

Myths, Misconceptions & Misapplications of Codes



2005 Connecticut Fire Safety Code Guidebook

Based on:
2003 International Fire Code
2003 NFPA 101, Life Safety Code
2003 NFPA 1, Uniform Fire Code

Objective



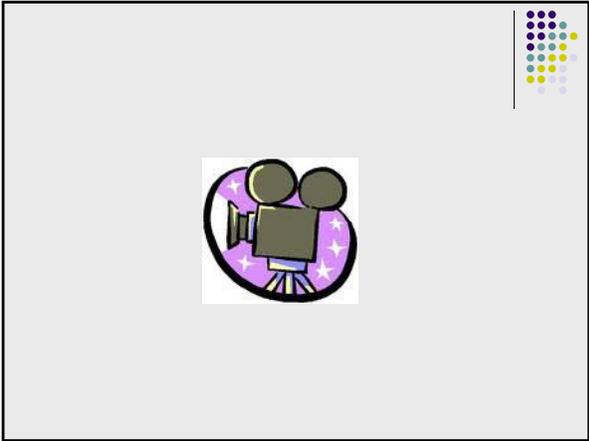
The attendees shall be able identify several (fire protection myths) inaccurate code requirement mistakenly cited by Code Officials and also identify several fire protection myths.

Myth



"A fire in a single room will set off all the sprinkler heads ."





Fact

Actually, today's fire sprinkler systems are designed so that each head operates individually. Most fires can be controlled with only one or two sprinkler heads.



Myth

The system can go off accidentally and cause water damage



Fact

Fire sprinkler systems are almost impossible to set off accidentally, and only about one in sixteen million fire sprinkler systems is sold with manufacturing defects.



Fact

Domestic plumbing ruptures and leaks are over a 1000 to 1 ratio compared to sprinkler system ruptures and leaks.



Myth

Insurance premiums are higher in one and two family homes with sprinkler.



Fact

Most insurance underwriters will discount as much as five to ten percent on homeowners premiums in homes protected with sprinklers.



Myth

Insurance companies will not pay a fire claim if the homeowner was responsible for the fire.



Fact

Insurance companies have to pay a claim from an accidental fire.

They just don't insure for stupidity!



MYTH

Fire sprinkler systems are too expensive!



FACT

Fire sprinkler systems typically costs about as much as it would to install new carpeting.



MYTH

Fire sprinkler systems use enormous amounts of water!



FACT

Actually, fire sprinkler systems need only about a hundredth of the water firefighters do to control a fire.



MYTH

Smoke alarms are enough protection from fire



FACT

It can take only two minutes for a spark to become an out-of-control fire-and it can take over five minutes for most people to awaken from a deep sleep and get out of the house.



Fact:
Why Fire Sprinkler Systems Fail



The system was turned off

About 65% of the time, fire sprinkler systems don't go off because the system was shut off for regular maintenance-and not turned back on.



Why Fire Sprinkler Systems Fail



Manual interruption



People sometimes shut off fire sprinkler systems because they think the fire was suppressed-but it wasn't. Ashes can smolder for hours before roaring back to life, if not thoroughly extinguished.

Why Fire Sprinkler Systems Fail

Poor maintenance



If it isn't maintained properly, your system can become less effective. Make sure you follow the manufacturer's instructions for regular maintenance.

Why Fire Sprinkler Systems Fail



The wrong system for the building

If you change the use of your building, you may have to change the type of system. If your building's usage has changed since the sprinklers were installed, schedule a review to check that they're still appropriate for your building.

Fact



- Sprinkler heads are individually activated by fire. Residential fires are usually controlled with one sprinkler head, and 90 percent of all fires are controlled with six or fewer heads.
- A study conducted in Australia and New Zealand covering 82 years of automatic sprinkler use found that 82 percent of the fires that occurred were controlled by two or fewer sprinklers.

Sprinkler Burn



Myth

Sprinkler Systems are required in most Buildings.



