

1301:7-7-03**General precautions against fire.****(A) Section 301 General**

- (1) 301.1 Scope. The provisions of this rule shall govern the occupancy and maintenance of all structures and premises for precautions against fire and the spread of fire.
- (2) 301.2 Permits. Permits shall be required as set forth in rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code for the activities or uses regulated by paragraphs (F)(306), (G)(307), (H)(3)(308.3), (H)(4)(308.4), (H)(5)(308.5) and (O)(315) of this rule.

(B) Section 302 Definitions

- (1) 302.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this rule and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

"Bonfire." An outdoor fire utilized for ceremonial purposes.

"Hi-boy." A cart used to transport hot roofing materials on a roof.

"Open burning." The burning of materials wherein products of combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack or chimney from an enclosed chamber. Open burning does not include road flares, smudgepots and similar devices associated with safety or occupational uses typically considered open flames or recreational fires. For the purpose of this definition, a chamber shall be regarded as enclosed when, during the time combustion occurs, only apertures, ducts, stacks, flues or chimneys necessary to provide combustion air and permit the escape of exhaust gas are open.

"Powered industrial truck." A forklift, tractor, platform lift truck or motorized hand truck powered by an electrical motor or internal combustion engine. Powered industrial trucks do not include farm vehicles or automotive vehicles for highway use.

"Recreational fire." An outdoor fire burning materials other than rubbish where the fuel being burned is not contained in an incinerator, outdoor fireplace, barbecue grill or barbecue pit and has a total fuel area of 3 feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and 2 feet (610 mm) or less in height for pleasure, religious, ceremonial, cooking, warmth or similar purposes.

(C) Section 303 Asphalt kettles

- (1) 303.1 Transporting. Asphalt (tar) kettles shall not be transported over any highway, road or street when the heat source for the kettle is operating.

Exception: Asphalt (tar) kettles in the process of patching road surfaces.

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(2) 303.2 Location. Asphalt (tar) kettles shall not be located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of any combustible material, combustible building surface or any building opening. Asphalt (tar) kettles shall be located within a controlled area identified by the use of traffic cones, barriers or other approved means. Asphalt (tar) kettles and pots shall not be utilized inside or on the roof of a building or structure. Roofing kettles and operating asphalt (tar) kettles shall not block means of egress, gates, roadways or entrances.

(3) 303.3 Location of fuel containers. Fuel containers shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from the burner.

Exception: Containers properly insulated from heat or flame are allowed to be within 2 feet (610) mm) of the burner.

(4) 303.4 Attendant. An operating kettle shall be attended by a minimum of one employee knowledgeable of the operations and hazards. The employee shall be within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of the kettle and have the kettle within sight. Ladders and similar obstacles shall not form a part of the route between the attendant and the kettle.

(5) 303.5 Fire extinguishers. There shall be a portable fire extinguisher complying with paragraph (F)(906) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code and with a minimum 40-B:C rating within 25 feet (7620 mm) of each asphalt (tar) kettle during the period such kettle is being utilized, and one additional portable fire extinguisher with a minimum 40-B:C rating on the roof being covered.

(6) 303.6 Lids. Asphalt (tar) kettles shall be equipped with tight-fitting lids.

(7) 303.7 Hi-boys. Hi-boys shall be constructed of noncombustible materials. Hi-boys shall be limited to a capacity of 55 gallons (208 L). Fuel sources or heating elements shall not be allowed as part of a hi-boy.

(8) 303.8 Roofing kettles. Roofing kettles shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

(9) 303.9 Fuel containers under air pressure. Fuel containers that operate under air pressure shall not exceed 20 gallons (76 L) in capacity and shall be approved.

(D) Section 304 Combustible waste material

(1) 304.1 Waste accumulation prohibited. Combustible waste material creating a fire hazard shall not be allowed to accumulate in buildings or structures or upon premises.

