



## APPENDIX B

# FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

*The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.*

### SECTION B101 GENERAL

**B101.1 Scope.** The procedure for determining fire-flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be in accordance with this appendix. This appendix does not apply to structures other than buildings.

### SECTION B102 DEFINITIONS

**B102.1 Definitions.** For the purpose of this appendix, certain terms are defined as follows:

**FIRE-FLOW.** The flow rate of a water supply, measured at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) (138 kPa) residual pressure, that is available for fire fighting.

**FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA.** The floor area, in square feet (m<sup>2</sup>), used to determine the required fire flow.

### SECTION B103 MODIFICATIONS

**B103.1 Decreases.** The fire chief is authorized to reduce the fire-flow requirements for isolated buildings or a group of buildings in rural areas or small communities where the development of full fire-flow requirements is impractical.

**B103.2 Increases.** The fire chief is authorized to increase the fire-flow requirements where conditions indicate an unusual susceptibility to group fires or conflagrations. An increase shall not be more than twice that required for the building under consideration.

**B103.3 Areas without water supply systems.** For information regarding water supplies for fire-fighting purposes in rural and suburban areas in which adequate and reliable water supply systems do not exist, the fire code official is authorized to utilize NFPA 1142 or the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

### SECTION B104 FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA

**B104.1 General.** The fire-flow calculation area shall be the total floor area of all floor levels within the exterior walls, and under the horizontal projections of the roof of a building, except as modified in Section B104.3.

**B104.2 Area separation.** Portions of buildings which are separated by fire walls without openings, constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code*, are allowed to be considered as separate fire-flow calculation areas.

**B104.3 Type IA and Type IB construction.** The fire-flow calculation area of buildings constructed of Type IA and Type IB construction shall be the area of the three largest successive floors.

**Exception:** Fire-flow calculation area for open parking garages shall be determined by the area of the largest floor.

### SECTION B105 FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

**B105.1 One- and two-family dwellings.** The minimum fire-flow requirements for one- and two-family dwellings having a fire-flow calculation area which does not exceed 3,600 square feet (344.5 m<sup>2</sup>) shall be 1,000 gallons per minute (3785.4 L/min). Fire-flow and flow duration for dwellings having a fire-flow calculation area in excess of 3,600 square feet (344.5 m<sup>2</sup>) shall not be less than that specified in Table B105.1.

**Exception:** A reduction in required fire flow of 50 percent, as approved, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

**B105.2 Buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings.** The minimum fire-flow and flow duration for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings shall be as specified in Table B105.1.

**Exception:** A reduction in required fire-flow of up to 75 percent, as approved, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. The resulting fire-flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute (5678 L/min) for the prescribed duration as specified in Table B105.1.

### SECTION B106 REFERENCED STANDARDS

ICC	IBC-06	International Building Code	B104.2, Table B105.1
ICC	IWUIC-06	International Wildland-Urban Interface Code	B103.3
NFPA	1142-01	Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting	B103.3

