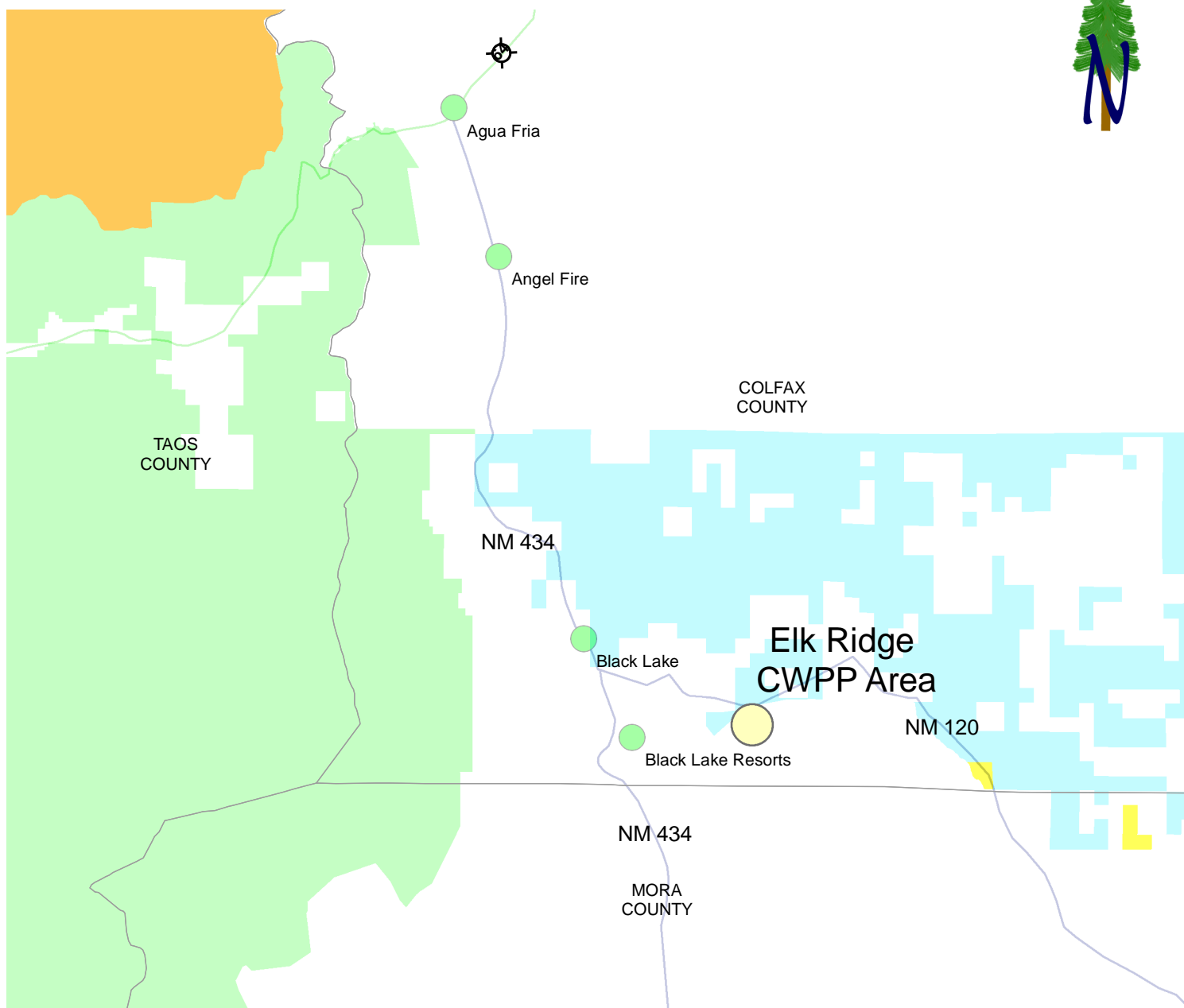







**ELK RIDGE
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE
PROTECTION PLAN**

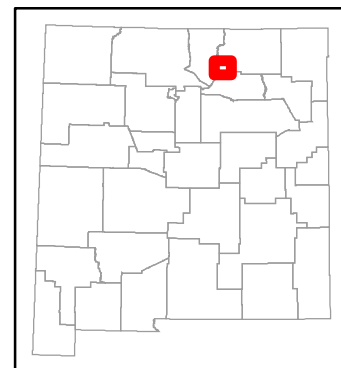
February 6, 2006

ELK RIDGE CWPP



-  BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
-  US FOREST SERVICE
-  TRIBAL OR PUEBLO
-  PRIVATE
-  STATE

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



ELK RIDGE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

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February 6, 2006

ELK RIDGE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

April 18, 2006

The potential for a catastrophic fire in Colfax County's forested areas remains an ever-present danger. The potential for rapid, large fire growth in the urban interface presents ongoing public safety concerns. The following Community Wildfire Prevention Plan shall be implemented as standard operating procedure by the Elk Ridge community. This plan is formulated to work in conjunction with the County Wildfire management plan that is implemented by the Colfax County Fire Marshall, all Rural Fire Protection District Chiefs and their Fire Officers. This community is completely surrounded by wildland and heavy forest with many areas inside the development being a high fire risk due to heavily forested properties. Some of these properties have begun a fuels reduction plan and implementation.

Core group: All representatives from: Colfax County Fire Dist #6, Village of Angel Fire, Ute Park fire department, Carson National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Taos Pueblo, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, EMNRD Forestry Div, Environmental Dept, Local agencies, County agencies and community groups, were invited to participate in the CWPP process.

Core Group: Roger Terry, Larry Olson, Robert and Nancy Brown, Gary and Barbara Johnson, Kenneth and Judy Edwards, Gerald and Joann Hill. All community recommendations have been incorporated into this document.

WILDLAND FIRE NOTIFICATION

Immediate notification of all wildland fires within Colfax County shall be made to the Colfax County E9-1-1. This includes all wildland fires spotted and reported by resource protection agencies, District fire departments or the public to the local State and federal wildland fire notification center.

The Colfax County E9-1-1 shall notify the district State forestry division of all reported wildland fires within Colfax County and fire district 6.

Elk Ridge shall appoint or elect members of the community to act as notification personnel in the event of an emergency situation. The notification may be through any means so long as the notification process is inclusive of all the residents of the community. The means of communication will be posted in the annual community meeting minutes, in the Firewise book and a copy will be given to the property owners, the responding agencies (to include the local fire department and local forestry office) and to the County Fire Marshal. The notification procedure will be updated every six months to insure accuracy of contact information.

Elk Ridge representatives to be contacted in order are:

Robert Brown – 505-377-3192
Donnie Atkins – 505-377-1197
Randy Wright – 505-377-6137

LOCAL COMMUNITY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

The local resident and responder incident notification will consist of at minimum the following:

Type of incident
Location of incident
Evacuation rally point location (if required)
Report of notification to responding units
Report of persons needing evacuation assistance
Possible water sources
Authorization of water source use
Other special information that may have bearing on the situation
Research and develop a secondary power source if needed

EVACUATION RALLY POINTS

Evacuation rally points are as follows:

The western evacuation primary rally point will be the Poor Boys Yacht Club via NM Hwy 120, to the West.

The secondary point will be the Ocate community center accessed via NM Hwy 120 to the East.

Each person should have a drop off location for their animals in the event of an evacuation. The initial center is Pet Pal on Highway 64.

EQUIPMENT TO TAKE ON EVACUATION NOTICE

Three day pack containing: water, food, medicines, copies of necessary documents, change of clothes, and contact list.

Create one pack per person and one pack for each animal.

Location of the animal drop off location. Pet Pal on Highway 64.

For further information you can access the Red Cross at www.redcross.org or the Firewise site at www.firewise.org and the county fire web site at www.colfaxfire.com.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED

- Fuel hazards: The surrounding area fuel hazard rating is best represented by the model number 10 and 7 in the Aids to Determining Fuel Models For Fire Behavior April 1992.
- Risk Occurrence: The risk of fire in this area is greater than the average would suggest. The dry seasons along with the high growth of materials in the last year have created a high fuel load that is tinder dry. Any weather or man made incident may be the only igniter needed to cause a catastrophic incident.

- **Structural ignitability:** The majority of the structures are built to or greater than Firewise construction standards. Most of the structures are defensible spaced. The log homes are defensible spaced and the timber is treated to be fire resistant. All homes keep ignitables away from structures to improve the fire safety situation. A few of the lots not yet built on are in the process of fuel reduction projects. A large cross section of homes have Aspen trees as the neighboring forest which works as a buffer from the evergreen forest areas.
- **The local fire response is Black Lake Volunteer Fire Department.** The response time to the Elk Ridge area is over fifteen minutes with limited on board water. Plans are to install two each one thousand gallon tanks strategically located for use by fire department pumpers. The number of responders varies from 3-15.
- **Local Preparedness:** Each homeowner has been informed of the fire risk and mitigation recommendations. The community is far into the process to become a Firewise community and is aggressively educating the populace in the requirements for fire safety.
- **Structures at risk:** The attached sub-division plat shows the structure locations and proximity to the forested areas. All structures are single family residents. The 911 data for the existing dwellings has been confirmed with Colfax County Police Department.

ACTION PLAN/PROPOSED MITIGATION

The action plan calls for the thinning and creation of a shaded fire break around the community. Fuel reduction can be accomplished by the treatment with a hydro-ax or Fecon head with harvesting occurring where terrain makes it possible.

The Elk Ridge community will be working with the Ute Park POA and Hidden Lake POA in the establishment of a Firewise community coalition. Each property owner will be educated in the thinning of the forest on each of their properties and how to keep their property's fire safe under the Firewise guidelines. The County Fire Marshal and Forester are available by appointment to walk the property with any owner requesting an individual assessment and mitigation plan. Each resident will be educated as soon as possible on the importance of property and back yard maintenance along the Firewise guidelines. Each individual will be encouraged to make a detailed plat of their property showing key features such as well, power transformer, septic tank, and leach field, to be distributed to the fire department for their use.

PRIORITIES/RECOMMENDATIONS

The first priority is protection from wildfires by the creation of a fuel reduction zone around the community. The second priority is the education of the property owners to the Firewise program and its benefits and, along with Ute Park and Hidden Lake, attain Firewise community designation. The status of being a designated Firewise community will require the commitment of our members to render their property defensible as soon as possible. Educational aspects will include yard maintenance, landscape types and care. Thirdly, signs need to be posted at the entrance to Elk Ridge, and house numbers need to

be posted on individual residences. There are other action items to be addressed, however, they will be discussed at the annual meeting.

WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

- An Incident Commander (IC) is defined as the Colfax County designated Chief Fire Officer, a County Rural Fire Protection District Chief or it's acting Chief Officer, a State or Federal employee assigned/assuming the position of Incident Commander.
- All on-scene Incident Commanders (IC) on wildland fires occurring within Colfax County that threaten public safety, infrastructure or private property shall establish and maintain operations under the NIMS ICS/UC Unified Command Incident Management System.
- Colfax County fire resources dispatched by the Colfax County E9-1-1 ECC on wildland fire incidents shall establish ICS/UC (Unified Command). The first due County Incident Commander (IC) shall have primary responsibility for responder safety, public life-safety, incident assessment, suppression tactics, on-scene coordination (direction and control) of County resources.
- Wildland fire suppression and any mitigation actions taken within a 200' radius of structures (improvements) shall be a unified fire command decision, and all actions taken shall be coordinated with Colfax County fire resources, who will work directly with property owner(s) making unified mitigation decisions when available, or make the necessary mitigation decisions based on imminent threat implied consent for the Colfax County property owner.
- The first due (first on scene) County Incident Commander shall maintain ICS/UC Unified Command until transition to the Colfax County Chief Fire Officer or the Colfax County IC Team occurs, or the wildland fire incident is contained.
- The Colfax County Fire Marshall, IC, or any County Rural Fire Protection District Chief or their acting Chief Officer may transition Incident Command to State or federal government agencies having wildland fire suppression responsibility within Colfax County when, in his/her best informed judgment, the threat to public safety, infrastructure and private property has been mitigated.
- All Colfax County fire resources dispatched and mobilized by the Colfax County E9-1-1 shall focus on the delivery of safe, effective, rapid initial attack and containment within or contiguous to Colfax County's urban interface and intermix areas in an ongoing effort to prevent major wildland fires from developing.

INDEMNIFICATION

All Colfax County fire personnel and resources shall remain the responsibility of Colfax County. Any and all liability incurred as a result of Colfax County wildland fire suppression operations, including fire personnel safety, shall remain the sole responsibility of Colfax County.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

The appropriate State or federal wildland protection agency shall be held financially accountable for wildland fire suppression and containment costs incurred by Colfax County for services rendered on escaped wildland fires within classified forested lands that threaten public safety, infrastructure and/or private property.

STANDARDS AND POWERS

Where applicable, NFPA-1 standards chapter 17, Wildland Urban Interface, will apply to the unincorporated areas of the County. These standards are designed for the property owner to plan and implement a safer structure in the wildland urban interface.(Copy attached)

Where applicable, The Fire Chiefs Handbook's article 18, Powers of Municipalities and 4-37-1 Counties; Powers; Ordinances will apply. (Copy attached)

CLARIFICATION QUALIFICATIONS

There appears to be varying interpretations within the federal agencies regarding the application of 310-1 qualification/certification standards to local, non-federal resources, particularly during initial attack. The following points summarize NWCG policy.

The 310-1 qualification/certification standards are mandatory only for national mobilization of wildland fire fighting resources.

During initial attack, all agencies (federal, state, local and tribal) accept each other's standards. Once jurisdiction is clearly established, then the standards of the agency(s) with jurisdiction prevail.

Federal and State agencies should determine with their local and tribal agency partners, the qualification/certification standards that will apply to the use of local, non-federal and state firefighters during initial attack.

The Geographic Area Coordinating Groups should determine the application of 310-1 qualification/certification standards for mobilization within the geographic area.

On a fire where a non-federal agency is also an agency with legal jurisdiction, the standards of that agency apply.

Attachments:

Elk Ridge Plat

Rally point one is Poor Boys Yacht Club

Rally point two is Ocate Community Center

Firewise plan (when complete)

NFPA 1, Chapter 17

Signature page

Radio Frequency contact page

Properties that are defensible or in process

17.1 General.

The planning, construction, maintenance, education, and management elements for the protection of life and property from wildfire shall comply with NFPA 1144, *Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire*, and Chapter 17.

17.2 Plans.

The plans for construction and development within the wildland urban interface shall be submitted to the AHJ for review and approval.