(a) 304.1.1 Waste material. Accumulations of wastepaper, wood, hay, straw,

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

(b) 304.1.2 Vegetation. Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in urban-wildlife interface areas shall be in accordance with the International Urban/Wildlife Interface Code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(c) 304.1.3 Space underneath seats. Spaces underneath grandstand and bleacher seats shall be kept free from combustible and flammable materials. Except where enclosed in not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction in accordance with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code, spaces underneath grandstand and bleacher seats shall not be occupied or utilized for purposes other than means of egress.

(2) 304.2 Storage. Storage of combustible rubbish shall not produce conditions that will create a nuisance or a hazard to the public health, safety or welfare.

(3) 304.3 Containers. Combustible rubbish, and waste material kept within a structure shall be stored in accordance with paragraphs (D)(3)(a)(304.3.1) to (D)(3)(c)(304.3.3) of this rule.

(a) 304.3.1 Spontaneous ignition. Materials susceptible to spontaneous ignition, such as oily rags, shall be stored in a listed disposal container. Contents of such containers shall be removed and disposed of daily.

(b) 304.3.2 Capacity exceeding 5.33 cubic feet. Containers with a capacity exceeding 5.33 cubic feet (40 gallons) (0.15 m³) shall be provided with lids. Containers and lids shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or approved combustible materials.

(c) 304.3.3 Capacity exceeding 1.5 cubic yards. Dumpsters and containers with an individual capacity of 1.5 cubic yards (40.5 cubic feet) (1.15 m³) or more shall not be stored in buildings or placed within 5 feet (1524 mm) of combustible walls, openings or combustible roof eave lines.

Exceptions:

1. Dumpsters or containers in areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system complying with rule 1301:7-7-09 of the

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Administrative Code.

2. Storage in a structure shall not be prohibited where the structure is of Type I or Type IIA construction, located not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from other buildings and used exclusively for dumpster or container storage.

(E) Section 305 Ignition sources

(1) 305.1 Clearance from ignition sources. Clearance between ignition sources, such as light fixtures, heaters and flame-producing devices, and combustible materials shall be maintained in an approved manner.

(2) 305.2 Hot ashes and spontaneous ignition sources. Hot ashes, cinders, smoldering coals or greasy or oily materials subject to spontaneous ignition shall not be deposited in a combustible receptacle, within 10 feet (3048 mm) of other combustible material including combustible walls and partitions or within 2 feet (610 mm) of openings to buildings.

Exception: The minimum required separation distance to other combustible materials shall be 2 feet (610 mm) where the material is deposited in a covered, noncombustible receptacle placed on a noncombustible floor, ground surface or stand.

(3) 305.3 Open-flame warning devices. Open-flame warning devices shall not be used along an excavation, road, or any place where the dislodgement of such device might permit the device to roll, fall or slide on to any area or land containing combustible material.

(4) 305.4 Deliberate or negligent burning. It shall be unlawful to deliberately or through negligence set fire to or cause the burning of combustible material in such a manner as to endanger the safety of persons or property.

(F) Section 306 Motion picture film and screens

(1) 306.1 Motion picture projection rooms. Electric arc, xenon or other light source projection equipment which develops hazardous gases, dust or radiation and the projection of ribbon-type cellulose nitrate film, regardless of the light source used in projection, shall be operated within a motion picture projection room complying with Section 409 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(2) 306.2 Cellulose nitrate film storage. Storage of cellulose nitrate film shall be in accordance with NFPA 40 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

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(G) Section 307 Open burning and recreational fires

(1) 307.1 General. A person shall not kindle or maintain or authorize to be kindled or maintained any open burning unless conducted and approved in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) 307.2 Permit required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire code official in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code prior to kindling a fire for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or a bonfire. Application for such approval shall only be presented by and permits issued to the owner of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

(a) 307.2.1 Authorization. Where required by state or local law or regulations, open burning shall only be permitted with prior approval from the state or local air and water quality management authority, provided that all conditions specified in the authorization are followed.

