

ATTACHMENT 1 -
UNIFORM FIRE CODE DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

§ ARTICLE 2 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAR is the Association of American Railroads.

ADMINISTRATOR is the executive officer of the jurisdictional area.

AERIAL SHELL is a pyrotechnic device that functions in the air.

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

AEROSOL CONTAINER is a metal can, up to a maximum size of 33.8 fluid ounces (1000 ml), or a glass or plastic bottle, up to a maximum size of 4 fluid ounces (118 ml), that is designed to dispense an aerosol product.

AEROSOL WAREHOUSE is a building used for warehousing aerosol products.

AGE is the American Gas Association.

IAA is the American Insurance Association.

ALARM is the giving, signaling or transmitting to a public fire station or company or to an officer or employee thereof, whether by telephone, spoken word or otherwise, information to the effect that a fire or emergency condition exists at or near the place indicated by the person giving, signaling or transmitting such information.

ALARM CONTROL UNIT is a unit comprising the controls, relays, switches and associated circuits necessary to

1. Distribute power to a fire alarm system,
2. Receive signals from alarm-initiating devices and transmit them to alarm-signaling devices and accessory equipment, and
3. Electrically supervise the system circuitry.

ALARM-INITIATING DEVICE is manually or automatically operated equipment which, when activated, initiates an alarm through an alarm-signaling device.

ALARM SIGNAL is an audible or visual signal, or both, indicating the existence of an emergency fire condition. Audible devices may be bells, horns, chimes, speakers or similar devices. Voice alarms and their messages shall be approved by the chief.

ALARM-SIGNALING DEVICE is equipment that produces an approved alarm signal.

ALARM SYSTEM is a combination of approved compatible devices with the necessary electrical interconnection and energy to produce an alarm signal in the event of fire or system activation.

ALARM ZONE is a building or defined area of a building as approved by the chief for purposes of identifying alarm-initiating locations.

ALTER and ALTERATION are a change, addition or modification in construction or occupancy.

AMUSEMENT BUILDING is a building or portion thereof, temporary or permanent, used for entertainment or educational purposes and which contains a system which transports passengers or provides a walkway through a course so arranged that the required exits are not apparent due to theatrical distractions, are disguised, or are not

readily available due to the method of transportation through the building or structure.

ANNUNCIATOR is equipment which indicates the zone or area of a building from which an alarm has been initiated or the location of an alarm-initiating device and the operational condition of the alarm circuits of the system.

ANSI is the American National Standards Institute.

APARTMENT HOUSE is any building, or portion thereof, which contains three or more dwelling units including residential condominiums.

API is the American Petroleum Institute.

APPLIANCE, PORTABLE, is a device operated by electricity which is capable of being hand-carried or is easily moved from one place to another in normal use.

APPLIANCE, STATIONARY, is a device operated by electricity which is not affixed to a structure and which is not easily moved from one place to another.

APPROVED refers to approval by the chief as the result of investigation and tests conducted by the chief or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities, or technical or scientific organizations.

AREA is a particular extent of surface. (See also FLOOR AREA.)

ARRAY is a description of the configuration of storage. Characteristics considered in defining an array include the type of packaging, flue spaces, height of storage and compactness of storage.

ARRAY, CLOSED, is an array having a 6-inch (152.4 mm) or smaller width vertical flue space that restricts air movement through the stored commodity.

ASHRAE is the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers.

ASME is the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

ASPHALT KETTLE is a vessel or container used to process, heat, hold for heating, or dispense flammable or combustible roofing materials that are in liquid form or will take that form as a result of being exposed to such vessel or container.

ASSEMBLY is the gathering together of 50 or more persons for such purposes as deliberation, education, instruction, worship, entertainment, amusement, drinking, dining or awaiting transportation.

ASTM is the American Society for Testing and Materials.

ATMOSPHERIC TANK is a storage tank which has been designed to operate at pressures from atmospheric through 0.5 pound per square inch gage (psig) (3.4 kPa).

ATRIUM is an opening through two or more floor levels other than enclosed stairways, elevators, hoist-ways, escalators, plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning or other equipment, which is closed at the top and not defined as a mall. Floor levels as used in this definition do not include balconies within an assembly occupancy or mezzanines which comply with the Building Code requirements for mezzanines.

AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEM is a system which automatically detects a fire condition and actuates fire alarming-signaling devices.

AUTOMATIC FIRE CHECK is a device listed for installation in communicating piping carrying an explosive vapor/air mixture to prevent a flashback from reaching underground tanks or equipment in a piping system. These devices shall be equipped with special elements for arresting an explosion wave which may already be established in a pipe. These devices shall contain an automatically operated shutoff valve to stop flow of vapor/air mixture in event of a flashback and continued burning at the arrester element. The shutoff valve shall be capable of a manual reset.

AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM is an approved system of devices and equipment which automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire-extinguishing agent onto or in the area of a fire.

AUTOMOBILE WRECKING YARD is an area that stores salvage vehicles.

AWNING is a shelter supported entirely from the exterior wall of a building.

BALCONY ,EXTERIOR EXIT ,is a landing or porch projecting from the wall of a building and which serves as a required exit. The long side shall be at least 50 percent open, and the open area above the guardrail shall be so distributed as to prevent the accumulation of smoke or toxic gases.

BANDING is a method of packaging consisting of stretch wrapping around not more than four sides of a pallet load.

BARREL is a volume of 42 U.S. gallons (159 L).

BARRICADE is a structure that consists of a combination of walls, floor and roof that is designed to withstand the rapid release of energy in an explosion. Barricades may be fully confined, partially vented or fully vented.

BASE PRODUCT is the contents of an aerosol container excluding the propellant. A base product is considered flammable if its closed-cup flash point is below 500°F. (260°C.).

BASEMENT is any floor level below the first story in a building, except that a floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a basement unless such floor level qualifies as a first story as defined in the Building Code.

BATF is the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

BELOW GROUND CONTAINER is a storage container in which the maximum liquid level is below the surrounding grade or below a backfill berm, which is at least 10 feet (3048 mm) wide at the top and then slopes away from the container at a natural angle of repose or is retained 10 feet (3048 mm) from the container by a retaining wall and constructed of earth, concrete, solid masonry or suitable material designed to prevent the escape of liquid.

BINARY EXPLOSIVE is an explosive material composed of separate components, each of which is safe for storage and transportation and would not in itself be considered as an explosive.

BINBOX is a five-sided container with the open side facing an aisle. Binboxes are self-supporting or supported by a structure designed so that little or no horizontal or vertical space exists around the boxes.

BLASTING AGENT is a material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer intended for blasting, not otherwise classified as an explosive, in which none of the ingredients is classified as explosives, provided that the finished product as mixed and packaged for use or shipment cannot be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined. Materials or mixtures classified as nitrocarbonitrates by DOT regulations are included in this definition. See Appendix VI-E.

BLASTING CAP is a shell closed at one end and containing a charge of a detonating compound which is ignited by a safety fuse. It is used for detonating explosives.

BLEACHERS are tiered or stepped seating facilities without backrests in which an area of 3 square feet (0.28 m²) or less is assigned per person for computing the occupant load.

BOILING POINT is the boiling point of a liquid at a pressure of 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa). Where an accurate boiling point is unavailable for the material in question, or for mixtures which do not have a constant boiling point, for purposes of this classification, the 10 percent point of a distillation performed in accordance with nationally recognized standards is allowed to be used as the boiling point of the liquid. See Article 90, Standard a.4.3.

BOILOVER is the expulsion of crude oil or certain other liquids from a burning tank in which the light fractions of the crude oil burn off, producing a heat wave in the residue which, on reaching a water strata, results in the expulsion of a portion of the contents of the tank in the form of a froth.

BONFIRE is the open burning of cut trees, vegetation or lumber.

BREAK (aerial shell) is an individual effect from an aerial shell, generally either color or noise. Aerial shells can be single break, having only one effect, or multiple break, having two or more effects.

Btu is a British thermal unit, the heat necessary to raise the temperature of 1 pound (0.454 kg) of water by 1°F (0.556°C).

BUILDING is any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

BUILDING CODE is the Building Code adopted by this jurisdiction. See the Uniform Building Code, promulgated by the International Conference of Building Officials.

BUILDING OFFICIAL is the officer or other designated authority of the jurisdiction charged with the administration and enforcement of the Building Code, or the building official's duly authorized representative.

BULK OXYGEN SYSTEM is an assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, safety devices, vaporizers, manifolds and interconnecting piping, which has a storage capacity at normal temperature and pressure of:

1. More than 12,000 cubic feet (340 m³) of oxygen connected in service or ready for service, or
2. More than 25,000 cubic feet (708 m³) of oxygen, including unconnected reserve on hand at the site.

A bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen is allowed to be stored as a liquid or gas in either stationary or portable containers.

BULK PLANT OR TERMINAL is that portion of a property where flammable or combustible liquids are received by tank vessel, pipelines, tank car or tank vehicle and are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessel, pipeline, tank car, tank vehicle, portable tank or container.

