

CHAPTER 3

USE AND OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 301 GENERAL

301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall control the classification of all buildings and structures as to use and occupancy.

SECTION 302 CLASSIFICATION

302.1 General. Structures or portions of structures shall be classified with respect to occupancy in one or more of the groups listed below. Structures with multiple uses shall be classified according to Section 302.3. Where a structure is proposed for a purpose which is not specifically provided for in this code, such structure shall be classified in the group which the occupancy most nearly resembles, according to the fire safety and relative hazard involved.

1. Assembly (see Section 303): Groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and A-5
2. Business (see Section 304): Group B
3. Educational (see Section 305): Group E
4. Factory and Industrial (see Section 306): Groups F-1 and F-2
5. High Hazard (see Section 307): Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5
6. Institutional (see Section 308): Groups I-1, I-2, I-3 and I-4
7. Mercantile (see Section 309): Group M
8. Residential (see Section 310): Groups R-1, R-2, R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2, and R-4
9. Storage (see Section 311): Groups S-1 and S-2
10. Utility and Miscellaneous (see Section 312): Group U

302.1.1 Incidental use areas. Spaces which are incidental to the main occupancy shall be separated or protected, or both, in accordance with Table 302.1.1, or the building shall be classified as a mixed occupancy and comply with Section 302.3. Areas that are incidental to the main occupancy shall be classified in accordance with the main occupancy of the portion of the building in which the incidental use area is located.

Exception: Incidental use areas within and serving a dwelling unit are not required to comply with this section.

302.1.1.1 Separation. Where Table 302.1.1 requires a fire-resistance-rated separation, the incidental use area shall be separated from the remainder of the building with a fire barrier. Where Table 302.1.1 permits an automatic fire-extinguishing system without a fire barrier, the incidental use area shall be separated by construction capable of resisting the passage of smoke. The partitions

shall extend from the floor to the underside of the fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assembly or fire-resistance-rated roof/ceiling assembly or to the underside of the floor or roof deck above. Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing upon detection of smoke. Doors shall not have air transfer openings and shall not be undercut in excess of the clearance permitted in accordance with NFPA 80.

**TABLE 302.1.1
INCIDENTAL USE AREAS**

| ROOM OR AREA | SEPARATION ^a |
|---|---|
| Furnace room where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input | 1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system |
| Rooms with any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower | 1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system |
| Refrigerant machinery rooms | 1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system |
| Parking garage (Section 406.2) | 2 hours; or 1 hour and provide automatic fire-extinguishing system |
| Hydrogen cut-off rooms | 1-hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group B, F, H, M, S and U occupancies. 2-hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group A, E, I and R occupancies. |
| Incinerator rooms | 2 hours and automatic sprinkler system |
| Paint shops, not classified as Group H, located in occupancies other than Group F | 2 hours; or 1 hour and provide automatic fire-extinguishing system |
| Laboratories and vocational shops, not classified as Group H, located in Group E or I-2 occupancies | 1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system |
| Laundry rooms over 100 square feet | 1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system |
| Storage rooms over 100 square feet ^b | 1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system |
| Group I-3 cells equipped with padded surfaces | 1 hour |
| Group I-2 waste and linen collection rooms | 1 hour |
| Waste and linen collection rooms over 100 square feet | 1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system |
| Stationary lead-acid battery systems having a liquid capacity of more than 100 gallons used for facility standby power, emergency power or uninterrupted power supplies | 1-hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group B, F, H, M, S and U occupancies. 2-hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group A, E, I and R occupancies |

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m², 1 pound per square inch = 6.9 kPa, 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.293 watts, 1 horsepower = 746 watts, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

- a. Where an automatic fire-extinguishing system is provided, it need only be provided in the incidental use room or area.
- b. Storage areas larger than the main occupancy shall be regulated as a mixed occupancy.

302.2 Accessory use areas. A fire barrier shall be required to separate accessory use areas classified as Group H in accordance with Section 302.3.2, and incidental use areas in accordance with Section 302.1.1. Any other accessory use area shall not be required to be separated by a fire barrier, provided the accessory use area occupies an area not more than 10 percent of the area of the story in which it is located and does not exceed the tabular values in Table 503 for the allowable height or area for such use.

302.2.1 Assembly areas. Accessory assembly areas are not considered separate occupancies if the floor area is equal to or less than 750 square feet (69.7 m²). Assembly areas that are accessory to Group E are not considered separate occupancies. Accessory religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums with occupant loads of less than 100 are not considered separate occupancies.

302.3 Mixed occupancies. Where a building is occupied by two or more uses not included in the same occupancy classification, the building or portion thereof shall comply with Section 302.3.1 or 302.3.2 or a combination of these sections.

Exceptions:

1. Occupancies separated in accordance with Section 508.
2. Areas of Group H-2, H-3, H-4 or H-5 occupancies shall be separated from any other occupancy in accordance with Section 302.3.2.
3. Where required by Table 415.3.2, areas of Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 occupancy shall be located in a separate and detached building or structure.
4. Accessory use areas in accordance with Section 302.2.
5. Incidental use areas in accordance with Section 302.1.1.

302.3.1 Nonseparated uses. Each portion of the building shall be individually classified as to use. The required type of construction for the building shall be determined by applying the height and area limitations for each of the applicable occupancies to the entire building. The most restrictive type of construction, so determined, shall apply to the entire building. All other code requirements shall apply to each portion of the building based on the use of that space except that the most restrictive applicable provisions of Section 403 and Chapter 9 shall apply to these nonseparated uses. Fire separations are not required between uses, except as required by other provisions.

302.3.2 Separated uses. Each portion of the building shall be individually classified as to use and shall be completely separated from adjacent areas by fire barrier walls or horizontal assemblies or both having a fire-resistance rating determined in accordance with Table 302.3.2 for uses being separated. Each fire area shall comply with this code based on the use of that space. Each fire area shall comply with the height limitations based on the use of that space and the type of construction classification. In each story, the building area shall be such that the sum of the ratios of the floor area

of each use divided by the allowable area for each use shall not exceed one.

Exception: Except for Group H and I-2 areas, where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system, installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the fire-resistance ratings in Table 302.3.2 shall be reduced by 1 hour but to not less than 1 hour and to not less than that required for floor construction according to the type of construction.

