INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE®

NEW JERSEY EDITION

2015

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3400L15NJ

International Fire Code 2015, New Jersey Edition

First Printing: June 2018

ISBN: 978-1-60983-842-3

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PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

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PREFACE

Introduction

The New Jersey Division of Fire Safety has adopted the 2015 *International Fire Code, New Jersey Edition,* as the *State Fire Prevention Code*. The base document was the 2015 *International Fire Code*, fourth printing. A significant review and revision process was conducted to retain requirements in the previously adopted code and to make needed New Jersey–specific amendments. The effective date of this new code is July 1, 2018.

Maintenance

The maintenance of this code occurs through suggested amendments and additions. These suggestions must be submitted on a form available from the Division of Fire Safety. All suggestions are submitted to the Fire Codes Advisory Council and to the New Jersey Fire Safety Commission. If accepted, they are then forwarded to the full Commission for action. If approved by the Commission, they are submitted to the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs for consideration.

Any amendments or additions accepted by the Commissioner are then published in the *New Jersey Register* as a proposal with a minimum 60-day public comment period. Once the comment period ends, comments are reviewed and the proposal is either adopted as proposed, adopted with nonsubstantive changes or not adopted.

If adopted, the amendments will again appear in the *New Jersey Register* as a Notice of Adoption. Those who hold a subscription service from the International Code Council will receive updates to this code containing any adopted amendments.

Marginal Markings

Solid vertical lines in the margins within the body of the code indicate a technical change from the requirements of the 2012 edition of the *International Fire Code* (IFC). Deletion indicators in the form of an arrow (➡) are provided in the margin where an entire section, paragraph, exception or table has been deleted or an item in a list of items or a table has been deleted.

A single asterisk [*] placed in the margin indicates that text or a table has been relocated within the code. A double asterisk [**] placed in the margin indicates that the text or table immediately following it has been relocated there from elsewhere in the code. The following table indicates such relocations in the 2015 edition of the *International Fire Code*.

2012 LOCATION	2015 LOCATION
408.11.3	311.6
408	403
903.3.5.2	914.3.2
908.7	915
1014.3, 1015, 1021	1006
1015.2, 1021.3	1007
1009.3	1019
2311.8	2309.6

Italicized Terms

Selected terms set forth in Chapter 2, Definitions, are italicized where they appear in code text. Such terms are not italicized where the definition set forth in Chapter 2 does not impart the intended meaning in the use of the term. The terms selected have definitions that the user should read carefully to better understand the code.

EFFECTIVE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

Instructions for Use

Code sections preceded by a double vertical line in the margin (||) have been modified, added to or edited by the Department of Community Affairs.

Unlike the previous *Fire Prevention Code* it is not necessary to distinguish between amended and un-amended provisions when citing violations.

Therefore, all violations will be cited as follows without respect to whether they are amendments or not:

Example: (Testing of Emergency and Standby Power Systems)
Cite as: N.J.A.C. 5:70-3, 604.4.1.1

Example: (Automatic fire-extinguishing system tests)
Cite as: N.J.A.C. 5:70-3, 904.5.1

IFC NJ 2006 - IFC NJ 2015 Chapters Cross Reference Chart

(2015)	IFC 2006, NJ Edition	(2006)	IFC 2015, NJ Edition
1	Chapter 1 ADMINISTRATION	1	Chapter 1 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION
2	Chapter 2 DEFINITIONS	2	Chapter 2 DEFINITIONS
3	Chapter 3 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE	3	Chapter 3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
4	Chapter 4 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS	4	Chapter 4 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS
5	Chapter 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES	5	Chapter 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES
6	Chapter 6 BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS	6	Chapter 6 BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS
7	Chapter 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION	7	Chapter 7 FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES
8	Chapter 8 INTERIOR FINISH DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS	8	Chapter 8 INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS
9	Chapter 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS	9	Chapter 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS
10	Chapter 10 MEANS OF EGRESS	10	Chapter 10 MEANS OF EGRESS
20	Chapter 11 AVIATION FACILITIES	Deleted	Chapter 11 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS
21	Chapter 12 DRY CLEANING	Reserved	Chapter 12–19 RESERVED
22	Chapter 13 COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTION OPERATIONS	11	Chapter 20 AVIATION FACILITIES
33	Chapter 14 FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION	12	Chapter 21 DRY CLEANING
24	Chapter 15 FLAMMABLE FINISHES	13	Chapter 22 COMBUSTIBLE DUST-PRODUCING OPERATIONS
25	Chapter 16 FRUIT AND CROP RIPENING	22	Chapter 23 MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES
26	Chapter 17 FUMIGATION AND INSECTICIDAL FOGGING	15	Chapter 24 FLAMMABLE FINISHES
27	Chapter 18 SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITIES	16	Chapter 25 FRUIT AND CROP RIPENING
28	Chapter 19 LUMBER YARDS AND WOODWORKING FACILITIES	17	Chapter 26 FUMIGATION AND INSECTICIDAL FOGGING