17.3 Wildland Fire-Prone Areas.

17.3.1* Safeguards. Safeguards to prevent the occurrence of fires and to provide adequate fire protection and mitigation measures in hazardous fire areas shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Section 17.3.

17.3.2* Permits and Approvals. Permits for use of hazardous areas shall not be issued when public safety would be at risk, as determined by the AHJ. (See 1.12.19 for additional requirements for permits.)

17.3.3 Restricted Entry.

17.3.3.1 The AHJ shall determine and publicly announce when hazardous fire areas shall be closed to entry, and when such areas shall again be opened to entry.

17.3.3.2 Unauthorized persons shall not be permitted to enter or remain in closed hazardous fire areas.

17.3.3.3 Signs. Approved signs prohibiting entry by unauthorized persons shall be placed on every closed area and access point.

17.3.4 Use of Flammable Materials and Procedures.

17.3.4.1 Smoking. Lighting, igniting, or otherwise setting fire to any smoking material shall be prohibited unless within structures or smoking areas approved by the AHJ. (See Section 10.10 for additional requirements on smoking.)

17.3.4.2 Tracer Bullets, Tracer Charges, Rockets, and Model Aircraft.

17.3.4.2.1 Tracer bullets and tracer charges shall not be possessed, fired, or caused to be fired into or across hazardous fire areas.

17.3.4.2.2 Rockets, model planes, gliders, and balloons powered with an engine, propellant, or other feature liable to start or cause fire shall not be fired or projected into or across hazardous fire areas.

17.3.4.3 Explosives and Blasting. Explosives shall not be possessed, kept, stored, sold, offered for sale, given away, used, discharged, transported, or disposed of within hazardous fire areas except as permitted by the AHJ. (See Chapter 65 for additional guidance.)

17.3.4.4 Fireworks. Fireworks shall not be used or possessed in hazardous fire areas unless permitted by the AHJ. (See Chapter 65 for additional guidance.)

17.3.4.5 Apiaries. Lighted and smoldering material used in connection with smoking bees shall not be allowed in or upon hazardous fire areas except by permit from the AHJ.

17.3.4.6 Open-Flame Devices.

17.3.4.6.1* Welding torches, tar pots, decorative torches, and other devices, machines, or processes liable to start or cause fire shall not be operated or used in or upon hazardous fire areas, except by permit from the AHJ.

17.3.4.6.2 Flame-employing devices, such as lanterns or kerosene road flares, and fuses shall not be operated or used as a signal or marker in or upon hazardous fire areas unless at the scene of emergencies or railroad operations. (See Chapter 16 and Chapter 65 for additional guidance.)

17.3.4.7 Outdoor Fires.

17.3.4.7.1* Outdoor fires shall not be built, ignited, or maintained in or upon hazardous fire areas, except by permit from the AHJ.

17.3.4.7.2 Permanent barbecues, portable barbecues, outdoor fireplaces, or grills shall not be used for the disposal of rubbish, trash, or combustible waste material. (See Section 10.11 for additional guidance.)

17.3.4.8 Incinerators and Fireplaces.

17.3.4.8.1 Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues, and grills shall not be built, installed, or maintained in hazardous fire areas without prior approval of the AHJ.

17.3.4.8.2 Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues, and grills shall be maintained in good repair and in a safe condition at all times.

17.3.4.8.3 Openings in incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues, and grills shall be provided with an approved spark arrester, screen, or door.

17.3.4.9 Spark Arresters. Chimneys used in conjunction with outdoor fireplaces, barbecues, incinerators, or heating appliances in which solid or liquid fuel is used, upon buildings, structures, or premises located within 10 ft (3.05 m) of hazardous vegetation shall be provided with a spark arrester in accordance with Section 8.7 of NFPA 1144, *Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire*.

17.3.5 Clearance of Brush and Vegetative Growth.

17.3.5.1 Electrical Transmission Lines.

17.3.5.1.1 Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission and distribution line(s) shall be provided and maintained in accordance with 17.3.5.1.

17.3.5.1.2 A combustible-free space around poles and towers shall consist of a clearing of not less than 10 ft (3.05 m) in each direction from the outer circumference of the pole or tower during such periods of time as designated by the AHJ.

17.3.5.1.3 Trimming Clearance.

17.3.5.1.3.1 At the time of trimming, clearances not less than those established by Table 17.3.5.1.3.1 shall be provided.

Table 17.3.5.1.3.1 Minimum Clearances between Vegetation and Electrical Lines at Time of Trimming

Minimal Radial Clearance from Conductor

Line Voltage

ft

m

2400–72,000

4

1.2

72,001–110,000

6

1.8

110,001–300,000

10

3.0

300,001 or more

15

4.6

17.3.5.1.3.2 The radial clearances in Table 17.3.5.1.3.1 are minimum clearances that shall be established at time of trimming between the vegetation and the energized conductors and associated live parts.

17.3.5.1.4 Clearances not less than those established by Table 17.3.5.1.4 shall be maintained during such periods of time as designated by the AHJ.

Table 17.3.5.1.4 Minimum Clearances between Vegetation and Electrical Lines to Be Maintained

Minimum Clearance

Line Voltage

in.

cm

750–35,000

6

15.2

35,001–60,000

12

30.5

60,001–115,000

19

48.3

115,001–230,000

30.5

77.5

230,001–500,000

115

292

17.3.5.1.4.1 The site-specific clearance achieved, at the time of pruning, shall vary based on species' growth rates, the utility company specific trim cycle, the potential line sway due to wind, line sway due to electrical loading and ambient temperature, and the tree's location in proximity to the high voltage lines.

17.3.5.1.4.2 The AHJ shall establish minimum clearances different than those specified by Table 17.3.5.1.4 when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to the AHJ and approved.

17.3.5.1.5* Electrical Power Line Emergencies. During emergencies, the utility company shall perform the required work to the extent necessary to clear the hazard.

17.3.5.2 Structures.

17.3.5.2.1 Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating, or maintaining buildings or structures in, upon, or adjoining hazardous fire areas, and persons owning, leasing, or controlling land adjacent to such buildings or structures, shall maintain an effective defensible space in accordance with NFPA 1144, *Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire*.

17.3.5.2.2 Where required by the AHJ because of extra hazardous conditions, additional areas shall be maintained to include additional defensible space from buildings or structures, trees adjacent to or overhanging a building shall be maintained free of deadwood, and the roof of a structure shall be free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth.

17.3.5.3 Roadways. Areas within 10 ft (3 m) on each side of portions of highways and private streets shall be cleared of combustible vegetation and other combustible growth. Single specimens of trees, shrubbery, or cultivated ground cover such as green grass, ivy, succulents, or similar plants used as ground covers, shall be permitted to be exempt provided that they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

17.3.6 Unusual Circumstances. The AHJ shall determine that difficult terrain, danger of erosion, or other unusual circumstances could require additional safeguards.

17.3.7 Fire Roads, Firebreaks, and Emergency Access.

17.3.7.1 The provisions of 17.3.9, NFPA 1141, *Standard for Fire Protection in Planned Building Groups*, and NFPA 1144, *Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire*, shall be used to determine the design, clearances, and provisions for emergency access (ingress and egress).

17.3.7.2 Unauthorized vehicles shall not be driven upon fire roads or firebreaks. Vehicles shall not be parked in a manner that obstructs the entrance to a fire road or firebreak.

17.3.7.3 Radio and television aerials, guy wires, and other obstructions shall not be installed or maintained on fire roads or firebreaks unless the vertical clearance is sufficient to allow the movement of fire and emergency apparatus.

17.3.7.4 Motorcycles, motor scooters, and motor vehicles shall not be operated within hazardous fire areas, except upon clearly established public or private roads.

17.3.8 Tampering with Fire Safety Equipment. See Section 10.8 for requirements on tampering with fire safety equipment.

17.3.9 Maintenance. See Section 10.4 for requirements on maintenance.

ARTICLE 18

POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES (Fire Chiefs Handbook)

3-18-11. Fire prevention and protection; insurance for volunteer firemen. A. A municipality may by ordinance: (1) adopt regulations for the prevention of fire; (2) regulate and prevent the carrying on of manufactories dangerous in causing and promoting fires; (3) prohibit the deposit of ashes in unsafe places; (4) cause any building or enclosure which is in a flammable state to be placed in a safe condition; (5) regulate and prevent the storage and transportation of any combustible or explosive material; and (6) regulate and prevent the use of illuminating flames and the building of bonfires. B. A municipality may: (1) provide proper means for protection from fire; (2) erect fire stations and provide facilities and implements for the extinguishment of fires; and (3) provide for the use and management of fire stations, facilities and implements for extinguishing fires by a volunteer fire department, paid fire department or partially paid and volunteer fire department. C. A municipality having an organized volunteer fire department may purchase with money from the fire fund an accident policy from any insurance company authorized to do business in New Mexico. The accident policy shall provide for the payment to any volunteer fireman a suitable sum for injuries and a gross sum of not less than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for death caused in the course of his duties as a volunteer fireman.

4-37-1. Counties; powers; ordinances. (Fire Chiefs Handbook)

All counties are granted the same powers that are granted municipalities except for those powers that are inconsistent with statutory or constitutional limitations placed on counties. Included in this grant of powers to the counties are those powers necessary and proper to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity and improve the morals, order, comfort and convenience of any county or its inhabitants. The board of county commissioners may make and publish any ordinance to discharge these powers not inconsistent with statutory or constitutional limitations placed on counties.

DEFENSIBLE PROPERTIES AND THOSE IN PROCESS

December 21, 2005

The following are properties that are defensible in a fire situation or are actively in the process of thinning the property to make it defensible.

Vlk/Borich Lot 3

Stehlings Lot 11

**COLFAX COUNTY FIRE AND AMBULANCE
EMERGENCY RADIO REPEATER FREQUENCIES**

	Rx	Tx	PI
Green Mountain Repeater	154.400	153.890	136.5
Green Mountain Talk-around	154.400	154.400	
Sauble Wide Area	154.355	154.070	136.5
Sauble Local	154.355	154.070	79.7
Farley Repeater	154.190	154.775	136.5
Farley Local	154.190	154.190	136.5

	CH	ALPHA	TX	PL	RX
Priority 1	1	ALARM	153.77	127.3	154.37
	2	TAC-2	154.37	127.3	154.37
	3	TAC-3	154.995	0	154.995
	4	TAC-4	154.28	0	154.28
Priority 2	5	RPD-2	155.19	127.3	155.19
	6	SFIRE	154.31	0	154.31
	7	SORPT	155.445	162.2	154.815
	8	LENCC	155.55	127.3	155.55
	9	LENCB	155.37	127.3	155.55
	10	UCEMS	155.85	110.9	158.865
	11	CNTYR	153.89	136.5	154.4
	12	CNTYD	154.4	136.5	154.4
	13	SFOR1	159.42	156.7	159.42
	14	SFOR4	159.33	156.7	159.33
	15	RTCTY	153.47	127.3	153.47
	16	NRA	151.865	127.3	151.865
	17	NMSAR	155.16	0	155.16
	18	BNSF	160.59	0	160.59
	19	SPRGR	158.88	074	151.055
	20	NMPK1	151.43	114.8	153.875
	21	SFOR2	159.225	0	159.225
	22	NMPK2	153.875	114.8	153.875
	23	UCRDR	155.1	110.9	154.025
	24	MAXFD	153.95	136.5	154.43
	25	RPD-1	153.905	127.3	155.19
	26	UCSO1	154.785	110.9	155.625
	27	SHD1	151.085	179.9	151.085
	28	SHD2	151.13	179.9	151.13
	29	AFRPT	153.965	136.5	154.98
	30	NMBS	155.7	127.3	155.7
	31	RPDT1	155.225	0	155.225
	32	RTSPB	0	0	155.565 (RX ONLY)
	33	RTSPM	0	0	155.655 (RX ONLY)
	34	LVSPB	0	0	155.58 (RX ONLY)
	35	LVSPM	0	0	155.685 (RX ONLY)
	36	EPGAS	159.63	100.0	153.38
	37	WETHR	0	0	162.55 (RX ONLY)

Date	11-16	# of Pages	1
From	P. J. S. Stone		
Co.	P. J. S. Stone		
Phone #	445-2708		
Fax #	445-2708		

Post-It Fax Note	7671
To	Denise (K. H. H. H.)
Co/Dept	Delaware (ed. Conn.)
Phone #	244-3321
Fax #	244-3675

Home Channel button for Priority 1

Talk Around button

Priority Select Button

Off hook scan? if not, add hook to priority 1

Channel

Dimmer button

Add/Delete channel button

Communication Solutions

Conventional Programming Information

NOTE: All radios do not have the same features. Therefore fill in those blocks that apply.

Use additional sheets if necessary.