302.4 Spaces used for different purposes. A room or space that is intended to be occupied at different times for different purposes shall comply with all the requirements that are applicable to each of the purposes for which the room or space will be occupied.

**SECTION 303
ASSEMBLY GROUP A**

303.1 Assembly Group A. Assembly Group A occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption or awaiting transportation. A room or space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons and accessory to another occupancy shall be included as a part of that occupancy. Assembly areas with less than 750 square feet (69.7 m²) and which are accessory to another occupancy according to Section 302.2.1 are not assembly occupancies. Assembly occupancies which are accessory to Group E in accordance with Section 302.2 are not considered assembly occupancies. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums which are accessory to churches in accordance with Section 302.2 and which have occupant loads of less than 100 shall be classified as A-3.

Assembly occupancies shall include the following:

- A-1** Assembly uses, usually with fixed seating, intended for the production and viewing of the performing arts or motion pictures including, but not limited to:
 - Motion picture theaters
 - Symphony and concert halls
 - Television and radio studios admitting an audience
 - Theaters
- A-2** Assembly uses intended for food and/or drink consumption including, but not limited to:
 - Banquet halls
 - Night clubs
 - Restaurants
 - Taverns and bars
- A-3** Assembly uses intended for worship, recreation or amusement and other assembly uses not classified elsewhere in Group A including, but not limited to:
 - Amusement arcades
 - Art galleries
 - Bowling alleys
 - Churches
 - Community halls
 - Courtrooms

TABLE 302.3.2
REQUIRED SEPARATION OF OCCUPANCIES (HOURS)^a

| USE | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 | A-5 | B ^b | E | F-1 | F-2 | H-1 | H-2 | H-3 | H-4 | H-5 | I-1 | I-2 | I-3 | I-4 | M ^b | R-1 | R-2 | R-3, R-4 | S-1 | S-2 ^c | U | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A-1 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | NP | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| A-2 ^e | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | NP | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| A-3 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | NP | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| A-4 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | NP | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| A-5 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | NP | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| B ^b | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | NP | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| E | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | NP | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| F-1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | NP | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| F-2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | NP | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| H-1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| H-2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| H-3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H-4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H-5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| I-1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| I-2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| I-3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| I-4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| M ^b | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| R-1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| R-2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| R-3, R-4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 ^d | 1 ^d |
| S-1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| S-2 ^c | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| U | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

NP = Not permitted.

a. See exception to Section 302.3.2 for reductions permitted.

b. Occupancy separation need not be provided for storage areas within Groups B and M if the:

1. Area is less than 10 percent of the floor area;
 2. Area is provided with an automatic fire-extinguishing system and is less than 3,000 square feet; or
 3. Area is less than 1,000 square feet.
- c. Areas used only for private or pleasure vehicles shall be allowed to reduce separation by 1 hour.
- d. See Section 406.1.4.
- e. Commercial kitchens need not be separated from the restaurant seating areas that they serve.

- Dance halls (not including food or drink consumption)
- Exhibition halls
- Funeral parlors
- Gymnasiums (without spectator seating)
- Indoor swimming pools (without spectator seating)
- Indoor tennis courts (without spectator seating)
- Lecture halls
- Libraries
- Museums
- Waiting areas in transportation terminals
- Pool and billiard parlors

A-4 Assembly uses intended for viewing of indoor sporting events and activities with spectator seating including, but not limited to:

- Arenas
- Skating rinks
- Swimming pools
- Tennis courts

A-5 Assembly uses intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities including, but not limited to:

- Amusement park structures
- Bleachers
- Grandstands
- Stadiums

303.1.1 Nonaccessory assembly use. A building or tenant space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons shall be considered a Group B occupancy.

**SECTION 304
BUSINESS GROUP B**

304.1 Business Group B. Business Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts. Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Airport traffic control towers
- Animal hospitals, kennels and pounds
- Banks
- Barber and beauty shops
- Car wash
- Civic administration
- Clinic—outpatient
- Dry cleaning and laundries; pick-up and delivery stations and self-service
- Educational occupancies above the 12th grade
- Electronic data processing
- Laboratories; testing and research
- Motor vehicle showrooms
- Post offices
- Print shops
- Professional services (architects, attorneys, dentists, physicians, engineers, etc.)
- Radio and television stations
- Telephone exchanges

**SECTION 305
EDUCATIONAL GROUP E**

305.1 Educational Group E. Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums, which are accessory to churches in accordance with Section 302.2 and have occupant loads of less than 100, shall be classified as A-3 occupancies.

305.2 Day care. The use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for educational, supervision or personal care services for more than five children older than 2½ years of age, shall be classified as a Group E occupancy.

**SECTION 306
FACTORY GROUP F**

306.1 Factory Industrial Group F. Factory Industrial Group F occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as a Group H hazardous or Group S storage occupancy.

306.2 Factory Industrial F-1 Moderate-Hazard Occupancy. Factory industrial uses which are not classified as Factory Industrial F-2 Low Hazard shall be classified as F-1 Moderate Hazard and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Aircraft
- Appliances
- Athletic equipment
- Automobiles and other motor vehicles
- Bakeries
- Beverages; over 12-percent alcohol content
- Bicycles
- Boats
- Brooms or brushes
- Business machines
- Cameras and photo equipment
- Canvas or similar fabric
- Carpets and rugs (includes cleaning)
- Clothing
- Construction and agricultural machinery
- Disinfectants
- Dry cleaning and dyeing
- Electric generation plants
- Electronics
- Engines (including rebuilding)
- Food processing
- Furniture
- Hemp products
- Jute products
- Laundries
- Leather products
- Machinery
- Metals
- Millwork (sash & door)
- Motion pictures and television filming (without spectators)
- Musical instruments

Optical goods
 Paper mills or products
 Photographic film
 Plastic products
 Printing or publishing
 Recreational vehicles
 Refuse incineration
 Shoes
 Soaps and detergents
 Textiles
 Tobacco
 Trailers
 Upholstering
 Wood; distillation
 Woodworking (cabinet)

306.3 Factory Industrial F-2 Low-Hazard Occupancy. Factory industrial uses that involve the fabrication or manufacturing of noncombustible materials which during finishing, packing or processing do not involve a significant fire hazard shall be classified as F-2 occupancies and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Beverages; up to and including 12-percent alcohol content
 Brick and masonry
 Ceramic products
 Foundries
 Glass products
 Gypsum
 Ice
 Metal products (fabrication and assembly)

SECTION 307 HIGH-HAZARD GROUP H

■ **[F] 307.1 High-Hazard Group H.** High-Hazard Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of those found in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) (see also definition of “Control area”).