BULLET RESISTANT is a material or method of construction which resists penetration of a bullet of 150 grain (9.75 g) M-2 ball ammunition having a nominal muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second (823 m/s) fired from a .30 caliber rifle at a distance of 100 feet (30.5 m). See Section 7702.3.4.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION is the fire prevention bureau of the jurisdiction.

CARCINOGEN is a substance that causes the development of cancerous growths in living tissue. A chemical is considered to be a carcinogen if:

1. It has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and found to be a carcinogen or potential carcinogen, or
2. It is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the latest edition of the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program, or
3. It is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.

CARGO TANK is a container having a liquid capacity in excess of 110 gallons (416 L) used for carrying flammable or combustible liquids, LP-gas, or hazardous chemicals and mounted permanently or otherwise upon a tank vehicle. The term "cargo tank" does not apply to containers used solely for the purpose of supplying fuel for propulsion of the vehicle upon which it is mounted.

CARNIVAL is a mobile enterprise principally devoted to offering amusement or entertainment to the public in, upon or by means of portable amusement rides or devices or temporary structures in any number or combination, whether or not associated with other structures or forms of public attraction.

CEILING LIMIT is the maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant to which one may be exposed. The ceiling limits utilized are to be those published in 29 C.F.R. 19.10.1000.

CELLULOSE NITRATE PLASTICS (Pyroxylin) is a plastic substance, material or compound, other than cellulose nitrate film, covered by Article 33, or guncotton or other explosive covered by Article 77, having cellulose nitrate as a base, or whatever name known, when in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, tubes or fabricated shapes. For requirements, see Article 27.

CENTRAL SUPPLY is that portion of system which normally supplies piping systems.

CGA is the Compressed Gas Association.

C.F.R. is the Code of Federal Regulations of the United States Government.

CHEMICAL is any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements or compounds or both.

CHEMICAL NAME is the scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, the Chemical Abstracts Service rules of nomenclature, or a name which will clearly identify a chemical for the purpose of conducting an evaluation.

CHIEF is the chief officer of the fire department serving the jurisdiction or the chief officer's authorized representative. '

CHIEF ENGINEER is the chief.

CHIEF OF POLICE or POLICE DEPARTMENT is the chief law enforcement officer of the jurisdiction or the chief law enforcement officer's authorized representative.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION is the head of the fire prevention bureau.

CLASSIFIED refers to a product that has been evaluated with respect to

1. The properties of the product,
2. A limited spectrum of hazards to life or property,
3. Suitability of the product for certain uses and
4. Other conditions by a nationally recognized testing laboratory or approved organization.

CLOSED CONTAINER is a container sealed by means of a lid or other device such that liquid, vapor or dusts will not escape from it under ordinary conditions of use or handling.

CNG is compressed natural gas.

COMBUSTIBLE DECORATIVE MATERIALS are combustible materials used for decorative effects such as curtains; draperies; streamers; surface coverings applied over building interior finishes for decorative, acoustical or other effect; cloth; cotton batting; paper; plastics; vegetation; hay; split bamboo; straw; vines; leaves; trees; moss; and similar materials used for decorative effect. Combustible decorative materials do not include floor coverings,

ordinary window shades, interior finish materials used as surface coverings (for regulations of such materials, see U.B.C. Chapter 8, and materials 1/29 inch (0.9 mm) or less in thickness applied directly to a noncombustible backing.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBER STORAGE BIN is a metal or metal-lined container with a capacity not exceeding 100 cubic feet (2.83 m³) and equipped with a self-closing cover.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBER STORAGE ROOM is a room with a capacity not exceeding 500 cubic feet (14.2 m³) separated from the remainder of a building by not less than a one-hour occupancy separation constructed in accordance with the Building Code.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBER STORAGE VAULT, PROTECTED, is a room with a capacity exceeding 1,000 cubic feet (28.3 m³) separated from a remainder of a building by not less than a two-hour occupancy separation constructed in accordance with the Building Code and provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBER STORAGE VAULT, UNPROTECTED, is a room with a capacity not exceeding 1,000 cubic feet (28.3 m³) separated from the remainder of the building by a two-hour occupancy separation constructed in accordance with the Building Code and provided with approved safety vents to the outside.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS are readily ignitable and free-burning fibers, such as cotton, sisal, henequen, ixtle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fiber, oakum, baled waste, baled wastepaper, kapok, hay, straw, excelsior, Spanish moss or other like materials.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID is a liquid having a flash point at or above 100°F. (37.8°C.). Combustible liquids are subdivided as follows. The category of combustible liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids. Class II liquids are those having flash points at or above 100°F. (37.8°C.) and below 140°F. (60°C.). Class III-A liquids are those having flash points at or above 140°F. (60°C.) and below 200°F. (93.3°C.). Class III-B liquids are those liquids having flash points at or above 200°F. (93.3°C.).

COMBUSTIBLE WASTE MATTER includes magazines; books; trimmings from lawns, trees or flower gardens; pasteboard boxes; rags; paper; straw; sawdust; packing material; shavings; boxes; rubbish; and refuse that will ignite through contact with flames of ordinary temperatures.

COMMODITY is a combination of products, packing materials and containers.

COMPRESSED GAS is a material, or mixture of materials, which:

1. Is a gas at 68°F. (20°C.) or less at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa) of pressure, and
2. Has a boiling point of 68°F. (20°C.) or less at 14.7 psia (101.3kPa) 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 (282.5 kPa) at 68°F. (200C.).

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 which 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 which 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.

COMPRESSED GAS CONTAINER is a pressure vessel designed to hold compressed gases at pressures greater than one atmosphere at 68°F. (20°C.) and includes cylinders, containers and tanks.

COMPRESSED GAS SYSTEM is an assembly of equipment designed to contain, distribute or transport compressed

gases. It can consist of a compressed gas container or containers, reactors and appurtenances, including pumps, compressors, and connecting piping and tubing.

CONDENSATE TANK is a tank which is installed in the vapor-return piping of a vapor-recovery system to collect condensed gasoline and is capable of being emptied of liquids without opening.

CONGREGATE RESIDENCE is any building or portion thereof which contains facilities for living, sleeping and sanitation, as required by the Building Code, and may include facilities for eating and cooking, for occupancy by other than a family. A congregate resident may be a shelter, convent, monastery, dormitory, fraternity or sorority house but does not include jails, hospitals, nursing homes, hotels or lodging houses.

CONTAINER. See Sections 7901.2.2 and 8001.2.2.

CONTINUOUS GAS-DETECTION SYSTEM is a gas-detection system where the analytical instrument is maintained in continuous operation and sampling is performed without interruption. Analysis is allowed to be performed on a cyclical basis at intervals not to exceed 30 minutes.

CONTROL AREA is a building or portion of a building within which the exempted amounts of hazardous materials are allowed to be stored, dispensed, used or handled.

CONVERSION OIL BURNER is a burner for field installation in heating appliances such as boilers and furnaces. It is allowed to be furnished with or without a primary safety control. Under special circumstances, it is allowed to be installed for firing ovens, water heaters, ranges, special furnaces and the like. A burner of this type is allowed to be a pressure-atomizing gun type, a horizontal or vertical rotary type, or a mechanical or natural draft-vaporizing type.

CONVERSION RANGE OIL BURNER is an oil burner designed to burn kerosene, range oil or similar fuel. It is intended primarily for installation in a stove or range, a portion or all of which was originally designed to utilize solid fuel and to which a flue is connected.

CORROSIVE is a chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is considered to be corrosive if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the method described in Appendix A to C.F.R. 49, Part 173, it destroys or changes irreversibly the structure of the tissue at the site of contact following an exposure period of four hours. This term does not refer to action on inanimate surfaces.

CORROSIVE LIQUID is a liquid which, when in contact with living tissue, will cause destruction or irreversible alteration of such tissue by chemical action. Examples include acidic, alkaline or caustic materials.

COVERED MALL BUILDING is a single building enclosing a number of tenants and occupancies such as retail stores, drinking and dining establishments, entertainment and amusement facilities, offices, and other similar uses wherein two or more tenants have a main entrance into the mall.

CRUDE PETROLEUM is a hydrocarbon mixture that has a flash point below 150°F. (65.6°C.) and which has not been processed in a refinery.

CRYOGENIC FLUID is a fluid that has a normal boiling point below -150°F. (-101.1°C.).

CRYOGENIC IN-GROUND CONTAINER is a container in which the maximum liquid level is below the normal surrounding grade and is constructed essentially of natural materials such as earth and rock and dependent upon the freezing of water-saturated earth materials for its tightness or impervious nature.

CRYOGENIC VESSEL is a pressure vessel, low-pressure tank or atmospheric tank designed to contain a cryogenic fluid on which venting, insulation, refrigeration or a combination of these is used in order to maintain the operating pressure within the design pressure and the contents in a liquid phase.

CURTAIN BOARD is a structure arranged to limit the spread of smoke and heat along the ceiling. Curtain boards are sometimes referred to as draft curtains.