(b) 307.2.2 Prohibited open burning. Opening burning that will be offensive or objectionable because of smoke or odor emissions when atmospheric conditions or local circumstances make such fires hazardous shall be prohibited. The fire code official is authorized to order the extinguishment by the permit holder or the fire department of open burning which creates or adds to a hazardous or objectionable situation.

(3) 307.3 Location. the location for open burning shall not be less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of any structure.

Exceptions:

1. Fires in approved containers that are not less than 15 feet (4572 mm) from a structure.

2. The minimum required distance from a structure shall be 25 feet (7620 mm) where the pile size is 3 feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and 2 feet (610 mm) or less in height.

(a) 307.3.1 Bonfires. A bonfire shall not be conducted within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of a structure or combustible material unless the fire is contained in a barbecue pit. Conditions which could cause a fire to spread within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

(b) 307.3.2 Recreational fires. Recreational fires shall not be conducted within 25 feet (7620 mm) of a structure or combustible material. Conditions which could cause a fire to spread within 25 feet (7620 mm)

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of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

- (4) 307.4 Attendance. Open burning, bonfires or recreational fires shall be constantly attended until the fire is extinguished. A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher complying with paragraph (F)(906) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code with a minimum 4-A rating or other approved on-site fire-extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, water barrel, garden hose or water truck, shall be available for immediate utilization.

(H) Section 308 Open flames

- (1) 308.1 General. This paragraph shall control open flames, fire and burning on all premises.

- (2) 308.2 Where prohibited. A person shall not take or utilize an open flame or light in a structure, vessel, boat or other place where highly flammable, combustible or explosive material is utilized or stored. Lighting appliances shall be well-secured in a glass globe and wire mesh cage or a similar approved device.

- (a) 308.2.1 Throwing or placing sources of ignition. No person shall throw or place, or cause to be thrown or placed, a lighted match, cigar, cigarette, matches, or other flaming or glowing substance or object on any surface or article where it can cause an unwanted fire.

- (3) 308.3 Open flame. A person shall not utilize or allow to be utilized, an open flame in connection with a public meeting or gathering for purposes of deliberation, worship, entertainment, amusement, instruction, education, recreation, awaiting transportation or similar purpose in assembly or educational occupancies without first obtaining a permit in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code.

- (a) 308.3.1 Open-flame cooking devices. Charcoal burners and other open-flame cooking devices shall not be operated on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exceptions:

1. One- and two-family dwellings.

2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

- (i) 308.3.1.1 Liquefied-petroleum-gas-fueled cooking devices. LP-gas burners having an LP-gas container with a water capacity greater than 2.5 pounds [nominal 1 pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity] shall not be located on combustible balconies or within 10 feet

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(3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exception: One- and two-family dwellings.

(b) 308.3.2 Open-flame decorative devices. Open-flame decorative devices shall comply with all of the following restrictions:

(i) Class I and Class II liquids and LP-gas shall not be used.

(ii) Liquid- or solid-fueled lighting devices containing more than 8 ounces (237 ml) of fuel must self-extinguish and not leak fuel at a rate of more than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) if tipped over.

(iii) The device or holder shall be constructed to prevent the spillage of liquid fuel or wax at the rate of more than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) when the device or holder is not in an upright position.

(iv) The device or holder shall be designed so that it will return to the upright position after being tilted to an angle of 45 degrees from vertical.

Exception: Devices that self-extinguish if tipped over and do not spill fuel or wax at the rate of more than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) if tipped over.

(v) The flame shall be enclosed except where openings on the side are not more than 0.375 inch (9.5 mm) diameter or where openings are on the top and the distance to the top is such that a piece of tissue paper placed on the top will not ignite in 10 seconds.

(vi) Chimneys shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame device.

Exception: A chimney is not required to be attached to any open-flame device that will self-extinguish if the device is tipped over.