[F] 307.2 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

AEROSOL. A product that is dispensed from an aerosol container by a propellant.

Aerosol products shall be classified by means of the calculation of their chemical heats of combustion and shall be designated Level 1, 2 or 3.

Level 1 aerosol products. Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is less than or equal to 8,600 British thermal units per pound (Btu/lb) (20 kJ/g).

Level 2 aerosol products. Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is greater than 8,600 Btu/lb (20 kJ/g), but less than or equal to 13,000 Btu/lb (30 kJ/g).

Level 3 aerosol products. Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is greater than 13,000 Btu/lb (30 kJ/g).

AEROSOL CONTAINER. A metal can or a glass or plastic bottle designed to dispense an aerosol. Metal cans shall be limited to a maximum size of 33.8 fluid ounces (1,000 ml). Glass or plastic bottles shall be limited to a maximum size of 4 fluid ounces (118 ml).

BARRICADE. A structure that consists of a combination of walls, floor and roof, which is designed to withstand the rapid release of energy in an explosion and which is fully confined, partially vented or fully vented; or other effective method of shielding from explosive materials by a natural or artificial barrier.

Artificial barricade. An artificial mound or revetment a minimum thickness of 3 feet (914 mm).

Natural barricade. Natural features of the ground, such as hills, or timber of sufficient density that the surrounding exposures that require protection cannot be seen from the magazine or building containing explosives when the trees are bare of leaves.

BOILING POINT. The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid equals the atmospheric pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch (psi) (101 kPa) gage or 760 mm of mercury. Where an accurate boiling point is unavailable for the material in question, or for mixtures which do not have a constant boiling point, for the purposes of this classification, the 20-percent evaporated point of a distillation performed in accordance with ASTM D 86 shall be used as the boiling point of the liquid.

CLOSED SYSTEM. The use of a solid or liquid hazardous material involving 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. Examples of closed systems for solids and liquids include product conveyed through a piping system into a closed vessel, system or piece of equipment.

COMBUSTIBLE DUST. Finely divided solid material that is 420 microns or less in diameter and which, when dispersed in air in the proper proportions, could be ignited by a flame, spark or other source of ignition. Combustible dust will pass through a U.S. No. 40 standard sieve.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS. Readily ignitable and free-burning fibers, such as cocoa fiber, cloth, cotton, excelsior, hay, hemp, henequen, istle, jute, kapok, oakum, rags, sisal, Spanish moss, straw, tow, wastepaper, certain synthetic fibers or other like materials.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. A liquid having a closed cup flash point at or above 100°F (38°C). Combustible liquids shall be subdivided as follows:

Class II. Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 100°F (38°C) and below 140°F (60°C).

Class IIIA. Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 140°F (60°C) and below 200°F (93°C).

[F] TABLE 307.7(1) MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, i, m, n}

| MATERIAL | CLASS | GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED | STORAGE ^b | | | USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^b | | | USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^b | | |
|---|-------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Solid pounds (cubic feet) | Liquid gallons (pounds) | Gas (cubic feet at NTP) | Solid pounds (cubic feet) | Liquid gallons (pounds) | Gas (cubic feet at NTP) | Solid pounds (cubic feet) | Liquid gallons (pounds) | Liquid gallons (pounds) |
| Combustible liquid ^{c, i} | II | H-2 or H-3 | N/A | 120 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A | N/A | 120 ^d | N/A | N/A | 30 ^d |
| | IIIA | H-2 or H-3 | N/A | 330 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A | N/A | 330 ^d | N/A | N/A | 80 ^d |
| | IIIB | N/A | N/A | 13,200 ^{e, f} | N/A | N/A | N/A | 13,200 ^f | N/A | N/A | 3,300 ^f |
| Combustible fiber | Loose Baled | H-3 | (100) (1,000) | N/A | N/A | (100) (1,000) | N/A | N/A | (20) (200) | N/A | N/A |
| Consumer fireworks (Class C, Common) | 1.4G | H-3 | 125 ^{d, e, l} | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Cryogenics flammable | N/A | H-2 | N/A | 45 ^d | N/A | N/A | N/A | 45 ^d | N/A | N/A | 10 ^d |
| Cryogenics, oxidizing | N/A | H-3 | N/A | 45 ^d | N/A | N/A | N/A | 45 ^d | N/A | N/A | 10 ^d |
| Explosives | Division 1.1 | H-1 | 1 ^{e, g} | (1) ^{e, g} | N/A | 0.25 ^g | N/A | (0.25) ^g | N/A | 0.25 ^g | (0.25) ^g |
| | Division 1.2 | H-1 | 1 ^{e, g} | (1) ^{e, g} | N/A | 0.25 ^g | N/A | (0.25) ^g | N/A | 0.25 ^g | (0.25) ^g |
| | Division 1.3 | H-1 or 2 | 5 ^{e, g} | (5) ^{e, g} | N/A | 1 ^g | N/A | (1) ^g | N/A | 1 ^g | (1) ^g |
| | Division 1.4 | H-3 | 50 ^{e, g} | (50) ^{e, g} | N/A | 50 ^g | N/A | (50) ^g | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Division 1.4G | H-3 | 125 ^{d, e, l} | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Division 1.5 | H-1 | 1 ^{e, g} | (1) ^{e, g} | N/A | 0.25 ^g | N/A | (0.25) ^g | N/A | 0.25 ^g | (0.25) ^g |
| Division 1.6 | H-1 | 1 ^{d, e, g} | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| Flammable gas | Gaseous liquefied | H-2 | N/A | N/A | 1,000 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1,000 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A |
| Flammable liquid ^c | 1A and 1C | H-2 | N/A | 30 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A | N/A | 30 ^d | N/A | N/A | 10 ^d |
| | | or H-3 | N/A | 120 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A | N/A | 120 ^d | N/A | N/A | 30 ^d |
| Combination flammable liquid (1A, 1B, 1C) | N/A | H-2 or H-3 | N/A | 120 ^{d, e, h} | N/A | N/A | N/A | 120 ^{d, h} | N/A | N/A | 30 ^{d, h} |
| Flammable solid | N/A | H-3 | 125 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A | 125 ^d | N/A | N/A | N/A | 25 ^d | N/A |
| Organic peroxide | UD | H-1 | 1 ^{e, g} | (1) ^{e, g} | N/A | 0.25 ^g | N/A | (0.25) ^g | N/A | 0.25 ^g | (0.25) ^g |
| | I | H-2 | 5 ^{d, e} | (5) ^{d, e} | N/A | 1 ^d | N/A | (1) ^d | N/A | 1 ^d | (1) ^d |
| | II | H-3 | 50 ^{d, e} | (50) ^{d, e} | N/A | 50 ^d | N/A | (50) ^d | N/A | 10 ^d | (10) ^d |
| | III | H-3 | 125 ^{d, e} | (125) ^{d, e} | N/A | 125 ^d | N/A | (125) ^d | N/A | 25 ^d | (25) ^d |
| | IV | N/A | NL | NL | N/A | NL | N/A | NL | N/A | NL | NL |
| V | N/A | N/A | NL | NL | N/A | NL | N/A | NL | N/A | NL | |
| Oxidizer | 4 | H-1 | 1 ^{e, g} | (1) ^{e, g} | N/A | 0.25 ^g | N/A | (0.25) ^g | N/A | 0.25 ^g | (0.25) ^g |
| | 3 ^k | H-2 or H-3 | 10 ^{d, e} | (10) ^{d, e} | N/A | 2 ^d | N/A | (2) ^d | N/A | 2 ^d | (2) ^d |
| | 2 | H-3 | 250 ^{d, e} | (250) ^{d, e} | N/A | 250 ^d | N/A | (250) ^d | N/A | 50 ^d | (50) ^d |
| 1 | N/A | N/A | 4,000 ^{e, f} | (4,000) ^{e, f} | N/A | 4,000 ^f | N/A | (4,000) ^f | N/A | 1,000 ^f | (1,000) ^f |
| Oxidizing gas | Gaseous liquefied | H-3 | N/A | N/A | 1,500 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1,500 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A |
| | | | N/A | 15 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A | N/A | 15 ^{d, e} | N/A | N/A | N/A |