CUT-OFF STORAGE is indoor storage which is separated from other building areas by not less than a two-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

CYLINDER is a pressure vessel designed for pressures higher than 40 psia (275.6 kPa) and having a circular cross section. It does not include a portable tank, multiunit tank car tank, cargo tank or tank car.

DEA is the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States Department of Justice.

DEFLAGRATION is 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.

DESIGNATED LANDING AREA is the area over which aerial shells are fired and into which debris and malfunctioning aerial shells can fall.

DETACHED STORAGE is storage in a separate building or in an outside area located away from all structures.

DETONATING CORD is a flexible cord containing a center core of high explosives and used to initiate other explosives. Examples of brand names of detonating cord include "A" Cord, Detacord, E-Cord, Primacord, Primaline, Primex and Scotch-Cord.

DETONATION is an exothermic reaction characterized by the presence of a shock wave in a 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.

DETONATOR is a component, such as a blasting cap or an electric blasting cap, in an explosive train which is capable of initiating detonation in a subsequent high explosive component.

DIP TANK is a tank, vat or container of flammable or combustible liquid in which articles or materials are immersed for the purpose of coating, finishing, treating or similar processes.

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

DISPERSAL AREA, SAFE, is an area which will accommodate a number of persons equal to the total capacity of the stand and building which it serves such that a person within the area will not be closer than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from the stand or building. Dispersal area capacity shall be determined by allowing 3 square feet (0.28 m²) of net clear area per person.

DISTILLERY is a plant or a portion of a plant where liquids produced by fermentation are concentrated and where the concentrated products are also allowed to be mixed, stored or packaged.

DOT is the United States Department of Transportation.

DRY CLEANING is the process of removing dirt, grease, paints and other stains from wearing apparel, textiles, fabrics, rugs or other material by the use of non-aqueous liquid solvents. It includes the process of dyeing clothes or other fabrics or textiles in a solution of dye colors and non-aqueous liquid solvents.

DUST is pulverized particles which, if mixed with air in the proper proportions, become explosive and could be ignited by a flame or a spark or other source of ignition.

DWELLING is any building or portion thereof which contains not more than two dwelling units.

DWELLING UNIT is any building or portion thereof which contains living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation as required by the Building Code, for not more than one family, or a congregate residence of 10 or less persons.

EARLY SUPPRESSION FAST-RESPONSE (ESFR) SPRINKLER is a sprinkler listed for early suppression fast-response performance.

ELECTRIC BLASTING CAP is a shell containing a charge of detonating compound designed to be fired by an electric current.

ELECTRICAL CODE is the Electrical Code adopted by this jurisdiction. See the National Electrical Code, promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association.

ELECTRICAL FIRING UNIT is the source of electrical current used to ignite electric matches. Generally, the firing unit will have switches to control the routing of the current to various firework items and will have a test circuit and warning indicators.

ELECTROSTATIC FLUIDIZED BED is a container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material which is electrically charged with a charge opposite to the charge of the object to be coated. Such object is transported through the container immediately above the charged and aerated materials in order to be coated.

ENCAPSULATED is a method of packaging consisting of a plastic sheet completely enclosing the sides and top of a pallet load. The term encapsulated does not apply to banding or individual plastic-enclosed items inside a large non-plastic-enclosed container.

EXCESS FLOW CONTROL is a fail-safe system designed to shut off flow due to a rupture in pressurized piping systems.

EXCESS FLOW VALVE is a valve inserted into a compressed gas cylinder, portable tank or stationary tank that is designed to positively shut off the flow of gas in the event that its predetermined flow is exceeded.

EXECUTIVE BODY is the governing body of the jurisdiction adopting this code.

EXHAUSTED ENCLOSURE is a noncombustible enclosure which consists of a top, a back and two sides. The enclosure provides a means of local exhaust, but lacks the isolated environment provided by gas cabinets or gas rooms. Such enclosures include laboratory hoods, exhaust fume hoods and similar appliances and equipment used to locally retain and exhaust the gases, fumes, vapors and mists that could be released. Rooms or areas provided with general ventilation, in themselves, do not constitute exhausted enclosures. See the definition of GAS ROOM.

EXIT is a continuous and unobstructed means of egress to a public way and shall include intervening aisles, doors, doorways, gates, corridors, exterior exit balconies, ramps, stairways, pressurized enclosures, horizontal exits, exit passageways, exit courts and yards.

EXIT COURT is a yard or court providing access to a public way for one or more required exits.

EXIT PASSAGEWAY is an enclosed exit connecting a required exit or exit court with a public-way.

EXPANDED PLASTIC is a foamed or cellular plastic material having a reduced density based on the presence of numerous small cavities or cells dispersed throughout the material.

EXPLOSION is an effect produced by the sudden violent expansion of gases, which may be accompanied by a

shock wave or disruption, or both, of enclosing materials or structures. An explosion could result from

1. Chemical changes such as rapid oxidation, deflagration or detonation, decomposition of molecules and runaway polymerization (usually detonations);
2. Physical changes such as pressure tank ruptures; or
3. Atomic changes (nuclear fission or fusion).

EXPLOSIVE is

1. A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperatures, or
2. A material or chemical, other than a blasting agent, that is commonly used or intended to be used for the purpose of producing an explosive effect and is regulated by Article 77.

EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS are explosives, blasting agents and detonators including, but not limited to, dynamite and other high explosives; slurries, emulsions and water gels; black powder and pellet powder; initiating explosives; detonators or blasting caps; safety fuses; squibs; detonating cord; igniter cord; igniters and Class B (Explosives, Division 1.3 and some Division 1.2-see Appendix VI-E) special fireworks.

EXTENSION CORD is a portable flexible cord of any length which has one male connector on one end and one or more female connectors on the other, and no built-in over-current protection.

EXTRA HIGH-RACK COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE is storage on racks of Class I, II, III or IV commodities which exceed 40 feet (121920 mm) in height and storage on racks of high-hazard commodities which exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) in height.

FABRICATION AREA (Fab Area) is an area within a Group H, Division 6 Occupancy in which there are processes involving hazardous production materials and is allowed to include ancillary rooms or areas such as dressing rooms and offices that are directly related to the fab area processes.

FACILITY (as applied to access and water supply) is a building or use in a fixed location including exterior storage areas for flammable and combustible substances and hazardous materials, piers, wharves, tank farms and similar uses.

FAIR is an enterprise principally devoted to the exhibition of products of agriculture or industry in connection with the operation of amusement rides or devices, or concession booths.

FALSE ALARM is the deliberate reporting of an alarm for which no such fire or emergency actually exists.

FIRE is the combustion of material other than deliberate combustion for cooking, heating, recreation, incineration or purposes incidental to normal operation of a property.

FIRE APPARATUS is a vehicle such as a fire pumper, aerial ladder truck, elevated platform, rescue squad or similar firefighting or rescue equipment.

FIRE APPLIANCE is apparatus or equipment provided or installed for use in the event of an emergency.

FIRE ASSEMBLY is the assembly of a fire door, fire window or fire damper, including all required hardware, anchorage, frames and sills.

FIRE BARRIER is a line or barricade designed to keep unauthorized persons out of the area of a fire.

FIRE DEPARTMENT is a regularly organized fire department, fire protection district or fire company regularly charged with the responsibility of providing fire protection to the jurisdiction.

FIRE DEPARTMENT INLET CONNECTION is a connection through which the fire department can pump water

into a standpipe system, or sprinkler system.

FIRE DOOR is a fire-resistive door approved for openings in fire separations.

FIRE HAZARD is any thing or act which increases or could cause an increase of the hazard or menace of fire to a greater degree than that customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service regularly engaged in preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire or any thing or act which could obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the fire department or the egress of occupants in the event of fire.

FIRE NUISANCE is any thing or act which is annoying, unpleasant, offensive or obnoxious because of fire.

FIRE POINT is the lowest temperature of a liquid in an open container at which vapors are evolved fast enough to support continuous combustion as determined by U.F.C. Standard 2-6.

FIRE-RESISTIVE or **FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION** is construction to resist the spread of fire, details of which are specified in the Building Code.

FIRE-RESISTIVE RATING is the time that the material or construction will withstand the standard fire exposure as determined by a fire test made in conformity with the standard methods of fire tests of buildings, construction and materials in the Building Code.

FIRE SEPARATION is construction of rated fire resistance or the maintenance of clear areas to resist the spread of fire.

FIREWORKS is a combustible or explosive composition, or any substance, combination of substances, or device prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration or detonation. Fireworks include blank cartridges, toy pistols, toy cannons, toy canes or toy guns in which explosives are used; firecrackers, torpedoes, sky-rockets, Roman candles, sparklers or other devices of like construction; any devices containing an explosive or flammable compound; and any tablet or other device containing an explosive substance. Fireworks do not include auto flares; paper caps containing an average of 0.25 grain of explosive content per cap or less; and toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices for use of such caps. See also Appendix VI-E.

FIREWORKS, CLASS C, COMMON, (Explosives, Division 1.4-see Appendix VI-E) are small firework devices designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion and which comply with the construction, chemical composition and DOT labeling requirements for Class C, common fireworks.