Fact

Sprinklers requirements are driven by:

- Connecticut Fire Safety Code Section 903
- Connecticut State Building Chapter 5 Height and Area modifications.
- CT General Statute Sec. 29-315



Summary of Building Approval Sprinkler Thresholds

Occupancy	Threshold	Exception
All occupancies	*Buildings with floor level > 55 feet above vehicle access and occupant load > 300	Aspen control towers, open parking structures F-2, F-3, U
Assembly (A-1, A-3, A-4)	Fire area = 12,000 sq. ft. or fire area occupant load = 300 or fire area above/below level of exit discharge.	Participant agent arenas at level of exit discharge A-3, A-4
Assembly (A-2)	Fire area = 5,000 sq. ft. or fire area above/below level of exit discharge.	None
Assembly (A-3)	Accessory areas > 1,000 sq. ft.	None
Educational (E)	Fire area = 20,000 sq. ft. or level of exit discharge	Each classroom has exterior door or grade
Factory (F-1)	Fire area = 12,000 sq. ft. or building > 2 stories or combined fire area = 24,000 sq. ft.	None
Manufacture (M)	Woodworking > 2,500 sq. ft. (F-1 only)	None
Storage (S-1)	Bulk storage of tires > 20,000 cu. ft. (S-1 only)	None
Tenish (Tennis) (T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5)	Sprinklers required.	None
Day Care (D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4)	Sprinklers required.	None
Hotels (H-1)	Sprinklers required.	None
Apartment (A-2)	Sprinklers Required.	None
1 and 2 Family Dwellings (R-1)	Sprinklers Required.	Committed in accordance with IRC
Residential Care (R-4)	Sprinklers Required.	None
Special Storage (S-1)	Fire area = 12,000 sq. ft. or > 2 stories including basement with fire area = 10,000 sq. ft. or repair garage in basement.	None
Parking Garage (S-2)	Enclosed automobile parking - sprinklers required. Enclosed trucks/buses parking areas = 5,000 sq. ft.	None
IBC Covered Walk (407 B)	Sprinklers required.	Attached open parking structures
IBC Light Rail (403.7, 403.8)	= 75 feet above vehicle access.	Support traffic control towers, open garages, A-3
IBC Unfinished (209)	A-4, R, F, M, S, 1 story. B, F, M, S, 2 story	One story F-2 or S-2



* Buildings with an occupant load of 30 or more and located more than 55 feet above vehicle access and occupant load > 300

Myth

If a building has sprinklers it is properly protected.



FIRE HAZARD

- Degree of fire severity based on occupancy of structure - high, medium, low
- Hazard classification per NFPA 13 - used to determine the design criteria of the automatic suppression system.

DO NOT CONFUSE THE TWO !!!!!



HAZARD CLASSIFICATION PER NFPA 13

- Light Hazard
- Ordinary Hazard
 - Group 1
 - Group 2
- Extra Hazard
 - Group 1
 - Group 2
- Special occupancy hazard
 - Chapter 13



COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR STORAGE OCCUPANCIES



FACTORS AFFECTING COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION



- Product
- Packing material
- Storage method



Myth

A current inspection tag on a sprinkler system riser satisfies proof of the annual inspection requirements.



NFPA 25



13.3.3.2 A sprinkler system shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*.

NFPA 25



- Weekly:
 - Monthly:
 - Quarterly:
 - Semiannual:
 - Annual:
- Inspections, tests or maintenance
Depending on the item

Myth



CT Fire Code requires Standpipes in existing buildings.

CT Fire Safety Code Part V



20.1.4.3.8 Stage standpipe system. When the AHJ determines that material such as scenery, props and temporary fixtures, are present on a stage equipped with hose connections that create an extraordinary fire load, a fire watch equipped with fire hoses attached to the hose outlets on the stage for first aid firefighting shall be provided whenever an audience is present.

Standpipes required in Part III



- 905.3.1 Building height
- 905.3.3 Covered mall buildings
- 905.3.4 Stages
- 905.3.5 Underground buildings
- 905.3.6 Helistops and heliports

Myth



ALTERNATIVE AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS provide as good protection as automatic sprinklers.

FACT



SECTION 904 ALTERNATIVE AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS can be used in lieu of sprinklers in rooms with special hazards.

IBC Commentary:

"It is important to note that the code places limitations on alternative systems in that they will not be credited toward a building being "equipped throughout" with an automatic sprinkler system where the sprinkler system is an alternative or trade off to a code requirement."

Myth



Fire Doors and Exit Doors are one in the same.

FACT:

Nothing in the code requires doors except opening protectives.

