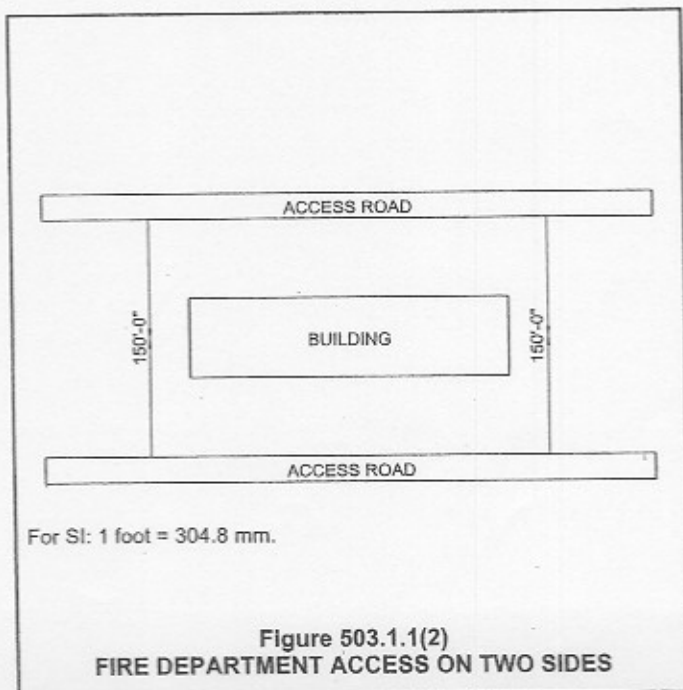
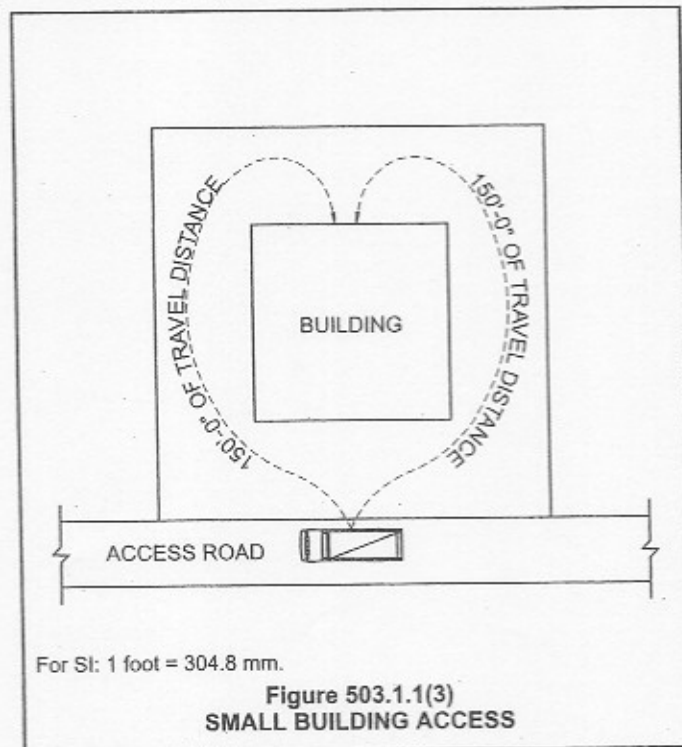


A long narrow building may require fire department access roads on two sides only, if all portions of the grade level floor are within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of the access road [see Figure 503.1.1(2)].



Small buildings may require an access road on one side only, if the access road is within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of all portions of the grade level floor [see Figure 503.1.1(3)].



Exception 1 states that the 150-foot (45 720 mm) distance may be increased, with the approval of the fire code official, when the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system. The code does not give the fire code official guidance on how much over 150 feet (45 720 mm) is reasonable. The fire code official must make the determination based on the response capabilities of his or her emergency response units and the anticipated magnitude of the incident.

The "alternative means" in Exception 2 may include standpipes, automatic sprinklers, remote fire department connections or additional fire hydrants.

The Group R-3 facilities noted in Exception 3 include all detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple (three or more) single-family dwellings (townhouses) more than three stories in height and all institutional facilities that accommodate five or less people for less than 24 hours per day. Group U occupancies are utility and miscellaneous accessory buildings or structures.

503.1.2 Additional access. The fire code official is authorized to require more than one fire apparatus access road based on the potential for impairment of a single road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.

❖ Additional access roads may be required by the fire code official based on his or her knowledge of traffic pat-

19.1.3 Combustible waste or refuse shall be properly stored or disposed of to prevent unsafe conditions.

19.1.4 Fire extinguishing capabilities approved by the AHJ including, but not limited to, fire extinguishers, water supply and hose, and earth-moving equipment shall be provided at waste disposal sites.