FIREWORKS, SPECIAL, are large fireworks designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion, deflagration or detonation. Special fireworks include, but are not limited to, firecrackers containing more than 2 grains (130 milligrams) of explosive composition, aerial shells containing more than 40 grams of pyrotechnic composition, and other display pieces which exceed the limits for classification as common fireworks. Special fireworks are classified as Class B explosives (Explosives, Division 1.3 and some Division 1.2-see Appendix VI-E) by DOT.

FISSILE MATERIAL is a radioisotope which could undergo a nuclear fission reaction and is usually found at reactor sites or as part of a nuclear weapon.

FIXED GROUND PIECE is a ground display piece having no movable parts, such as a revolving wheel.

FLAME ARRESTER is a device approved for installation in piping which carries a flammable vapor/air mixture to prevent a flashback beyond the point of installation and installed in a location specifically approved by a listing agency.

FLAME-RESISTANT MATERIAL is material that has been modified in its chemical composition by impregnation, coating or has inherent composition that makes the material resistant to ignition and combustion when exposed to a

small ignition source.

FLAME RETARDANT is an approved chemical, chemical compound or mixture which, when applied in an approved manner to any fabric or other material, will render such fabric or material incapable of supporting combustion.

FLAMMABLE CRYOGENIC FLUID is a cryogenic fluid which is flammable in its vapor state.

FLAMMABLE GAS is any material which is a gas at 68°F. (20°C.) or less at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa) of pressure [a material has a boiling point of 680°F. (200°C.) or less at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa)] which:

1. Is ignitable at 14.7 psia (101.3kPa) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air, or
2. Has a flammable range at 14.7 psia (101.3kPa) with air of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit.

The limits specified shall be determined at 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa) of pressure and a temperature of 68°F. (20°C.) in accordance with nationally recognized standards. See Article 90, Standard a.4.9.

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

FLAMMABLE LIQUID is a liquid having a flash point below 100°F. (37.8°C.) and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia (276 kPa) at 100°F. (37.8°C.). The category of flammable liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids. Class I liquids include those having flash points below 100°F. (37.8°C.) and are subdivided as follows:

Class I-A liquids include those having a flash point below 73°R (22.8°C.) and having a boiling point below 100°F. (37.8°C.).

Class I-B liquids include those having a flash point below 73°F. (22.8°C.) and having a boiling point at or above 100°F. (37.8°C.).

Class I-C liquids include those having a flash point at or above 73°F. (22.8°C.) and below 100°F. (37.80C.).

FLAMMABLE MATERIAL is

1. A material that will readily ignite from common sources of heat, and
2. A material that will ignite at a temperature of 600°F. (315.6°C.) or less.

FLAMMABLE SOLID is a solid substance, other than one which is defined as a blasting agent or explosive, that is liable to cause fire through friction or as a result of retained heat from manufacture, which has an ignition temperature below 212°F. (100°C.), or which burns so vigorously or persistently when ignited that it creates a serious hazard. Flammable solids include finely divided solid materials which when dispersed in air as a cloud could be ignited and cause an explosion.

FLASH POINT is the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapors in sufficient concentrations to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid within the vessel as specified by appropriate test procedures and apparatus as follows:

The flash point of a liquid having a viscosity less than 5.82 centistokes at 100°F. (37.8°C.) and a flash point below 200°F. (93.3°C.) is determined in accordance with U.F.C. Standard 2- 1.

The flash point of a liquid having a viscosity of 5.82 centistokes or more at 100F. (37.80C.) or a flash point of 200°F. (93.30C.) or higher is determined in accordance with U.F.C. Standard 2-2.

As an alternate, U.F.C. Standard 2-3 is allowed to be used for testing aviation turbine fuels within the scope of this procedure.

As an alternate, U.F.C. Standard 2-4 is allowed to be used for paints, enamels, lacquers, varnishes and related products and their components having flash points between 32°F. (0 C.) and 230°F. (110 C.) and having a viscosity less than 1.5 centistokes at 77°F. (25°C.).

FLEXIBLE CORD is multiconductor flexible sheathed cable which is used for extension cords, as the connection means for appliances, and for pen-names use by connecting pieces of equipment or devices to each other or to the

premises wiring system where flexibility or portability is required.

FLEXIBLE JOINT is either a swing joint or a flexible connector for use on underground piping to prevent breakage of pipe or loosening of pipe fittings due to movement, thermal expansion or other stress.

FLOOR AREA is the area included within the surrounding exterior walls of a building or portion thereof, exclusive of vent shafts and courts. The floor area of a building, or portion thereof, not provided with surrounding exterior walls shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.

FLUIDIZED BED is a container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material through which the preheated object to be coated is immersed and transported.

FOLDING AND TELESCOPING SEATING is a structure that is used for tiered seating of persons, and which overall shape and size may be reduced without being dismantled, for purposes of moving or storing.

FOOTBOARDS are that part of a raised seating facility other than an aisle or cross aisle upon which the occupant walks to reach a seat.

FUEL BREAK is a strip or block of land on which the vegetation has been permanently modified so that fires burning into it will not propagate across it.

FUEL OIL is kerosene or any hydrocarbon oil conforming to nationally recognized standards and having a flash point not less than 100°F. (37.8°C.).

FUMIGANT is a substance which, by itself or in combination with other substances, emits or liberates a gas, fume or vapor used for the destruction or control of insects, fungi, vermin, gnats, rodents or other pests. Fumigants are distinguished from insecticides and disinfectants.

FUMIGATION is a process using a fumigant.

GARAGE is a building or portion thereof in which a motor vehicle containing flammable or combustible liquids or gas in its tank is stored, repaired or kept.

GARAGE, PRIVATE, is a building or a portion of a building, not more than 1,000 square feet (92.9 m²) in area, in which only motor vehicles used by the tenants of the building or buildings on the premises are stored or kept.

GARAGE, PUBLIC, is any garage other than a private garage.

GAS CABINET is a fully enclosed, noncombustible enclosure used to provide an isolated environment for compressed gas cylinders in storage or use. Doors and access ports for exchanging cylinders and accessing pressure-regulating controls are allowed to be included.

GAS ROOM is a separately ventilated, fully enclosed room isolated from the remainder of the building by not less than a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation in which only compressed gases and associated equipment and supplies are stored or used.

GENERAL-PURPOSE WAREHOUSE is a detached building or a separate portion of a building used for storage or warehousing operations involving mixed commodities.

GRANDSTANDS are tiered or stepped seating facilities wherein an area of more than 3 square feet (0.28 m²) is provided for each person.

GROUND PIECE is a pyrotechnic device that functions on the ground. Ground pieces include fountains, roman

candles, wheels and set pieces.

GUEST is any person hiring or occupying a room for living or sleeping purposes.

GUNPOWDER is any of various powders used in firearms and small arms ammunition as propelling charges.

HANDLING is the deliberate transport of material by any means to a point of storage or use.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL REACTION is a reaction which generates pressure or byproducts which could cause injury, illness or harm to humans, domestic animals, livestock or wildlife.

HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA is land which is covered with grass, grain brush or forest, whether privately or publicly owned, which is so situated or is of such inaccessible location that a fire originating upon such land would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great and unusual damage through fire or resulting erosion. Such areas are designated by the chief on a map maintained in the office of the chief.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS are those chemicals or substances which are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in Article 80 whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTION MATERIAL (HPM) is a solid, liquid or gas associated with semiconductor manufacturing that has a degree-of-hazard rating in health, flammability or reactivity of Class 3 or 4 as ranked by U.F.C. Standard 79-3 and which is used directly in research, laboratory or production processes which have as their end product materials which are not hazardous.

HAZARDOUS WATERSHED FIRE AREA is a location within 500 feet (152.4 m) of a forest or brush-, grass- or grain-covered land, exclusive of small individual lots or parcels of land located outside of a brush-, forest- or grass-covered area.

HEALTH HAZARD is a classification of a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects could occur in exposed persons. Health hazards include chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic materials, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes or mucous membranes.

HEATING AND COOKING APPLIANCE is an electric, gas or oil-fired appliance not intended for central heating.

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

HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIAL is a material which produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration which 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 one hour, or less if death occurs within one 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 which is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons.

HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUID is a liquid with a boiling point of less than 68°F. (20°C.).

HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE is storage of combustible materials in closely packed piles or combustible materials on pallets, in racks or on shelves where the top of storage is greater than 12 feet (3658 mm) in height. When required by the chief, high-piled combustible storage also includes certain high-hazard commodities, such as rubber tires, Group A plastics, flammable liquids, idle pallets and similar commodities, where the top of storage is greater than 6 feet (1829 mm) in height.

HIGHWAY is a public street or public road.

HORIZONTAL EXIT is an exit from one building into another building on approximately the same level, or through or around a wall constructed as required in the Building Code for a two-hour occupancy separation and which completely divides a floor into two or more separate areas so as to establish an area of refuge affording safety from fire or smoke coming from the area from which escape is made.

HOTEL is any building containing six or more guest rooms intended or designed to be used, or which are used, rented or hired out to be occupied, or which are occupied for sleeping purposes by guests.