Exit Definition:



Exit - *The portion of the means of egress that is separated from all other spaces of a building or structure by construction or equipment as required to provide a protected way travel to the exit discharge.*
(Part IV-3.3.6.2)

FACT



- **1008.1 Doors.** Means of egress doors shall be readily distinguishable.
- Doors not to be concealed by curtains, drapes, decorations, etc.
- Size of doors not less than 32 inches.
- Maximum width of a door leaf 48 inches.
- Height of doors not less than 80 inches.

Fire Door



Part III, 703.2 Opening protectives.

Opening protectives shall be maintained in an operative condition in accordance with NFPA 80.

Myth



Doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel.



1008.1.2 Door swing.



- Egress doors shall be side-hinged swinging.
- Doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel where serving an occupant load of 50 or more persons, where serving an exit enclosure or where serving a Group H occupancy.

Myth



Locks and latches are required on exit doors!

1008.1.8.3 Locks and latches. Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors where any of the following:

1008.1.8.5 Unlatching



The unlatching of any leaf shall not require more than one operation.

Exception: More than one operation is permitted for unlatching doors in the following locations:



Unlatching contd...

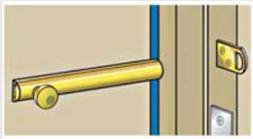


1. Places of detention or restraint.
2. Where manually operated bolt locks are permitted by Section 1008.1.8.4.
3. Doors with automatic flush bolts as permitted by Section 1008.1.8.3, Exception 3.
4. Doors from individual dwelling units and guestrooms of Group R occupancies as permitted by Section 1008.1.8.3, Exception 4.

1008.1.8.4 Bolt Locks



Manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts are not permitted.



Bolt Locks contd...



Exceptions:

1. On doors not required for egress in individual dwelling units or sleeping units.
2. Where a pair of doors serves a storage or equipment room, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf.

Panic Hardware

13.2.2.2.3 Any door serving an area having an occupant load of 100 or more persons.



Panic Hardware

7.2.1.7.2 Only approved panic hardware shall be used on doors that are not fire doors. Only approved fire exit hardware shall be used on fire doors.



335L
LISTED
PANIC HARDWARE
STANLEY SECURITY SOLUTIONS INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206

UL 520 Series PANIC EXIT DEVICE

REVERSIBLE FIN TYPE
Conforming to ANSI Standard A 156.3 Grade 1

UL520 PANIC EXIT DEVICE

CONFORMING TO UL 10C

SPECIFICATIONS:

Material	Steel, Aluminum, Stainless Steel
Finish	Black, White, Silver, Bronze, Gold, Copper, Nickel, Chrome, Powder Coat, Electrocoat
Weight	1.5 lbs (0.7 kg)
Height	10 1/2" (267 mm)
Width	3 1/2" (89 mm)
Depth	1 1/2" (38 mm)
Mounting	Surface Mount
Operation	Push to Open
Finish	Black, White, Silver, Bronze, Gold, Copper, Nickel, Chrome, Powder Coat, Electrocoat
UL Listing	UL 10C, UL 10C-1, UL 10C-2, UL 10C-3, UL 10C-4, UL 10C-5, UL 10C-6, UL 10C-7, UL 10C-8, UL 10C-9, UL 10C-10, UL 10C-11, UL 10C-12, UL 10C-13, UL 10C-14, UL 10C-15, UL 10C-16, UL 10C-17, UL 10C-18, UL 10C-19, UL 10C-20, UL 10C-21, UL 10C-22, UL 10C-23, UL 10C-24, UL 10C-25, UL 10C-26, UL 10C-27, UL 10C-28, UL 10C-29, UL 10C-30, UL 10C-31, UL 10C-32, UL 10C-33, UL 10C-34, UL 10C-35, UL 10C-36, UL 10C-37, UL 10C-38, UL 10C-39, UL 10C-40, UL 10C-41, UL 10C-42, UL 10C-43, UL 10C-44, UL 10C-45, UL 10C-46, UL 10C-47, UL 10C-48, UL 10C-49, UL 10C-50, UL 10C-51, UL 10C-52, UL 10C-53, UL 10C-54, UL 10C-55, UL 10C-56, UL 10C-57, UL 10C-58, UL 10C-59, UL 10C-60, UL 10C-61, UL 10C-62, UL 10C-63, UL 10C-64, UL 10C-65, UL 10C-66, UL 10C-67, UL 10C-68, UL 10C-69, UL 10C-70, UL 10C-71, UL 10C-72, UL 10C-73, UL 10C-74, UL 10C-75, UL 10C-76, UL 10C-77, UL 10C-78, UL 10C-79, UL 10C-80, UL 10C-81, UL 10C-82, UL 10C-83, UL 10C-84, UL 10C-85, UL 10C-86, UL 10C-87, UL 10C-88, UL 10C-89, UL 10C-90, UL 10C-91, UL 10C-92, UL 10C-93, UL 10C-94, UL 10C-95, UL 10C-96, UL 10C-97, UL 10C-98, UL 10C-99, UL 10C-100