19.1.5 Burning debris shall not be dumped at a waste disposal site except at a remote location on the site where fire extinguishment can be accomplished before compacting, covering, or other disposal activity is carried out. (See Section 10.11 for additional guidance.)

19.1.6 Electrical Wiring.

19.1.6.1 Electrical wiring and equipment in any combustible fiber storage room or building shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Section 11.1 and NFPA 70, for Class III hazardous locations.

19.1.6.2 The AHJ shall be responsible for designating the areas that require hazardous location electrical classifications and shall classify the areas in accordance with the classification system set forth in NFPA 70.

19.1.7 No Smoking.

19.1.7.1 No smoking or open flame shall be permitted in any area where combustible fibers are handled or stored or within 50 ft (15 m) of any uncovered pile of such fibers.

19.1.7.2 "No Smoking" signs shall be posted.

19.1.8 Vehicles or Conveyances Used to Transport Combustible Waste or Refuse.

19.1.8.1 Vehicles or conveyances used to transport combustible waste or refuse over public thoroughfares shall have all cargo space covered and maintained tight enough to ensure against ignition from external fire sources and the scattering of burning and combustible debris that can come in contact with ignition sources.

19.1.8.2 Transporting burning waste or refuse shall be prohibited.

19.1.8.3 Trucks or automobiles, other than mechanical handling equipment and approved industrial trucks as listed in NFPA 505, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations*, shall not enter any fiber storage room or building but shall be permitted to be used at loading platforms.

19.2 Combustible Waste and Refuse.

19.2.1 Rubbish Containers.

19.2.1.1 General. Rubbish containers kept outside of rooms or vaults shall not exceed 40.5 ft³ (1.15 m³) capacity.

19.2.1.1.1 Containers exceeding a capacity of 5½ ft³ [40 gal (0.15 m³)] shall be provided with lids.

19.2.1.1.2 Such containers and lids as described in 19.2.1.1.1 shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or nonmetallic materials complying with 19.2.1.2.

19.2.1.2 Nonmetallic Containers.

19.2.1.2.1* Nonmetallic rubbish containers exceeding a capacity of 5½ ft³ [40 gal (0.15 m³)] shall be manufactured of materials having a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² at a flux of 50 kW/m² when tested in the horizontal orientation, at a thickness as used in the container but not less than of 0.25 in.

(6 mm), in accordance with ASTM E 1354, *Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, or NFPA 271, *Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*.

19.2.1.2.2 Such containers shall be permanently labeled indicating capacity and peak rate of heat release.

19.2.1.3 Removal. Combustible rubbish stored in containers outside of noncombustible vaults or rooms shall be removed from buildings at least once each working day.

19.2.1.4 Rubbish within Dumpsters. Dumpsters and containers with an individual capacity of 1.5 yd³ [40.5 ft³ (1.15 m³)] or more shall not be stored in buildings or placed within 10 ft (3 m) of combustible walls, openings, or combustible roof eave lines.

19.2.1.4.1 Areas containing dumpsters or containers shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system and enclosed with a fire resistance rating of 1 hour.

19.2.1.4.2 Structures of Types I and II fire-resistive construction used for dumpster or container storage shall be located not less than 10 ft (3 m) from openings and other buildings.

19.2.1.5 Commercial Rubbish-Handling Operations. Occupancies exclusively performing commercial rubbish handling or recycling shall maintain rubbish or product to be processed or recycled in one of the following ways:

- (1) In approved vaults
- (2) In covered metal or metal-lined receptacles or bins
- (3) Completely baled and stacked in an orderly manner in an approved location

19.2.1.6 Approved metal receptacles with self-closing covers shall be provided for the storage or disposal of oil-soaked waste or cloths.

Chapter 20 Occupancy Fire Safety

20.1 Assembly Occupancies.

20.1.1 Application. New and existing assembly occupancies shall comply with Section 20.1 and NFPA 101.

20.1.1.1 Permits. Permits, where required, shall comply with Section 1.12.

20.1.2 Flame-Retardant Requirements.

20.1.2.1 Combustible scenery of cloth, film, vegetation (dry), and similar materials shall meet the requirements of NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*. [101:12.4.5.11.1; 101:13.4.5.11.1]

20.1.2.2 Foamed plastics (see definition of cellular or foamed plastic in 3.3.32 of NFPA 101) shall be permitted to be used only by specific approval of the AHJ. [101:12.4.5.11.2; 101:13.4.5.11.2]

20.1.2.3 For new assembly occupancies, scenery and stage properties not separated from the audience by proscenium opening protection shall be of noncombustible materials, limited-combustible materials, or fire-retardant-treated wood. [101:12.4.5.11.3]

20.1.2.3.1 For existing assembly occupancies, scenery and stage properties on thrust stages shall be of noncombustible materials, limited-combustible materials, or fire retardant-treated wood. [101:13.4.5.11.3]