(vii) Fuel canisters shall be safely sealed for storage.

(viii) Storage and handling of combustible liquids shall be in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code.

(ix) Shades, where used, shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame device holder or chimney.

- (x) Candelabras with flame-lighted candles shall be securely fastened in place to prevent overturning, and shall be located away from occupants using the area and away from possible contact with drapes, curtains or other combustibles.
- (c) 308.3.3 Location near combustibles. Open flames such as from candles, lanterns, kerosene heaters, and gas-fired heaters shall not be located on or near decorative material or similar combustible materials.
- (d) 308.3.4 Aisles and exits. Candles shall be prohibited in areas where occupants stand, or in an aisle or exit.
- (e) 308.3.5 Religious ceremonies. When, in the opinion of the fire code official, adequate safeguards have been taken, participants in religious ceremonies are allowed to carry hand-held candles. Hand-held candles shall not be passed from one person to another while lighted.
- (f) 308.3.6 Theatrical performances. Where approved in accordance with the permit requirements of rule 1301:7-7-33 of the Administrative Code, open-flame devices used in conjunction with theatrical performances are allowed to be used when adequate safety precautions have been taken in accordance with NFPA 160 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.
- (g) 308.3.7 Group A occupancies. Open-flame devices shall not be used in a Group A occupancy.

Exceptions:

1. Open-flame devices are allowed to be used in the following situations, provided approved precautions are taken to prevent ignition of a combustible material or injury to occupants:

1.1 Where necessary for ceremonial or religious purposes in accordance with paragraph (H)(3)(e)(308.3.5) of this rule.

1.2 On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance in accordance with paragraph (H)(3)(f)(308.3.6) of this rule.

1.3 Where candles on tables are securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases and the candle flames are protected.

2. Heat-producing equipment comply with rule 1301:7-7-06 of the Administrative Code and the mechanical code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

3. Gas lights are allowed to be used provided adequate precautions satisfactory to the fire code official are taken to prevent ignition of combustible materials.

(4) 308.4 Torches for removing paint. Persons utilizing a torch or other flame-producing device for removing paint from a structure shall provide a minimum of one portable fire extinguisher complying with paragraph (F)(906) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code and with a minimum 4-A rating, two portable fire extinguishers, each with a minimum 2-A rating, or a water hose connected to the water supply on the premises where such burning is done. The person doing the burning shall remain on the premises 1 hour after the torch or flame-producing device is utilized.

(a) 308.4.1 Permit. A permit in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code shall be secured from the fire code official prior to the utilization of a torch or flame-producing device to remove paint from a structure.

(5) 308.5 Open-flame devices. Torches and other devices, machines or processes liable to start or cause fire shall not be operated or used in or upon hazardous fire areas, except by a permit in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code secured from the fire code official.

Exception: Use within inhabited premises or designated campsites which are a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from grass-, brush-, or forest-covered areas.

(a) 308.5.1 Signals and markers. Flame-employing devices, such as lanterns or kerosene road flares, shall not be operated or used as a signal or marker in or upon hazardous fire areas.

Exception: The proper use of fusees at the scenes of emergencies or as required by standard railroad operating procedures.

(b) 308.5.2 Portable fueled open-flame devices. Portable open-flame devices fueled by flammable or combustible gases or liquids shall be enclosed or installed in such a manner as to prevent the flame from contacting combustible material.

Exceptions:

1. LP-gas-fueled devices used for sweating pipe joints or removing paint in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-38 of the Administrative Code.

2. Cutting and welding operations in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-26 of the Administrative Code.

3. Torches or flame-producing devices in accordance with paragraph (H)(4)(308.4) of this rule.

4. Candles and open-flame decorative devices in accordance with paragraph (H)(3)(308.3) of this rule.

(6) 308.6 Flaming food and beverage preparation. The preparation of flaming foods or beverages in places of assembly and drinking or dining establishments shall be in accordance with paragraph (H)(6)(308.6) of this rule.