HPM FLAMMABLE LIQUID is an HPM liquid that is defined as being either a flammable or combustible liquid.

HIM STORAGE ROOM is a room used for the storage or dispensing of HPM and which is classified as a Group H, Division 2, 3 or 7 Occupancy.

HYPERGOLIC MATERIAL is a material which is capable of igniting spontaneously upon contact with another substance.

IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) is a concentration of airborne contaminants, normally expressed in parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per cubic meter, which represents the maximum level from which one could escape within 30 minutes without any escape-impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects. This level is established by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). If adequate data do not exist for precise establishment of IDLH data, an independent certified industrial hygienist, industrial toxicologist or appropriate regulatory agency shall make such determination.

IME is the Institute of Makers of Explosives.

INCINERATOR is a structure, or portion thereof, container, device or other appliance designed, used or intended to be used for the disposal of combustible rubbish by burning.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS are materials which, when in contact with each other, have the potential to react in a manner that generates heat, fumes, gases or byproducts which are hazardous to life or property.

INERT GASES are argon, helium, krypton, neon, nitrogen and xenon.

INHABITED BUILDING is a building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for human beings. Inhabited buildings include churches, schools, railway passenger stations, stores, airport terminals for passengers, and other buildings or structures where people are accustomed to congregate or assemble. Inhabited buildings do not include buildings or structures occupied in connection with the manufacture, transportation, storage or use of explosives and blasting agents.

INSIDE HIM STORAGE ROOM is an HPM storage room totally enclosed within a building and having no exterior walls.

INTRAPLANT DISTANCE is the minimum distance permitted between two buildings on an explosives manufacturing site, when at least one of the buildings contains or is designed to contain explosives.

IRRITANT is a chemical which is not corrosive, but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is a skin irritant if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the methods of 16 C.F.R. 1500.41 for four hours' exposure or by other appropriate techniques, it results in an empirical score of 5 or more. A chemical is an eye irritant if so determined under the procedure listed in 16 C.F.R. 1500.42 or other approved techniques.

JURISDICTION is any state, county, city or town, or district or other political subdivision adopting this code for use in its jurisdictional area.

JURISDICTIONAL AREA is the territory of the state, county, city or district adopting this code.

LABELED is equipment or material to which has been attached a label, symbol or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling is indicated compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine suitable usage in a specified manner.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LP-gas) is a material which is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures of them: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or isobutane) and butylenes.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS EQUIPMENT is containers, apparatus, piping other than utility distribution piping systems, and equipment pertinent to the storage or handling of liquefied petroleum gas. Liquefied petroleum gas equipment does not include gas-consuming appliances.

LIQUID is a material which has a fluidity greater than that of 300 penetration asphalt when tested in accordance with approved standards. See Article 90, Standard a.4.2. When not otherwise identified, the term "liquid" includes both flammable and combustible liquids.

LIQUID STORAGE ROOM is a room classified as a Group H, Division 3 Occupancy used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in a closed condition. See Section 7902.5.11 for requirements.

LIQUID STORAGE WAREHOUSE is a Group H, Division 3 Occupancy used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in an unopened condition. The quantities of flammable or combustible liquids stored are not limited. See Section 7902.5.12 for requirements.

LISTED is equipment or materials included on a list published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials, and whose listing states that equipment or materials meet nationally recognized standards and have been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

LODGING HOUSE is any building or portion thereof containing not more than five guest rooms where rent is paid in money, goods, labor or otherwise.

LONGITUDINAL FLUE SPACE is the flue space between rows of storage perpendicular to the direction of loading.

LOW EXPLOSIVE is explosive material which 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 are black powder, safety fuse, igniters, igniter cord, fuse lighters, Class B special fireworks, Class B composite solid propellants (Class B explosives are either Explosives, Division 1.2 or 1.3-see Appendix VI-E, and common fireworks defined as Class C (Explosives, Division 1.4-see Appendix VI-E) explosives.

LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT (LFL) is the minimum concentration of vapor in air at which propagation of flame will occur in the presence of an ignition source. LFL is sometimes referred to as LEL or lower explosive limit.

LOW-PRESSURE TANK is a storage tank designed to withstand an internal pressure greater than 0.5 psig (3.4 kPa) but not greater than 15 psig (103.4 kPa).

MAGAZINE is a building or structure used for the storage of explosives.

MAGNESIUM is the pure metal and alloys of which the major part is magnesium.

MALL is a roofed or covered common pedestrian area within a covered mall building which serves as access for two or more tenants and may have three levels that are open to each other.

MANUAL STOCKING METHODS are those methods utilizing ladders or other non-mechanical equipment to move stock.

MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS are printed instructions included with equipment as part of the conditions of a listing.

MASS-DETONATING EXPLOSIVES are high explosives, black powder, certain propellants, certain pyrotechnics and other similar 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. 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 (Q/D) purposes.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) is written or printed material concerning a hazardous material which is prepared in accordance with the provisions of 29 C.F.R. 1910.1200.

MCA is the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

MECHANICAL CODE is the Mechanical Code adopted by this jurisdiction. See the Uniform Mechanical Code, promulgated by the International Conference of Building Officials.

MECHANICAL STOCKING METHODS are the stocking methods utilizing motorized vehicles or hydraulic jacks to move stock.

MORTAR is a tube from which aerial shells are fired.

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL-DISPENSING STATION, AIRCRAFT, is that portion of an airport or heliport where flammable or combustible liquids used as aircraft fuel are stored and dispensed from fixed automotive-type dispensing equipment into fuel tanks of an aircraft and shall include all facilities essential thereto.

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL-DISPENSING STATION, AUTOMOTIVE, is that portion of property where flammable or combustible liquids or gases used as motor fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles.

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL-DISPENSING STATION, MARINE, is that portion of property where flammable or combustible liquids or gases used as fuel for watercraft are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment on shore, piers, wharves, floats or barges into the fuel tanks of watercraft and shall include all other facilities used in connection therewith.

MULTIPLUG ADAPTER is a device that plugs into a receptacle and allows that receptacle to supply power to more appliances or fixtures than that for which it was originally designed, such as cube adapters, strip plugs and multiplug extension cords.

MULTITHEATER COMPLEX is a building or portion thereof containing two or more motion picture auditoriums which are served by a common lobby.

NESTING is a method of securing cylinders upright in a tight mass using a contiguous three-point contact system whereby all cylinders within a group have a minimum of three points of contact with other cylinders, walls or bracing.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE as applied to building construction material means a material which, in the form in which it is used, is either one of the following:

1. Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to U.B.C. Standard 2-1 shall be considered noncombustible.
2. Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item 1 above, with a surfacing material not over 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) thick which has a flame-spread rating of 50 or less. "Noncombustible" does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

Flame-spread rating as used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified in U.B.C. Standard 8-1.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE PRESSURE (NTP) is a temperature of 70°F. (21.1°C.) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere [14.7 psia (101.3 kPa)].

OCCUPANCY is the purpose for which a building or part thereof is used or intended to be used.

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION. For the purpose of this code, certain occupancies are defined as follows:

Group A Occupancies:

Group A Occupancies include the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of 50 or more persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions; recreation, education or instruction; 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 major occupancy. Assembly occupancies shall include the following:

Division 1. A building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of 1,000 or more and a legitimate stage.

Division 2. A building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of less than 1,000 and a legitimate stage.

Division 2.1. A building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of 300 or more without a legitimate stage, including such buildings used for educational purposes and not classed as Group B or E Occupancies.

Division 3. A building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of less than 300 without a legitimate stage, including such buildings used for educational purposes and not classed as Group B or E Occupancies.

Division 4. Stadiums, reviewing stands and amusement park structures not included within other Group A Occupancies.

Group B Occupancies:

Group B Occupancies shall include buildings, structures, or portions thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, which are not classified as Group H Occupancies. Such occupancies include occupancies for the storage of records and accounts, and eating and drinking establishments with an occupant load of less than 50.

Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Animal hospitals, kennels, pounds.
2. Automobile and other motor vehicle showrooms
3. Banks.
4. Barber shops
5. Beauty shops.
6. Car washes
7. Civic administration.
8. Outpatient clinic and medical offices (where five or less patients in a tenant space are incapable of unassisted self-preservation).
9. Dry cleaning pick-up and delivery stations and self-service.
10. Educational occupancies above the 12th grade.
11. Electronic data processing.
12. Fire stations.
13. Florists and nurseries.
14. Laboratories-testing and research.
15. Laundry pick-up and delivery stations and self-service.
16. Police stations.
17. Post offices.
18. Print shops.
19. Professional services such as attorney, dentist, physician, engineer.
20. Radio and television stations.
21. Telephone exchanges.

Group E Occupancies:

Group E Occupancies shall be:

Division 1. Any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by 50 or more persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

Division 2. Any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by less than 50 persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

Division 3. Any building or portion thereof used for day-care purposes for more than six persons.