Client: **FARLEY FIRE (COLFAX COUNTY)**
 Radio Type: **HT750**
 Radio S/N: _____

Bandwidth
☐ 13 ☒ 25 circle one

Scan
☐ enable ☒ disable circle one
 X

Scan List

Channel	Alpha Name	RX	PL/DPL	TX	PL/DPL	#1	#2	#3	Power	
1	FARLEY	154.1900	136.5	150.7750	136.5				HIGH	WIDE AREA
2	FARLEY T/A	154.1900	136.5	154.1900	136.5					LOCAL
3	EAGLE TAIL	154.3550	136.5	154.0700	136.5					WIDE AREA
4	EAGLE TAIL	154.3550	136.5	154.3550	136.5					LOCAL
5	GREEN MTN	154.4000	136.5	153.8900	136.5					WIDE AREA
6	GRN MTN T	154.4000	CSQ	154.4000	CSQ					LOCAL
7	FIRE MAR.	154.3100	CSQ	154.3100	CSQ					
8	HARD CO.	155.0250	114.8	154.0550	114.8					
9	UNION CO	154.0250	CSQ	155.1000	110.9					
10	UNION T/A	154.0250	CSQ	154.025	110.9					
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18	PAGER INFO	A - TONE	FOR FREQ 1	154.190						
19		B - VIBRATE		FARLEY						
20		C - TONE	FOR FREQ 2	154.355						
21		D - VIBRATE		EAGLE TAIL						

OPTIONS:

Opt Button	Feature
Top	
Side 1	
Side 2	
Side 3	
Front 1	
Front 2	
Front 3	

ABC LAND
& CATTLE CO INC

MONTANA,
MANUEL S JR

GERMSCHIED,
THOMAS C

STOCKTON,
SIDNEY D

SALADON
PROPERTIES,
LLC

CARRINGTON,
KYLE

WRIGHT,
RANDY C

ATKINS,
DONNY D

JOHNSON
GARY W

EDWARDS,
KENNETH G

SALADON
PROPERTIES,
LLC

MOTEL MANAGEMENT
OF LUNDBOOK, INC

GOLE
ROBERT I

ROMERO,
ALEX A

DISHOR,
DON
& SHIRLEY

G & J
HILL FAMILY
TRUST

BROWN,
ROBERT E

WILSON, ROBERT
C. BACH TRUSTEES



Ocate Community
Center



NAME	CONAME	ADDRS1	ADDRS2	CITY	STATE	ZIP	DESC02
BARILLAS, VICTOR	BARREDA, JOHN JR & ELIZABETH			CHICAGO	IL	60634	LOT 2
DECARO, JOHN H	& SALLY G	2951 N NEVA	32 HIGH STREET	STONEHAM	MA	2160	LOT 8
CAMP, BRENDA GAYLE		1220 DEL NORTE	P O BOX 1412	EDMOND	OK	73003	LOT 3
MCGOWEN, HAL KIRK			P O BOX 635	LONGVIEW	WA	98632	LOT 23
BROWN, ROBERT E	& NANCY		1910 BLUE RIDGE COURT	ANGEL FIRE	NM	87710	LOT 24
WORDEN, ROBERT A & C SAGE TRUSTEES	% OWENS, CHARLES, JR & STEPHANIE		3812 75TH PLACE	SAVANNAH	TX	76227	LOT 20
G & J HILL FAMILY TRUST	% HILL, GERALD, TRUSTEE		83 RIDGEVIEW DRIVE	LUBBOCK	TX	79423	LOT 1
BISHOP, DON & SHIRLY			P O BOX 512	PASCO	WA	99301	LOT 22
ROMERO, ALEX A	& DEBORAH A		4323 - 22ND PLACE	CLEVELAND	NM	87715	LOT 19
MOTEL MANAGEMENT OF LUBBOCK, INC			2308 MIDWAY ROAD	LUBBOCK	TX	79410	LOT 21
COLE, ROBERT L			17823 CR 2130	ARLINGTON	TX	76011	LOT 18
EDWARDS, KENNETH G	& JUDY M		P O BOX 186	LUBBOCK	TX	79423	LOT 4
JOHNSON, GARY W	& BARBARA A, CO-TRUSTEE		P O BOX 19	DALHART	TX	76022	LOT 5
ATKINS, DONNY D	ARNOLD, CANDY		11823 CR 3450	ANGEL FIRE	NM	87710	LOT 6
ROWE, REGINALD D & KATHERINE E			2500 STATE HIGHWAY 121, #1528	STRATFORD	OK	74872	LOT 11
CARRINGTON, KYLE			P O BOX 128	EULESS	TX	76038	LOT 16
WRIGHT, RANDY C	& KIM C		P O BOX 122	CLAUDE	TX	79619	LOT 7
SALADON PROPERTIES, LLC			4342 COUNTY ROAD 33	ANGEL FIRE	NM	87710	LOT 12-17
SCHAEFFER, JOHN J	& ANDREA F		1017 VILLAGE GREEN BLVD	BLAIR	NE	68008	LOT 15
WILLIAMSON, KENNETH E, JR	WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM B		7922 JOLIET AVE	IOWA CITY	IA	52240	LOT 13-14
BRACKEN, RANDOLPH B	& LORETTA ANN			LUBBOCK	TX	79423	LOT 10
STOCKTON, SIDNEY G		P O BOX 304		CIMARRON	NM	87714	LOT 9

ELK RIDGE
WILDLAND FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT
AND
MITIGATION PLAN



APRIL 2006

INTRODUCTION

Elk Ridge is an Alpine type subdivision in Colfax County about thirteen and one half miles southeast of the village of Angel Fire New Mexico. The subdivision was developed in the early 1980's but none of the lots had improvements installed until about 1997. Elk Ridge is located at 9400 ft elevation, consists of 24 lots ranging from 5 to slightly over 7 acres in size. Lots 1-9 and 24 are partly in a meadow and partly wooded the remaining lots are all wooded. Only seven of the twenty four lots have structures thereon at this time. The owners of these seven lots have already done a considerable amount of work clearing and thinning but still have more work to do to comply with the fire wise guide lines.

The only common feature of the developments is 1 ¼ miles of road for ingress and egress which includes 3 cul-de-sacs. When the road was built it was built to the developer's agent specifications.

FUELS

The majority of the property contains the Engelmann Spruce-Corkbark Fir habitat type. The characteristic tree species found in this habitat type are Englemann Spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), Corkbark Fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) (var. *arizonica* (Merriam) Lemm.), Bristlecone pine (*Pinus aristata*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Limber Pine (*Pinus flexilis*), Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and White fir (*Abies concolor*). Typical basal area is greater than 190 sq. ft. per acre with a large amount of undergrowth creating ladder fuels. The estimated average number of trees per acre is 631 with an average diameter at breast height of 7.5 inches.

The subdivision slopes up from north to south, the elevation is about 300 ft higher at the south end. Most lots have a moderate to large amounts of heavy dead and down woody material. Mixed conifer is a forest type with a high fuel loading and long fire return intervals. Large areas of the forests in this area have not had a fire in over 100 years.

INGRESS AND EGRESS

The entrance to the property is at the first road east of mile marker 5 of New Mexico state road 120. The common road of the development is less than eight percent grade. Most of the existing drive-ways are wide enough for fire equipment and most have adequate turn around space.



Utilities

Electrical and telephone service is buried into the development and to each of the existing homes. All of the developed lots have a private well and outside frost-free hydrant. One property has a stand-by generator and several others plan to install one in the near future.

Fire Protection

Fire protection is provided by Colfax county District 6 with mutual aid from the village of Angel Fire. An additional water source is the lake on the south side of the development. There are multiple access points to the lake.

Construction

The construction of the existing homes is mainly wood with double pane windows and metal roofs. Porches are elevated and do have pockets that are potential hot ember catchments. Each property noted has adequate turn around space for small fire equipment and some have larger areas available. Debris has been moved from the homes under construction where possible with plans made to remove construction materials upon the completion of construction. The propane tanks of some of the properties are located on the incorrect axis for home safety and should be repositioned. However, most of the tanks noted were at an adequate distance from the structures. Leech fields and septic tanks need to be clearly marked to keep heavy equipment off. Some of the out buildings are not defensible spaced however this is in the process of being remedied.

SHORT TERM GOALS

- To inform and educate our property owners on the benefits afforded by actively participating in making our community truly fire wise.
- Compile documentation for distribution to our property owners describing the guide lines of creating a defensible community, home and yard.
- Make a complete inspection, with the help of Roger Terry and Larry Osborn, of each of the properties in our subdivision and list suggestions to make them more defensible.
- Review the Firewise Day for future meetings.
- Have an educational out reach plan for Firewise education to the community and surrounding areas.
- Participate in the Colfax County Coalition of Firewise Communities.
- Improve signage throughout the community.
- Review the Community Fire Protection Plan with all residents as they return to the community. Review evacuation and pre-evacuation plans.

LONG TERM GOALS

- Create storage for additional water within our subdivision for use by fire department pumpers.
- Communicate with the state of New Mexico Department having jurisdiction over the state land that joins Elk Ridge regarding the possibility of having them improve the defensibility of that land there by improving our ability to become defensible.
- Locate a suitable place near to Elk Ridge to pile slash and other forest waste material prior to chipping the same.
- Use chipped materials in a beneficial manner to improve the community's roads and infrastructure.
- Improve signage throughout the development to include night visible numbering, water source directions and street signs.
- Improve street maintenance for equipment accessibility. This will include grade, slope, sub-base and road base.
- Create a secondary egress/access point through neighboring properties for use during an emergency situation.
- Have all defensible and Firewise information automatically passed on through the seller to the buyer of the Elk Ridge properties.
- Work with neighboring communities in the educational and development process to help with the creation of fire safe communities.

ELK RIDGE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE/INCIDENT PLAN ACCEPTANCE

Adopted this 7th day of Nov. 2006

Elk Ridge Community

Robert E. Brown

Colfax County Fire Marshal

Long Oak

Colfax County WUI Spec

Roger C. Cramer

New Mexico State Forestry

[Signature]

District 6 fire department

Balcoz

BLM

[Signature]

Taos Pueblo

[Signature]

USDA Forestry

Michael P. Kemper

State Police

[Signature]

County Sheriff

Ed Taylor

DEFENSIBLE PROPERTIES AND THOSE IN PROCESS

December 21, 2005

The following are properties that are defensible in a fire situation or are actively in the process of thinning the property to make it defensible.

Hill	Lot 1
Edwards	Lot 4
Johnson	Lot 5
Atkins	Lot 6
Wright	Lot 7
	Lot 11
	Lot 12
Brown	Lot 24

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General.

The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this *Code*. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3* Code. A standard that is an extensive compilation of provisions covering broad subject matter or that is suitable for adoption into law independently of other codes and standards.

3.2.4 Guide. A document that is advisory or informative in nature and that contains only nonmandatory provisions. A guide may contain mandatory statements such as when a guide can be used, but the document as a whole is not suitable for adoption into law.

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

3.2.6* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.7 Recommended Practice. A document that is similar in content and structure to a code or standard but that contains only nonmandatory provisions using the word "should" to indicate recommendations in the body of the text.

3.2.8 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

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

3.2.10 Standard. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix or annex, footnote, or fine-print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1* Absolute Pressure. Pressure based on a zero reference point, the perfect vacuum. [55, 2005]

3.3.2 Access Box. An approved secure box, accessible by the authority having jurisdiction's master key or control, containing entrance keys or other devices to gain access to a structure or area.

3.3.3 Addition. An increase in the building area, aggregate floor area, height or number of stories of a structure. [ASCE 7:9.2.1]

3.3.4* Aerosol. A product that is dispensed from an aerosol container by a propellant. [30B, 2002]

3.3.5 Airport (Aerodrome). An area on land or water that is used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of aircraft and includes buildings and facilities. [402, 2002]

3.3.6 Airport Ramp. Any outdoor area, including aprons and hardstands, where aircraft can be positioned, stored, serviced, or maintained, irrespective of the nature of the surface of the area. [415, 2002]

3.3.7^{*} Aisle Width (Storage Rack). The horizontal dimension between the face of the loads in racks under consideration. [13, 2002]

3.3.8 Alarm. A warning of danger.

3.3.9 Alarm Signal. See 3.3.208.1.

3.3.10 Alleyway. An accessible clear space between storage piles or groups of piles suitable for housekeeping operations, visual inspection of piling areas, and initial fire-fighting operations.

3.3.11 Alternative. A system, condition, arrangement, material, or equipment submitted for approval to the authority having jurisdiction and the fire chief as a substitute for a code requirement. [1141, 2003]

3.3.12 ANSI/ASME. The designation for American National Standards Institute publication sponsored and published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

3.3.13 Area.

3.3.13.1 Back Stock Area. The area of a mercantile occupancy that is physically separated from the sales area and not intended to be accessible to the public. [30B, 2002]

3.3.13.2 Consumer Fireworks Retail Sales (CFRS) Area. The portion of a consumer fireworks retail sales facility or store, including the immediately adjacent aisles, where consumer fireworks are located for the purpose of retail display and sale to the public. [1124, 2006]

3.3.13.3 Control Area. A designated area, either indoors or outdoors, within which hazardous materials are allowed to be stored, used, handled, or dispensed in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity (MAQ).

3.3.13.4 Fire Area. An area of a building separated from the remainder of the building by construction having a fire resistance of at least 1 hour and having all communicating openings properly protected by an assembly having a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour. [30, 2003]

3.3.13.5 Indoor Area. An area that is within a building or structure having overhead cover, other than a structure qualifying as "weather protection" in accordance with 6.5.2 of NFPA 55, *Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks*. (See also 3.3.13.8, *Outdoor Area*.) [55, 2005]

3.3.13.6 Inside Liquid Storage Area. A room or building used for the storage of liquids in containers or portable tanks, separated from other types of occupancies. [30, 2003]

3.3.13.7 Organic Peroxide Storage Area. An area used for the storage of organic peroxide formulations. [432, 2002]

3.3.13.8 Outdoor Area. An area that is either outside the confines of a building, or an area sheltered from the elements by overhead cover, that is protected from weather exposure by an exterior wall that obstructs not more than 25 percent of the building boundary.

3.3.13.9 Sales Display Area. The area of a mercantile occupancy that is open to the public for the purpose of viewing and purchasing goods, wares, and merchandise. Individuals are free to circulate among the items, which are typically displayed on shelves, racks, or on the floor. [30B, 2002]

3.3.13.10 Smoking Area. A designated area where smoking is permitted within a premises in which smoking is otherwise generally prohibited.

3.3.13.11^{*} Spray Area. Any area in which dangerous quantities of flammable or combustible vapors, mists, residues, dusts, or deposits are present due to the operation of spray processes. It can be either enclosed or unenclosed and includes: (a) any area in the direct path of a spray application process; (b) the interior of any exhaust plenum and any exhaust duct leading from the spray process; (c) the interior of any limited finishing workstation, spray booth, or spray room as herein defined; (d) the interior of any air recirculation particulate filter, solvent concentrator unit, solvent distillation (recovery) unit, or recirculation air supply unit. [33, 2003]

3.3.14 ASME. American Society of Mechanical Engineers. [58, 2004]

3.3.15 ASME Container (or Tank). See 3.3.65.1.

3.3.16^{*} Available Height for Storage. The maximum height at which commodities can be stored above the floor and still maintain adequate clearance from structural members and the required clearance below

sprinklers. [13, 2002]

3.3.17^a Baled Cotton. A natural seed fiber wrapped and secured in industry-accepted materials, usually consisting of burlap, woven polypropylene, or sheet polyethylene, and secured with steel, synthetic, or wire bands, or wire; also includes linters (lint removed from the cottonseed) and motes (residual materials from the ginning process).

3.3.17.1 Block. A basic yard storage unit for baled cotton comprising multiple-row storage with clear spaces on all sides.

3.3.17.2^a Densely Packed Baled Cotton. Cotton, made into banded bales, with a packing density of at least 22 lb/ft³ (360 kg/m³), and dimensions complying with the following: a length of 55 in. (ca. 1400 mm ± 20 mm), a width of 21 in. (ca. 530 mm ± 20 mm) and a height of 27.6 in. to 35.4 in. (700 mm to 900 mm).

3.3.17.3 Fire-Packed Baled Cotton. A cotton bale within which a fire has been packed as a result of a process in which ginning is the most frequent cause.