**TABLE B105.1  
MINIMUM REQUIRED FIRE-FLOW AND FLOW DURATION FOR BUILDINGS<sup>a</sup>**

FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA (square feet)					FIRE-FLOW (gallons per minute) <sup>c</sup>	FLOW DURATION (hours)
Type IA and IB <sup>b</sup>	Type IIA and IIIA <sup>b</sup>	Type IV and V-A <sup>b</sup>	Type IIB and IIIB <sup>b</sup>	Type V-B <sup>b</sup>		
0-22,700	0-12,700	0-8,200	0-5,900	0-3,600	1,500	2
22,701-30,200	12,701-17,000	8,201-10,900	5,901-7,900	3,601-4,800	1,750	
30,201-38,700	17,001-21,800	10,901-12,900	7,901-9,800	4,801-6,200	2,000	
38,701-48,300	21,801-24,200	12,901-17,400	9,801-12,600	6,201-7,700	2,250	
48,301-59,000	24,201-33,200	17,401-21,300	12,601-15,400	7,701-9,400	2,500	
59,001-70,900	33,201-39,700	21,301-25,500	15,401-18,400	9,401-11,300	2,750	
70,901-83,700	39,701-47,100	25,501-30,100	18,401-21,800	11,301-13,400	3,000	3
83,701-97,700	47,101-54,900	30,101-35,200	21,801-25,900	13,401-15,600	3,250	
97,701-112,700	54,901-63,400	35,201-40,600	25,901-29,300	15,601-18,000	3,500	
112,701-128,700	63,401-72,400	40,601-46,400	29,301-33,500	18,001-20,600	3,750	
128,701-145,900	72,401-82,100	46,401-52,500	33,501-37,900	20,601-23,300	4,000	4
145,901-164,200	82,101-92,400	52,501-59,100	37,901-42,700	23,301-26,300	4,250	
164,201-183,400	92,401-103,100	59,101-66,000	42,701-47,700	26,301-29,300	4,500	
183,401-203,700	103,101-114,600	66,001-73,300	47,701-53,000	29,301-32,600	4,750	
203,701-225,200	114,601-126,700	73,301-81,100	53,001-58,600	32,601-36,000	5,000	
225,201-247,700	126,701-139,400	81,101-89,200	58,601-65,400	36,001-39,600	5,250	
247,701-271,200	139,401-152,600	89,201-97,700	65,401-70,600	39,601-43,400	5,500	
271,201-295,900	152,601-166,500	97,701-106,500	70,601-77,000	43,401-47,400	5,750	
295,901-Greater	166,501-Greater	106,501-115,800	77,001-83,700	47,401-51,500	6,000	
—	—	115,801-125,500	83,701-90,600	51,501-55,700	6,250	
—	—	125,501-135,500	90,601-97,900	55,701-60,200	6,500	
—	—	135,501-145,800	97,901-106,800	60,201-64,800	6,750	
—	—	145,801-156,700	106,801-113,200	64,801-69,600	7,000	
—	—	156,701-167,900	113,201-121,300	69,601-74,600	7,250	
—	—	167,901-179,400	121,301-129,600	74,601-79,800	7,500	
—	—	179,401-191,400	129,601-138,300	79,801-85,100	7,750	
—	—	191,401-Greater	138,301-Greater	85,101-Greater	8,000	

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m<sup>2</sup>, 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m, 1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa.

a. The minimum required fire flow shall be allowed to be reduced by 25 percent for Group R.

b. Types of construction are based on the *International Building Code*.

c. Measured at 20 psi.

## APPENDIX C

# FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION

*The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.*

### SECTION C101 GENERAL

**C101.1 Scope.** Fire hydrants shall be provided in accordance with this appendix for the protection of buildings, or portions of buildings, hereafter constructed.

### SECTION C102 LOCATION

**C102.1 Fire hydrant locations.** Fire hydrants shall be provided along required fire apparatus access roads and adjacent public streets.

### SECTION C103 NUMBER OF FIRE HYDRANTS

**C103.1 Fire hydrants available.** The minimum number of fire hydrants available to a building shall not be less than that listed in Table C105.1. The number of fire hydrants available to a complex or subdivision shall not be less than that determined by spacing requirements listed in Table C105.1 when applied to fire apparatus access roads and perimeter public streets from which fire operations could be conducted.

### SECTION C104 CONSIDERATION OF EXISTING FIRE HYDRANTS

**C104.1 Existing fire hydrants.** Existing fire hydrants on public streets are allowed to be considered as available. Existing fire hydrants on adjacent properties shall not be considered available unless fire apparatus access roads extend between properties and easements are established to prevent obstruction of such roads.

### SECTION C105 DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE HYDRANTS

**C105.1 Hydrant spacing.** The average spacing between fire hydrants shall not exceed that listed in Table C105.1.

**Exception:** The fire chief is authorized to accept a deficiency of up to 10 percent where existing fire hydrants provide all or a portion of the required fire hydrant service.

Regardless of the average spacing, fire hydrants shall be located such that all points on streets and access roads adjacent to a building are within the distances listed in Table C105.1.

