (cp) (10 Pa • s).
2. Flammable and combustible liquid dispensing in refineries, chemical plants, process facilities, gas and crude oil production facilities and oil blending and packaging facilities, terminals and bulk plants.

3405.3.8.3 Location of processing vessels.

Processing vessels shall be located with respect to distances to lot lines which can be built on in accordance with Table 3405.3.4(1).

Exception: In refineries and distilleries.

3405.3.8.4 Weather protection.

Weather protection for outdoor use shall be in accordance with Section 2705.3.9.

3405.4 Solvent distillation units.

Solvent distillation units shall comply with Sections 3405.4.1 through 3405.4.9.

3405.4.1 Unit with a capacity of 60 gallons or less.

Solvent distillation units used to recycle Class I, II or IIIA liquids having a distillation chamber capacity of 60 gallons (227 L) or less shall be listed, labeled and installed in accordance with Section 3405.4 and UL 2208.

Exceptions:

1. Solvent distillation units installed in dry cleaning plants in accordance with Chapter 12.
2. Solvent distillation units used in continuous through-put industrial processes where the source of heat is remotely supplied using steam, hot water, oil or other heat transfer fluids, the temperature of which is below the auto-ignition point of the solvent.
3. Solvent distillation units listed for and used in laboratories.
4. Approved research, testing and experimental processes.

3405.4.2 Units with a capacity exceeding 60 gallons.

Solvent distillation units used to recycle Class I, II or IIIA liquids, having a distillation chamber capacity exceeding 60 gallons (227 L) shall be used in locations that comply with the use and mixing requirements of Section 3405 and other applicable provisions in this chapter.

3405.4.3 Prohibited processing.

Class I, II and IIIA liquids also classified as unstable (reactive) shall not be processed in solvent distillation units.

Exception: Appliances listed for the distillation of unstable (reactive) solvents.

3405.4.4 Labeling.

A permanent label shall be affixed to the unit by the manufacturer. The label shall indicate the capacity of the distillation chamber, and the distance the unit shall be placed away from sources of ignition. The label shall indicate the products for which the unit has been listed for use or refer to the instruction manual for a list of the products.

3405.4.5 Manufacturer's instruction manual.

An instruction manual shall be provided. The manual shall be readily available for the user and the fire code official. The manual shall include installation, use and servicing instructions. It shall identify the liquids for which the unit has been listed for distillation purposes along with each liquid's flash point and auto-ignition temperature. For units with adjustable controls, the manual shall include directions for setting the heater temperature for each liquid to be instilled.

3405.4.6 Location.

Solvent distillation units shall be used in locations in accordance with the listing. Solvent distillation units shall not be used in basements.

3405.4.7 Storage of liquids.

Distilled liquids and liquids awaiting distillation shall be stored in accordance with Section 3404.

3405.4.8 Storage of residues.

Hazardous residue from the distillation process shall be stored in accordance with Section 3404 and Chapter 27.

3405.4.9 Portable fire extinguishers.

Approved portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Section 906. At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 40-B shall be located not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) or more than 30 feet (9144 mm) from any solvent distillation unit.

3405.5 Alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids.

The use of wall-mounted dispensers containing alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids shall be in accordance with all of the following:

1. The maximum capacity of each dispenser shall be 68 ounces (2 L).
2. The minimum separation between dispensers shall be 48 inches (1219 mm).
3. The dispensers shall not be installed directly adjacent to, directly above or below an electrical receptacle, switch, appliance, device or other ignition source. The wall space between the dispenser and the floor shall remain clear and unobstructed.
4. Dispensers shall be mounted so that the bottom of the dispenser is a minimum of 42 inches (1067 mm) and a maximum of 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.
5. Dispensers shall not release their contents except when the dispenser is manually activated.
6. Storage and use of alcohol-based hand rubs shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of Sections 3404 and 3405.
7. Dispensers installed in occupancies with carpeted floors shall only be allowed in smoke compartments or fire areas equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

3405.5.1 Corridor installations.

Where wall-mounted dispensers containing alcohol-based hand rubs are installed in corridors, they shall be in accordance with all of the following:

1. Aerosol containers shall not be allowed in corridors.
2. The maximum capacity of each dispenser shall be 41 ounces (1.2 L).
3. The maximum quantity allowed in a corridor within a control area shall be 10 gallons (37.85 L).

4. The minimum corridor width shall be 72 inches (1829 mm).
5. Projections into a corridor shall be in accordance with Section 1003.3.3.