UL520V VERTICAL ROD PANIC EXIT DEVICE

CONFORMING TO UL 10C

SPECIFICATIONS:

Material	Steel, Aluminum, Stainless Steel
Finish	Black, White, Silver, Bronze, Gold, Copper, Nickel, Chrome, Powder Coat, Electrocoat
Weight	1.5 lbs (0.7 kg)
Height	10 1/2" (267 mm)
Width	3 1/2" (89 mm)
Depth	1 1/2" (38 mm)
Mounting	Surface Mount
Operation	Push to Open
Finish	Black, White, Silver, Bronze, Gold, Copper, Nickel, Chrome, Powder Coat, Electrocoat
UL Listing	UL 10C, UL 10C-1, UL 10C-2, UL 10C-3, UL 10C-4, UL 10C-5, UL 10C-6, UL 10C-7, UL 10C-8, UL 10C-9, UL 10C-10, UL 10C-11, UL 10C-12, UL 10C-13, UL 10C-14, UL 10C-15, UL 10C-16, UL 10C-17, UL 10C-18, UL 10C-19, UL 10C-20, UL 10C-21, UL 10C-22, UL 10C-23, UL 10C-24, UL 10C-25, UL 10C-26, UL 10C-27, UL 10C-28, UL 10C-29, UL 10C-30, UL 10C-31, UL 10C-32, UL 10C-33, UL 10C-34, UL 10C-35, UL 10C-36, UL 10C-37, UL 10C-38, UL 10C-39, UL 10C-40, UL 10C-41, UL 10C-42, UL 10C-43, UL 10C-44, UL 10C-45, UL 10C-46, UL 10C-47, UL 10C-48, UL 10C-49, UL 10C-50, UL 10C-51, UL 10C-52, UL 10C-53, UL 10C-54, UL 10C-55, UL 10C-56, UL 10C-57, UL 10C-58, UL 10C-59, UL 10C-60, UL 10C-61, UL 10C-62, UL 10C-63, UL 10C-64, UL 10C-65, UL 10C-66, UL 10C-67, UL 10C-68, UL 10C-69, UL 10C-70, UL 10C-71, UL 10C-72, UL 10C-73, UL 10C-74, UL 10C-75, UL 10C-76, UL 10C-77, UL 10C-78, UL 10C-79, UL 10C-80, UL 10C-81, UL 10C-82, UL 10C-83, UL 10C-84, UL 10C-85, UL 10C-86, UL 10C-87, UL 10C-88, UL 10C-89, UL 10C-90, UL 10C-91, UL 10C-92, UL 10C-93, UL 10C-94, UL 10C-95, UL 10C-96, UL 10C-97, UL 10C-98, UL 10C-99, UL 10C-100

DL520	SL520	LF520	DL520V	SL520V
Steel, Black, 10 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 1 1/2"	Steel, Black, 10 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 1 1/2"	Steel, Black, 10 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 1 1/2"	Steel, Black, 10 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 1 1/2"	Steel, Black, 10 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 1 1/2"

What's wrong with this picture?



Remember?

1008.1.8.5 Unlatching

The unlatching of any leaf shall not require more than one operation.



What's wrong with this picture?



What's wrong with this picture?



What's wrong with this picture?



What's wrong with this picture?



1008.1.3.1 Revolving Doors



1. Capable of collapsing into a book fold position
2. Not be located within 10 feet of the foot of or top of stairs or escalators
3. (RPM) for a revolving door shall not exceed those shown in Table 1008.1.3.1
4. Shall have a side-hinged swinging door in the same wall and within 10 feet.





Myth

Delayed egress locks and access controlled exit doors only have to release upon activation of the building fire alarm!