(continued)

[F] TABLE 307.7(1)—continued
 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, i, m, n}

| MATERIAL | CLASS | GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED | STORAGE ^b | | | USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^b | | | USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^b | |
|---------------------|-------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Solid pounds (cubic feet) | Liquid gallons (pounds) | Gas (cubic feet at NTP) | Solid pounds (cubic feet) | Liquid gallons (pounds) | Gas (cubic feet at NTP) | Solid pounds (cubic feet) | Liquid gallons (pounds) |
| Pyrophoric material | N/A | H-2 | 4 ^{c, g} | (4) ^{c, g} | 50 ^{c, g} | 1 ^g | (1) ^g | 10 ^{c, g} | 0 | 0 |
| Unstable (reactive) | 4 | H-1 | 1 ^{c, g} | (1) ^{c, g} | 10 ^{d, g} | 0.25 ^g | (0.25) ^g | 2 ^{c, g} | 0.25 ^g | (0.25) ^g |
| | 3 | H-1 or H-2 | 5 ^{d, e} | (5) ^{d, e} | 50 ^{d, e} | 1 ^d | (1) | 10 ^{d, e} | 1 ^d | (1) ^d |
| | 2 | H-3 | 50 ^{d, e} | (50) ^{d, e} | 250 ^{d, e} | 50 ^d | (50) ^d | 250 ^{d, e} | 10 ^d | (10) ^d |
| | 1 | N/A | NL | NL | N/L | NL | N/L | NL | NL | NL |
| Water reactive | 3 | H-2 | 5 ^{d, e} | (5) ^{d, e} | N/A | 5 ^d | (5) ^d | N/A | 1 ^d | (1) ^d |
| | 2 | H-3 | 50 ^{d, e} | (50) ^{d, e} | N/A | 50 ^d | (50) ^d | N/A | 10 ^d | (10) ^d |
| | 1 | N/A | NL | NL | N/A | NL | NL | N/A | NL | NL |

For Sf: 1 cubic foot = 0.023 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

NL = Not Limited; N/A = Not Applicable; UD = Unclassified/Detonable

a. For use of control areas, see Section 414.2.

b. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.

c. The quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail and wholesale sales occupancies shall not be limited providing the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuffs, consumer or industrial products, and cosmetics containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.

d. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied cumulatively.

e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures or safety cans as specified in the *Fire Code of New York State*. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied cumulatively.

f. The permitted quantities shall not be limited in a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

g. Permitted only in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

h. Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of Class IA, IB or IC flammable liquids.

i. Inside a building, the maximum capacity of a combustible liquid storage system that is connected to a fuel-oil piping system shall be 660 gallons provided such system complies with the *Fire Code of New York State*.

j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.

k. A maximum quantity of 200 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed when such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment. Storage containers and the manner of storage shall be approved.

l. Net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not known, 25 percent of the gross weight of the fireworks, including packaging, shall be used.

m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 2703.1.2 of the *Fire Code of New York State*.

n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.4, see Table 414.2.4.