Discontinue use of Class 1 liquids (gasoline, etc.) for cleaning.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 34 – FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS SEC 3405.3.6.1)

Storage in excess of 10-gallons shall be in an approved cabinet.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 34 – FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS SEC 3404.3.2)

Store liquids away from exits, aisles, corridors, or stairways.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 34 – FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS SEC 3404.3.3.3)

Use only approved safety can for portable dispensing of flammable liquids.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 34 – FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS SEC 3404.3)

ELECTRICAL

Discontinue use of extension cords in lieu of permanent wiring.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 6 – BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS SEC 605.5)

SECTION 605 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, WIRING AND HAZARDS

605.1 Abatement of electrical hazards.

Identified electrical hazards shall be abated. Identified hazardous electrical conditions in permanent wiring shall be brought to the attention of the code official responsible for enforcement of the ICC Electrical Code. Electrical wiring, devices, appliances and other equipment that is modified or damaged and constitutes an electrical shock or fire hazard shall not be used.

605.2 Illumination.

Illumination shall be provided for service equipment areas, motor control centers and electrical panelboards.

605.3 Working space and clearance.

A working space of not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in width, 36 inches (914 mm) in depth and 78 inches (1981 mm) in height shall be provided in front of electrical service equipment. Where the electrical service equipment is wider than 30 inches (762 mm), the working space shall not be less than the width of the equipment. No storage of any materials shall be located within the designated working space.

Exceptions:

1. Where other dimensions are required or allowed by the ICC Electrical Code.
2. Access openings into attics or under-floor areas which provide a minimum clear opening of 22 inches (559 mm) by 30 inches (762 mm).

605.3.1 Labeling.

Doors into electrical control panel rooms shall be marked with a plainly visible and legible sign stating ELECTRICAL ROOM or similar approved wording. The disconnecting means for each service, feeder or branch circuit originating on a switchboard or panelboard shall be legibly and durably marked to indicate its purpose unless such purpose is clearly evident.

605.4 Multiplug adapters.

Multiplug adapters, such as cube adapters, unfused plug strips or any other device not complying with the ICC Electrical Code shall be prohibited.

605.4.1 Power tap design.

Relocatable power taps shall be of the polarized or grounded type, equipped with overcurrent protection, and shall be listed in accordance with UL 1363.

605.4.2 Power supply.

Relocatable power taps shall be directly connected to a permanently installed receptacle.

605.4.3 Installation.

Relocatable power tap cords shall not extend through walls, ceilings, floors, under doors or floor coverings, or be subject to environmental or physical damage.

605.5 Extension cords.

Extension cords and flexible cords shall not be a substitute for permanent wiring. Extension cords and flexible cords shall not be affixed to structures, extended through walls, ceilings or floors, or under doors or floor coverings, nor shall such cords be subject to environmental damage or physical impact. Extension cords shall be used only with portable appliances.

605.5.1 Power supply.

Extension cords shall be plugged directly into an approved receptacle, power tap or multiplug adapter and, except for approved multiplug extension cords, shall serve only one portable appliance.

605.5.2 Ampacity.

The ampacity of the extension cords shall not be less than the rated capacity of the portable appliance supplied by the cord.

605.5.3 Maintenance.

Extension cords shall be maintained in good condition without splices, deterioration or damage.

605.5.4 Grounding.

Extension cords shall be grounded when serving grounded portable appliances.

605.6 Unapproved conditions.

Open junction boxes and open-wiring splices shall be prohibited. Approved covers shall be provided for all switch and electrical outlet boxes.

605.7 Appliances.

Electrical appliances and fixtures shall be tested and listed in published reports of inspected electrical equipment by an approved agency and installed and maintained in accordance with all instructions included as part of such listing.

605.8 Electrical motors.

Electrical motors shall be maintained free from excessive accumulations of oil, dirt, waste and debris.

605.9 Temporary wiring.

Temporary wiring for electrical power and lighting installations is allowed for a period not to exceed 90 days. Temporary wiring methods shall meet the applicable provisions of the ICC Electrical Code.

Exception: Temporary wiring for electrical power and lighting installations is allowed during periods of construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, structures, equipment or similar activities.

605.9.1 Attachment to structures.

Temporary wiring attached to a structure shall be attached in an approved manner.

605.10 Portable, electric space heaters.

Portable, electric space heaters shall comply with Sections 605.10.1 through 605.10.4.

605.10.1 Listed and labeled.

Only listed and labeled portable, electric space heaters shall be used.

605.10.2 Power supply.

Portable, electric space heaters shall be plugged directly into an approved receptacle.

605.10.3 Extension cords.

Portable, electric space heaters shall not be plugged into extension cords.

605.10.4 Prohibited areas.

Portable, electric space heaters shall not be operated within 3 feet (914 mm) of any combustible materials. Portable, electric space heaters shall be operated only in locations for which they are listed.

Discontinue use of non-approved multi-plug adapters.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 6 – BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS SEC 605.4)

Each outlet box shall have a cover faceplate or fixture canopy.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 6 – BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS SEC 605.6)

Maintain at least 30-inches clearance in front of electrical panel.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 6 – BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS SEC 605.3)

Maintain wiring in good condition and protect from damage.

(IFC 2006 CHAPTER 6 – BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS SEC 605.1)