IFC NJ 2006 - IFC NJ 2015 Chapters Cross Reference Chart

(2015)	IFC 2006, NJ Edition	(2006)	IFC 2015, NJ Edition
29	Chapter 20 MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC COATINGS	18	Chapter 27 SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITIES
30	Chapter 21 INDUSTRIAL OVENS	19	Chapter 28 LUMBER YARDS AND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL, SOLID BIOMASS AND WOODWORKING FACILITIES
23	Chapter 22 MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES	20	Chapter 29 MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC COATINGS
32	Chapter 23 HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE	21	Chapter 30 INDUSTRIAL OVENS
31	Chapter 24 TENTS, CANOPIES AND OTHER MEMBRANE STUCTURES	24	Chapter 31 TENTS AND MEMBRANE STRUCTURES
34	Chapter 25 TIRE REBUILDING AND TIRE STORAGE	23	Chapter 32 HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE
35	Chapter 26 WELDING AND OTHER HOT WORK	14	Chapter 33 FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION
50	Chapter 27 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS GENERAL PROVISIONS	25	Chapter 34 TIRE REBUILDING AND TIRE STORAGE
51	Chapter 28 AEROSOLS	26	Chapter 35 WELDING AND OTHER HOT WORK
37	Chapter 29 COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS	New	Chapter 36 MARINAS
53	Chapter 30 COMPRESSED GASES	29	Chapter 37 COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS
54	Chapter 31 CORROSIVE MATERIALS	Reserved	Chapter 38–49 RESERVED
55	Chapter 32 CRYOGENIC FLUIDS	27	Chapter 50 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS—GENERAL PROVISIONS
56	Chapter 33 EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS	28	Chapter 51 AEROSOLS
57	Chapter 34 FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS	Reserved	Chapter 52 RESERVED
58	Chapter 35 FLAMMABLE GASES	30	Chapter 53 COMPRESSED GASES
59	Chapter 36 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS	31	Chapter 54 CORROSIVE MATERIALS
60	Chapter 37 HIGHLY TOXIC AND TOXIC MATERIALS	32	Chapter 55 CRYOGENIC FLUIDS
61	Chapter 38 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES	33	Chapter 56 EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS
62	Chapter 39 ORGANIC PEROXIDES	34	Chapter 57 FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS
63	Chapter 40 OXIDIZERS	35	Chapter 58 FLAMMABLE GASES AND FLAMMABLE CRYOGENIC FLUIDS
64	Chapter 41 PYROPHORIC MATERIALS	36	Chapter 59 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS
65	Chapter 42 PYROXYLIN (CELLULOSE NITRATE) PLASTICS	37	Chapter 60 HIGHLY TOXIC AND TOXIC MATERIALS
66	Chapter 43 UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS	38	Chapter 61 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