[F] TABLE 307.7(2)
 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL POSING A HEALTH HAZARD^{a, b, c, j}

| MATERIAL | STORAGE ^d | | | USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^d | | | USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^d | |
|--------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Solid pounds ^{e, f} | Liquid gallons (pounds) ^{e, f} | Gas (cubic feet at NTP) ^e | Solid pounds ^e | Liquid gallons (pounds) ^e | Gas (cubic feet at NTP) ^e | Solid pounds ^e | Liquid gallons (pounds) ^e |
| Corrosive | 5,000 | 500 | 810 ^{f, g} | 5,000 | 500 | 810 ^{f, g} | 1,000 | 100 |
| Highly toxic | 10 | (10) ⁱ | 20 ^h | 10 | (10) ⁱ | 20 ^h | 3 | (3) ⁱ |
| Toxic | 500 | (500) ⁱ | 810 ^f | 500 | (500) ⁱ | 810 ^f | 125 | (125) ⁱ |

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.028 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

- a. For use of control areas, see Section 414.2.
- b. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuffs, consumer or industrial products, and cosmetics, containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids and with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.
- c. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.4, see Table 414.2.4.
- d. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.
- e. Quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where Note f also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- f. Quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the *Fire Code of New York State*. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- g. A single cylinder containing 150 pounds or less of anhydrous ammonia in a single control area in a nonsprinklered building shall be considered a maximum allowable quantity. Two cylinders, each containing 150 pounds or less in a single control area, shall be considered a maximum allowable quantity provided the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- h. Allowed only when stored in approved exhausted gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the *Fire Code of New York State*.
- i. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.
- j. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 2703.1.2 of the *Fire Code of New York State*.

Class IIIB. Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 200°F (93°C).

The category of combustible liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids.

COMPRESSED GAS. A material, or mixture of materials which:

1. Is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (101 kPa) of pressure; and
2. Has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) which is either liquefied, nonliquefied or in solution, except those gases which have no other health- or physical-hazard properties are not considered to be compressed until the pressure in the packaging exceeds 41 psia (282 kPa) at 68°F (20°C).

The states of a compressed gas are categorized as follows:

1. Nonliquefied compressed gases are gases, other than those in solution, which are in a packaging under the charged pressure and are entirely gaseous at a temperature of 68°F (20°C).
2. Liquefied compressed gases are gases that, in a packaging under the charged pressure, are partially liquid at a temperature of 68°F (20°C).
3. Compressed gases in solution are nonliquefied gases that are dissolved in a solvent.
4. Compressed gas mixtures consist of 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.

CONTROL AREA. Spaces within a building that are enclosed and bounded by exterior walls, fire walls, fire barriers and roofs, or a combination thereof, where quantities of haz-

ardous materials not exceeding the maximum allowable quantities per control area are stored, dispensed, used or handled.

CORROSIVE. A chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the point of contact. A chemical shall be considered corrosive if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the method described in DOTn 49 CFR, Part 173.137, such a chemical destroys or changes irreversibly the structure of the tissue at the point of contact following an exposure period of 4 hours. This term does not refer to action on inanimate surfaces.

CRYOGENIC FLUID. A liquid having a boiling point lower than -150°F (-101°C) at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (an absolute pressure of 101 kPa).

DEFLAGRATION. An exothermic reaction, such as the extremely rapid oxidation of a flammable dust or vapor in air, in which the reaction progresses through the unburned material at a rate less than the velocity of sound. A deflagration can have an explosive effect.

DETACHED BUILDING. A separate single-story building, without a basement or crawl space, used for the storage or use of hazardous materials and located an approved distance from all structures.

DETONATION. An exothermic reaction characterized by the presence of a shock wave in the material which establishes and maintains the reaction. The reaction zone progresses through the material at a rate greater than the velocity of sound. The principal heating mechanism is one of shock compression. Detonations have an explosive effect.

DISPENSING. The pouring or transferring of any material from a container, tank or similar vessel, whereby vapors, dusts, fumes, mists or gases are liberated to the atmosphere.

EXPLOSIVE. Any chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. The term includes, but is not limited to, dynamite, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord, igniters and display fireworks, 1.3G (Class B, Special).

The term “explosive” includes any material determined to be within the scope of USC Title 18: Chapter 40 and also includes any material classified as an explosive other than consumer fireworks, 1.4G (Class C, Common) by the hazardous materials regulations of DOTn 49 CFR.

High explosive. Explosive material, such as dynamite, which can be caused to detonate by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

Low explosive. Explosive material that will burn or deflagrate when ignited. It is characterized by a rate of reaction that is less than the speed of sound. Examples of low explosives include, but are not limited to, black powder; safety fuse; igniters; igniter cord; fuse lighters; fireworks, 1.3G (Class B, Special) and propellants, 1.3C.

Mass-detonating explosives. Division 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5 explosives alone or in combination, or loaded into various types of ammunition or containers, most of which can be expected to explode virtually instantaneously when a small portion is subjected to fire, severe concussion, impact, the impulse of an initiating agent or the effect of a considerable discharge of energy from without. Materials that react in this manner represent a mass explosion hazard. Such an explosive will normally cause severe structural damage to adjacent objects. Explosive propagation could occur immediately to other items of ammunition and explosives stored sufficiently close to and not adequately protected from the initially exploding pile with a time interval short enough so that two or more quantities must be considered as one for quantity-distance purposes.

UN/DOTn Class 1 explosives. The former classification system used by DOTn included the terms “high” and “low” explosives as defined herein. The following terms further define explosives under the current system applied by DOTn for all explosive materials defined as hazard Class 1 materials. Compatibility group letters are used in concert with the division to specify further limitations on each division noted (i.e., the letter G identifies the material as a pyrotechnic substance or article containing a pyrotechnic substance and similar materials).

Division 1.1. Explosives that have a mass explosion hazard. A mass explosion is one which affects almost the entire load instantaneously.

Division 1.2. Explosives that have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.

Division 1.3. Explosives that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.

Division 1.4. Explosives that pose a minor explosion hazard. The explosive effects are largely confined to the

package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package.

Division 1.5. Very insensitive explosives. This division is comprised of substances that have a mass explosion hazard, but that are so insensitive there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of transport.

Division 1.6. Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard. This division is comprised of articles that contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation.

FIREWORKS. Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, deflagration or detonation that meets the definition of 1.4G fireworks or 1.3G fireworks as set forth herein.

FIREWORKS, 1.3G. (Formerly Class B, Special Fireworks.) Large fireworks devices, which are explosive materials, intended for use in fireworks displays and designed to produce audible or visible effects by combustion, deflagration or detonation. Such 1.3G fireworks include, but are not limited to, firecrackers containing more than 130 milligrams (2 grains) of explosive composition, aerial shells containing more than 40 grams of pyrotechnic composition, and other display pieces which exceed the limits for classification as 1.4G fireworks. Such 1.3G fireworks are also described as fireworks, 49 CFR (172) by the DOTn.