3.3.17.4 Naked Cotton Bale. An unwrapped cotton bale secured with wire or steel straps.

3.3.18 Barrel (bbl). A unit of volume used in the petroleum industry that is equal to 42 U.S. gal (159 L or 0.159 m³). [30, 2003]

3.3.19 Barricade (Explosives or Fireworks). A natural or artificial barrier that effectively screens a magazine, building, railway, or highway from the effects of an explosion in a magazine or building containing explosives. [1124, 2006]

3.3.19.1 Artificial Barricade (Explosives or Fireworks). An artificial mound or revetted wall of earth of a minimum thickness of 3 ft (0.9 m). [1124, 2006]

3.3.19.2 Natural Barricade (Explosives or Fireworks). A natural outdoor feature(s), such as hills or trees, with a density sufficient to prevent surrounding exposures that require protection from being seen from a magazine or building containing explosives when the trees are bare of leaves. [1124, 2006]

3.3.20 Basement. Story of a building wholly below grade or partly below and partly above grade, located so that the vertical distance from grade to the floor below is greater than the vertical distance from grade to the floor above. [5000, 2006]

3.3.21 Battery (Lead-Acid).

3.3.21.1^a Valve-Regulated (VRLA). A lead-acid battery consisting of sealed cells furnished with a valve that opens to vent the battery whenever the internal pressure of the battery exceeds the ambient pressure by a set amount.

3.3.21.2^a Vented (Flooded). A lead-acid battery consisting of cells that have electrodes immersed in liquid electrolyte.

3.3.22 Battery System (Lead-Acid). A system that consists of these interconnected subsystems: (1) lead-acid batteries; (2) battery chargers; and (3) a collection of rectifiers, inverters, converters, and associated electrical equipment as required for a particular application.

3.3.23 Block. See 3.3.17.1.

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

3.3.25^a Boiling Point. The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid equals the surrounding atmospheric pressure. For purposes of defining the boiling point, atmospheric pressure shall be considered to be 14.7 psia (760 mm Hg). For mixtures that do not have a constant boiling point, the 20 percent evaporated point of a distillation performed in accordance with ASTM D 86, *Standard Method of Test for Distillation of Petroleum Products*, shall be considered to be the boiling point. [30, 2003]

3.3.26^a Boil-Over. An event in the burning of certain oils in an open-top tank when, after a long period of quiescent burning, there is a sudden increase in fire intensity associated with expulsion of burning oil from the tank. [30, 2003]

3.3.27^a Building. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. [101,

2006]

3.3.27.1* Airport Terminal Building. A structure used primarily for air passenger enplaning or deplaning, including ticket sales, flight information, baggage handling, and other necessary functions in connection with air transport operations. This term includes any extensions and satellite buildings used for passenger handling or aircraft flight service functions. Aircraft loading walkways and "mobile lounges" are excluded. [415, 2002]

3.3.27.2 Apartment Building. See 3.3.165.2.

3.3.27.3 Attached Building. A building having only one common wall with another building having other types of occupancies. [30, 2003]

3.3.27.4 Bulk Merchandising Retail Building. See 3.3.165.4.

3.3.27.5* Existing Building. A building erected or officially authorized prior to the effective date of the adoption of this edition of the *Code* by the agency or jurisdiction. [101, 2006]

3.3.27.6* High-Rise Building. A building where the floor of an occupiable story is greater than 75 ft (23 m) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. [5000, 2006]

3.3.27.7* Important Building. A building that is considered not expendable in an exposure fire. [30, 2003]

3.3.27.8 Mini-Storage Building. See 3.3.165.25.1.

3.3.27.9 Private Building. A building or the portion of a building that normally is not frequented by or open to the public.

3.3.27.10 Satellite. A structure that can be adjacent to but separated from the airport terminal building, accessible aboveground or through subway passages, and used to provide flight service operations, such as passenger check-in, waiting rooms, food service, enplaning or deplaning, etc. [415, 2002]

3.3.27.11 Storage Tank Building. A three-dimensional space that is enclosed by a roof and a wall that covers more than one-half of the possible area of the sides of the space, is of sufficient size to allow entry by personnel, will likely limit the dissipation of heat or dispersion of vapors, and restricts access for fire fighting. [30, 2003]

3.3.28 Bulk Oxygen System. See 3.3.233.2.

3.3.29 Bulk Plant or Terminal. That portion of a property where liquids are received by tank vessel, pipelines, tank car, or tank vehicle and are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessel, pipeline, tank car, tank vehicle, portable tank, or container. [30, 2003]

3.3.30 Burn-It. A fire-fighting strategy that allows for the free-burn of a tire fire.

3.3.31 Bury-It. A fire-fighting strategy in which a tire pile is buried with soil, sand, gravel, cement dust, or other cover material.

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

3.3.33 CFR. The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States Government.

3.3.34 CGA. Compressed Gas Association.

3.3.35 Chemical Heat of Combustion (Hc). The amount of heat released, in Btu/lb (kJ/g), when a substance is oxidized to yield stable end products, including water as a vapor, as measured under actual fire conditions in a normal ambient (air) atmosphere. [30B, 2002]

3.3.36 Chemical Name. The scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry or the Chemical Abstracts Service rules of nomenclature, or a name that clearly identifies a chemical for the purpose of conducting an evaluation.

3.3.37 Chemical Plant. A large integrated plant or that portion of such a plant, other than a refinery or distillery, where liquids are produced by chemical reactions or used in chemical reactions. [30, 2003]

3.3.38* Chip. A wood chip of various species used in the manufacture of pulp.

3.3.39 Classification of Occupancy Hazards for Portable Fire Extinguishers.

3.3.39.1 Extra (High) Hazard. Extra hazard occupancies are locations where the total amount of Class A

combustibles and Class B flammables present, in storage, production, use, finished product, or combination thereof, is over and above those expected in occupancies classed as ordinary (moderate) hazard. These occupancies could consist of woodworking; vehicle repair; aircraft and boat servicing; cooking areas; individual product display showrooms; product convention center displays; and storage and manufacturing processes such as painting, dipping, and coating, including flammable liquid handling. Also included is warehousing of or in-process storage of other than Class I and Class II commodities. [10, 2002]

3.3.39.2 Light (Low) Hazard. Light hazard occupancies are locations where the total amount of Class A combustible materials, including furnishings, decorations, and contents, is of minor quantity. This can include some buildings or rooms occupied as offices, classrooms, churches, assembly halls, guest room areas of hotels/motels, and so forth. This classification anticipates that the majority of content items are either noncombustible or so arranged that a fire is not likely to spread rapidly. Small amounts of Class B flammables used for duplicating machines, art departments, and so forth, are included, provided that they are kept in closed containers and safely stored. [10, 2002]

3.3.39.3 Ordinary (Moderate) Hazard. Ordinary hazard occupancies are locations where the total amount of Class A combustibles and Class B flammables are present in greater amounts than expected under light (low) hazard occupancies. These occupancies could consist of dining areas, mercantile shops and allied storage, light manufacturing, research operations, auto showrooms, parking garages, workshop or support service areas of light (low) hazard occupancies, and warehouses containing Class I or Class II commodities as defined by NEPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems. [10, 2002]

3.3.40 Cleanroom. A room in which the concentration of airborne particles is controlled to specified limits, including areas below the raised floor and above the ceiling grid if these areas are part of the air path and within the rated construction. [5000, 2006]

3.3.41 Clean Zone. A defined space in which the concentration of airborne particles is controlled to specified limits. [318, 2006]

3.3.42 Clear Space. An area free of combustible materials but that can contain noncombustible materials that cannot transmit an exposure fire.

3.3.43 Closed System Use. See 3.3.244.1.

3.3.44 Clothes Dryer. A device used to dry wet laundry by means of heat derived from the combustion of fuel or from electric heating elements. [211, 2003]

3.3.45 Code.

3.3.45.1 Building Code. The building code referenced in Section 2.2.

3.3.45.2 Electrical Code. The electrical code referenced in Section 2.2.

3.3.45.3 Mechanical Code. The mechanical code referenced in Section 2.2.

3.3.45.4 Plumbing Code. The plumbing code referenced in Section 2.2.

3.3.46 Cold Deck. A single ranked pile of logs with individual logs of regular or irregular length usually 20 ft to 50 ft (6.1 m to 15.2 m) long, but greater than 8 ft (2.4 m) long.

3.3.47 Column (Paper). A single vertical stack of rolls of paper.

3.3.48 Combustible (Material). A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn; a material that does not meet the definition of noncombustible or limited-combustible. [101, 2006]

3.3.49* Combustible Dust. A combustible particulate solid that presents a fire or deflagration hazard when suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium over a range of concentrations, regardless of particle size or shape. [654, 2006]

3.3.50* Combustible Fiber. Any material in a fibrous or shredded form that readily ignites when heat sources are present.

3.3.51 Combustible Liquid. See 3.3.148.1.

3.3.52 Combustible Particulate Solid. See 3.3.216.1.

3.3.53 Combustible Refuse. All combustible or loose rubbish, litter, or waste materials generated by an

occupancy that are refused, rejected, or considered worthless and are disposed of by incineration on the premises where generated or periodically transported from the premises.

3.3.54* Combustible Waste. Combustible or loose waste material that is generated by an establishment or process and, if salvageable, is retained for scrap or reprocessing on the premises where generated or transported to a plant for processing.

3.3.55 Combustion. A chemical process of oxidation that occurs at a rate fast enough to produce heat and usually light in the form of either a glow or flame.

3.3.56 Commodity. Combinations of products, packing material, and container upon which the commodity classification is based. [13, 2002]

3.3.57* Common Path of Travel. The portion of exit access that must be traversed before two separate and distinct paths of travel to two exits are available. [101, 2006]

3.3.58 Compartment.

3.3.58.1* Fire Compartment. A space within a building that is enclosed by fire barriers on all sides, including the top and bottom. [101, 2006]

3.3.58.2* Smoke Compartment. A space within a building enclosed by smoke barriers on all sides, including the top and bottom. [101, 2006]

3.3.59 Condition, Existing. See [3.3.91](#).

3.3.60 Construction Documents. Documents that consist of scaled design drawings and specifications for the purpose of construction of new facilities or modification to existing facilities. (See also [3.3.207](#), *Shop Drawings*.)

3.3.61 Consumer Fireworks. See [3.3.111.1](#).

3.3.62 Consumer Fireworks Retail Sales Area. See [3.3.13.2](#).

3.3.63 Consumer Fireworks Retail Sales Facility (CFRS Facility). A permanent or temporary building or structure, CFRS stand, tent, canopy, or membrane structure that is used primarily for the retail display and sale of consumer fireworks to the public. [1124, 2006]

3.3.64* Consumer Fireworks Retail Sales (CFRS) Stand. A temporary or permanent building or structure that has a floor area not greater than 800 ft² (74 m²), other than tents, canopies, or membrane structures, that is used primarily for the retail display and sale of consumer fireworks to the public. [1124, 2006]

3.3.65 Container. A vessel, including cylinders, tanks, portable tanks, and cargo tanks, used for transporting or storing materials.

3.3.65.1 ASME Container. A container constructed in accordance with the ASME Code. [58, 2004]

3.3.65.2 Closed Container. A container as herein defined, so sealed by means of a lid or other device that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures. [30A, 2003]

3.3.65.3 Compressed Gas Container. A pressure vessel designed to hold compressed gas at an absolute pressure greater than 1 atmosphere at 68°F (20°C) that includes cylinders, containers, and tanks. [55, 2005]

3.3.65.4 Container (Flammable or Combustible Liquid). Any vessel of 119 gal (450 L) or less capacity used for transporting or storing liquids. [30, 2003]

3.3.65.5 Cryogenic Fluids Container. A cryogenic vessel used for transportation, handling, or storage.

3.3.65.6 LP-Gas Container. A vessel, including cylinders, tanks, portable tanks, and cargo tanks, used for the transporting or storing of LP-Gases. [58, 2004]

3.3.66 Control Area. See [3.3.13.3](#).

3.3.67* Conventional Pallets. A material-handling aid designed to support a unit load with openings to provide access for material-handling devices. [13, 2002]

3.3.68 Cooking Fire. The noncommercial, residential burning of materials not exceeding 3 ft (0.9 m) in diameter and 2 ft (0.6 m) in height, other than rubbish in which the fuel burned is contained in an outdoor fireplace, a barbecue grill, or a barbecue pit for the purpose of preparing food.

3.3.69 Cordwood. Logs 8 ft (2.4 m) or less in length customarily intended for pulpwood or fuel uses.

3.3.70 Core. The central tube around which paper is wound to form a roll. [13, 2002]

3.3.71* Corrosive. A chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, materials by chemical action at the site of contact.

3.3.72* Covered Fuse. A fuse or designed point of ignition that is protected against accidental ignition by contact with a spark, smoldering items, or small open flame. [1124, 2006]

3.3.73 Crude Petroleum. Hydrocarbon mixtures that have a flash point below 150°F (65.6°C) and that have not been processed in a refinery. [30, 2003]

3.3.74 Cryogenic Fluid. A fluid with a boiling point lower than -130°F (-90°C) at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psia (101.325 kPa). [55, 2005]

3.3.75* Cultural Properties. Buildings, structures, or sites, or portions thereof, that are culturally significant, or that house culturally significant collections. [914, 2001]

3.3.76 Cylinder. A pressure vessel designed for pressures higher than 40 psia (276 kPa) and having a circular cross-section. It does not include a portable tank, multiunit tank car tank, cargo tank, or tank car. [55, 2005]

3.3.76.1 Cylinder Containment Vessel. A gastight recovery vessel designed so that a leaking compressed gas container can be placed within its confines, thereby encapsulating the leaking container. [55, 2005]

3.3.77 Deflagration. Propagation of a combustion zone at a velocity that is less than the speed of sound in the unreacted medium. [68, 2002]

3.3.78 Detectors.

3.3.78.1 Air Sampling-Type Detector. A detector that consists of a piping or tubing distribution network that runs from the detector to the area(s) to be protected. An aspiration fan in the detector housing draws air from the protected area back to the detector through air sampling ports, piping, or tubing. At the detector, the air is analyzed for fire products.

