

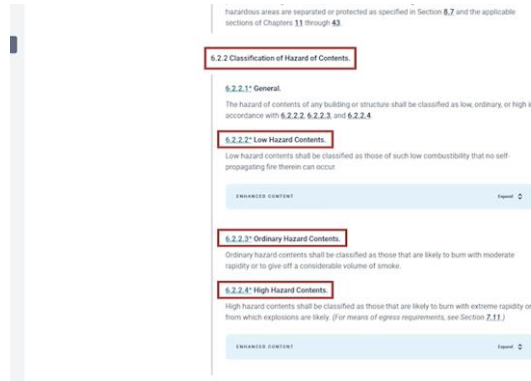
WHAT IS AN OCCUPANCY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION?



OCCUPANCY FOR BUILDING IS RELATED TO THE WAY THE BUILDING IS USED & HOW IT FUNCTIONS

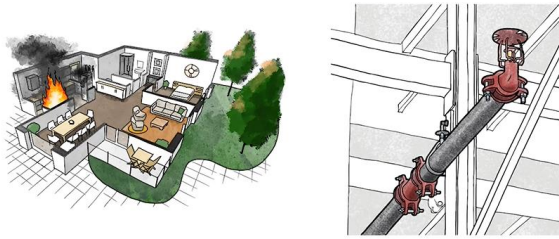


SPRINKLER: "LIGHT HAZARD"



NOTES

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4.4.3.2

Light hazard occupancies include occupancies having uses and conditions similar to the following:

- (1) Animal shelters
- (2) Churches
- (3) Clubs
- (4) Eaves and overhangs, if of combustible construction with no combustibles beneath
- (5) Educational
- (6) Hospitals, including animal hospitals and veterinary facilities
- (7) Institutional
- (8) Kennels
- (9) Libraries, except large stack rooms
- (10) Museums
- (11) Nursing or convalescent homes
- (12) Offices, including data processing
- (13) Residential
- (14) Restaurant seating areas
- (15) Theaters and auditoriums, excluding stages and prosceniums
- (16) Unused attics

Note that it is not the committee's intent to automatically equate library bookshelves with ordinary hazard occupancies or with library stacks. Typical library bookshelves of approximately 8 ft (2.4 m) in height, containing books stored vertically on end, held in place in close association with each other, with aisles wider than 30 in. (750 mm) can be considered to be light hazard occupancies. Similarly, library stack areas, which are more akin to shelf storage or record storage, as defined in NFPA 232, should be considered to be ordinary hazard occupancies.



ENHANCED CONTENT ▶

General Requirements

- Sections
- Article
- Section of Hazard
- Section Area
- Information
- 5, or Other Approved
- Nonresidential System
- Stable Materials and
- Stable Materials
- Chapter 4

4.3.2 Light Hazard

The following shall be protected with light hazard occupancy criteria in this standard:

- (1) Spaces with low quantity and combustibility of contents

4.3.3 Ordinary Hazard Occupancies

4.3.3.1 Ordinary Hazard (Group 1)

The following shall be protected with OH1 occupancy criteria in this standard:

- (1) Spaces with moderate quantity and low combustibility of contents
- (2) Stockpiles of contents with low combustibility that do not exceed 8 ft (2.4 m)

ENHANCED CONTENT ▶

4.3.3.2 Ordinary Hazard (Group 2)

The following shall be protected with OH2 occupancy criteria in this standard:

- (1) Spaces with moderate to high quantity and combustibility of contents
- (2) Stockpiles of contents with moderate rates of heat release rate that do not exceed 12 ft (3.7 m) and stockpiles of contents with high rates of heat release that do not exceed 8 ft (2.4 m)