IFC NJ 2006 - IFC NJ 2015 Chapters Cross Reference Chart

(2015)	IFC 2006, NJ Edition	(2006)	IFC 2015, NJ Edition
67	Chapter 44 WATER-REACTIVE SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS	39	Chapter 62 ORGANIC PEROXIDES
80	Chapter 45 REFERENCED STANDARDS	40	Chapter 63 OXIDIZERS, OXIDIZING GASES AND OXIDIZING CRYOGENIC FLUIDS
E	Appendix E HAZARD CATEGORIES	41	Chapter 64 PYROPHORIC MATERIALS
		42	Chapter 65 PYROXYLIN (CELLULOSE NITRATE) PLASTICS
		43	Chapter 66 UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS
		44	Chapter 67 WATER-REACTIVE SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS
		Reserved	Chapter 68–79 RESERVED
		45	Chapter 80 REFERENCED STANDARDS
		Deleted	Appendix A BOARD OF APPEALS
		Deleted	Appendix B FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS
		Deleted	Appendix C FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION
		Deleted	Appendix D FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS
		E	Appendix E HAZARD CATEGORIES
		F	Appendix F HAZARD RANKING
		G	Appendix G CRYOGENIC FLUIDS—WEIGHT AND VOLUME EQUIVALENTS
		H	Appendix H HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMMP) AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENT (HMIS) INSTRUCTIONS
		I	Appendix I FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS—NONCOMPLIANT CONDITIONS
		Deleted	Appendix J BUILDING INFORMATION SIGNS
		Deleted	Appendix K CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES
		Deleted	Appendix L REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE FIGHTER AIR REPLENISHMENT SYSTEMS
		Deleted	Appendix M HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS—RETROACTIVE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER REQUIREMENT
		N	Appendix N INSPECTION, TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF NON-WATER BASED KITCHEN FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS
			Index

Arrangement and Format of the 2015 IFC

Before applying the requirements of the IFC it is beneficial to understand its arrangement and format. The IFC, like other codes published by the International Code Council, is arranged and organized to follow sequential steps that generally occur during a plan review or inspection. In the 2012 edition, the IFC was reorganized into seven parts as illustrated in the tables below. Each part represents a broad subject matter and includes the chapters that logically fit under the subject matter of each part. It is also foreseeable that additional chapters will need to be added in the future as regulations for new processes or operations are developed. Accordingly, the reorganization was designed to accommodate such future chapters by providing reserved (unused) chapters in several of the parts. This will allow the subject matter parts to be conveniently and logically expanded without requiring a major renumbering of the IFC chapters.

ORGANIZATION OF THE IFC	
Parts and Chapters	**Subject Matter**
Part I – Chapters 1 and 2	Administrative and definitions
Part II – Chapters 3 and 4	General safety provisions
Part III – Chapters 5 through 10	Building and equipment design features
Part III – Chapters 11 through 19	Reserved for future use
Part IV – Chapters 20 through 37	Special occupancies and operations
Part IV – Chapters 38 through 49; 52	Reserved for future use
Part V – Chapters 50, 51 and 53 through 67	Hazardous materials
Part V – Chapters 68 through 79	Reserved for future use
Part VI – Chapter 80	Referenced standards
Part VII – Appendices A through M	Adoptable and informational appendices

The IFC requirements for fire-resistive construction, interior finish, fire protection systems, means of egress and construction safeguards are directly correlated to the chapters containing parallel requirements in the IBC, as follows:

IFC Chapter	Subject
7	Fire and smoke protection features
8	Interior finish, decorative materials and furnishings
9	Fire protection systems
10	Means of egress
33	Fire safety during construction and demolition

The following is a chapter-by-chapter synopsis of the scope and intent of the provisions of the *International Fire Code*:

PART I–ADMINISTRATIVE

Chapter 1 Scope and Administration. This chapter contains provisions for the application, enforcement and administration of subsequent requirements of the code. In addition to establishing the scope of the code, Chapter 1 identifies which buildings and structures come under its purview. Chapter 1 is largely concerned with maintaining "due process of law" in enforcing the regulations contained in the body of the code. Only through careful observation of the administrative provisions can the code official reasonably expect to demonstrate that "equal protection under the law" has been provided.

Chapter 2 Definitions. All terms that are defined in the code are listed alphabetically in Chapter 2. While a defined term may be used in one chapter or another, the meaning provided in Chapter 2 is applicable throughout the code.

Where understanding of a term's definition is especially key to or necessary for understanding of a particular code provision, the term is shown in *italics* wherever it appears in the code. This is true only for those terms that have a meaning that is unique to the code. In other words, the generally understood meaning of a term or phrase might not be sufficient or consistent with the meaning prescribed by the code; therefore, it is essential that the code-defined meaning be known.