Group F Occupancies:

Group F Occupancies shall include 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 Group H Occupancies, Factory and industrial occupancies shall include the following:

Division 1. Moderate-hazard factory and industrial occupancies shall include factory and industrial uses which are not classified as Group F, Division 2 Occupancies, but are not limited to facilities producing the following:

1. Aircraft.
2. Appliances.
3. Athletic equipment.
4. Automobiles & other motor vehicles.
5. Bakeries.
6. Alcoholic beverages.
7. Bicycles.
8. Boats.
9. Brooms and brushes.
10. Business machines.
11. Canvas or similar fabric.
12. Cameras and photo equipment.
13. Carpets and rugs, including cleaning.
14. Clothing.
15. Construction and agricultural machinery.
16. Dry cleaning and dyeing.
17. Electronics assembly.
18. Engines, including rebuilding.
19. Photographic film.
20. Food processing.
21. Furniture.
22. Hemp products.
23. Jute products.
24. Laundries.
25. Leather products.
26. Machinery.
27. Metal.
28. Motion pictures and television filming and videotaping.

- 29. Musical instruments.
- 30. Optical goods.
- 31. Paper mills or products.
- 32. Plastic products.
- 33. Printing or publishing.
- 34. Recreational vehicles.
- 35. Refuse incineration.
- 36. Shoes.
- 37. Soaps and detergents.
- 38. Tobacco.
- 39. Trailers.
- 40. Wood, distillation.
- 41. Millwork (sash and door).
- 42. Woodworking, cabinet.

Division 2. Low-hazard factory and industrial occupancies shall include facilities producing noncombustible or non-explosive materials which, during finishing, packing or processing, do not involve a significant fire hazard, including, but not limited to, the following:

- 1. Nonalcoholic beverages.
- 2. Brick and masonry.
- 3. Ceramic products.
- 4. Foundries.
- 5. Glass products.
- 6. Gypsum.
- 7. Ice.
- 8. Steel products-fabrication and assembly.

Group H Occupancies:

Group H Occupancies shall include buildings or structures, or portions thereof, that involve the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a high fire, explosion or health hazard. Group H Occupancies shall be:

Division 1. Occupancies with a quantity of material in the building in excess of those listed in Table 8001.13-A which present a high explosion hazard, including, but not limited to:

- 1. Explosives, blasting agents, fireworks and black powder.

EXCEPTION: Storage and the use of pyrotechnic special effect materials in motion picture, television, theatrical and group entertainment production when under permit as required by Section 7801.3.2. The time period for storage shall not exceed 90 days.

- 2. Unclassified detonatable organic peroxides.
- 3. Class 4 oxidizers.
- 4. Class 4 or Class 3 detonatable unstable (reactive) materials.

Division 2. Occupancies where combustible dust is manufactured, used or generated in such a manner that concentrations and conditions create a fire or explosion potential; occupancies with quantity of material in the building in excess of those listed in Table 8001.13-A, which present a moderate explosion hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning, including, but not limited to:

- 1. Class I organic peroxides.
 - 2. Class 3 non-detonatable unstable (reactive) materials.
 - 3. Pyrophoric gases.
 - 4. Flammable or oxidizing gases.
 - 5. Class I, II or III-A 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-pounds-per-square-inch (103.4 kPa) gage.
- EXCEPTION: Aerosols.
- 6. Class 3 oxidizers.
 - 7. Class 3 water-reactive materials.

Division 3. Occupancies where flammable solids, other than combustible dust, are manufactured, used or generated.

Division 3 Occupancies also include uses in which the quantity of material in the building in excess of those listed in Table 8001.13-A presents a high physical hazard, including, but not limited to:

- 1. Class II, III or IV organic peroxides.

2. Class 1 or 2 oxidizers.
3. Class I, II or III-A flammable or combustible liquids which are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems and containers or systems pressurized at 15-pounds-per-square-inch (103.4 kPa) gage or less, and aerosols.
4. Class III-B combustible liquids.
5. Pyrophoric liquids or solids.
6. Class 1 or 2 water-reactive materials.
7. Flammable solids in storage.
8. Flammable or oxidizing cryogenic fluids (other than inert).
9. Class I unstable (reactive) gas or Class 2 unstable (reactive) materials.

Division 4. Repair garages not classified as Group S, Division 3 Occupancies.

Division 5. Aircraft repair hangars not classified as Group S, Division 5 Occupancies and heliports.

Division 6. Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials (HPM) are used and the aggregate quantity of materials are in excess of those listed in Table 8001.13-A or 8001.13-B.

Division 7. Occupancies having quantities of materials in excess of those listed in Table 8001.13-B that are health hazards, including:

1. Corrosives.
2. Toxic and highly toxic materials.
3. Irritants.
4. Sensitizers.
5. Other health hazards.

Group I Occupancies:

Group I Occupancies shall be:

Division 1.1. Nurseries for the full-time care of children under the age of six (each accommodating more than five children).

Hospitals, sanitariums, nursing homes with non-ambulatory patients and similar buildings (each accommodating more than five patients).

Division 1.2. Health-care centers for ambulatory patients receiving outpatient medical care which may render the patient incapable of unassisted self-preservation (each tenant space accommodating more than five such patients).

Division 2. Nursing homes for ambulatory patients, homes for children six years of age or over (each accommodating more than five patients or children).

Division 3. Mental hospitals, mental sanitariums, jails, prisons, reformatories and buildings where personal liberties of inmates are similarly restrained.

EXCEPTION: Group I Occupancies shall not include buildings used only for private residential purposes for a family group.

Group M Occupancies:

Group M Occupancies shall include buildings, structures, or portions thereof, used for the display and sale of merchandise, and involving stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile occupancies shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Department stores.
2. Drug stores.
3. Markets.
4. Paint stores without bulk handling.
5. Shopping centers.
6. Sales rooms.

7. Wholesale and retail stores.

Group R Occupancies:

Group R Occupancies shall be:

Division 1. Hotels and apartment houses.

Congregate residences (each accommodating more than 10 persons).

Division 2. Not used.

Division 3. Dwellings and lodging houses.

Congregate residences (each accommodating 10 persons or less).

Group S Occupancies:

Group S Occupancies shall include the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for storage not classified as a hazardous occupancy. Storage occupancies shall include the following:

Division 1. Moderate hazard storage occupancies shall include buildings or portions of buildings used for storage of combustible materials that are not classified as a Group S, Division 2 or as a Group H Occupancy.

Division 2. Low-hazard storage occupancies shall include buildings, structures, or portions thereof, used for storage of noncombustible materials, such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons with or without single-thickness divisions, or in paper wrappings and shall include ice plants, power plants and pumping plants. Such products may have a negligible amount of plastic trim such as knobs, handles or film wrapping. Low-hazard storage occupancies shall include, but are not limited to, storage of the following items:

1. Beer or wine (in metal, glass or ceramic containers).
2. Cement in bags.
3. Cold storage and creameries
4. Dairy products in non wax coated paper containers.
5. Dry-cell batteries.
6. Dryers.
7. Dry pesticides in a building not classified as a Group H Occupancy.
8. Electrical coils.
9. Electrical insulators.
10. Electrical motors.
11. Empty cans.
12. Foods in noncombustible containers.
13. Fresh fruits in non plastic trays or containers.
14. Frozen foods.
15. Glass bottles (empty or filled with nonflammable liquids).
16. Gypsum board.
17. Inert pigments.
18. Meats.
19. Metal cabinets.
20. Metal furniture.
21. Oil-filled distribution transformers.
22. Stoves.
23. Washers.

Division 3. Division 3 Occupancies shall include repair garages where work is limited to exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame or welding, motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations, and parking garages not classified as Group S, Division 4 open parking garages or Group U private garages.

Division 4. Open parking garages as set forth in the Building Code. (See U.B.C. Section 311.)

Division 5. Aircraft hangars where work is limited to exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame or welding and helistops.

Group U Occupancies:

Group U Occupancies shall include buildings or structures, or portions thereof, and shall be:

Division 1. Private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings.

EXCEPTION: Where applicable in accordance with the Building Code (see U.B.C. Section 101.3 for agricultural

buildings. See also U.B.C. Appendix Chapter 3).

Division 2. Fences over 6 feet (1829 mm) high, tanks and towers.

OIL-BURNING EQUIPMENT is an oil burner of any type together with its tank, piping, wiring, controls and related devices. Oil-burning equipment includes oil burners, oil-fired units and heating and cooking appliances but does not include equipment exempted by Section 6101.

OIL-FIRED UNIT is a heating appliance equipped with one or more oil burners and the necessary safety controls, electrical equipment and related equipment manufactured for assembly as a complete unit. Oil-fired unit does not include kerosene stoves or oil stoves.

OPEN BURNING is the burning of a bonfire, rubbish fire or other fire in an outdoor location where fuel being burned is not contained in an incinerator, outdoor fireplace, barbecue grill or barbecue pit.

OPEN-AIR GRANDSTANDS and **BLEACHERS** are seating facilities which are located so that the side toward which the audience faces is unroofed and without an enclosing wall. See also Section 203 for **BLEACHERS**.

OPERATING LINE is a group of separated operating buildings of specific arrangement used in the assembly, modification, reconditioning, renovation, maintenance, inspection, surveillance, testing or manufacturing of explosives.