FIREWORKS, 1.4G. (Formerly Class C, Common Fireworks.) Small fireworks devices containing restricted amounts of pyrotechnic composition designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion. Such 1.4G fireworks which comply with the construction, chemical composition and labeling regulations of the DOTn for fireworks, 49 CFR (172), and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) as set forth in CPSC 16 CFR: Parts 1500 and 1507, are not explosive materials for the purpose of this code.

FLAMMABLE GAS. A material that is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (101 kPa) of pressure [a material that has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa)] which:

1. Is ignitable at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air; or
2. Has a flammable range at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) with air of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit.

The limits specified shall be determined at 14.7 psi (101 kPa) of pressure and a temperature of 68°F (20°C) in accordance with ASTM E 681.

FLAMMABLE LIQUEFIED GAS. A liquefied compressed gas which, under a charged pressure, is partially liquid at a temperature of 68°F (20°C) and which is flammable.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID. A liquid having a closed cup flash point below 100°F (38°C). Flammable liquids are further cate-

gorized into a group known as Class I liquids. The Class I category is subdivided as follows:

Class IA. Liquids having a flash point below 73°F (23°C) and a boiling point below 100°F (38°C).

Class IB. Liquids having a flash point below 73°F (23°C) and a boiling point at or above 100°F (38°C).

Class IC. Liquids having a flash point at or above 73°F (23°C) and below 100°F (38°C).

The category of flammable liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids.

FLAMMABLE MATERIAL. A material capable of being readily ignited from common sources of heat or at a temperature of 600°F (316°C) or less.

FLAMMABLE SOLID. A solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption or moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which has an ignition temperature below 212°F (100°C) or which burns so vigorously and persistently when ignited as to create a serious hazard. A chemical shall be considered a flammable solid as determined in accordance with the test method of CPSC 16 CFR; Part 1500.44, if it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than 0.1 inch (2.5 mm) per second along its major axis.

FLASH POINT. The minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit at which a liquid will give off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface or in the container, but will not sustain combustion. The flash point of a liquid shall be determined by appropriate test procedure and apparatus as specified in ASTM D 56, ASTM D 93 or ASTM D 3278.

HANDLING. The deliberate transport by any means to a point of storage or use.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Those chemicals or substances that are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in this section and the *Fire Code of New York State*, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.

HEALTH HAZARD. A classification of a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence that acute or chronic health effects are capable of occurring in exposed persons. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals that are toxic or highly toxic, and corrosive.

HIGHLY TOXIC. A material which produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration that falls within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram 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 and 3 kilograms each.
3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 milligrams per liter 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 and 300 grams each.

Mixtures of these materials with ordinary materials, such as water, might not warrant classification as highly toxic. While this system is basically simple in application, any hazard evaluation that is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS. Materials that, when mixed, have the potential to react in a manner that generates heat, fumes, gases or byproducts which are hazardous to life or property.

OPEN SYSTEM. The use of a solid or liquid hazardous material involving 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. Examples of open systems for solids and liquids include dispensing from or into open beakers or containers, dip tank and plating tank operations.

OPERATING BUILDING. A building occupied in conjunction with the manufacture, transportation or use of explosive materials. Operating buildings are separated from one another with the use of intraplant or intraline distances.

ORGANIC PEROXIDE. An organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an organic radical. Organic peroxides can pose an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they can be shock sensitive. They can also decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time.

Class I. Those formulations that are capable of deflagration but not detonation.

Class II. Those formulations that burn very rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard.

Class III. Those formulations that burn rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard.

Class IV. Those formulations that burn in the same manner as ordinary combustibles and that pose a minimal reactivity hazard.

Class V. Those formulations that burn with less intensity than ordinary combustibles or do not sustain combustion and that pose no reactivity hazard.

Unclassified detonable. Organic peroxides that are capable of detonation. These peroxides pose an extremely high explosion hazard through rapid explosive decomposition.

OXIDIZER. A material that readily yields oxygen or other oxidizing gas, or that readily reacts to promote or initiate combustion of combustible materials. Examples of other oxidizing gases include bromine, chlorine and fluorine.

Class 4. An oxidizer that can undergo an explosive reaction due to contamination or exposure to thermal or physical shock. Additionally, the oxidizer will enhance the burning rate and can cause spontaneous ignition of combustibles.

Class 3. An oxidizer that will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes in contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat.

Class 2. An oxidizer that will cause a moderate increase in the burning rate or that causes spontaneous ignition of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

Class 1. An oxidizer whose primary hazard is that it slightly increases the burning rate but which does not cause spontaneous ignition when it comes in contact with combustible materials.

OXIDIZING GAS. A gas that can support and accelerate combustion of other materials.

PHYSICAL HAZARD. A chemical for which there is evidence that it is a combustible liquid, compressed gas, cryogenic, explosive, flammable gas, flammable liquid, flammable solid, organic peroxide, oxidizer, pyrophoric or unstable (reactive) or water-reactive material.

PYROPHORIC. A chemical with an autoignition temperature in air, at or below a temperature of 130°F (54.4°C).

PYROTECHNIC COMPOSITION. A chemical mixture that produces visible light displays or sounds through a self-propagating, heat-releasing chemical reaction which is initiated by ignition.

TOXIC. A chemical falling within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 50 milligrams per kilogram, but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram 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 and 3 kilograms each.
3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter 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 and 300 grams each.

UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIAL. A material, other than an explosive, which in the pure state or as commercially produced, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense or become self-reactive and undergo other violent chemical changes, including explosion, when exposed to heat, friction or shock, or in the absence of an inhibitor, or in the presence of contaminants, or in contact with incompatible materials. Unstable (reactive) materials are subdivided as follows:

Class 4. Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. This class in-

cludes materials that are sensitive to mechanical or localized thermal shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

Class 3. Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction but which require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation. This class includes materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures.

Class 2. Materials that in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. This class includes materials that can undergo chemical change with rapid release of energy at normal temperatures and pressures, and that can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.

Class 1. Materials that in themselves are normally stable but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressure.

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. Water-reactive materials are subdivided as follows:

Class 3. Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.

Class 2. Materials that may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.