3.3.78.2* Fixed-Temperature Detector. A device that responds when its operating element becomes heated to a predetermined level. [72, 2002]

3.3.78.3 Heat Detector. A fire detector that detects either abnormally high temperature or rate of temperature rise, or both. [72, 2002]

3.3.78.4* Line-Type Detector. A device in which detection is continuous along a path. [72, 2002]

3.3.78.5 Smoke Detector. A device that detects visible or invisible particles of combustion. [72, 2002]

3.3.78.6 Spot-Type Detector. A detector in which the detecting element is concentrated at a particular location. Typical examples are bimetallic detectors, fusible alloy detectors, certain pneumatic rate-of-rise detectors, certain smoke detectors, and thermoelectric detectors. [72, 2002]

3.3.79 Detonation. Propagation of a combustion zone at a velocity that is greater than the speed of sound in the unreacted medium. [68, 2002]

3.3.80 Distillery. A plant or that portion of a plant where liquids produced by fermentation are concentrated and where the concentrated products are also mixed, stored, or packaged. [30, 2003]

3.3.81 Distributor. A business engaged in the sale or resale, or both of compressed gases or cryogenic fluids, or both. [55, 2005]

3.3.82 DOT. U.S. Department of Transportation.

3.3.83 Driveway. A clear space suitable for fire-fighting operations by motorized fire apparatus.

3.3.84 Dwelling Unit. One or more rooms arranged for complete, independent housekeeping purposes, with space for eating, living, and sleeping; facilities for cooking; and provisions for sanitation. [5000, 2006]

3.3.84.1 One- and Two-Family Dwelling Unit. See 3.3.165.19.1.

3.3.85 Emergency. A fire, explosion, or hazardous condition that poses an immediate threat to the safety of life or damage to property.

3.3.86 Emergency Relief Venting. An opening, construction method, or device that will automatically relieve excessive internal pressure due to an exposure fire. [30, 2003]

3.3.87 Excess Flow Control. A fail-safe system or approved means designed to shut off flow due to a rupture in pressurized piping systems. [55, 2005]

3.3.88 Excess Flow Valve. A valve inserted into a compressed gas cylinder, portable tank, or stationary tank that is designed to positively shut off the flow of gas in the event that its predetermined flow is exceeded.

3.3.89* Exhausted Enclosure. An appliance or piece of equipment that consists of a top, a back, and two sides providing a means of local exhaust for capturing gases, fumes, vapors, and mists. [5000, 2006]

3.3.90* Existing. That which is already in existence on the date this edition of the *Code* goes into effect. [101, 2006]

3.3.91 Existing Condition. Any situation, circumstance, or physical makeup of any structure, premise, or process that was ongoing or in effect prior to the adoption of this *Code*. [1141, 2003]

3.3.92* Exit. That portion of a means of egress that is separated from all other spaces of a building or structure by construction or equipment as required to provide a protected way of travel to the exit discharge. [101, 2006]

3.3.92.1* Horizontal Exit. A way of passage from one building to an area of refuge in another building on approximately the same level, or a way of passage through or around a fire barrier to an area of refuge on approximately the same level in the same building that affords safety from fire and smoke originating from the area of incidence and areas communicating therewith. [101, 2006]

3.3.93 Exit Access. That portion of a means of egress that leads to an exit. [101, 2006]

3.3.94 Exit Discharge. That portion of a means of egress between the termination of an exit and a public way. [101, 2006]

3.3.95 Explosion. The bursting or rupture of an enclosure or a container due to the development of internal pressure from a deflagration. [69, 2002]

3.3.96* Explosive Material. Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. [5000, 2006]

3.3.97 Facility. As applied to access and water supply, a structure or use in a fixed location including exterior storage, use, and handling areas that relates to the occupancies and operations covered by this *Code*.

3.3.97.1 Hazardous Material Storage Facility. See 3.3.131.

3.3.97.2 Limited Care Facility. See 3.3.165.15.

3.3.97.3 Motor Fuel Dispensing Facility. See 3.3.165.24.

3.3.97.3.1 Fleet Vehicle Motor Fuel Dispensing Facility. See 3.3.165.24.1.

3.3.97.3.2 Marine Motor Fuel Dispensing Facility. See 3.3.165.24.2.

3.3.97.3.3 Motor Fuel Dispensing Facility Located Inside a Building. See 3.3.165.24.3.

3.3.98 Fines (Wood). Small pieces or splinters of wood by-products that can pass through a 0.25 in. (6.4 mm) screen.

3.3.99 Fire.

3.3.99.1 Class A Fires. Fires in ordinary combustible materials, such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics. [10, 2002]

3.3.99.2 Class B Fires. Fires in flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and flammable gases. [10, 2002]

3.3.99.3 Class C Fires. Fires that involve energized electrical equipment. [10, 2002]

3.3.99.4 Class D Fires. Fires in combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium. [10, 2002]

3.3.99.5 Class K Fires. Fires in cooking appliances that involve combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats). [10, 2002]

3.3.100 Fire, Recreational. See 3.3.197.

3.3.101 Fire Alarm System. See 3.3.233.8.

3.3.102 Fire Compartment. See 3.3.58.1.

3.3.103 Fire Door Assembly. Any combination of a fire door, a frame, hardware, and other accessories that together provide a specific degree of fire protection to the opening. [80, 1999]

3.3.104 Fire Hazard. Any situation, process, material, or condition that, on the basis of applicable data, can cause a fire or explosion or that can provide a ready fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire or explosion, all of which pose a threat to life or property. [914, 2001]

3.3.105* Fire Hydrant. A valved connection on a water supply system having one or more outlets and that is used to supply hose and fire department pumpers with water. [1141, 2003]

3.3.106 Fire Department Access Road. The road or other means developed to allow access and operational setup for fire-fighting and rescue apparatus.

3.3.107* Fire Lane. A fire department access road, which is marked with approved signs or other approved notices.

3.3.108 Fire Point. The lowest temperature at which a liquid will ignite and achieve sustained burning when exposed to a test flame in accordance with ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup*. [30, 2003]

3.3.109 Fire Retardant. A liquid, solid, or gas that tends to inhibit combustion when applied on, mixed in, or combined with combustible materials.

3.3.110 Fire Watch. The assignment of a person or persons to an area for the express purpose of notifying the fire department, the building occupants, or both of an emergency; preventing a fire from occurring; extinguishing small fires; or protecting the public from fire or life safety dangers.

3.3.111* Fireworks. Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, deflagration, or detonation, and that meets the definition of *Consumer Fireworks* or *Display Fireworks* as set forth in this Code. [1124, 2006]

3.3.111.1* Consumer Fireworks. Small fireworks devices containing restricted amounts of pyrotechnic composition, designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion, that comply with the construction, chemical composition, and labeling regulations of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), as set forth in CPSC 16 CFR 1500 and 1507, 49 CFR 172, and APA Standard 87-1, *Standard for the Construction and Approval for Transportation of Fireworks, Novelties, and Theatrical Pyrotechnics*. [1124, 2006]

3.3.111.2* Display Fireworks. Large fireworks devices that are explosive materials intended for use in fireworks displays and designed to produce visible or audible effects by combustion, deflagration, or detonation, as set forth in CPSC 16 CFR 1500 and 1507, 49 CFR 172, and APA Standard 87-1, *Standard for the Construction and Approval for Transportation of Fireworks, Novelties, and Theatrical Pyrotechnics*. [1124, 2006]

3.3.112 Flame Break. A solid material without holes or other openings, used to retard the spread of flame. [1124, 2006]

3.3.113* Flame Spread. The propagation of flame over a surface. [101, 2006]

3.3.114 Flame Spread Index. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with NFPA 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Burning Materials*. [101, 2006]

3.3.115 Flammable Vapors. Flammable vapors are the concentration of flammable constituents in air that exceed 25 percent of their lower flammability limit (LFL).

3.3.116* Flash Point. The minimum temperature of a liquid at which sufficient vapor is given off to form an ignitable mixture with the air, near the surface of the liquid or within the vessel used, as determined by the appropriate test procedure and apparatus specified in 1.7.4 of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*. [30, 2003]

3.3.117 Floor Area.

3.3.117.1* Gross Floor Area. The floor area within the inside perimeter of the outside walls of the building under consideration with no deduction for hallways, stairs, closets, thickness of interior walls, columns, or other features. [5000, 2006]

3.3.117.2 Net Floor Area. The floor area within the inside perimeter of the outside walls, or the outside walls and fire walls of the building under consideration with deductions for hallways, stairs, closets, thickness of interior walls, columns, or other features. [5000, 2006]

3.3.118 Forecasting. The ability to predict fire progression in a scrap tire storage location prior to the completion of the inventory fire break using heavy equipment.

3.3.119* Fugitive Emissions. Releases of flammable vapor that continuously or intermittently occur from process equipment during normal operations. [30, 2003]

3.3.120 Gallon. U.S. Standard. 1 U.S. gal = 0.833 Imperial gal = 231 in.³ = 3.785 L. [58, 2004]

3.3.121 Garage. A building or a portion of a building in which one or more self-propelled vehicles carrying volatile flammable liquid for fuel or power are kept for use, sale, storage, rental, repair, exhibition, or demonstrating purposes, and all that portion of a building that is on or below the floor or floors in which such vehicles are kept and that is not separated therefrom by suitable cutoffs. [5000, 2006]

3.3.122 Gas.

3.3.122.1* Compressed Gas. A material, or mixture of materials, that (1) is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa) of pressure, and (2) has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa) that is either liquefied, nonliquefied, or in solution, except those gases that have no other health or physical hazard properties are not considered to be compressed until the pressure in the packaging exceeds 41 psia (282.5 kPa) at 68°F (20°C). [5000, 2006]

3.3.122.1.1 Compressed Gas Mixtures. A mixture of two or more compressed gases contained in a packaging, the hazard properties of which are represented by the properties of the mixture as a whole.

3.3.122.1.2 Compressed Gases in Solution. Nonliquefied gases that are dissolved in a solvent.

3.3.122.1.3 Liquefied Compressed Gases. Gases that are contained in a packaging under the charged pressure and are partially liquid at a temperature of 68°F (20°C).

3.3.122.1.4 Nonliquefied Compressed Gases. Gases, other than those in solution, that are contained in a packaging under the charged pressure and are entirely gaseous at a temperature of 68°F (20°C).

3.3.122.2 Corrosive Gas. A gas that causes visible destruction of or irreversible alterations in living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. [55, 2005]

3.3.122.3 Flammable Gas. A material that is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psia (101.325 kPa), that is ignitable at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psia (101.325 kPa) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air, or that has a flammable range at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psia (101.325 kPa) with air of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit. [55, 2005]

3.3.122.4 Flammable Liquefied Gas. A liquefied compressed gas that, when under a charged pressure, is partially liquid at a temperature of 68°F (20°C) and is flammable. [55, 2005]

3.3.122.5 Highly Toxic Gas. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) in air of 200 ppm by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 mg/L or less of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour (or less if death occurs within 1 hour) to albino rats weighing between 0.44 lb and 0.66 lb (200 g and 300 g) each. [55, 2005]

3.3.122.6* Inert Gas. Any gas that is nonflammable, nonreactive, and noncontaminating.

3.3.122.7 Irritant Gas. A chemical that is not corrosive, but that causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is a skin irritant if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the methods of 16 CFR 1500.41, for an exposure of 4 or more hours or by other appropriate techniques, it results in an empirical score of 5 or more. A chemical is classified as an eye irritant if so determined under the procedure listed in 16 CFR 1500.42, or other appropriate techniques. [55, 2005]

3.3.122.8 Liquefied Gas. A gas, other than in solution, that in a packaging under the charged pressure exists both as a liquid and a gas at a temperature of 68°F (20°C). [30, 2003]

3.3.122.9 Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). A fluid in the cryogenic liquid state that is composed predominantly of methane and that can contain minor quantities of ethane, propane, or nitrogen. [52, 2006]

3.3.122.10 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LP-Gas). Any material having a vapor pressure not exceeding that allowed for commercial propane that is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons, either by themselves or as mixtures: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or isobutane), and butylenes. [58, 2004]

3.3.122.11 Nonflammable Gas. A gas that does not meet the definition of a flammable gas. [55, 2005]

3.3.122.12* Other Gas. A gas that is not a corrosive gas, flammable gas, highly toxic gas, oxidizing gas, pyrophoric gas, toxic gas, or unstable reactive gas with a hazard rating of Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 gas. [55, 2005]

3.3.122.13 Oxidizing Gas. A gas that can support and accelerate combustion of other materials. [55, 2005]

3.3.122.14 Pyrophoric Gas. A gas with an autoignition temperature in air at or below 130°F (54.4°C). [55, 2005]

3.3.122.15 Scavenged Gas. A residual process gas that is collected for treatment or release at a location remote from the site of use.

3.3.122.16 Simple Asphyxiant Gas. A gas that does not provide sufficient oxygen to support life and that has none of the other physical or health hazards.

3.3.122.17 Toxic Gas. A gas with a median lethal concentration (LC_{50}) in air of more than 200 ppm, but not more than 2000 ppm by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 mg/L, but not more than 20 mg/L of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour (or less if death occurs within 1 hour) to albino rats weighing between 0.44 lb and 0.66 lb (200 g and 300 g) each. [55, 2005]

3.3.122.18* Unstable Reactive Gas. A gas that, in the pure state or as commercially produced, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, or condense, become self-reactive, or otherwise undergo a violent chemical change under conditions of shock, pressure, or temperature. [55, 2005]

3.3.123* Gas Cabinet. A fully enclosed, noncombustible enclosure used to provide an isolated environment for compressed gas cylinders in storage and use. [5000, 2006]

3.3.124 Gas Manufacturer/Producer. A business that produces compressed gases or cryogenic fluids, or both, or fills portable or stationary gas containers, cylinders, or tanks. [55, 2005]

3.3.125 Gas Room. See 3.3.200.2.

3.3.126 Ground Kettle. A container that could be mounted on wheels and is used for heating tar, asphalt, or similar substances.

3.3.127 Handling. The deliberate movement of material by any means to a point of storage or use.

3.3.128* Hazard of Contents.