True, however in addition there other requirements:



Delayed Egress Locks

(III-1008.1.8.6 & Part IV-7.2.1.6.1)



Delayed egress locks allowable where permitted by occupancy chapter for existing buildings and all occupancies except A, E and H in new construction.

Provisions:
Sprinkler protection or fire detection required.

1. Doors unlock upon activation of fire alarm system or sprinkler system.
2. Doors unlock upon loss of power
3. Doors unlock upon signal from the fire command center.



Delayed Egress Locks

4. Locks release automatically within 15 seconds (30 Secs. where approved) by an irreversible process when:

- A force of not more than 15 pounds is applied for 1 second to the release device.
- Initiation activates an audible signal in the vicinity of the door.
- The device can only be reset by manual means.
- Readily visible, durable sign provided on the door, within 12 inches of the release device that states "Push Until Alarm Sounds – Can Be Opened in 15 (30) Seconds" with letters at least 1 inch high and 1/8 inch brush stroke.



Delayed Egress Locks





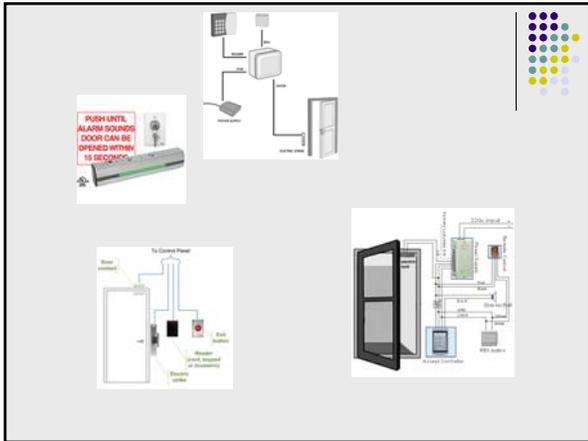
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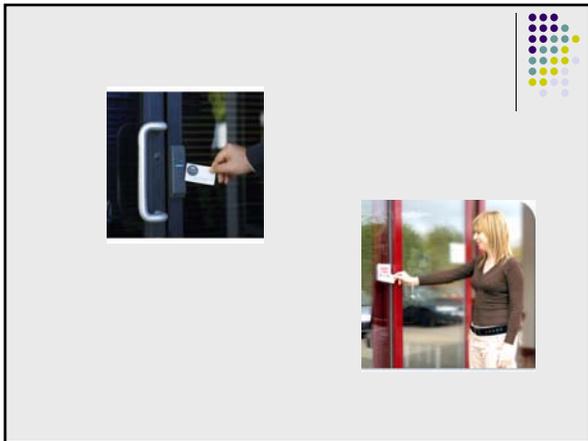


1008.1.3.4 Access-controlled egress doors.



1. A sensor shall be provided on the egress side.
2. Loss of power shall automatically unlock the doors.
3. A manual unlocking device located 40 inches to 48 inches above the floor and within 5 feet of the secured doors and shall remain unlocked for a minimum of 30 seconds.
4. Activation of the building fire alarm system, if provided, shall automatically unlock doors.
5. Activation of the building automatic sprinkler or fire detection system, if provided, shall automatically unlock the doors.
6. Entrance doors in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, E or M shall not be secured from the egress side during periods that the building is open to the general public.









Myth

Turnstiles can accommodate 100% of the exit capacity in a means of egress.



1008.3 Turnstiles that restrict travel to one direction shall not be placed so as to obstruct any required means of egress.



Exception: Each turnstile or similar device shall be credited with no more than a 50-person capacity where all of the following provisions are met:

1. Each device shall turn free.
2. No credit for more than 50 percent of the required egress capacity.
3. Not more than 39 inches high.
4. Each device has 16.5 inches clear width.







Exit Signs

Myth

Exit signs are required on all exit doors.

1011.1 Where required. Exits and exit access doors shall be marked by an approved exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel.



Exit Signs Where required contd...

1011.1 Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible exit signs in cases where the exit or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants.

Exceptions:

1. Exit signs are not required in rooms or areas which require only one exit or exit access.
2. Main exterior exit doors or gates which obviously and clearly are identifiable as exits need not have exit signs where approved by the fire code official.
3. Exit signs are not required in occupancies in Group U and individual sleeping units or dwelling units in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3.
4. Exit signs are not required in sleeping areas in occupancies in Group I-3.
5. In occupancies in Groups A-4 and A-5





Exit Signs contd...