ORGANIC COATING is a liquid mixture of binders, such as alkyd, nitrocellulose, acrylic or oil and flammable and combustible solvents such as hydrocarbon, ester, ketone or alcohol, which when spread in a thin film converts to a durable protective and decorative finish.

ORGANIC PEROXIDE is 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 present 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.

OSHA is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

OTHER HEALTH HAZARD MATERIAL is a hazardous material which affects target organs of the body, including, but not limited to, those materials which produce liver damage, kidney damage, damage to the nervous system, act on the blood to decrease hemoglobin function, deprive the body tissue of oxygen, or affect reproductive capabilities, including mutations (chromosomal damage) or teratogens (effects on fetuses).

OWNER includes persons having vested or contingent interest in the property in question and their duly authorized agents or attorneys, purchasers, devisees and fiduciaries.

OXIDIZER is a chemical other than a blasting agent or explosive that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.

PACKAGING is a receptacle and other components or materials necessary for the receptacle to perform its containment function. Packaging includes, but is not limited to, containers, cylinders, and portable and stationary tanks.

PANELBOARD, ELECTRICAL, is a single panel, or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel, with automatic over-current devices and with or without switches for the control of light, heat or power circuits, and designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall or partition and accessible only from the front. See **SWITCHBOARD, ELECTRICAL**.

PANIC HARDWARE is a door-latching assembly incorporating an unlatching device, the activation portion of which extends across at least one half the width of the door leaf on which it is installed.

PARADE FLOAT is a unit especially designed or constructed for use in conjunction with a parade or public gathering.

PERCUSSION CAP is a device used to ignite the powder charge of small arms ammunition.

PERMANENT STANDS are those seating facilities which remain at a location for more than 90 days.

PERMANENT WIRING is wiring affixed to a structure in accordance with the Electrical Code.

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL) is the maximum permitted eight-hour time-weighted average concentration of an airborne contaminant. The maximum permitted time-weighted average exposures to be utilized are those published in 29 C.F.R. 191 O. 1000.

PEROXIDE-FORMING CHEMICAL is a chemical which, when exposed to air, will form explosive peroxides which are shock, pressure or heat sensitive.

PERSON is a natural person, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and also includes a firm, partnership or corporation, its or their successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

PERSON, AMBULATORY, is one who is capable of leaving a fire area within a reasonable length of time without assistance of any kind in event of an emergency.

PERSON, NONAMBULATORY, is one who is incapable of leaving a fire area within a reasonable length of time without assistance in event of an emergency.

PESTICIDE is a substance or mixture of substances, including fungicides, intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating pests and substances or a mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant. Products defined as drugs in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act are not pesticides.

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

PLUMBING CODE is the Plumbing Code adopted by this jurisdiction.

PORTABLE TANK is any packaging over 60 U.S. gallons (227.1 L) capacity and designed primarily to be loaded into or on or temporarily attached to a transport vehicle or ship and equipped with skids, mounting or accessories to facilitate handling of the tank by mechanical means. It does not include any cylinder having less than a 1,000-pound (453.5 kg) water capacity, cargo tank, tank car tank or trailers carrying cylinders of over 1,000-pound (453.5 kg) water capacity.

POWER TAP is a device with a flexible cord not longer than 6 feet (1829 mm) that has a male connector on one end of the cord and a housing containing built-in over-cuffent protection and one or more receptacles on the other.

POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCK is 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.

PRESSURE DELIVERY SYSTEM and REMOTE PUMPING SYSTEM are methods of transferring flammable or combustible liquids from underground storage tanks to the fuel tanks of motor vehicles when the pump is located elsewhere than in the dispenser.

PRESSURE VESSEL is a closed vessel designed to operate at pressures above 15 psig (103.4 kPa).

PRIMARY CONTAINMENT is the first level of containment, consisting of the inside portion of that container which comes into immediate contact on its inner surface with the material being contained.

PRIVATE STAIRWAY is a stairway serving one tenant only.

PROCESSING PLANT is that portion of a property in which flammable or combustible liquids or materials are mixed, heated, separated or otherwise processed as principal business. Processing plants do not include refineries.

PROPELLANT is the liquefied or compressed gas in an aerosol container that expels the contents from an aerosol container when the valve is actuated. A propellant is considered flammable if it forms a flammable mixture with air, or if a flame is self-propagating in a mixture with air.

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION is information regarding compounds or ingredients used in a process or production which does not qualify as trade secrets but which provides an industry or business with a competitive advantage.

PSIA is pounds per square inch, absolute.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCE is any railroad car, street car, cab, bus, airplane or other vehicle which is carrying passengers for hire.

PUBLIC NUISANCE is the existence of dry and drying weeds, rubbish and waste material on property, lands or premises which is dangerous or injurious to that or neighboring property, lands or premises and which is detrimental to the welfare of the occupants or residents of the vicinity.

PUBLIC WAY is any street, alley or similar parcel of land essentially unobstructed from the ground to the sky which is deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and having a clear width of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm).

PYROPHORIC is a chemical that will spontaneously ignite in air at or below a temperature of 130-F. (54.5-C.).

PYROTECHNIC OPERATOR is an individual approved by the chief to be responsible for pyrotechnics, pyrotechnic special effects materials or both.

PYROTECHNIC SPECIAL EFFECTS MATERIAL (special effects) is a low explosive material, other than detonating cord, commonly used in motion picture, television, theatrical or group entertainment production for which a permit from the chief is required for use or Storage.

RACK STORAGE is a combination of vertical, horizontal and diagonal members that support stored materials. Racks are allowed to be fixed or portable. See Article 8 1.

RADIATION SOURCE MATERIALS, COMMON, are radioisotopes, other than fissile materials, commonly used in various medical and industrial testing and measuring situations.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL is a material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation.

RAILWAY is a steam, electric or other railroad which carries passengers for hire.

REACTIVE MATERIAL is a material which can enter into a hazardous chemical reaction with other stable or unstable materials.

READY BOX is a storage container for aerial shells at the site of a fireworks display.

RECEPTACLE is an electrical outlet designed for use with a plug or connector for the purpose of supplying electrical power to an appliance.

RECREATIONAL FIRE is the burning of materials other than rubbish where fuel being burned is not contained in an incinerator, outdoor fireplace, barbecue grill or barbecue pit and with 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 or similar purposes.

REDUCED FLOW VALVE is a valve equipped with a restricted flow orifice and inserted into a compressed gas cylinder, portable tank or stationary tank that is designed to reduce the maximum flow from the valve under full flow conditions. The maximum flow rate from the valve is determined with the valve allowed to flow to atmosphere with no other piping or fittings attached.

REFINERY is a plant in which flammable or combustible liquids are produced on a commercial scale from crude petroleum, natural gasoline or other hydrocarbon sources.

REFRIGERANT is the fluid used for heat transfer in a refrigerating system; the refrigerant absorbs heat and transfers it at a higher temperature and a higher pressure, usually with a change of state.

REMOTE PUMPING SYSTEM. See PRESSURE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

REMOTE SOLVENT RESERVOIR is a liquid solvent container which is completely enclosed against evaporative losses to the atmosphere during nonuse periods, except for a solvent return opening not larger than 16 square inches (10 323 MM²). Such return allows pump-cycled used solvent to drain back into the reservoir from a separate solvent sink or work area. The reservoirs allowed to be integral to the parts-cleaning machine it services or separate and connected by hoses, tubing, piping or similar devices.

REPAIR is the reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance.

RETAIL DISPLAY AREA is the area of a Group M Occupancy open for the purpose of viewing or purchasing merchandise offered for sale. Individuals in such establishments are free to circulate among the items offered for sale which are typically displayed on shelves, racks or the floor.

RETAIL SALES OCCUPANCY is the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof for displaying, selling or buying of goods, wares or merchandise.

REVIEWING STANDS are elevated platforms accommodating not more than 50 persons. Seating facilities, if provided, are normally in the nature of loose chairs. Reviewing stands accommodating more than 50 persons shall be regulated as grandstands.

ROOM. See LIQUID STORAGE ROOM and see Section 7903.2.3 for construction requirements for rooms where flammable or combustible liquids are used, dispensed or mixed in quantities exceeding exempt amounts.

RUBBISH is waste material including, but not limited to, garbage, waste paper and debris from construction or demolition.

SAFE DISPERSAL AREA. See DISPERSAL AREA, SAFE.

SAFETY CAN is an approved container of not over 5-gallon (18.9 L) capacity having a spring-closing lid and spout cover.

SAFETY CAP is a paper tube, closed at one end, that is placed over the end of the fuse of an aerial shell to protect it from accidental ignition.

SAFETY FACTOR is a ratio of the design burst pressure to the maximum working pressure which is not less than

four.

SALVAGE VEHICLE is a vehicle which is dismantled for parts or awaiting destruction.

SCAVENGED GAS is residual process gas that is collected for treatment or release at a location remote from the site of use.

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT is that level of containment that is external to and separate from primary containment.

SECURE is safe from intrusion or contained separately to prevent mixing with other materials.