3.3.128.1 High Hazard. High hazard contents include materials defined as hazardous materials in 3.3.156.3, whether stored, used, or handled. [5000:6.3.2.4.1.1]

3.3.128.1.1 High Hazard Level 1 Contents. High hazard Level 1 contents include materials that present a detonation hazard, limited to, explosives; unclassified detonable organic peroxides; Class 4 oxidizers; detonable pyrophoric materials; and unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3 detonable, and Class 4. [5000:6.3.2.4.2]

3.3.128.1.2 High Hazard Level 2 Contents. High hazard Level 2 contents include materials that present a deflagration hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning, including but not limited to: Class I, Class II or Class III-A flammable or combustible liquids that are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems at gauge pressures of more than 15 psi (103 kPa); combustible dusts stored, used, or generated in a manner creating a severe fire or explosion hazard; flammable gases and flammable cryogenic liquids; Class I organic peroxides; Class 3 solid or liquid oxidizers that are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems at gauge pressures of more than 15 psi (103 kPa); nondetonable pyrophoric materials; Class 3 nondetonable unstable (reactive) materials; and Class 3 water-reactive materials. [5000:6.3.2.4.3]

3.3.128.1.3 High Hazard Level 3 Contents. High hazard Level 3 contents include materials that readily support combustion or present a physical hazard including, but not limited to, Level 2 and Level 3 aerosols; Class I, Class II, or Class III-A flammable or combustible liquids that are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems at gauge pressures of less than 15 psi (103 kPa); consumer fireworks, 1.4 G; flammable solids, other than dusts classified as high hazard Level 2, stored, used, or generated in a manner creating a high fire hazard; Class II and Class III organic peroxides; Class 2 solid or liquid oxidizers; Class 3 solid or liquid oxidizers that are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems at gauge pressures of less than 15 psi (103 kPa); oxidizing gases and oxidizing cryogenic liquids; Class 2 unstable (reactive) materials; and Class 2 water-reactive materials. [5000:6.3.2.4.4]

3.3.128.1.4 High Hazard Level 4 Contents. High hazard Level 4 contents include materials that are acute health hazards including, but not limited to, corrosives; highly toxic materials; and toxic materials [5000:6.3.2.4.5]

3.3.128.1.5 High Hazard Level 5 Contents. High hazard Level 5 contents include hazardous production materials (HPM) used in the fabrication of semiconductors or semiconductor research and development. [5000:6.3.2.4.6]

3.3.128.2* Low Hazard Contents. Contents that are of such low combustibility that no self-propagating fire therein can occur. [5000:6.3.2.2]

3.3.128.3* Ordinary Hazard Contents. Contents that are likely to burn with moderate rapidity or to give off a considerable volume of smoke. [5000:6.3.2.3]

3.3.129* Hazard Rating. The numerical rating of the health, flammability, and self-reactivity, and other hazards of the material, including its reaction with water, specified in NEPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*. [55, 2005]

3.3.130 Hazardous Material. See 3.3.156.3.

3.3.131 Hazardous Material Storage Facility. A building, a portion of a building, or exterior area used for the storage of hazardous materials in excess of exempt amounts.

3.3.132 Hazardous Materials Storage Locker. A movable prefabricated structure, manufactured primarily at a site other than the final location of the structure and transported completely assembled or in a ready-to-assemble package to the final location. It is intended to meet local, state, and federal requirements for outside storage of hazardous materials. [30, 2003]

3.3.133* Hazardous Reaction or Hazardous Chemical Reaction. Reactions that result in dangers beyond the fire problems relating to flash point and boiling point of either the reactants or of the products. [30, 2003]

3.3.134* Heliport. An identifiable area located on land, on water, or on a structure, that also includes any existing buildings or facilities thereon, used or intended to be used for landing and takeoff of helicopters. [418, 2001]

3.3.135 Hogged Material. Mill waste consisting mainly of hogged bark but possibly including a mixture of bark, chips, dust, or other by-products from trees; also includes material designated as hogged fuel.

3.3.136 Home.

3.3.136.1 Day-Care Home. See 3.3.165.6.

3.3.136.2 Nursing Home. See 3.3.165.18.

3.3.137 Horizontal Exit. See 3.3.92.1.

3.3.138* Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH). A concentration of airborne contaminants, normally expressed in parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per cubic meter, that represents the maximum level from which one could escape within 30 minutes without any escape-impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects. [55, 2005]

3.3.139 Imminent Danger. A condition or practice in an occupancy or structure that poses a danger that could reasonably be expected to cause death, serious physical harm, or serious property loss.

3.3.140* Incident Commander. The person who is responsible for all decisions relating to the management of the incident and is in charge of the incident site. [472, 2002]

3.3.141 Incidental Liquid Use or Storage. Use or storage as a subordinate activity to that which establishes the occupancy or area classification. [30, 2003]

3.3.142 Indicating Valve. See 3.3.245.1.

3.3.143 Initiating Device Circuit. A circuit to which automatic or manual initiating devices are connected where the signal received does not identify the individual device operated. [72, 2002]

3.3.144 Inside Liquid Storage Area. See 3.3.13.6.

3.3.145 Jurisdiction. A governmental unit or political division or a subdivision.

3.3.146 Limit.

3.3.146.1* Ceiling Limit. The maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant to which a person can be exposed. [5000, 2006]

3.3.146.2* Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). The maximum permitted 8-hour, time-weighted average concentration of an airborne contaminant. [55, 2005]

3.3.146.3* Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL). The concentration to which it is believed that workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage, or narcosis of a degree sufficient to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impairment of self-rescue, or the material reduction of work efficiency, without exceeding the daily permissible exposure limit (PEL). [55, 2005]

3.3.147* Limited-Combustible (Material). Refers to a building construction material not complying with the definition of noncombustible (see 3.3.156.9) that, in the form in which it is used, has a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg), where tested in accordance with NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*, and includes either of the following: (1) materials having a structural base of noncombustible material, with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) that has a flame spread index not greater than 50; (2) materials, in the form and thickness used, having neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion, and of such composition that surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would have neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion. [101, 2006]

3.3.148 Liquid.

3.3.148.1 Combustible Liquid. Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C), as determined by the test procedures and apparatus set forth in 1.7.4 of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*. Combustible liquids are classified as Class II or Class III as follows: (1) *Class II Liquid* — any liquid that has a flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C) and below 140°F (60°C); (2) *Class IIIA* — any liquid that has a flash point at or above 140°F (60°C), but below 200°F (93°C); (3) *Class IIIB* — any liquid that has a flash point at or above 200°F (93°C). [30, 2003]

3.3.148.2 Flammable Liquid. Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point below 100°F (37.8°C), as determined by the test procedures and apparatus set forth in 1.7.4 of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*. Flammable liquids are classified as Class I as follows: (a) *Class I Liquid* — any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point below 100°F (37.8°C) and a Reid vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia (2068.6 mm Hg) at 100°F (37.8°C), as determined by ASTM D 323, *Standard Method of Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)*. Class I liquids are further classified as follows: (1) *Class IA liquids* — those liquids that have flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and boiling points below 100°F (37.8°C); (2) *Class IB liquids* — those liquids that have flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and boiling points at or above 100°F (37.8°C); (3) *Class IC liquids* — those liquids that have flash points at or above 73°F (22.8°C), but below 100°F (37.8°C). [30, 2003]

3.3.148.3 Highly Volatile Liquid. A liquid with a boiling point of less than 68°F (20°C).

3.3.148.4 Stable Liquid. Any liquid not defined as unstable. [30, 2003]

3.3.149 Log. Felled tree from which all the branches have been removed.

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

3.3.151 Lumber. Wood from felled trees having a section produced by lengthwise sawing or chipping of logs or other solid wood of large dimensions and possible crosscutting and/or further machining to obtain a certain

size and includes boards, dimension lumber, timber, and similar wood products.

3.3.152 Manual Fire Alarm Box. A manually operated device used to initiate an alarm signal. [72, 2002]

3.3.153 Manual Pull Station. See 3.3.152, Manual Fire Alarm Box.

3.3.154 Marine Terminal. A facility comprising one or more berths, slips, piers, wharves, loading and unloading areas, warehouses, and storage yards used for the transfer of people and/or cargo between waterborne carriers and land. [307, 2006]

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

3.3.156 Material.

3.3.156.1 Combustible (Material). See 3.3.48.

3.3.156.2 Compatible Material. A material that, when in contact with an oxidizer, will not react with the oxidizer or promote or initiate its decomposition. [430, 2004]

3.3.156.3 Hazardous Material. A chemical or substance that is classified as a physical hazard material or a health hazard material, whether the chemical or substance is in usable or waste condition. (See also 3.3.156.5, *Health Hazard Material*, and 3.3.156.10, *Physical Hazard Material*.) [5000, 2006]

3.3.156.4 Hazardous Production Material (HPM). A solid, liquid, or gas associated with semiconductor manufacturing that has a degree-of-hazard rating of 3 or 4 in health, flammability, instability, or water reactivity in accordance with NFPA 704 and that is used directly in research, laboratory, or production processes that have as their end product materials that are not hazardous. [5000, 2006]

3.3.156.5 Health Hazard Material. A chemical or substance classified as a toxic, highly toxic, or corrosive material in accordance with the definitions set forth in this Code. [5000, 2006]

3.3.156.6* Highly Toxic Material. A material that produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration that falls within any of following categories: (1) a chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD_{50}) of 50 mg/kg or less of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each; (2) a chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD_{50}) of 200 mg/kg or less of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours, or less if death occurs within 24 hours, with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 kg and 3 kg each; (3) a chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC_{50}) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 mg/L or less of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour, or less if death occurs within 1 hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each. [5000, 2006]

3.3.156.7 Hogged Material. See 3.3.135.

3.3.156.8 Incompatible Material. Materials that, when in contact with each other, have the potential to react in a manner that generates heat, fumes, gases or by-products that are hazardous to life and property. [5000, 2006]

3.3.156.9 Noncombustible Material. A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors, when subjected to fire or heat. Materials that are reported as passing ASTM E 136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C*, shall be considered noncombustible materials. [5000, 2006]

3.3.156.10 Physical Hazard Material. A chemical or substance classified as a combustible liquid, explosive, flammable cryogen, flammable gas, flammable liquid, flammable solid, organic peroxide, oxidizer, oxidizing cryogen, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive), or water-reactive material. [5000, 2006]

3.3.156.11 Toxic Material. A material that produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within any of the following categories: (1) a chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD_{50}) of more than 50 mg/kg but not more than 500 mg/kg of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each; (2) a chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD_{50}) of more than 200 mg/kg but not more than 1000 mg/kg of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours, or less if death occurs within 24 hours, with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 kg and 3 kg each; (3) a

chemical or substance that has a median lethal concentration (LC_{50}) in air of more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 mg/L but not more than 20 mg/L of mist, fume, or dust when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour, or less if death occurs within 1 hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each. [5000, 2006]

3.3.156.12* Unstable (Reactive) Material. A material that, in the pure state or as commercially produced, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, or condense, become self-reactive, or otherwise undergo a violent chemical change under conditions of shock, pressure, or temperature. [5000, 2006]

3.3.156.13* Water-Reactive Material. A material that explodes; violently reacts; produces flammable, toxic, or other hazardous gases; or evolves enough heat to cause self-ignition or ignition of nearby combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture. [5000, 2006]

3.3.157 Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Written or printed material concerning a hazardous material that is prepared in accordance with the provisions of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

3.3.158* Maximum Allowable Quantity (MAQ). The quantity of hazardous material permitted in a control area.

3.3.159* Means of Egress. A continuous and unobstructed way of travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way consisting of three separate and distinct parts: (1) the exit access, (2) the exit, and (3) the exit discharge. [101, 2006]

3.3.160 Means of Escape. A way out of a building or structure that does not conform to the strict definition of means of egress but does provide an alternate way out. [101, 2006]

3.3.161 Mezzanine. An intermediate level between the floor and the ceiling of any room or space. [101, 2006]

3.3.162 Motor Vehicle Fluid. A fluid that is a flammable, combustible, or hazardous material, such as crankcase fluids, fuel, brake fluids, transmission fluids, radiator fluids, and gear oil.

3.3.163 Nesting. A method of securing cylinders upright in a tight mass using a contiguous three-point contact system whereby all cylinders in a group have a minimum of three contact points with other cylinders or a solid support structure (for example, a wall or railing). [55, 2005]

3.3.164 Normal Temperature and Pressure (NTP). A temperature of 70°F (21.1°C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere [14.7 psia (101.3 kPa)].

3.3.165 Occupancy. The purpose for which a building or other structure, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used. [ASCE 7:1.2]

3.3.165.1* Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy. A building or portion thereof used to provide services or treatment simultaneously to four or more patients that provides, on an outpatient basis, one or more of the following: (1) treatment for patients that renders the patients incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others; (2) anesthesia that renders the patients incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others; (3) emergency or urgent care for patients who, due to the nature of their injury or illness, are incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others [101, 2006]

3.3.165.2* Apartment Building. A building or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units with independent cooking and bathroom facilities. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.3* Assembly Occupancy. An occupancy (1) used for a gathering of 50 or more persons for deliberation, worship, entertainment, eating, drinking, amusement, awaiting transportation, or similar uses; or (2) used as a special amusement building, regardless of occupant load. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.4 Bulk Merchandising Retail Building. A building in which the sales area includes the storage of combustible materials on pallets, in solid piles, or in racks in excess of 12 ft (3660 mm) in storage height. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.5* Business Occupancy. An occupancy used for the transaction of business other than mercantile. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.6* Day-Care Home. A building or portion of a building in which more than 3 but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less

than 24 hours per day. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.7* Day-Care Occupancy. An occupancy in which four or more clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relatives or legal guardians, for less than 24 hours per day. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.8* Detention and Correctional Occupancy. An occupancy used to house one or more persons under varied degrees of restraint or security where such occupants are mostly incapable of self-preservation because of security measures not under the occupants' control. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.8.1 Detention and Correctional Use Condition. For application of the life safety in Section 20.7, the resident user category is divided into the five use conditions.