(a) 308.6.1 Dispensing. Flammable or combustible liquids used in the preparation of flaming foods or beverages shall be dispensed from one of the following:

(i) A 1-ounce (29.6 ml) container or

(ii) A container not exceeding 1-quart (946.5 ml) capacity with a controlled-pouring device that will limit the flow to a 1-ounce (29.6 ml) serving.

(b) 308.6.2 Containers not in use. Containers shall be secured to prevent spillage when not in use.

(c) 308.6.3 Serving of flaming food. The serving of flaming foods or beverages shall be done in a safe manner and shall not create high flames. The pouring, ladling or spooning of liquids is restricted to a maximum height of 8 inches (203 mm) above the receiving receptacle.

(d) 308.6.4 Location. Flaming foods or beverages shall be prepared only in the immediate vicinity of the table being serviced. They shall not be transported or carried while burning.

(e) 308.6.5 Fire protection. The person preparing the flaming foods or beverages shall have a wet cloth towel immediately available for use in smothering the flames in the event of an emergency.

(I) Section 309 Powered industrial trucks

(1) 309.1 General. Powered industrial trucks shall be operated and maintained in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) 309.2 Battery chargers. Battery chargers shall be of an approved type. Combustible storage shall be kept a minimum of 3 feet (915 mm) from battery chargers. Battery charging shall not be conducted in areas accessible to the public.

- (3) 309.3 Ventilation. Ventilation shall be provided in an approved manner in battery-charging areas to prevent a dangerous accumulation of flammable gases.
- (4) 309.4 Fire extinguishers. Battery-charging areas shall be provided with a fire extinguisher complying with paragraph (F)(906) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code having a minimum 4-A:20-B:C rating within 20 feet (6096 mm) of the battery charger.
- (5) 309.5 Refueling. Powered industrial trucks using liquid fuel or LP-gas shall be refueled outside of buildings or in areas specifically approved for that purpose and in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-34 or 1301:7-7-38 of the Administrative Code.
- (6) 309.6 Repairs. Repairs to fuel systems, electrical systems and repairs utilizing open flame or welding shall be done in approved locations outside of buildings or in areas specifically approved for that purpose.

(J) Section 310 Smoking

- (1) 310.1 General. The smoking or carrying of a lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette or any other type of smoking paraphernalia or material is prohibited in the areas indicated in this paragraph.
- (2) 310.2 Prohibited areas. Smoking shall be prohibited where conditions are such as to make smoking a hazard, and in spaces where flammable or combustible materials are stored or handled.
- (3) 310.3 "No Smoking" signs. The fire code official is authorized to order the posting of "No Smoking" signs in a conspicuous location in each structure or location in which smoking is prohibited. The content, lettering, size, color and location of required "No Smoking" signs shall be approved.
- (4) 310.4 Removal of signs prohibited. A posted "No Smoking" sign shall not be obscured, removed, defaced, mutilated or destroyed.
- (5) 310.5 Compliance with "No Smoking" signs. Smoking shall not be permitted nor shall a person smoke, throw or deposit any lighted or smoldering substance in any place where "No Smoking" signs are posted.
- (6) 310.6 Ash trays. Where smoking is permitted, suitable noncombustible ash trays or match receivers shall be provided on each table and at other appropriate locations.
- (7) 310.7 Burning objects. Lighted matches, cigarettes, cigars or other burning objects shall not be discarded in such a manner that could cause ignition of

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other combustible material.

- (8) 310.8 Hazardous environmental conditions. When the fire code official determines that hazardous environmental conditions necessitate controlled use of smoking materials, the ignition or use of such materials in mountainous, brush-covered or forest-covered areas or other designated areas is prohibited except in approved designated smoking areas.

(K) Section 311 Vacant premises

- (1) 311.1 General. Temporarily unoccupied buildings, structures, premises or portions thereof, including tenant spaces, shall be safeguarded and maintained in accordance with this paragraph.