**TABLE C105.1  
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE HYDRANTS**

FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENT (gpm)	MINIMUM NUMBER OF HYDRANTS	AVERAGE SPACING BETWEEN HYDRANTS <sup>a, b, c</sup> (feet)	MAXIMUM DISTANCE FROM ANY POINT ON STREET OR ROAD FRONTAGE TO A HYDRANT <sup>d</sup>
1,750 or less	1	500	250
2,000-2,250	2	450	225
2,500	3	450	225
3,000	3	400	225
3,500-4,000	4	350	210
4,500-5,000	5	300	180
5,500	6	300	180
6,000	6	250	150
6,500-7,000	7	250	150
7,500 or more	8 or more <sup>e</sup>	200	120

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m.

- a. Reduce by 100 feet for dead-end streets or roads.
- b. Where streets are provided with median dividers which can be crossed by fire fighters pulling hose lines, or where arterial streets are provided with four or more traffic lanes and have a traffic count of more than 30,000 vehicles per day, hydrant spacing shall average 500 feet on each side of the street and be arranged on an alternating basis up to a fire-flow requirement of 7,000 gallons per minute and 400 feet for higher fire-flow requirements.
- c. Where new water mains are extended along streets where hydrants are not needed for protection of structures or similar fire problems, fire hydrants shall be provided at spacing not to exceed 1,000 feet to provide for transportation hazards.
- d. Reduce by 50 feet for dead-end streets or roads.
- e. One hydrant for each 1,000 gallons per minute or fraction thereof.



## APPENDIX D

# FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

*The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.*

### SECTION D101 GENERAL

**D101.1 Scope.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with this appendix and all other applicable requirements of the *International Fire Code*.

### SECTION D102 REQUIRED ACCESS

**D102.1 Access and loading.** Facilities, buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be accessible to fire department apparatus by way of an approved fire apparatus access road with an asphalt, concrete or other approved driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds (34 050 kg).

### SECTION D103 MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS

**D103.1 Access road width with a hydrant.** Where a fire hydrant is located on a fire apparatus access road, the minimum road width shall be 26 feet (7925 mm). See Figure D103.1.

**D103.2 Grade.** Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 10 percent in grade.

**Exception:** Grades steeper than 10 percent as approved by the fire chief.

**D103.3 Turning radius.** The minimum turning radius shall be determined by the fire code official.

**D103.4 Dead ends.** Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with Table D103.4.

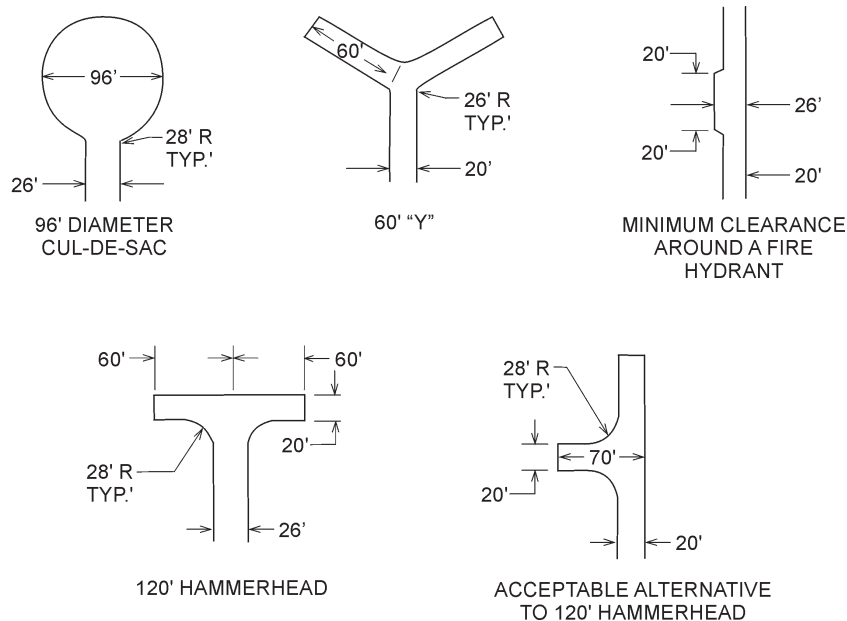
**TABLE D103.4  
REQUIREMENTS FOR DEAD-END FIRE  
APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS**