Class 1. Materials that may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.

[F] 307.3 High-Hazard Group H-1. Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a detonation hazard shall be classified as Group H-1. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Explosives:

- Division 1.1
- Division 1.2
- Division 1.3

Exception: Materials that are used and maintained in a form where either confinement or configuration will not elevate the hazard from a mass fire to mass explosion hazard shall be allowed in H-2 occupancies.

Division 1.4

Exception: Articles, including articles packaged for shipment, that are not regulated as an explosive under Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulations, or unpackaged articles used in process operations that do not propagate a detonation or deflagration between articles shall be allowed in H-3 occupancies.

- Division 1.5
- Division 1.6

Organic peroxides, unclassified detonable
Oxidizers, Class 4
Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3 detonable and Class 4
Detonable pyrophoric materials

■ **[F] 307.4 High-Hazard Group H-2.** Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a deflagration hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning shall be classified as Group H-2. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Class I, II or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids which are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 psi (103.4 kPa) gage.

- Combustible dusts
- Cryogenic fluids, flammable
- Flammable gases
- Organic peroxides, Class I
- Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 psi (103 kPa) gage
- Pyrophoric liquids, solids and gases, nondetonable
- Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3, nondetonable
- Water-reactive materials, Class 3

■ **[F] 307.5 High-Hazard Group H-3.** Buildings and structures containing materials that readily support combustion or that pose a physical hazard shall be classified as Group H-3. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Class I, II or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids which are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at less than 15 psi (103.4 kPa) gage.

- Combustible fibers
- Consumer fireworks, 1.4G (Class C Common)
- Cryogenic fluids, oxidizing
- Flammable solids
- Organic peroxides, Classes II and III
- Oxidizers, Class 2
- Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at less than 15 pounds per square inch (103 kPa) gauge
- Oxidizing gases
- Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 2
- Water-reactive materials, Class 2

■ **[F] 307.6 High-Hazard Group H-4.** Buildings and structures which contain materials that are health hazards shall be classified as Group H-4. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Corrosives
- Highly toxic materials
- Toxic materials

[F] 307.7 High-Hazard Group H-5. Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials (HPM) are used and the aggregate quantity of materials is in excess of those listed in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) shall be classified as Group H-5. Such facilities and areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Section 415.9.

[F] 307.8 Multiple hazards. Buildings and structures containing a material or materials representing hazards that are classified in one or more of Groups H-1, H-2, H-3 and H-4 shall conform to the code requirements for each of the occupancies so classified.

[F] 307.9 Exceptions: The following shall not be classified in Group H, but shall be classified in the occupancy that they most nearly resemble. Hazardous materials in any quantity shall conform to the requirements of this code, including Section 414, and the *Fire Code of New York State*.

1. Buildings and structures that contain not more than the maximum allowable quantities per control area of hazardous materials as shown in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2), provided that such buildings are maintained in accordance with the *Fire Code of New York State*.
2. Buildings utilizing control areas in accordance with Section 414.2 that contain not more than the maximum allowable quantities per control area of hazardous materials as shown in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2).
3. Buildings and structures occupied for the application of flammable finishes, provided that such buildings or areas conform to the requirements of Section 416 and the *Fire Code of New York State*.
4. Wholesale and retail sales and storage of flammable and combustible liquids in mercantile occupancies conforming to the *Fire Code of New York State*.
5. Closed systems housing flammable or combustible liquids or gases utilized for the operation of machinery or equipment.
6. Cleaning establishments that utilize combustible liquid solvents having a flash point of 140°F (60°C) or higher in closed systems employing equipment listed by an approved testing agency, provided that this occupancy is separated from all other areas of the building by 1-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barrier walls or horizontal assemblies or both.
7. Cleaning establishments which utilize a liquid solvent having a flash point at or above 200°F (93°C).
8. Liquor stores and distributors without bulk storage.
9. Refrigeration systems.
10. The storage or utilization of materials for agricultural purposes on the premises.
11. Stationary batteries utilized for facility emergency power, uninterrupted power supply or telecommunication facilities provided that the batteries are provided with safety venting caps and ventilation is provided in accordance with the *Mechanical Code of New York State*.
12. Corrosives shall not include personal or household products in their original packaging used in retail display or commonly used building materials.
13. Buildings and structures occupied for aerosol storage shall be classified as Group S-1, provided that such buildings conform to the requirements of the *Fire Code of New York State*.
14. Display and storage of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area in Group M or S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.4.

15. The storage of black powder, smokeless propellant and small arms primers in Groups M and R-3 and special industrial explosive devices in Groups B, F, M and S, provided such storage conforms to the quantity limits and requirements prescribed in the *Fire Code of New York State*.

SECTION 308 INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I

308.1 Institutional Group I. Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people are cared for or live in a supervised environment, having physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4.

308.2 Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Residential board and care facilities
- Assisted living facilities
- Halfway houses
- Group homes
- Congregate care facilities
- Social rehabilitation facilities
- Alcohol and drug centers
- Convalescent facilities

A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-3 or shall comply with the *Residential Code of New York State* in accordance with Section 101.2. A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.

308.3 Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis of more than five persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Hospitals
- Nursing homes (both intermediate-care facilities and skilled nursing facilities)
- Mental hospitals
- Detoxification facilities

A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *Residential Code of New York State* in accordance with Section 101.2.

308.3.1 Child care facility. A child care facility that provides care on a 24-hour basis to more than five children 2½ years of age or less shall be classified as Group I-2.

308.4 Group I-3. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures that are inhabited by more than five persons who are under restraint or security. An I-3 facility is occupied by persons who are generally incapable of self-preservation due to security measures not under the occupants' control. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Prisons
- Jails
- Reformatories
- Detention centers
- Correctional centers
- Prerelease centers

Buildings of Group I-3 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated in Sections 308.4.1 through 308.4.5 (see Section 408.1).

308.4.1 Condition 1. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas, and other spaces where access or occupancy is permitted, to the exterior via means of egress without restraint. A Condition 1 facility is permitted to be constructed as Group R.

308.4.2 Condition 2. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and any other occupied smoke compartment to one or more other smoke compartments. Egress to the exterior is impeded by locked exits.

