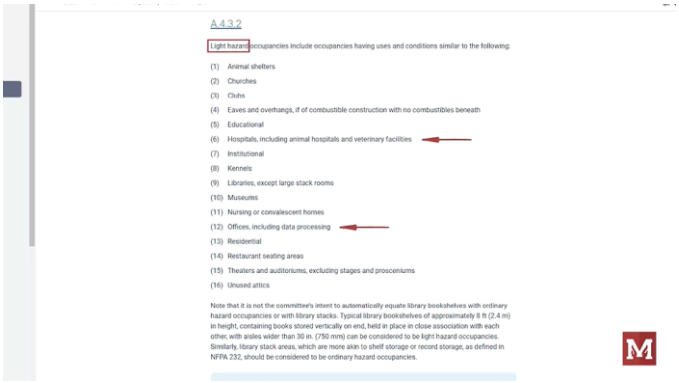
HOW TO DETERMINE AN OCCUPANCY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION?



A.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.

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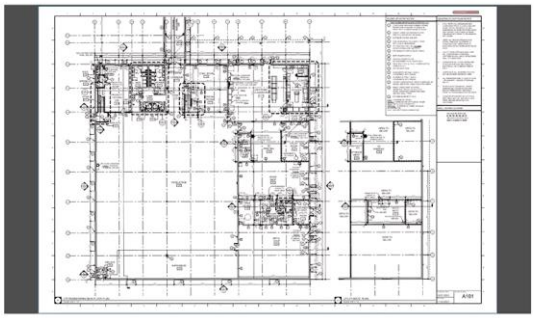


A.4.3.3.1

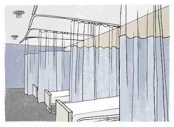
Ordinary hazard (Group 1) occupancies include occupancies having uses and conditions similar to the following:

(1) Automobile showrooms
(2) Bakeries
(3) Beverage manufacturing
(4) Canneries
(5) Dairy products manufacturing and processing
(6) Electronic plants
(7) Glass and glass products manufacturing
(8) Laundries
(9) Restaurant service areas
(10) Porte cocheres
(11) Mechanical rooms

A.4.3.3.2

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

(1) Agricultural facilities
(2) Automobile parking garages
(3) Barns and stables



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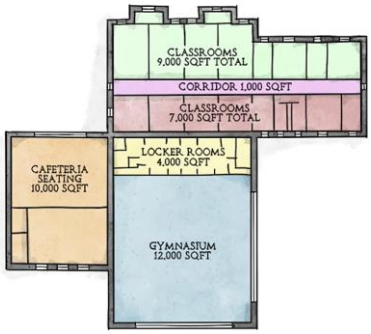
HOW TO DETERMINE AN OCCUPANCY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION?



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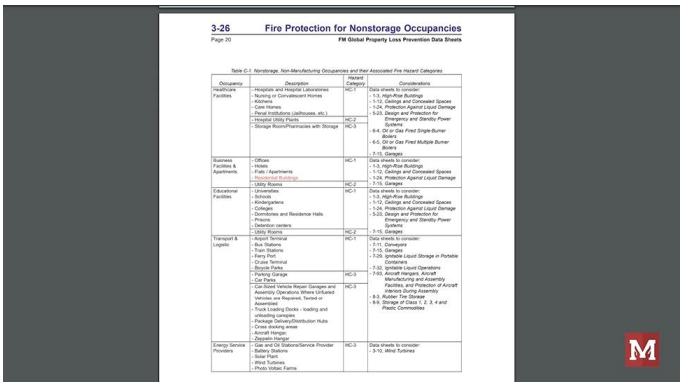
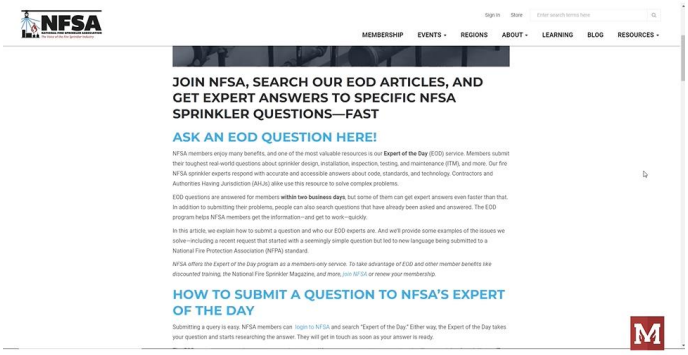