Guidance regarding tense, gender and plurality of defined terms as well as guidance regarding terms not defined in this code are also provided.

PART II–GENERAL SAFETY PROVISIONS

Chapter 3 General Requirements. The open burning, ignition source, vacant building, miscellaneous storage, roof gardens and landscaped roofs, and hazards to fire fighters requirements and precautions, among other general regulations contained in this chapter, are intended to improve premises safety for everyone, including construction workers, tenants, operations and maintenance personnel, and emergency response personnel. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 302 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 4 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. This chapter addresses the human contribution to life safety in buildings when a fire or other emergency occurs. The requirements for continuous training and scheduled fire, evacuation and lockdown drills can be as important as the required periodic inspections and maintenance of built-in fire protection features. The level of preparation by the occupants also improves the emergency responders' abilities during an emergency. The *International Building Code* (IBC) focuses on built-in fire protection features, such as automatic sprinkler systems, fire-resistance-rated construction and properly designed egress systems, whereas this chapter fully addresses the human element. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 402 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

PART III–BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT DESIGN FEATURES

Chapter 5 Fire Service Features. The requirements of this chapter apply to all buildings and occupancies and pertain to access roads; access to building openings and roofs; premises identification; key boxes; fire protection water supplies; fire command centers; fire department access to equipment and emergency responder radio coverage in buildings. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 502 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 6 Building Services and Systems. This chapter focuses on building systems and services as they relate to potential safety hazards and when and how they should be installed. This chapter brings together all building system- and service-related issues for convenience and provides a more systematic view of buildings. The following building services and systems are addressed: fuel-fired appliances (Section 603), emergency and standby power systems (Section 604), electrical equipment, wiring and hazards (Section 605), mechanical refrigeration (Section 606), elevator recall and maintenance (Section 607), stationary storage battery systems (Section 608), commercial kitchen hoods (Section 609), commercial kitchen cooking oil storage (610) and hyperbaric facilities (611). As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 7 Fire and Smoke Protection Features. The maintenance of assemblies required to be fire-resistance rated is a key component in a passive fire protection philosophy. Chapter 7 sets forth requirements to maintain required fire-resistance ratings of building elements and limit fire spread. The required maintenance of fire-resistance-rated assemblies and opening protectives is described in Section 703 while Section 704 covers the enclosure requirements for shafts in existing buildings. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 8 Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings. The overall purpose of Chapter 8 is to regulate interior finishes, decorative materials and furnishings in new and existing buildings so that they do not significantly add to or create fire hazards within buildings. The provisions tend to focus on occupancies with specific risk characteristics, such as vulnerability of occupants, density of occupants, lack of familiarity with the building and societal expectations of importance. This chapter is consistent with Chapter 8 of the *International Building Code* (IBC), which regulates the interior finishes of new buildings. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 802 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 9 Fire Protection Systems. Chapter 9 prescribes the minimum requirements for active systems of fire protection equipment to perform the functions of detecting a fire, alerting the occupants or fire department of a fire emergency, controlling smoke and controlling or extinguishing the fire. Generally, the requirements are based on the occupancy, the height and the area of the building, because these are the factors that most affect fire-fighting capabilities and the relative hazard of a specific building or portion thereof. This chapter parallels and is substantially duplicated in Chapter 9 of the *International Building Code;* however, this chapter also contains periodic testing criteria that are not contained in the IBC. In addition, the special fire protection system requirements based on use and occupancy found in Chapter 4 of the IBC are duplicated in Chapter 9 of the IFC as a user convenience. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 902 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 10 Means of Egress. The general criteria set forth in Chapter 10 regulating the design of the means of egress are established as the primary method for protection of people in buildings by allowing timely relocation or evacuation of building occupants. Both prescriptive and performance language is utilized in this chapter to provide for a basic approach in the determination of a safe exiting system for all occupancies. It addresses all portions of the egress system (i.e., exit access, exits and exit discharge) and includes design requirements as well as provisions regulating individual components. The requirements detail the size, arrangement, number and protection of means of egress components. Functional and operational characteristics also are specified for the components that will permit their safe use without special knowledge or effort. The means of egress protection requirements work in coordination with other sections of the code, such as protection of vertical openings (see Chapter 7), interior finish (see Chapter 8), fire suppression and detection systems (see Chapter 9) and numerous others, all having an impact on life safety. Sections 1002 through 1030 are duplicated text from Chapter 10 of the IBC; however, the IFC contains an additional Section 1031 on maintenance of the means of egress system in existing buildings. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 1002 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

DELETED - Chapter 11 Construction Requirements for Existing Buildings.