308.4.3 Condition 3. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed within individual smoke compartments, such as within a residential unit comprised of individual sleeping units and group activity spaces, where egress is impeded by remote-controlled release of means of egress from such a smoke compartment to another smoke compartment.

308.4.4 Condition 4. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Remote-controlled release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

308.4.5 Condition 5. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Staff-controlled manual release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

308.5 Group I-4, day care facilities. This group shall include buildings and structures occupied by persons of any age who receive custodial care for less than 24 hours by individuals other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-3 or shall comply with the *Residential Code of New York State* in accordance with Section 101.2. Places of worship during religious functions are not included.

308.5.1 Adult care facility. A facility that provides accommodations for less than 24 hours for more than five unre-

lated adults and provides supervision and personal care services shall be classified as Group I-4.

Exception: A facility where occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from the staff shall be classified as Group A-3.

308.5.2 Child care facility. A facility that provides supervision and personal care on less than a 24-hour basis for more than five children 2½ years of age or less shall be classified as Group I-4.

Exception: A child day care facility that provides care for more than five but no more than 100 children 2½ years or less of age, when the rooms where such children are cared for are located on the level of exit discharge and each of these child care rooms has an exit door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as Group E.

**SECTION 309
MERCANTILE GROUP M**

309.1 Mercantile Group M. Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, buildings and structures or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Department stores
- Drug stores
- Markets
- Motor fuel-dispensing facilities
- Retail or wholesale stores
- Sales rooms

309.2 Quantity of hazardous materials. The aggregate quantity of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials stored or displayed in a single control area of a Group M occupancy shall not exceed the quantities in Table 414.2.4.

**SECTION 310
RESIDENTIAL GROUP R**

310.1 Residential Group R. Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an Institutional Group I. Residential occupancies shall include the following:

- R-1** Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including:
 - Boarding houses (transient)
 - Hotels (transient)
 - Motels (transient)
 - Vacation timeshare in hotels/motels
- R-2** Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:
 - Apartment houses
 - Boarding houses (not transient)
 - Convents

- Dormitories
- Fraternities and sororities
- Monasteries
- Vacation timeshare properties
- Hotels (nontransient)
- Motels (nontransient)

R-3 Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as R-1, R-2, R-4 or I and where buildings do not contain more than two dwelling units as applicable in Section 101.2, or adult and child care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons of any age for less than 24 hours. Adult and child care facilities that are within a single-family home are permitted to comply with the *Residential Code of New York State* in accordance with Section 101.2.

R-4 Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as residential care/assisted living facilities including more than five but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff.

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3 except as otherwise provided for in this code or shall comply with the *Residential Code of New York State* in accordance with Section 101.2.

310.2 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

BOARDING HOUSE. A building arranged or used for lodging for compensation, with or without meals, and not occupied as a single-family unit.

DORMITORY. A space in a building where group sleeping accommodations are provided in one room, or in a series of closely associated rooms, for persons not members of the same family group, under joint occupancy and single management, as in college dormitories or fraternity houses.

DWELLING UNIT. A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

PERSONAL CARE SERVICE. The care of residents who do not require chronic or convalescent medical or nursing care. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of the resident while inside the building.

RESIDENTIAL CARE/ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES. A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This classification shall include, but not be limited to, the following: residential board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, halfway houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug abuse centers and convalescent facilities.

310.3 Required dwelling unit and guestroom separation. Walls and floors separating dwelling units in the same building,

or sleeping units in Group R-1 occupancies and in Group R-2 boarding house, dormitory, sorority and fraternity occupancies, shall be fire partitions or horizontal assemblies as required by Sections 708 and 711.

SECTION 311 STORAGE GROUP S

311.1 Storage Group S. Storage Group S occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for storage that is not classified as a hazardous occupancy.

311.2 Moderate-hazard storage, Group S-1. Buildings occupied for storage uses which are not classified as Group S-2 including, but not limited to, storage of the following:

Aerosols, Levels 2 and 3
Aircraft repair hangar
Bags; cloth, burlap and paper
Bamboos and rattan
Baskets
Belting; canvas and leather
Books and paper in rolls or packs
Boots and shoes
Buttons, including cloth covered, pearl or bone
Cardboard and cardboard boxes
Clothing, woolen wearing apparel
Cordage
Fire truck bay
Furniture
Furs
Glues, mucilage, pastes and size
Grains
Horns and combs, other than celluloid
Leather
Linoleum
Lumber
Motor vehicle repair garages complying with the maximum allowable quantities of hazardous materials listed in Table 307.7(1) (see Section 406.6)
Photo engravings
Resilient flooring
Self-service storage facilities
Silks
Soaps
Sugar
Tires, bulk storage of
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff
Upholstery and mattresses
Wax candles

311.3 Low-hazard storage, Group S-2. Includes, among others, buildings used for the storage of noncombustible materials such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons with or without single thickness divisions; or in paper wrappings. Such products are permitted to have a negligible amount of plastic

trim, such as knobs, handles or film wrapping. Storage uses shall include, but not be limited to, storage of the following:

Aircraft hangar
Asbestos
Beverages up to and including 12-percent alcohol in metal, glass or ceramic containers
Cement in bags
Chalk and crayons
Dairy products in nonwaxed coated paper containers
Dry cell batteries
Electrical coils
Electrical motors
Empty cans
Food products
Foods in noncombustible containers
Fresh fruits and vegetables in nonplastic trays or containers
Frozen foods
Glass
Glass bottles, empty or filled with noncombustible liquids
Gypsum board
Inert pigments
Ivory
Meats
Metal cabinets
Metal desks with plastic tops and trim
Metal parts
Metals
Mirrors
Oil-filled and other types of distribution transformers
Parking garages, open or enclosed
Porcelain and pottery
Stoves
Talc and soapstones
Washers and dryers

SECTION 312 UTILITY AND MISCELLANEOUS GROUP U

312.1 General. Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and life hazard incidental to their occupancy. Group U shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Aircraft hangars, accessory to a one- or two-family residence (see Section 412.3)
Bathroom facilities
Carports
Greenhouses
Private garages
Retaining walls
Sheds
Tanks
Toilet facilities
Towers

NEW YORK STATE CODE

2nd DRAFT

COPYRIGHT® ICC 2005