3.3.165.8.1.1 Use Condition I — Free Egress. Free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and other spaces where access or occupancy is permitted to the exterior via means of egress that meet the requirements of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.8.1.2 Use Condition II — Zoned Egress. Free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and any other occupied smoke compartment to one or more other smoke compartments. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.8.1.3 Use Condition III — Zoned Impeded Egress. Free movement is allowed within individual smoke compartments, such as within a residential unit comprised of individual sleeping rooms and a group activity space, with egress impeded by remote-controlled release of means of egress from such a smoke compartment to another smoke compartment. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.8.1.4 Use Condition IV — Impeded Egress. Free movement is restricted from an occupied space, and remote-controlled release is provided to allow movement from all sleeping rooms, activity spaces, and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to another smoke compartment. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.8.1.5 Use Condition V — Contained. Free movement is restricted from an occupied space, and staff-controlled manual release at each door is provided to allow movement from all sleeping rooms, activity spaces, and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to another smoke compartment. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.9* Dormitory. A building or a space in a building in which group sleeping accommodations are provided for more than 16 persons who are not members of the same family in one room, or a series of closely associated rooms under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals, but without individual cooking facilities. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.10* Educational Occupancy. An occupancy used for educational purposes through the twelfth grade by six or more persons for 4 or more hours per day or more than 12 hours per week. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.11* Health Care Occupancy. An occupancy used for purposes of medical or other treatment or care of four or more persons where such occupants are mostly incapable of self-preservation due to age, physical or mental disability, or because of security measures not under the occupants' control. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.12 Hospital. A building or portion thereof used on a 24-hour basis for the medical, psychiatric, obstetrical, or surgical care of four or more inpatients. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.13* Hotel. A building or groups of buildings under the same management in which there are sleeping accommodations for more than 16 persons and primarily used by transients for lodging with or without meals. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.14* Industrial Occupancy. An occupancy in which products are manufactured or in which processing, assembling, mixing, packaging, finishing, decorating, or repair operations are conducted. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.15* Limited Care Facility. A building or portion of a building used on a 24-hour basis for the housing of four or more persons who are incapable of self-preservation because of age; physical limitations due to accident or illness; or limitations such as mental retardation/developmental disability, mental illness, or chemical dependency. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.16 Lodging or Rooming House. A building or portion thereof that does not qualify as a one- or two-family dwelling, that provides sleeping accommodations for a total of 16 or fewer people on a transient or permanent basis, without personal care services, with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities for individual occupants. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.17* Mercantile Occupancy. An occupancy used for the display and sale of merchandise. [5000,

2006]

3.3.165.17.1 Class A Mercantile Occupancy. All mercantile occupancies having an aggregate gross area of more than 30,000 ft² (2800 m²) or occupying more than three stories for sales purposes. [101, 2006]

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3.3.165.17.2 Class B Mercantile Occupancy. All mercantile occupancies of more than 3000 ft² (280 m²), but not more than 30,000 ft² (2800 m²), aggregate gross area and occupying not more than three stories for sales purposes. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.17.3 Class C Mercantile Occupancy. All mercantile occupancies of not more than 3000 ft² (280 m²) gross area and used for sales purposes occupying one story only. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.18 Nursing Home. A building or portion of a building used on a 24-hour basis for the housing and nursing care of four or more persons who, because of mental or physical incapacity, might be unable to provide for their own needs and safety without the assistance of another person. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.19 One- and Two-Family Dwelling. One- and two-family dwellings include buildings containing not more than two dwelling units in which each dwelling unit is occupied by members of a single family with not more than three outsiders, if any, accommodated in rented rooms. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.19.1 One- and Two-Family Dwelling Unit. A building that contains not more than two dwelling units with independent cooking and bathroom facilities. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.20* Parking Structure. A building, structure, or portion thereof used for the parking, storage, or both, of motor vehicles. [88A, 2002]

3.3.165.20.1 Basement and Underground Parking Structures. Parking structures that are located below grade. A basement parking structure has other occupancies above it and an underground parking structure has no occupancy other than parking above it. Basement and underground parking structures are considered as specific cases of enclosed parking structures.

3.3.165.20.2 Enclosed Parking Structure. Any parking structure that is not an open parking structure. [88A, 2002]

3.3.165.20.3 Open Parking Structure. A parking structure that, at each parking level, has wall openings open to the atmosphere, for an area of not less than 1.4 ft² for each linear foot (0.4 m² for each linear meter) of its exterior perimeter. Such openings are distributed over 40 percent of the building perimeter or uniformly over two opposing sides. Interior wall lines and column lines are at least 20 percent open, with openings distributed to provide ventilation. [88A, 2002]

3.3.165.21 Repair Garages.

3.3.165.21.1 Major Repair Garage. A building or portions of a building where major repairs, such as engine overhauls, painting, body and fender work, and repairs that require draining of the motor vehicle fuel tank are performed on motor vehicles, including associated floor space used for offices, parking, or showrooms.

3.3.165.21.2 Minor Repair Garage. A building or portions of a building used for lubrication, inspection, and minor automotive maintenance work, such as engine tune-ups, replacement of parts, fluid changes (e.g., oil, antifreeze, transmission fluid, brake fluid, air conditioning refrigerants, etc.), brake system repairs, tire rotation, and similar routine maintenance work, including associated floor space used for offices, parking, or showrooms.

3.3.165.22* Residential Board and Care Occupancy. A building or portion thereof that is used for lodging and boarding of four or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.23* Residential Occupancy. An occupancy that provides sleeping accommodations for purposes other than health care or detention and correctional. [101, 2006]

3.3.165.24 Motor Fuel Dispensing Facility. That portion of a property where motor fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or marine craft or into approved containers, including all equipment used in connection therewith. [30A, 2003]

3.3.165.24.1 Fleet Vehicle Motor Fuel Dispensing Facility. A motor fuel dispensing facility at a commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing property where motor fuels are dispensed into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles that are used in connection with the business or operation of that property by persons within the employ of such business or operation. [30A, 2003]

3.3.165.24.2 Marine Motor Fuel Dispensing Facility. A motor fuel dispensing facility at or adjacent to

shore, a pier, a wharf, or a floating dock where motor fuels are dispensed into the fuel tanks of marine craft. [30A, 2003]

3.3.165.24.3* Motor Fuel Dispensing Facility Located Inside a Building. That portion of a motor fuel dispensing facility located within the perimeter of a building or building structure that also contains other occupancies. [30A, 2003]

3.3.165.25* Storage Occupancy. An occupancy used primarily for the storage or sheltering of goods, merchandise, products, vehicles, or animals. [5000, 2006]

3.3.165.25.1* Mini-Storage Building. A storage occupancy partitioned into areas that are rented or leased for the purposes of storing personal or business items where all of the following apply: (1) the storage areas are separated from each other by less than a 1-hour fire resistance rated barrier, (2) the owner of the facility does not have unrestricted access, and (3) the items being stored are concealed from view from outside the unit.

3.3.166 Occupant Load. The total number of persons that might occupy a building or portion thereof at any one time. [5000, 2006]

3.3.167 Open System Use. See 3.3.244.2.

3.3.168 Operating Unit (Vessel) or Process Unit (Vessel). The equipment in which a unit operation or unit process is conducted. (See also 3.3.240, *Unit Operation or Unit Process*.) [30, 2003]

3.3.169 Operating Pressure. The pressure at which a system operates.

3.3.170 Operations. A general term that includes, but is not limited to, the use, transfer, storage, and processing of liquids. [30, 2003]

3.3.171 Organic Peroxide. Any organic compound having a double oxygen or peroxy (-O-O-) group in its chemical structure. [432, 2002]

3.3.171.1* Organic Peroxide Formulation. A pure organic peroxide or a mixture of one or more organic peroxides with one or more other materials in various combinations and concentrations. [432, 2002]

3.3.171.2 Organic Peroxide Storage Area. See 3.3.13.7.

3.3.172 OSHA. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. [55, 2005]

3.3.173* Oxidizer. Any material that readily yields oxygen or other oxidizing gas, or that readily reacts to promote or initiate combustion of combustible materials and can undergo a vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or heat exposure. For the purpose of this Code, oxidizers are classified according to the system listed in 3.3.173.1 through 3.3.173.4. [430, 2004]

3.3.173.1 Class 1. An oxidizer that does not moderately increase the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact.

3.3.173.2 Class 2. An oxidizer that causes a moderate increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact.

3.3.173.3 Class 3. An oxidizer that causes a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact.

3.3.173.4 Class 4. An oxidizer that can undergo an explosive reaction due to contamination or exposure to thermal or physical shock and that causes a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact.

3.3.174* Packaged Fireworks Merchandise. A consumer fireworks device or group of consumer fireworks devices that has been packaged within an unperforated container or packaging material by the manufacturer, distributor, or seller for retail display and sale as a unit. [1124, 2006]

3.3.175 Packaging. A commodity wrapping, cushioning, or container. [13, 2002]

3.3.176 Paper. Felted sheets made from natural fibrous materials, usually vegetable but sometimes mineral or animal, and formed on a fine wire screen by means of water suspension.

3.3.177 Patch Kettle. Any pot or container with a capacity of less than 6 gal (22.7 L) used for preheating tar, asphalt, pitch, or similar substances for the repair of roofs, streets, floors, pipes, or similar objects.

3.3.178 Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). See 3.3.146.2.

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

3.3.180 Peroxide-Forming Chemical. A chemical that, when exposed to air, forms explosive peroxides that are shock sensitive, pressure sensitive, or heat sensitive.

3.3.181* Personal Care. The care of residents who do not require chronic or convalescent medical or nursing care. [101, 2006]

3.3.182 Pesticide. Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. [434, 2002]

3.3.183 Physical Hazard. A chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that the chemical is an organic peroxide or oxidizer.

3.3.184 Pier. A structure, usually of greater length than width and projecting from the shore into a body of water with direct access from land, that can be either open deck or provided with a superstructure. [307: 2.1.15]

3.3.185 Planned Building Groups. Multiple structures constructed on a parcel of land, excluding farmland, under the ownership, control, or development by an individual, a corporation, a partnership, or a firm. [1141, 2003]

3.3.186 Primary Containment. The first level of containment, consisting of the inside portion of that container that comes into immediate contact on its inner surface with the material being contained.

3.3.187 Private Building. See 3.3.27.9.

3.3.188* Process or Processing. An integrated sequence of operations. [30, 2003]

3.3.189 Process Unit (Vessel). See 3.3.168, Operating Unit (Vessel) or Process Unit (Vessel).

3.3.190 Professional Engineer. An individual technically and legally qualified to practice the profession of engineering.

3.3.191 Proprietary Information. Information regarding compounds or ingredients used in a process or production that do not qualify as trade secrets but that provide an industry or business with a competitive advantage.

3.3.192 Protection for Exposures. Fire protection for structures on property adjacent to liquid storage that is provided by (1) a public fire department or (2) a private fire brigade maintained on the property adjacent to the liquid storage, either of which is capable of providing cooling water streams to protect the property adjacent to the liquid storage. [30, 2003]

3.3.193 Public Way. A street, alley, or other similar parcel of land essentially open to the outside air deeded, dedicated, or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and having a clear width and height of not less than 10 ft (3050 mm). [101, 2006]

3.3.194 Pyrophoric. A chemical that spontaneously ignites in air at or below a temperature of 130°F (54.5°C).

3.3.195* Rack. Any combination of vertical, horizontal, and diagonal members that supports stored materials.

3.3.195.1 Double-Row Racks. Two single-row racks placed back-to-back having a combined width up to 12 ft (3.7 m), with aisles at least 3.5 ft (1.1 m) on each side. [13, 2002]

3.3.195.2* Movable Racks. Racks on fixed rails or guides.

3.3.195.3 Multiple-Row Racks. Racks greater than 12 ft (3.7 m) wide or single- or double-row racks separated by aisles less than 3.5 ft (1.1 m) wide having an overall width greater than 12 ft (3.7 m). [13, 2002]

3.3.195.4* Portable Racks. Racks that are not fixed in place.

3.3.195.5 Single-Row Racks. Racks that have no longitudinal flue space and that have a width up to 6 ft (1.8 m) with aisles at least 3.5 ft (1.1 m) from other storage. [13, 2002]

3.3.196* Ramp. A walking surface that has a slope steeper than 1 in 20. [101, 2006]

3.3.197 Recreational Fire. The noncommercial burning of materials other than rubbish for pleasure, religious, ceremonial, cooking, or similar purposes in which the fuel burned is not contained in an incinerator, a barbecue grill, or a barbecue pit, and the total fuel area is not exceeding 3 ft (0.9 m) in diameter and 2 ft (0.6 m) in height.

3.3.198 Refinery. A plant in which flammable or combustible liquids are produced on a commercial scale from crude petroleum, natural gasoline, or other hydrocarbon sources. [30, 2003]

3.3.199 Relocatable Power Tap. A device for indoor use consisting of an attachment plug on one end of a flexible cord and two or more receptacles on the opposite end, and has overcurrent protection.

3.3.200 Room.

3.3.200.1 Cutoff Room. A room within a building and having at least one exterior wall. [30, 2003]

3.3.200.2* Gas Room. A separately ventilated, fully enclosed room in which only compressed gases, cryogenic fluids, associated equipment and supplies are stored or used. [55, 2005]

3.3.200.3 Inside Room. A room totally enclosed within a building and having no exterior walls. [30, 2003]

3.3.201 Row. A minimum yard storage unit comprised of adjoining cotton bales.

3.3.202 Safety Can. A listed container, of not more than 5.3 gal (20 L) capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure. [30, 2003]

3.3.203 Sales Display Area. See 3.3.13.9.

3.3.204 Salvage Vehicle. A vehicle that is dismantled for parts or awaiting destruction.

3.3.205 Self-Closing. Equipped with an approved device that ensures closing after opening. [101, 2006]

3.3.206 Separation of Hazards. Physically separated by a specified distance, construction, or appliance. [55, 2005]

3.3.207 Shop Drawings. Scaled working drawings, equipment cutsheets, and design calculations. (See 3.3.12, *Plan*, in *NEPA 1031*.) [1031, 2003]

3.3.208 Signal.

3.3.208.1 Alarm Signal. A signal indicating an emergency that requires immediate action, such as a signal indicative of fire. [72, 2002]

3.3.208.2 Fire Alarm Signal. A signal initiated by a fire alarm-initiating device such as a manual fire alarm box, automatic fire detector, waterflow switch, or other device in which activation is indicative of the presence of a fire or fire signature. [72, 2002]

3.3.208.3 Supervisory Signal. A signal indicating the need for action in connection with the supervision of guard tours, the fire suppressions or equipment, or the maintenance features of related systems. [72, 2002]

3.3.208.4 Trouble Signal. A signal initiated by the fire alarm system or device indicative of a fault in a monitored circuit or component. [72, 2002]

3.3.209 Simple Asphyxiant Gas. See 3.3.122.16.

3.3.210 Smoke Alarm. A single or multiple station alarm responsive to smoke. [72, 2002]

3.3.211* Smoke Barrier. A continuous membrane, or a membrane with discontinuities created by protected openings, where such membrane is designed and constructed to restrict the movement of smoke. [5000, 2006]

3.3.212 Smoke Compartment. See 3.3.58.2.

3.3.213* Smoke Partition. A continuous membrane that is designed to form a barrier to limit the transfer of smoke. [101, 2006]

3.3.214 Smoking. The use or carrying of a lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette, tobacco, or any other type of smoking substance.

3.3.215 Smoking Area. See 3.3.13.10.

3.3.216 Solid.

3.3.216.1* Combustible Particulate Solid. Any combustible solid material comprised of distinct particles or

pieces, regardless of size, shape, or chemical composition, that is capable of being pneumatically conveyed. [69, 2002]

3.3.216.2* Flammable Solid. A solid substance, other than a substance defined as a blasting agent or explosive, that is liable to cause fire resulting from friction or retained heat from manufacture, that has an ignition temperature below 212°F (100°C), or which burns so vigorously or persistently when ignited that it creates a serious hazard.

3.3.217 Solid Shelving. Solid, slatted, and other types of shelving located within racks that obstruct sprinkler water penetration down through the racks.