1011.5.1 Graphics. Every exit sign shall have letters not less than 6 inches high with the strokes of the letters not less than 0.75 inch wide. The word "EXIT" shall have letters having a width not less than 2 inches.



Exit Signs contd...



Signs larger than the minimum established in this section shall have letter widths, Strokes and spacing in proportion to their height.



Exit Signs contd...



Myth:

Exit Signs must be red!



The word "EXIT" shall be in high contrast with the background and shall be clearly discernible when the exit sign illumination means is or is not energized.

Myth

Exit signs shall be internally illuminated.



1011.2 Illumination. Exit signs shall be internally or externally illuminated.



1011.2 Illumination contd...

1011.4 Internally illuminated exit signs.

Internally illuminated exit signs shall be listed and labeled and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Section 604. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times.

1011.5 Externally illuminated exit signs.

Externally illuminated exit signs shall comply with Sections 1011.5.1 through 1011.5.3.



Floor proximity exit signs



1011.1.1 Floor proximity exit signs



Exit doors shall be marked by floor proximity exit signs in:

- Group A with more than 300.
- Group B medical occupancies.
- Group I-1 occupancies and I-2 occupancies.
- Group R-1 hotels and motels.
- Group R-2 dormitories.





Myth



- Emergency Lighting is not required in all buildings.
- Emergency Lighting is required in all buildings.

IT DEPENDS!



What the code says (new):



1006.1 Illumination required. The means of egress, including the exit discharge, shall be illuminated at all times the building space served by the means of egress is occupied.

Illumination required



Exceptions:

1. Occupancies in Group U.
2. Aisle access ways in Group A.
3. Dwelling units and sleeping units in Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3.
4. Sleeping units of Group I occupancies.
5. Continuous illumination of the means of egress in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall not be required when illumination of the means of egress is initiated upon initiation of a fire alarm.

Emergency Lighting 1006.1 (New)



1006.3 Illumination

emergency power. The power supply for means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premise's electrical supply.



In the event of power supply failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate the following areas:



1. Exit access corridors, passageways and aisles in rooms and spaces which require two or more means of egress.
2. Exit access corridors and exit stairways located in buildings required to have two or more exits.
3. Exterior egress components at other than the level of exit discharge until exit discharge is accomplished for buildings required to have two or more exits.
4. Interior exit discharge elements, as permitted in Section 1023.1, in buildings required to have two or more exits.
5. The portion of the exterior exit discharge immediately adjacent to exit discharge doorways in buildings required to have two or more exits.
6. Means of egress lighting in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.
7. The egress side of access controlled egress doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.3.4 or doors equipped with delayed egress locks in accordance with Section 1008.1.8.6.

What the code says (existing):



7.9.1.1* Emergency lighting facilities for means of egress shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.9 for the following:

- 1) Buildings required to have two or more means of egress.
- 2) Underground and limited access structures required to have two or more means of egress.
- 3) High-rise buildings.
- 4) Doors equipped with delayed-egress locks.
- 5) Stair shaft and vestibule of smoke proof enclosures.

Myth

Fire Extinguishers are required in all occupancies in the Connecticut Fire Safety Code.



SECTION 906 PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (New)

906.1 Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed as required in Section 13.6 of Part V of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code and as required in Section 906.1.1.

906.1.1 Group R-1 bed and breakfast only required in kitchens. In Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.



13.6.1.2* Where Required. Fire extinguishers shall be provided as follows:

13.6.1.2.1 In all occupancies, except storage Use Groups S-1 and S-2, outside and immediately adjacent to the entrance to all special hazardous areas except general storage areas.

13.6.1.2.2 Throughout health care occupancies including Use Groups I-1 and I-2 occupancies.

13.6.1.2.3 Throughout ambulatory health care occupancies including Use Group B medical occupancies.

13.6.1.2.4 In staff locations within detention and correctional occupancies including Use Group I-3 occupancies.

13.6.1.2.5 In Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments

13.6.1.2.6 Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided where commercial cooking equipment is utilized.



MYTH



- Fire Alarms are required in all Business Occupancies.
- Smoke detectors are also required as part of the fire alarm system.

Fire Alarm Facts



907.2.2 Group B. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group B occupancies having an occupant load of 500 Or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.