3-26 Fire Protection for Nonstorage Occupancies

Page 20 FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheets

Table C-1. Nonstorage, Non-Manufacturing Occupancies and their Associated Fire Hazard Categories

Occupancy	Description	Hazard Category	Considerations
Healthcare Facilities	- Hospitals and Hospital Laboratories - Nursing Homes or Convalescent Homes - Kitchens - Care Homes - Penal Institutions (Jailhouses, etc.)	HC-1	Data sheets to consider: - 1-3, *High-Rise Buildings* - 1-12, *Ceilings and Concealed Spaces* - 1-24, *Protection Against Liquid Damage* - 5-23, *Design and Protection for Emergency and Standby Power Systems* - 6-4, *Oil or Gas Fired Single-Burner Boilers* - 6-5, *Oil or Gas Fired Multiple Burner Boilers* - 7-15, *Garages*
	- Hospital Utility Plants	HC-2	
	- Storage Rooms/Pharmacies with Storage	HC-3	
Business Facilities & Apartments	- Offices - Hotels - Flats / Apartments - Mixed Use Buildings	HC-1	Data sheets to consider: - 1-3, *High-Rise Buildings* - 1-12, *Ceilings and Concealed Spaces* - 1-24, *Protection Against Liquid Damage* - 7-15, *Garages*
	- Utility Rooms	HC-2	
Educational Facilities	- Universities - Schools - Kindergartens - Colleges - Dormitories and Residence Halls - Prisons - Detention centers	HC-1	Data sheets to consider: - 1-3, *High-Rise Buildings* - 1-12, *Ceilings and Concealed Spaces* - 1-24, *Protection Against Liquid Damage* - 5-23, *Design and Protection for Emergency and Standby Power Systems* - 7-15, *Garages*
	- Utility Rooms	HC-2	
Transport & Logistic	- Airport Terminal - Bus Stations - Train Stations - Transit Stations - Cruise Terminal - Bicycle Parks	HC-1	Data sheets to consider: - 7-11, *Conveyors* - 7-15, *Garages* - 7-29, *Combustible Liquid Storage in Portable Containers* - 7-32, *Ignitable Liquid Operations* - 7-53, *Aircraft Hangars, Aircraft Manufacturing and Assembly Facilities, and Protection of Aircraft During Assembly* - 8-3, *Rubber Tire Storage* - 8-9, *Storage of Class 1, 2, 3, 4 and Plastic Commodities*
	- Parking Garage - Car Parks	HC-2	
	- Can-Sized Vehicle Repair Garages and Assembly Operations Where Unfueled Vehicles are Repaired, Tested or Assembled - Truck Loading Docks - loading and unloading canopies - Package Delivery/Distribution Hubs - Cross docking areas - Airport Hangar - Aircraft Hangar	HC-3	
Energy Service Providers	- Gas and Oil Stations/Service Provider - Battery Stations - Solar Plant - Wind Turbines - Photo Voltaic Farms	HC-3	Data sheets to consider: - 3-10, *Wind Turbines*



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In this article, we explain how to submit a question and who our EOD experts are. And we'll provide some examples of the issues we solve—including a recent request that started with a seemingly simple question but led to new language being submitted to a National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard.

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HOW TO SUBMIT A QUESTION TO NFSA'S EXPERT OF THE DAY

Submitting a query is easy. NFSA members can login to NFSA and search "Expert of the Day." Either way, the Expert of the Day takes your question and starts researching the answer. They will get in touch as soon as your answer is ready.

WHAT'S THE PROCESS FOR DETERMINING AN OCCUPANCY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION?

1. LOOK THROUGH PLANS
2. MATCH HAZARD CATEGORY FOR EACH AREA
3. SET ASIDE STORAGE AREAS
4. CLARIFY VAGUE SPACES (IF NEEDED)
5. SEEK OUT ADDITIONAL SUPPORT (IF NEEDED)

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