LENGTH (feet)	WIDTH (feet)	TURNAROUNDS REQUIRED
0–150	20	None required
151–500	20	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot “Y” or 96-foot-diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
501–750	26	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot “Y” or 96-foot-diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
Over 750	Special approval required	

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

**D103.5 Fire apparatus access road gates.** Gates securing the fire apparatus access roads shall comply with all of the following criteria:

1. The minimum gate width shall be 20 feet (6096 mm).



For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

**FIGURE D103.1  
DEAD-END FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD TURNAROUND**

2. Gates shall be of the swinging or sliding type.
3. Construction of gates shall be of materials that allow manual operation by one person.
4. Gate components shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and replaced or repaired when defective.
5. Electric gates shall be equipped with a means of opening the gate by fire department personnel for emergency access. Emergency opening devices shall be approved by the fire code official.
6. Manual opening gates shall not be locked with a padlock or chain and padlock unless they are capable of being opened by means of forcible entry tools or when a key box containing the key(s) to the lock is installed at the gate location.
7. Locking device specifications shall be submitted for approval by the fire code official.

**D103.6 Signs.** Where required by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be marked with permanent NO PARKING—FIRE LANE signs complying with Figure D103.6. Signs shall have a minimum dimension of 12 inches (305 mm) wide by 18 inches (457 mm) high and have red letters on a white reflective background. Signs shall be posted on one or both sides of the fire apparatus road as required by Section D103.6.1 or D103.6.2.

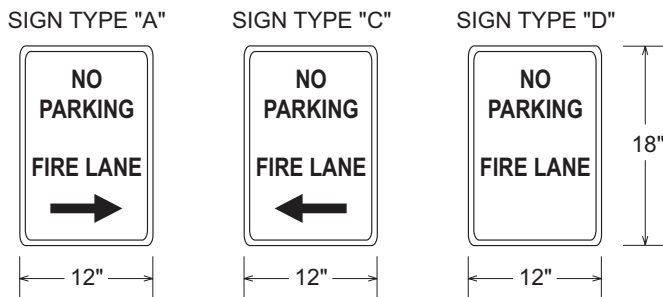


FIGURE D103.6  
FIRE LANE SIGNS

**D103.6.1 Roads 20 to 26 feet in width.** Fire apparatus access roads 20 to 26 feet wide (6096 to 7925 mm) shall be posted on both sides as a fire lane.

**D103.6.2 Roads more than 26 feet in width.** Fire apparatus access roads more than 26 feet wide (7925 mm) to 32 feet wide (9754 mm) shall be posted on one side of the road as a fire lane.

**SECTION D104  
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

**D104.1 Buildings exceeding three stories or 30 feet in height.** Buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet (9144 mm) or three stories in height shall have at least three means of fire apparatus access for each structure.

**D104.2 Buildings exceeding 62,000 square feet in area.** Buildings or facilities having a gross building area of more than 62,000 square feet (5760 m<sup>2</sup>) shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

**Exception:** Projects having a gross building area of up to 124,000 square feet (11 520 m<sup>2</sup>) that have a single approved fire apparatus access road when all buildings are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems.

**D104.3 Remoteness.** Where two access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses.

**SECTION D105  
AERIAL FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS**

**D105.1 Where required.** Buildings or portions of buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet (9144 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with approved fire apparatus access roads capable of accommodating fire department aerial apparatus. Overhead utility and power lines shall not be located within the aerial fire apparatus access roadway.

**D105.2 Width.** Fire apparatus access roads shall have a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet (7925 mm) in the immediate vicinity of any building or portion of building more than 30 feet (9144 mm) in height.

**D105.3 Proximity to building.** At least one of the required access routes meeting this condition shall be located within a minimum of 15 feet (4572 mm) and a maximum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from the building, and shall be positioned parallel to one entire side of the building.