Chapters 12 through 19. Reserved for future use.

PART IV–SPECIAL OCCUPANCIES AND OPERATIONS

Chapter 20 Aviation Facilities. Chapter 20 specifies minimum requirements for the fire-safe operation of airports, heliports and helistops. The principal nonflight operational hazards associated with aviation involve fuel, facilities and operations. Therefore, safe use of flammable and combustible liquids during fueling and maintenance operations is emphasized. Availability of portable Class B:C-rated fire extinguishers for prompt control or suppression of incipient fires is required. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2002 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 21 Dry Cleaning. The provisions of Chapter 21 are intended to reduce hazards associated with use of flammable and combustible dry cleaning solvents. These materials, like all volatile organic chemicals, generate significant quantities of static electricity and are thus readily ignitable. Many flammable and nonflammable dry cleaning solvents also possess health hazards when involved in a fire. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2102 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 22 Combustible Dust-producing Operations. The requirements of Chapter 22 seek to reduce the likelihood of dust explosions by managing the hazards of ignitable suspensions of combustible dusts associated with a variety of operations including woodworking, mining, food processing, agricultural commodity storage and handling and pharmaceutical manufacturing, among others. Ignition source control and good housekeeping practices in occupancies containing dust-producing operations are emphasized. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2202 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 23 Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages. This chapter provides provisions that regulate the storage and dispensing of both liquid and gaseous motor fuels at public and private automotive, marine and aircraft motor fuel-dispensing facilities, fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities and repair garages. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2302 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 24 Flammable Finishes. Chapter 24 requirements govern operations where flammable or combustible finishes are applied by spraying, dipping, powder coating or flow-coating processes. As with all operations involving flammable or combustible liquids and combustible dusts or vapors, controlling ignition sources and methods of reducing or controlling flammable vapors or combustible dusts at or near these operations are emphasized. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2402 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 25 Fruit and Crop Ripening. Chapter 25 provides guidance that is intended to reduce the likelihood of explosions resulting from improper use or handling of ethylene gas used for crop-ripening and coloring processes. This is accomplished by regulating ethylene gas generation; storage and distribution systems and controlling ignition sources. Design and construction of facilities for this use are regulated by the *International Building Code* to reduce the impact of potential accidents on people and buildings.

Chapter 26 Fumigation and Insecticidal Fogging. This chapter regulates fumigation and insecticidal fogging operations which use toxic pesticide chemicals to kill insects, rodents and other vermin. Fumigants and insecticidal fogging agents pose little hazard if properly applied; however, the inherent toxicity of all these agents and the potential flammability of some makes special precautions necessary when they are used. Requirements of this chapter are intended to protect both the public and fire fighters from hazards associated with these products. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 27 Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities. The requirements of this chapter are intended to control hazards associated with the manufacture of electrical circuit boards or microchips, commonly called semiconductors. Though the finished product possesses no unusual hazards, materials commonly associated with semiconductor manufacturing are often quite hazardous and include flammable liquids, pyrophoric and flammable gases, toxic substances and corrosives.