(a) 311.1.1 Abandoned premises. Buildings, structures and premises for which an owner cannot be identified or located by dispatch of a certificate of mailing to the last known or registered address, which persistently or repeatedly become unprotected or unsecured, which have been occupied by unauthorized persons or for illegal purposes, or which present a danger of structural collapse or fire spread to adjacent properties shall be considered abandoned, declared unsafe and abated by demolition or rehabilitation in accordance with the International Property Maintenance Code and the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(b) 311.1.2 Tenant spaces. Storage and lease plans required by this code shall be revised or updated to reflect temporary or partial vacancies.

- (2) 311.2 Safeguarding vacant premises. Temporarily unoccupied buildings, structures, premises or portions thereof shall be secured and protected in accordance with this paragraph.

(a) 311.2.1 Security. Exterior openings and interior openings accessible to other tenants or unauthorized persons shall be boarded, locked, blocked or otherwise protected to prevent entry by unauthorized individuals.

(b) 311.2.2 Fire protection. Fire alarm, sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be maintained in an operable condition at all times.

Exceptions:

1. When the premises have been cleared of all combustible materials and debris and, in the opinion of the fire code official, the type of construction, fire separation distance and security of the premises do not create a fire hazard.

2. Where buildings will not be heated and fire protection systems will

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be exposed to freezing temperatures, fire alarm and sprinkler system are permitted to be placed out of service and standpipes are permitted to be maintained as dry systems (without an automatic water supply) provided the building has no contents or storage, and windows, doors and other openings are secured to prohibit entry by unauthorized persons.

(c) 311.2.3 Fire separation. Fire-resistance-rated partitions, fire barriers, and fire walls separating vacant tenant spaces from the remainder of the building shall be maintained. Openings, joints, and penetrations in fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall be protected in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-07 of the Administrative Code.

(3) 311.3 Removal of combustibles. Persons owning, or in charge or control of, a vacant building or portion thereof, shall remove therefrom all accumulations of combustible materials, flammable or combustible waste or rubbish and shall securely lock or otherwise secure doors, windows and other openings to prevent entry by unauthorized persons. The premises shall be maintained clear of waste or hazardous materials.

Exceptions:

1. Buildings or portions of buildings undergoing additions, alterations, repairs, or change of occupancy in accordance with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code, where waste is controlled and removed as required by paragraph (D)(304) of this rule.

2. Seasonally occupied buildings.

(4) 311.4 Removal of hazardous materials. Persons owning or having charge or control of a vacant building containing hazardous materials regulated by rule 1301:7-7-27 of the Administrative Code shall comply with the facility closure requirements of paragraph (A)(6)(2701.6) of rule 1301:7-7-27 of the Administrative Code.

(L) Section 312 Vehicle impact protection

(1) 312.1 General. Vehicle impact protection required by this code shall be provided by posts that comply with paragraph (L)(2)(312.2) of this rule or by other approved physical barriers that comply with paragraph (L)(3)(312.3) of this rule.

(2) 312.2 Posts. Guard posts shall comply with all of the following requirements:

(a) Constructed of steel not less than 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter and concrete filled.

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- (b) Spaced not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) between posts on center.
- (c) Set not less than 3 feet (914 mm) deep in concrete footing of not less than a 15-inch (381 mm) diameter.
- (d) Set with the top of the posts not less than 3 feet (914 mm) above ground.
- (e) Located not less than 3 feet (914 mm) from the protected object.
- (3) 312.3 Other barriers. Physical barriers shall be a minimum of 36 inches (914 mm) in height and shall resist a force of 12,000 pounds (53 375 N) applied 36 inches (914 mm) above the adjacent ground surface.

(M) Section 313 Fueled equipment

- (1) 313.1 Fueled equipment. Fueled equipment, including but not limited to motorcycles, mopeds, lawn-care equipment and portable cooking equipment, shall not be stored, operated or repaired within a building.