Smoke detector Facts



- Smoke detectors are required for elevator recall and HVAC.
- Those requirements are driven by the Elevator Code and IMC.
- There is no Fire Code requirement for smoke detectors in Business Occupancies



Commercial Kitchen Hoods New 610.1 Part III



610.2 Where required. A Type I hood shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and *domestic cooking appliances* used for commercial purposes that produce grease vapors.

Commercial Kitchen Hoods Myths



Existing systems have to meet the new code with change of ownership.

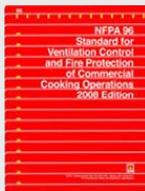


Existing Buildings



Existing 9.2.3

Approved existing installations shall be permitted to be continued in service.



2001 edition

Commercial Kitchen Hoods Myths



Exhaust Fans must shut down when fire system activates because of fire.



Commercial Kitchen Hoods Myths



Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 17A:

4..4.3.5 Exhaust fans and dampers are not required to be shut down on system actuation.



Myth

A Fire Marshal has the right of entry into individual apartments of an apartment building if the landlord gives him permission.



CGS 29-305

Allows a right of entry for the LFM or a designee at all reasonable hours into or upon any premises under the LFM's Jurisdiction.



INSPECTION PROCESS ENFORCEMENT

Legal Aspects Of Entry by Code Officials:

Before entering the property to conduct a code compliance inspection:

- > Public official must have authority to inspect &
- > Have permission of the proper person to enter private property unless otherwise allowed by law.



Other Code Considerations contd...

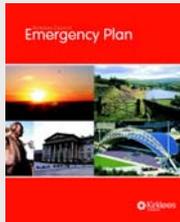


Misconception:
Emergency Plans are only required in Health Care and Detention.

Emergency Plans



10.9 General Fire Safety
Emergency plans shall be provided as required by Chapter 20 Occupancy Fire Safety



Emergency Plans contd...



20.1 Assembly Occupancies, including Assembly Groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and A-5.
20.1.4.5* Crowd Managers.
20.1.4.6* Drills
20.1.4.6.2 Employees or attendants shall be instructed use of portable fire extinguishers and other manual fire suppression equipment where provided.

Emergency Plans contd...



20.2 Educational Occupancies including Education Group E.
20.2.3.1 Emergency Egress and Relocation Drills.



Emergency Plans contd...



20.3 Day-Care Occupancies, including those considered Institutional Group I-4.
20.3.3.2.2 Emergency Egress and Relocation Drills.

20.4 Health Care Occupancies, including Institutional Group I-2.
20.4.2.1 Evacuation and Relocation Plan and Fire Drills.

Emergency Plans contd...



20.5 Residential Board and Care Occupancies, including Residential Group R-4 and Institutional Group I-1.

20.5.2.1 Emergency Plan.
20.5.2.3 Emergency Egress and Relocation Drills.

Emergency Plans contd...



20.6 Ambulatory Health Care Centers, including Business Group B.
20.6.2.1 Evacuation and Relocation Plan and Fire Drills.

Emergency Plans contd...



20.7 Detention and Correctional Occupancies, including Institutional Group I-3.
20.7.2.1 Attendants, Evacuation Plan, and Fire Drills.



Emergency Plans contd...



20.8 Hotels, and Dormitories including Residential Group R-1 and Bed and Breakfast Establishments.
20.8.2.1 Hotel Emergency Organization

20.9.2.1 Emergency Instructions for Residents of Apartment Buildings.
20.9.2.1.1 Drills in Dormitories.

Emergency Plans contd...



20.12 Mercantile Occupancies, including
Mercantile Group M.
20.12.2.1 Drills. In every Class A or Class B
mercantile occupancy.
20.12.2.3 Covered Mall Buildings.
20.12.2.3.1 Lease Plan.

Emergency Plans contd...



20.13 Business Occupancies, including
Business Group B.
20.13.2.1 Drills.
20.13.2.2 Extinguisher Training.

Emergency Plans contd...



20.14.2 Group H-5 Occupancies.

- Plans and Diagrams
- Plan Updating.
- Emergency Response Team.
- Emergency Drills.

Emergency Plans contd...



20.15 Storage Occupancies, including Storage Groups S-1 and S-2.

20.15.1.5 Emergency Plan and Employee Training.

Emergency Evacuation Training