The requirements of this chapter are concerned with both life safety and property protection. However, the fire code official should recognize that the risk of extraordinary property damages is far more common than the risk of personal injuries from fire. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 28 Lumber Yards and Agro-industrial, Solid Biomass and Woodworking Facilities. Provisions of this chapter are intended to prevent fires and explosions, facilitate fire control and reduce exposures to and from facilities storing, selling or processing wood and forest products, including sawdust, wood chips, shavings, bark mulch, shorts, finished planks, sheets, posts, poles, timber and raw logs and the hazard they represent once ignited. Also included are solid biomass feedstock and raw products associated with agro-industrial facilities. This chapter requires active and passive fire protection features to reduce on- and off-site exposures, limit fire size and development and facilitate fire fighting by employees and the fire service. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2802 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 29 Manufacture of Organic Coatings. This chapter regulates materials and processes associated with the manufacture of paints as well as bituminous, asphaltic and other diverse compounds formulated to protect buildings, machines and objects from the effects of weather, corrosion and hostile environmental exposures. Paint for decorative, architectural and industrial uses comprises the bulk of organic coating production. Painting and processes related to the manufacture of nonflammable and noncombustible or water-based products are exempt from the provisions of this chapter. The application of organic coatings is covered by Chapter 24. Elimination of ignition sources, maintenance of fire protection equipment and isolation or segregation of hazardous operations are emphasized. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2902 contains a term that is defined in Chapter 2 and is applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 30 Industrial Ovens. This chapter addresses the fuel supply, ventilation, emergency shutdown equipment, fire protection and the operation and maintenance of industrial ovens, which are sometimes referred to as industrial heat enclosures or industrial furnaces. Compliance with this chapter is intended to reduce the likelihood of fires involving industrial ovens which are usually the result of the fuel in use or volatile vapors given off by the materials being heated or to manage the impact if a fire should occur. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3002 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 31 Tents and Other Membrane Structures. The requirements in this chapter are intended to protect temporary as well as permanent tents and air-supported and other membrane structures and temporary stage canopies from fire and similar hazards by regulating structure location and access, anchorage, egress, heat-producing equipment, hazardous materials and operations, combustible vegetation, ignition sources, waste accumulation and requiring regular inspections and certifying continued compliance with fire safety regulations. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3102 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 32 High-piled Combustible Storage. This chapter provides guidance for reasonable protection of life from hazards associated with the storage of combustible materials in closely packed piles or on pallets, in racks or on shelves where the top of storage is greater than 12 feet in height. It provides requirements for identifying various classes of commodities; general fire and life safety features including storage arrangements, smoke and heat venting, fire department access and housekeeping and maintenance requirements. The chapter attempts to define the potential fire severity and, in turn, determine fire and life safety protection measures needed to control, and in some cases suppress, a potential fire. This chapter does not cover miscellaneous combustible materials storage regulated in Section 315. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3202 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 33 Fire Safety during Construction and Demolition. Chapter 33 outlines general fire safety precautions for all structures and all occupancies during construction and demolition operations. In general, these requirements seek to maintain required levels of fire protection, limit fire spread, establish the appropriate operation of equipment and promote prompt response to fire emergencies. Features regulated include fire protection systems, fire fighter access to the site and building, means of egress, hazardous materials storage and use and temporary heating equipment and other ignition sources. With the 2012 reorganization, this chapter now correlates with Chapter 33 of the IBC.

Chapter 34 Tire Rebuilding and Tire Storage. The requirements of Chapter 34 are intended to prevent or control fires and explosions associated with the remanufacture and storage of tires and tire byproducts. Additionally, the requirements are intended to minimize the impact of indoor and outdoor tire storage fires by regulating pile volume and location, segregating the various operations, providing for fire department access and a water supply and controlling ignition sources.

Chapter 35 Welding and Other Hot Work. This chapter covers requirements for safety in welding and other types of hot work by reducing the potential for fire ignitions that usually result in large losses. Several different types of hot work would fall under the requirements found in Chapter 35, including both gas and electric arc methods and any open-torch operations. Many of the activities of this chapter focus on the actions of the occupants. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3502 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 36 Marinas. Chapter 36 addresses the fire protection and prevention requirements for marinas. It was developed in response to the complications encountered by a number of fire departments responsible for the protection of marinas as well as fire loss history in marinas that lacked fire protection. Compliance with this chapter intends to establish safe practices in marina areas, provide an identification method for mooring spaces in the marina, provide fire fighters with safe operational areas and fire protection methods to extend hose lines in a safe manner. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 37 Combustible Fibers. Chapter 37 (which was formerly Chapter 52) establishes the requirements for storage and handling of combustible fibers, including animal, vegetable and synthetic fibers, whether woven into textiles, baled, packaged or loose. Operations involving combustible fibers are typically associated with salvage, paper milling, recycling, cloth manufacturing, carpet and textile mills and agricultural operations, among others. The primary hazard associated with these operations is the abundance of materials and their ready ignitability. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 3702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapters 38 through 49. Reserved for future use.