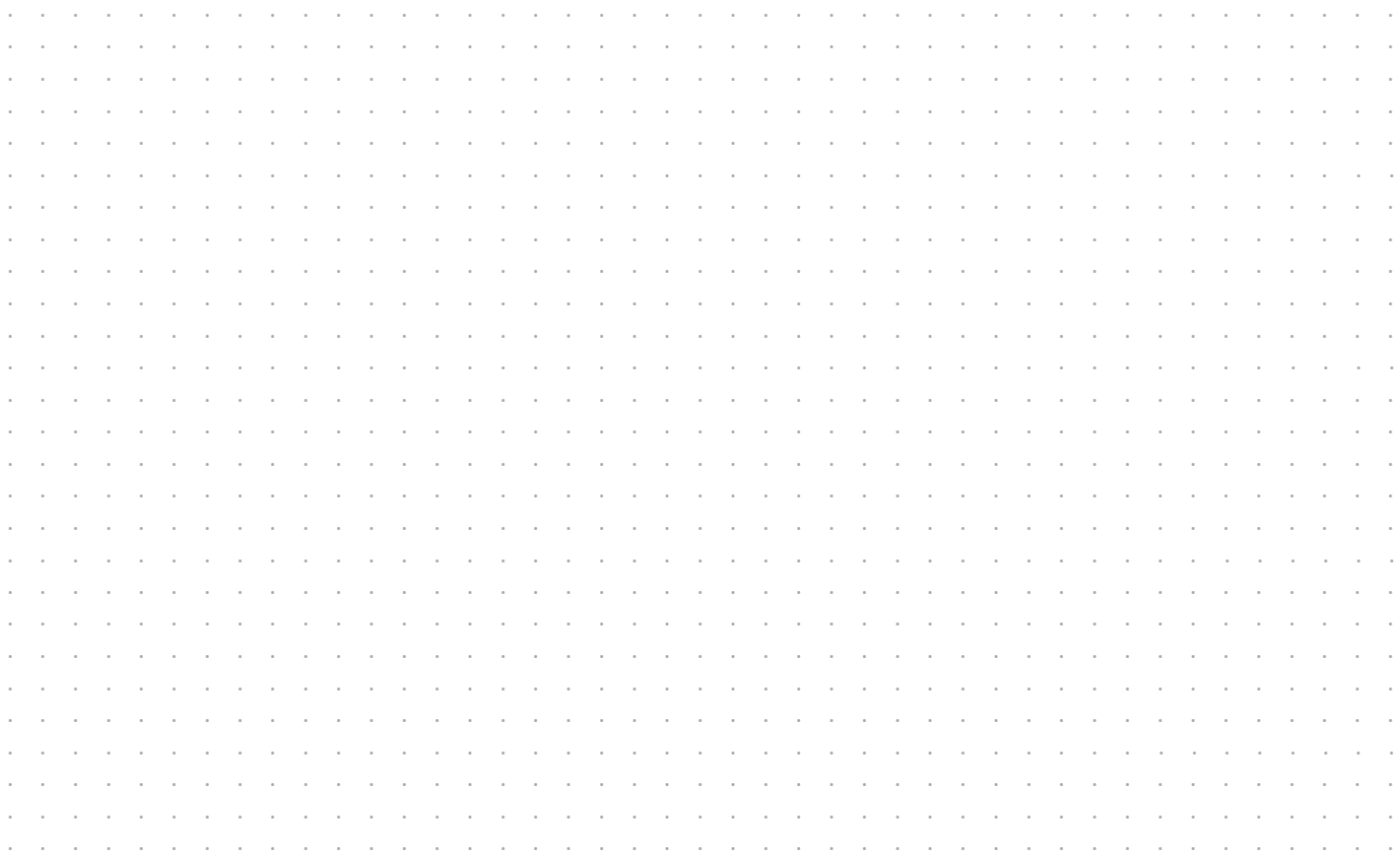
ENHANCED CONTENT ▶



- (1) Agricultural facilities
- (2) Automobile parking garages
- (3) Barns and stables
- (4) Cereal mills
- (5) Chemical plants - ordinary
- (6) Confectionery products
- (7) Distilleries
- (8) Dry cleaners
- (9) Exterior loading docks (Note that exterior loading docks only used for loading and unloading of ordinary combustibles should be classified as OH2. For the handling of flammable and combustible liquid/hazardous materials, or where utilized for storage, exterior and interior loading docks should be protected based upon the actual occupancy and the materials handled on the dock, as if the materials were actually stored in that configuration.)
- (10) Feed mills
- (11) Horse stables
- (12) Leather goods manufacturing
- (13) Libraries - large stack room areas
- (14) Machine shops
- (15) Metal working
- (16) Mercantile
- (17) Paper and pulp mills
- (18) Paper process plants
- (19) Piers and wharves
- (20) Plastics fabrication, including blow molding, extruding, and machining; excluding operations using combustible hydraulic fluids
- (21) Post offices
- (22) Printing and publishing
- (23) Racetrack stable/kennel areas, including those stable/kennel areas, barns, and associated buildings at state, county, and local fairgrounds



NOTES



WHAT IS AN OCCUPANCY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION?

A.4.3.4

Extra hazard (Group 1) occupancies include occupancies having uses and conditions similar to the following:

- (1) Aircraft hangars (except as governed by NFPA 409)
- (2) Combustible hydraulic fluid use areas
- (3) Die casting
- (4) Metal extruding
- (5) Plywood and particleboard manufacturing
- (6) Printing using inks having flash points below 100°F (38°C)
- (7) Rubber reclaiming, compounding, drying, milling, vulcanizing
- (8) Saw mills
- (9) Textile picking, opening, blending, ginning, or carding, combing of cotton, synthetics, wool shoddy, or burlap
- (10) Upholstering with plastic foams



A.4.3.5

Extra hazard (Group 2) occupancies include occupancies having uses and conditions similar to the following:

- (1) Asphalt saturating
- (2) Flammable liquids spraying
- (3) Flow coating
- (4) Manufactured home or modular building assemblies (where finished enclosure is present and has combustible interiors)
- (5) Open oil quenching
- (6) Plastics manufacturing
- (7) Solvent cleaning
- (8) Varnish and paint dipping
- (9) Car stackers and car lift systems with 2 cars stacked vertically



WHAT IS AN OCCUPANCY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION?

- SET OF CATEGORIES IN NFPA 13
- USED TO DESCRIBE FUEL LOAD AND FIRE SEVERITY
- DIFFERENT FROM BUILDING OCCUPANCY AND OTHER STANDARDS
- NON-STORAGE INCLUDES LIGHT HAZARD, ORDINARY HAZARD (GROUP 1 AND 2), AND EXTRA HAZARD (GROUP 1 AND 2)



NOTES

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