Exceptions:

- 1. Buildings or rooms constructed for such use in accordance with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.
- 2. Where allowed by paragraphs (M)(313) or (N)(314) of this rule.
- (a) 313.1.1 Removal. The fire code official is authorized to require removal of fueled equipment from locations where the presence of such equipment is determined by the fire code official to be hazardous.
- (2) 313.2 Group R occupancies. Vehicles powered by flammable liquids, Class II combustible liquids, or compressed flammable gases shall not be stored within the living space of Group R buildings and shall be separated from other occupancies in accordance with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(N) Section 314 Indoor displays

- (1) 314.1 General. Indoor displays constructed within any occupancy shall comply with paragraphs (N)(2)(314.2) to (N)(4)(314.4) of this rule.
- (2) 314.2 Fixtures and displays. Fixtures and displays of goods for sale to the public shall be arranged so as to maintain free, immediate and unobstructed access to exits as required by rule 1301:7-7-10 of the Administrative Code.
- (3) 314.3 Highly combustible goods. The display of highly combustible goods,

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including but not limited to, fireworks, flammable or combustible liquids, liquefied flammable gases, oxidizing materials, pyroxylin plastics and agricultural goods in main exit access aisles, corridors, covered malls, or within 5 feet (1524 mm) of entrances to exits and exterior exit doors is prohibited when a fire involving such goods would rapidly prevent or obstruct egress.

(4) 314.4 Vehicles. Liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles, boats or other motorcraft shall not be located indoors except as follows:

(a) Batteries are disconnected.

(b) Fuel in fuel tanks does not exceed one-quarter tank or 5 gallons (19 L) (whichever is least).

(c) Fuel tanks and fill openings are closed and sealed to prevent tampering.

(d) Vehicles, boats or other motor craft equipment are not fueled or defueled within the building.

(O) Section 315 Miscellaneous combustible materials storage

(1) 315.1 General. Storage, use and handling of miscellaneous combustible materials shall be in accordance with this paragraph. A permit shall be obtained in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code.

(2) 315.2 Storage in buildings. Storage of combustible materials in buildings shall be orderly. Storage shall be separated from heaters or heating devices by distance or shielding so that ignition cannot occur.

(a) 315.2.1 Ceiling clearance. Storage shall be maintained 2 feet (610 mm) or more below the ceiling in nonsprinklered areas of buildings or a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) below sprinkler head deflectors in sprinklered areas of buildings.

(b) 315.2.2 Means of egress. Combustible materials shall not be stored in exits or exit enclosures.

(c) 315.2.3 Equipment rooms. Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms or electrical equipment rooms.

(d) 315.2.4 Attic, under-floor and concealed spaces. Attic, under-floor and concealed spaces used for storage of combustible materials shall be protected on the storage side as required for 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Openings shall be protected by assemblies that are self-closing and are of noncombustible construction or solid wood core not less than 1.75 inches (44.5 mm) in thickness. Storage shall not be

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placed on exposed joists.

Exceptions:

1. Areas protected by approved automatic sprinkler systems.

2. Group R-3 and Group U occupancies.

(3) 315.3 Outside storage. Outside storage of combustible materials shall not be located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a property line.

Exceptions:

1. The separation distance is allowed to be reduced to 3 feet (914 mm) for storage not exceeding 6 feet (1829 mm) in height.

2. The separation distance is allowed to be reduced when the fire code official determines that no hazard to the adjoining property exists.

(a) 315.3.1 Storage beneath overhead projections from buildings. Combustible materials stored or displayed outside of buildings that are protected by automatic sprinklers shall not be stored or displayed under nonsprinklered eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs.

(b) 315.3.2 Height. Storage in the open shall not exceed 20 feet (6096 mm) in height.

Replaces: 1301:7-7-03
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CERTIFIED ELECTRONICALLY

Certification

08/22/2005

Date

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