3.3.218 Special Use. See 3.3.244.3.

3.3.219 Spray Area. See 3.3.13.11.

3.3.220* Spray Booth. A power-ventilated enclosure for a spray application operation or process that confines and limits the escape of the material being sprayed, including vapors, mists, dusts, and residues that are produced by the spraying operation and conducts or directs these materials to an exhaust system. [33, 2003]

3.3.221* Spray Room. A power-ventilated fully enclosed room used exclusively for open spraying of flammable or combustible materials. [33, 2003]

3.3.222 Standard Cubic Foot of Gas. Cubic foot of gas at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) and 70°F (21°C). [55, 2005]

3.3.223 Standard Temperature and Pressure (STP). A temperature of 70°F (21°C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere (14.7 psi or 760 mm Hg).

3.3.224 Standpipe System. See 3.3.233.11.

3.3.225 Storage.

3.3.225.1 Banded Tire Storage. Storage in which a number of tires are strapped together.

3.3.225.2 Cartoned Storage. Storage consisting of corrugated cardboard or paperboard containers that fully enclose the commodity.

3.3.225.3 Detached Storage. Storage in a separate building or in an outside area located away from all structures.

3.3.225.4 High-Piled Storage. Solid-piled, palletized, rack storage, bin box, and shelf storage in excess of 12 ft (3.7 m) in height. [13, 2002]

3.3.225.5 Isolated Storage. Storage in a different storage room or in a separate and detached building located at a safe distance.

3.3.225.6* Laced Tire Storage. Tires stored where the sides of the tires overlap, creating a woven or laced appearance. [13, 2002]

3.3.225.7* Miscellaneous Tire Storage. The storage of rubber tires that is incidental to the main use of the building. Storage areas shall not exceed 2000 ft² (186 m²). On-tread storage piles, regardless of storage method, shall not exceed 25 ft (7.6 m) in the direction of the wheel holes. Acceptable storage arrangements include (a) on-floor, on-side storage up to 12 ft (3.7 m) high; (b) on-floor, on-tread storage up to 5 ft (1.5 m) high; (c) double-row or multirow fixed or portable rack storage on-side or on-tread up to 5 ft (1.5 m) high; (d) single-row fixed or portable rack storage on-side or on-tread up to 12 ft (3.7 m) high; and (e) laced tires in racks up to 5 ft (1.5 m) in height. [13, 2002]

3.3.225.8 On-Side Tire Storage. Tires stored horizontally or flat. [13, 2002]

3.3.225.9 On-Tread Tire Storage. Tires stored vertically or on their treads. [13, 2002]

3.3.225.10 Palletized Storage. Storage of commodities on pallets or other storage aids that form horizontal spaces between tiers of storage. [13, 2002]

3.3.225.11 Segregated Storage. Storage located in the same room or inside area that is physically separated by distance from incompatible materials.

3.3.225.12 Yard Storage. Storage of commodities in outdoor areas.

3.3.226 Storage Aids. Commodity storage devices, such as pallets, dunnage, separators, and skids. [13, 2002]

3.3.227* Store. As used in Chapter 65, a building classified as a mercantile occupancy that contains a variety of merchandise and that is not used primarily for the retail sales of consumer fireworks. [1124, 2006]

3.3.228 Story. The portion of a building located between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above. [5000, 2006]

3.3.228.1* Occupiable Story. A story occupied by people on a regular basis. [101, 2006]

3.3.229 Street. A public thoroughfare that has been dedicated for vehicular use by the public and can be used for access by fire department vehicles. [101, 2006]

3.3.230* Street Floor. A story or floor level accessible from the street or from outside the building at ground level, with the floor level at the main entrance located not more than three risers above or below ground level, and arranged and utilized to qualify as the main floor. [101B, 2002]

3.3.231* Structure. That which is built or constructed. [101, 2006]

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

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

3.3.233.1 Automatic Fire Extinguishing System. Any system that is designed and installed to detect a fire and subsequently discharge an extinguishing agent without human activation or direction. [1141, 2003]

3.3.233.2 Bulk Oxygen System. An assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and interconnecting piping, with a storage capacity of more than 20,000 ft³ (scf) (566 m³) of oxygen including unconnected reserves on hand at the site. The bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen containers are either stationary or movable, and the oxygen is stored as a compressed gas or cryogenic fluid. [55, 2005]

3.3.233.3 Central Station Fire Alarm System. A system or group of systems in which the operations of circuits and devices are transmitted automatically to, recorded in, maintained by, and supervised from a listed central station that has competent and experienced servers and operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by NFPA 72. Such service is to be controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose business is the furnishing, maintaining, or monitoring of supervised fire alarm systems. [72, 2002]

3.3.233.4 Compressed Gas System. An assembly of equipment designed to contain, distribute, or transport compressed gases. [318, 2006]

3.3.233.5 Continuous Gas Detection System. A gas detection system in which the instrument is maintained in continuous operation and the interval between sampling of any point does not exceed 30 minutes. [55, 2005]

3.3.233.6 Cylinder Containment System. A gastight recovery system comprised of equipment or devices that can be placed over a leak in a compressed gas container, thereby stopping or controlling the escape of gas from the leaking container. [55, 2005]

3.3.233.7 Dedicated Smoke-Control System. A system that is intended for the purpose of smoke control only, which are separate systems of air moving and distribution equipment that do not function under normal building operating conditions.

3.3.233.8 Fire Alarm System. A system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of fire alarm or supervisory signal-initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals. [72, 2002]

3.3.233.9 Fire Protection System. Any fire alarm device or system or fire extinguishing device or system, or their combination, that is designed and installed for detecting, controlling, or extinguishing a fire or otherwise alerting occupants, or the fire department, or both, that a fire has occurred. [1141, 2003]

3.3.233.10 Nondedicated Smoke-Control System. A smoke-control system that shares components with

some other system(s), such as the building HVAC system, which changes its mode of operation to achieve the smoke-control objective.

3.3.233.11 Standpipe System. An arrangement of piping, valves, hose connections, and allied equipment installed in a building or structure, with the hose connections located in such a manner that water can be discharged in streams or spray patterns through attached hose and nozzles, for the purpose of extinguishing a fire, thereby protecting a building or structure and its contents in addition to protecting the occupants. This is accomplished by means of connections to water supply systems or by means of pumps, tanks, and other equipment necessary to provide an adequate supply of water to the hose connections. [14, 2003]

3.3.233.12 Treatment System. An assembly of equipment capable of processing a hazardous gas and reducing the gas concentration to a predetermined level at the point of discharge from the system to the atmosphere. [55, 2005]

3.3.233.13^a Vapor Processing System. A system designed to capture and process vapors displaced during transfer or filling operations by use of mechanical or chemical means. [30, 2003]

3.3.233.14^a Vapor Recovery System. A system designed to capture and retain, without processing, vapors displaced during transfer or filling operations. [30, 2003]

3.3.234 Tactics. The method of securing the objectives laid out in the strategy through the use of personnel and equipment to achieve optimum results.

3.3.235 Tank.

3.3.235.1 Aboveground Storage Tank. A horizontal or vertical tank that is listed and intended for fixed installation, without backfill, above or below grade and is used within the scope of its approval or listing. [30A, 2003]

3.3.235.2 Aboveground Tank. A tank that is installed above grade, at grade, or below grade without backfill. [30, 2003]

3.3.235.2.1 Protected Aboveground Tank. An aboveground storage tank that is listed in accordance with UL 2085, *Standard for Protected Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, or an equivalent test procedure that consists of a primary tank provided with protection from physical damage and fire-resistive protection from exposure to a high-intensity liquid pool fire. [30, 2003]

3.3.235.3 ASME Tank. See 3.3.65.1, ASME Container.

3.3.235.4 Portable Tank. Any closed vessel having a liquid capacity over 60 gal (230 L) and not intended for fixed installation. This includes intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) as defined and regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation. [30, 2003]

3.3.235.5 Secondary Containment Tank. A tank that has an inner and outer wall with an interstitial space (annulus) between the walls and that has a means for monitoring the interstitial space for a leak. [30, 2003]

3.3.235.6^a Stationary Tank. A packaging designed primarily for stationary installations not intended for loading, unloading, or attachment to a transport vehicle as part of its normal operation in the process of use. [55, 2005]

3.3.235.7 Storage Tank. Any vessel having a liquid capacity that exceeds 60 gal (230 L), is intended for fixed installation, and is not used for processing. [30, 2003]

3.3.236 Temporary Wiring. Approved wiring for power and lighting during a period of construction, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition, and decorative lighting, carnival power and lighting, and similar purposes.

3.3.237 Tire.

3.3.237.1 Rubber Tires. Pneumatic tires for passenger automobiles, aircraft, light and heavy trucks, trailers, farm equipment, construction equipment (off-the-road), and buses. [13, 2002]

3.3.237.2 Scrap Tire. A tire that can no longer be used for its original purpose due to wear or damage.

3.3.238 Toxic Material. See 3.3.156.11.

3.3.239 Unauthorized Discharge. A release or emission of materials in a manner that does not conform to the provisions of this Code or applicable public health and safety regulations.

3.3.240 Unit Operation or Unit Process. A segment of a physical or chemical process that might or might not be integrated with other segments to constitute the manufacturing sequence. [30, 2003]

3.3.241 Unit Process. See 3.3.240, Unit Operation or Unit Process.

3.3.242 Unit (Vessel), Operating or Process. See 3.3.168.

3.3.243 Unstable (Reactive) Material. See 3.3.156.12.

3.3.244 Use.

3.3.244.1* Closed System Use (Material). A solid or liquid hazardous material in a closed vessel or system that remains closed during normal operations where vapors emitted by the product are not liberated outside of the vessel or system and the product is not exposed to the atmosphere during normal operations, and all uses of compressed gases. [5000, 2006]

3.3.244.2* Open System Use (Material). Use of a solid or liquid hazardous material in a vessel or system that is continuously open to the atmosphere during normal operations and where vapors are liberated, or the product is exposed to the atmosphere during normal operations. [5000, 2006]

3.3.244.3 Special Use. A use that includes, but is not limited to, events or occurrences during which life safety-threatening situations or fire hazards exist or are likely to exist as determined by the AHJ.

3.3.245 Valve.

3.3.245.1 Indicating Valve. A valve that has components that show if the valve is open or closed. Examples are outside screw and yoke (OS&Y) gate valves and underground gate valves with indicator posts.

3.3.245.2 Reduced Flow Valve. A valve equipped with a restricted flow orifice that is designed to reduce the maximum flow from the valve under full flow conditions.

3.3.245.3 Valve Outlet Cap or Plug. A removable device that forms a gastight seal on the outlet to the control valve that is provided on a source containing a compressed gas or cryogenic fluid. [55, 2005]

3.3.245.4 Valve Protection Cap. A rigid, removable cover provided for container valve protection during handling, transportation, and storage. [55, 2005]

3.3.245.5 Valve Protection Device. A device attached to the neck ring or body of a cylinder for the purpose of protecting the cylinder valve from being struck or from being damaged by the impact resulting from a fall or an object striking the cylinder.

3.3.246* Vapor Pressure. The pressure, measured in pounds per square inch, absolute (psia), exerted by a liquid, as determined by ASTM D 323, *Standard Method of Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)*. [30, 2003]

3.3.247 Vapor Processing System. See 3.3.233.13.

3.3.248 Vapor Recovery System. See 3.3.233.14.

3.3.249 Warehouses.

3.3.249.1 General-Purpose Warehouse. A separate, detached building or portion of a building used only for warehousing-type operations. [30, 2003]

3.3.249.2 Liquid Warehouse. A separate, detached building or attached building used for warehousing-type operations for liquids. [30, 2003]

3.3.250 Water Capacity. The amount of water at 60°F (16°C) required to fill a container. [58, 2004]

3.3.251* Wharf. A structure at the shoreline that has a platform built along and parallel to a body of water with either an open deck or a superstructure. [307, 2006]

3.3.252 Wildland/Urban Interface. An area where improved property and wildland fuels meet at a well-defined boundary. [1144, 2002]

3.3.253 Wood Panel. Board or sheet made from veneers, particles, or fibers of wood and includes plywood, oriented strandboard, and similar wood products.

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

3.4 Special Performance-Based Definitions.

3.4.1 Alternative Calculation Procedure. A calculation procedure that differs from the procedure originally employed by the design team but that provides predictions for the same variables of interest. [101, 2006]

3.4.2 Analysis.

3.4.2.1 Sensitivity Analysis. An analysis performed to determine the degree to which a predicted output will vary given a specified change in an input parameter, usually in relation to models. [5000, 2006]

3.4.2.2 Uncertainty Analysis. An analysis performed to determine the degree to which a predicted value will vary. [5000, 2006]

3.4.3 Data Conversion. The process of developing the input data set for the assessment method of choice. [101, 2006]

3.4.4 Design Fire Scenario. See 3.4.9.1.

3.4.5* Design Specification. A building characteristic and other conditions that are under the control of the design team. [5000, 2006]

3.4.6 Design Team. A group of stakeholders including, but not limited to, representatives of the architect, client, and any pertinent engineers and other designers. [101, 2006]

3.4.7* Exposure Fire. A fire that starts at a location that is remote from the area being protected and grows to expose that which is being protected. [101, 2006]

3.4.8* Fire Model. A structured approach to predicting one or more effects of a fire. [101, 2006]

3.4.9* Fire Scenario. A set of conditions that defines the development of fire, the spread of combustion products throughout a building or portion of a building, the reactions of people to fire, and the effects of combustion products. [101, 2006]

3.4.9.1 Design Fire Scenario. A fire scenario selected for evaluation of a proposed design. [914, 2001]

3.4.10* Fuel Load. The total quantity of combustible contents of a building, space, or fire area. [5000, 2006]

3.4.11 Incapacitation. A condition under which humans do not function adequately and become unable to escape untenable conditions. [101, 2006]

3.4.12 Input Data Specification. Information required by the verification method. [101, 2006]

3.4.13 Occupant Characteristics. The abilities or behaviors of people before and during a fire. [101, 2006]

3.4.14* Performance Criteria. Threshold values on measurement scales that are based on quantified performance objectives. [101, 2006]

3.4.15* Proposed Design. A design developed by a design team and submitted to the authority having jurisdiction for approval. [101, 2006]

3.4.16 Safe Location. A location remote or separated from the effects of a fire so that such effects no longer pose a threat. [101, 2006]

3.4.17 Safety Factor. A factor applied to a predicted value to ensure that a sufficient safety margin is maintained. [101, 2006]

3.4.18 Safety Margin. The difference between a predicted value and the actual value where a fault condition is expected. [101, 2006]

3.4.19 Sensitivity Analysis. See 3.4.2.1.

3.4.20 Stakeholder. An individual, or representative of same, having an interest in the successful completion of a project. [101, 2006]

3.4.21 Uncertainty Analysis. See 3.4.2.2.

3.4.22 Verification Method. A procedure or process used to demonstrate or confirm that the proposed design meets the specified criteria. [101, 2006]