**SECTION D106  
MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

**D106.1 Projects having more than 100 dwelling units.** Multiple-family residential projects having more than 100 dwelling units shall be equipped throughout with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

**Exception:** Projects having up to 200 dwelling units may have a single approved fire apparatus access road when all buildings, including nonresidential occupancies, are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

**D106.2 Projects having more than 200 dwelling units.** Multiple-family residential projects having more than 200 dwelling units shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads regardless of whether they are equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

**SECTION D107  
ONE- OR TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL  
DEVELOPMENTS**

**D107.1 One- or two-family dwelling residential developments.** Developments of one- or two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30 shall be provided with separate and approved fire apparatus access roads and shall meet the requirements of Section D104.3.

**Exceptions:**

1. Where there are more than 30 dwelling units on a single public or private fire apparatus access road and all dwelling units are equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3, access from two directions shall not be required.
2. The number of dwelling units on a single fire apparatus access road shall not be increased unless fire apparatus access roads will connect with future development, as determined by the fire code official.



# APPENDIX F

## HAZARD RANKING

*The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.*

### SECTION F101 GENERAL

**F101.1 Scope.** Assignment of levels of hazards to be applied to specific hazard classes as required by NFPA 704 shall be in accordance with this appendix. The appendix is based on application of the degrees of hazard as defined in NFPA 704 arranged by hazard class as for specific categories defined in Chapter 2 of the *International Fire Code* and used throughout.

**F101.2 General.** The hazard rankings shown in Table F101.2 have been established by using guidelines found within NFPA 704. As noted in Section 4.2 of NFPA 704, there could be specific reasons to alter the degree of hazard assigned to a specific material; for example, ignition temperature, flammable range or susceptibility of a container to rupture by an internal combustion explosion or to metal failure while under pressure or because of heat from external fire. As a result, the degree of hazard assigned for the same material can vary when assessed by different people of equal competence.

The hazard rankings assigned to each class represent reasonable minimum hazard levels for a given class based on the use of criteria established by NFPA 704. Specific cases of use or storage may dictate the use of higher degrees of hazard in certain cases.

### SECTION F102 REFERENCED STANDARDS

ICC	IFC-06	International Fire Code	F101.1
NFPA	704-01	Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response	F101.1, F101.2

**TABLE F101.2  
FIRE FIGHTER WARNING PLACARD DESIGNATIONS BASED ON HAZARD CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES**

HAZARD CATEGORY	DESIGNATION
Combustible liquid II	F2
Combustible liquid IIIA	F2
Combustible liquid IIIB	F1
Combustible dust	F4
Combustible fiber	F3
Cryogenic flammable	F4, H3
Cryogenic oxidizing	OX, H3
Explosive	R4
Flammable solid	F2
Flammable gas (gaseous)	F4
Flammable gas (liquefied)	F4
Flammable liquid IA	F4
Flammable liquid IB	F3
Flammable liquid IC	F3
Organic peroxide, UD	R4
Organic peroxide I	F4, R3
Organic peroxide II	F3, R3
Organic peroxide III	F2, R2
Organic peroxide IV	F1, R1
Organic peroxide V	Nonhazard
Oxidizing gas (gaseous)	OX
Oxidizing gas (liquefied)	OX
Oxidizer 4	OX
Oxidizer 3	OX
Oxidizer 2	OX
Pyrophoric gases	F4
Pyrophoric solids, liquids	F3
Unstable reactive 4D	R4
Unstable reactive 3D	R4
Unstable reactive 3N	R3
Unstable reactive 2	R2
Water reactive 3	W, R3
Water reactive 2	W, R2
Corrosive	H3, COR
Toxic	H3
Highly toxic	H4

F—Flammable category.

R—Reactive category.

H—Health category.

W—Special hazard: water reactive.

OX—Special hazard: oxidizing properties.

COR—Corrosive.

UD—Unclassified detonable material.

4D—Class 4 detonable material.

3D—Class 3 detonable material.

3N—Class 3 nondetonable material.