SEGREGATED is storage in the same room or inside area, but physically separated by distance from incompatible materials.

SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITIES. See definition for Group H, Division 6 Occupancy under OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION.

SENSITIZER is a chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical.

SERVICE CORRIDOR. See Section 5101.2.2.

SHELF STORAGE is storage on shelves less than 30 inches (762 mm) deep with the distance between shelves not exceeding 3 feet (914 mm) vertically. For other shelving arrangements, see the requirements for rack storage.

SIMPLE ASPHYXIANT GAS is a gas which does not provide sufficient oxygen to support life and has none of the other physical or health hazard specified in Section 8002.2. 1.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION is shotgun, rifle, pistol or revolver cartridges.

SMOKE DETECTOR is an approved listed device which senses visible or invisible particles of combustion.

SMOKE-PROTECTED ASSEMBLY SEATING is seating served by a means of egress which is not subject to blockage by smoke accumulation within or under a structure.

SMOKING is the carrying or use of lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form.

SMOKING MATERIAL is a material or combination of materials intended for use by generating products of combustion. Smoking materials include cigars, cigarettes, materials used in pipes, and smoke bombs.

SOLID SHELVING is shelving that is solid, slatted or of other construction located in racks and which obstructs sprinkler discharge down into the racks.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVE DEVICE is an explosive power-pack containing an explosive charge in the form of a cartridge or construction device. The term includes, but is not limited to, explosive rivets, explosive bolts, explosive charges for driving pins or studs, cartridges for explosive-actuated power tools and charges of explosives used in jet tapping of open-hearth furnaces and jet perforation of oil well casings.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL HIGH-EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS are sheets, extrusions, pellets and packages of high explosives containing dynamite, trinitrotoluol, pentaerythritol tetranitrate, cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine or other similar compounds used for high-energy-rate forming, expanding and shaping in metal fabrication and for dismemberment and quick reduction of scrap metal.

SPRAY BOOTH is a power-ventilated structure of varying dimensions and construction provided to enclose or accommodate a spraying operation and to confine and limit the escape of spray vapor and residue and to exhaust it safely.

SPRAYING AREA is an area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or combustible residues, dusts or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes. The chief is authorized to define the limits of the spraying area in any specific case.

SPRAYING ROOM is a room designed to accommodate spraying operations complying with the Building Code requirements for a Group H, Division 2 Occupancy.

SQUIB, ELECTRIC, is a device similar in appearance to an electric blasting cap which, upon activation by an electric current, produces a deflagration instead of a detonation.

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

STANDPIPE SYSTEM, CLASS I, is a standpipe system equipped with 2 1/2-inch (63.5 mm) outlets.

STANDPIPE SYSTEM, CLASS II, is a standpipe system directly connected to a water supply and equipped with 1 1/2-inch (38.1 mm) outlets and hoses.

STANDPIPE SYSTEM, CLASS III, is a standpipe system directly connected to a water supply and equipped with 2 1/2-inch (63.5 mm) outlets or 2 1/2-inch (63.5 mm) and 1 1/2-inch (38.1 mm) outlets when a 1 1/2-inch (38.1 mm) hose is required. Hose connections are allowed to be through 2 1/2-inch (63.5 mm) hose valves with easily removable 2 1/2-inch by 1 1/2-inch (63.5 mm by 38.1 mm) reducers.

STATIONARY TANK is packaging designed primarily for stationary installations not intended for loading, unloading or attachment to a transport vehicle as part of its normal operation in the process of use. It does not include cylinders having less than 1,000-pound (453.5 kg) water capacity.

STORAGE FACILITY is a building, portion of a building or exterior area used for the storage of hazardous materials in excess of exempt amounts specified in Section 8001.13.

STREET is any thoroughfare or public way not less than 16 feet (4877 mm) in width which has been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use.

STRUCTURE is that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

SWITCHBOARD, ELECTRICAL, is a large floor-mounted single panel, frame or assembly of panels on which are mounted, on the face or back or both, switches, over-current and other protective devices, buses and usually instruments. Most modern switchboards, even though totally enclosed, are generally accessible from the rear as well as from the front, and are not intended to be installed in cabinets. See PANELBOARD, ELECTRICAL.

SYSTEM is an assembly of equipment consisting of a container or containers, appurtenances, pumps, compressors and connecting piping.

TANK is a vessel containing more than 60 gallons (227 L).

TANK VEHICLE is a vehicle other than a railroad tank car or boat, with a cargo tank mounted thereon or built as an integral part thereof used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids, LP-gas, or hazardous chemicals. Tank vehicles include self-propelled vehicles and full trailers and semitrailers, with or without motive power, and carrying part or all of the load.

TEMPORARY MEMBRANE STRUCTURE is an air-inflated, air-supported, cable, or frame-covered structure as defined by the Building Code, which is erected for less than 180 days and not otherwise defined as a tent, canopy or awning. See Uniform Building Code Appendix Chapter 3 1.

TEMPORARY SEATING FACILITIES are those which are intended for use at a location for not more than 90 days.

TEMPORARY WIRING is wiring installed in an approved manner for a specific period when approved by the authority enforcing the Electrical Code.

TENT is a temporary structure, enclosure or shelter constructed of fabric or pliable material supported by any manner except by air or the contents it protects.

TEST BLASTING CAP NO. 8 is a blasting cap containing 2 grams of a mixture of 80 percent mercury fulminate and 20 percent potassium chlorate or a cap of equivalent strength.

THERMAL INSECTICIDAL FOGGING is the use of insecticidal liquids which are passed through thermal-fog-generating units where they are, by means of heat, pressure and turbulence, transformed and discharged in the form of fog or mist that is blown into the area to be treated.

TOXIC MATERIAL is a material which produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (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 or substance 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 or substance that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than two milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour, or less if death occurs within one hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

TRANSVERSE FLUE SPACE is the space between rows of storage parallel to the direction of loading.

U.F.C. STANDARDS is the 1994 edition of the Uniform Fire Code, Volume 2, published by the International Fire Code Institute.

UL is Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE is a release or emission of materials in a manner which does not conform to the provisions of this code or applicable public health and safety regulations.

UNSTABLE (Reactive) LIQUID is a chemical which in the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shock, pressure or temperature.

UNSTABLE MATERIAL is 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 non-compatible materials.

USBM is the United States Bureau of Mines.

USE (Material) is:

1. Placing a material into action, including solids, liquids and gases, or
2. Making a material available for service by opening or connecting anything utilized for confinement of material including solids, liquids and gases.

USE, CLOSED SYSTEM, is use of a solid or liquid hazardous material in a closed vessel or system that remains closed during normal operations where vapors emitted by the product are not liberated outside of the vessel or system and the product is not exposed to the atmosphere during normal operations, and all uses of compressed gases. Examples of closed systems for solids and liquids include reaction process operations and product conveyed through a piping system into a closed vessel, system or piece of equipment.

USE, OPEN SYSTEM, is use of a solid or liquid hazardous material in a vessel or system that is continuously open to the atmosphere during normal operations and where vapors are liberated, or the product is exposed to the atmosphere during normal operations. Examples of open systems for solids and liquids include dispensing from or into open beakers or containers, and dip tank and plating tank operations.

VAPOR AREA is an area containing flammable vapors. The chief is authorized to determine the extent of the vapor area, taking into consideration the characteristics of the liquid, the degree of sustained ventilation and the nature of operations.

VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM is a system designed to capture and retain, without processing, vapors displaced during the filling of tanks and containers or during the fueling of vehicles.

VAPOR PRESSURE is the pressure exerted by a volatile fluid as determined by U.F.C. Standard 2-5.

VAPOR-PROCESSING SYSTEM is a system designed to capture and process vapors displaced during filling operations at motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations, bulk plants or terminals by use of mechanical or chemical means. Examples include systems using blower-assist for capturing vapors and refrigeration absorption and combustion systems for processing vapors.

VAPOR-PROCESSING UNIT is the actual vapor-processing equipment in one contiguous unit in an isolated or separated area. Vapor-processing units do not include in-line flame arresters, in-line fire checks, pressure vacuum valves, in-line check valves or flow regulators at the dispenser.

VAPOR-RECOVERY SYSTEM is a system designed to capture and retain, without processing, vapors displaced during filling operations at motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations, bulk plants or terminals. Examples include balanced-pressure vapor displacement systems and vacuum-assist systems without vapor processing.

VAPOR-TRANSFER EQUIPMENT is the components of a vapor-processing system, a vapor balance system, or other approved system which is designed to capture, transfer and prevent emissions of vapors or liquids displaced during filling of tanks or containers or during the fueling of vehicles. Examples include the vapor/liquid-dispensing nozzle, vapor-transfer lines and tank vents.

VENT-RELEASE CONTAINER is an aerosol container which is designed to provide a controlled venting of the base product and propellant at a nominal hydrostatic pressure of less than 210 psig (1447 kPa).

WAREHOUSE. See definitions of LIQUID STORAGE WAREHOUSE and AEROSOL

WAREHOUSE.

WATER-REACTIVE MATERIAL is material which 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.