PART V–HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Chapter 50 Hazardous Materials—General Provisions. This chapter contains the general requirements for all hazardous chemicals in all occupancies. Hazardous chemicals are defined as those that pose an unreasonable risk to the health and safety of operating or emergency personnel, the public and the environment if not properly controlled during handling, storage, manufacture, processing, packaging, use, disposal or transportation. The general provisions of this chapter are intended to be companion provisions with the specific requirements of Chapters 51 through 67 regarding a given hazardous material. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5002 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 51 Aerosols. Chapter 51 addresses the prevention, control and extinguishment of fires and explosions in facilities where retail aerosol products are displayed or stored. It is concerned with both life safety and property protection from a fire; however, historically, aerosol product fires have caused property loss more frequently than loss of life. Requirements for storing aerosol products are dependent on the level of aerosol product, level of sprinkler protection, type of storage condition and quantity of aerosol products. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5102 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 52. Reserved for future use.

Chapter 53 Compressed Gases. This chapter regulates the storage, use and handling of all flammable and nonflammable compressed gases, such as those that are used in medical facilities, air separation plants, industrial plants, agricultural equipment and similar occupancies. Standards for the design, construction and marking of compressed gas cylinders and pressure vessels are referenced. Compressed gases used in welding and cutting, cryogenic liquids and liquefied petroleum gases are also regulated under Chapters 35, 55 and 61, respectively. Compressed gases that are classified as hazardous materials are also regulated in Chapter 50, which includes general requirements. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5302 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 54 Corrosive Materials. Chapter 54 addresses the hazards of corrosive materials that have a destructive effect on living tissues. Though corrosive gases exist, most corrosive materials are solid and classified as either acids or bases (alkalis). These materials may pose a wide range of hazards other than corrosivity, such as combustibility, reactivity or oxidizing hazards, and must conform to the requirements of this code with respect to all their known hazards. The focus of this chapter is on materials whose primary hazard is corrosivity; that is, the ability to destroy or irreparably damage living tissue on contact. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5402 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 55 Cryogenic Fluids. This chapter regulates the hazards associated with the storage, use and handling of cryogenic fluids through regulation of such things as pressure relief mechanisms and proper container storage. These hazards are in addition to the code requirements that address the other hazards of cryogenic fluids such as flammability and toxicity. These other characteristics are dealt with in Chapter 50 and other chapters, such as Chapter 58 dealing with flammable gases. Cryogens are hazardous because they are held at extremely low temperatures and high pressures. Many cryogenic fluids, however, are actually inert gases and would not be regulated elsewhere in this code. Cryogens are used for many applications but specifically have had widespread use in the biomedical field and in space programs. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5502 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 56 Explosives and Fireworks. This chapter prescribes minimum requirements for the safe manufacture, storage, handling and use of explosives, ammunition and blasting agents for commercial and industrial occupancies. These provisions are intended to protect the general public, emergency responders and individuals who handle explosives. Chapter 56 also regulates the manufacturing, retail sale, display and wholesale distribution of fireworks, establishing the requirements for obtaining approval to manufacture, store, sell, discharge or conduct a public display, and references national standards for regulations governing manufacture, storage and public displays. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 57 Flammable and Combustible Liquids. The requirements of this chapter are intended to reduce the likelihood of fires involving the storage, handling, use or transportation of flammable and combustible liquids. Adherence to these practices may also limit damage in the event of an accidental fire involving these materials. These liquids are used for fuel, lubricants, cleaners, solvents, medicine and even drinking. The danger associated with flammable and combustible liquids is that the vapors from these liquids, when combined with air in their flammable range, will burn or explode at temperatures near normal living and working environment. The protection provided by this code is to prevent the flammable and combustible liquids from being ignited. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 58 Flammable Gases and Flammable Cryogenic Fluids. Chapter 58 sets requirements for the storage and use of flammable gases. For safety purposes, there is a limit on the quantities of flammable gas allowed per control area. Exceeding these limitations increases the possibility of damage to both property and individuals. The principal hazard posed by flammable gas is its ready ignitability, or even explosivity, when mixed with air in the proper proportions. Consequently, occupancies storing or handling large quantities of flammable gas are classified as Group H-2 (high hazard) by the *International Building Code*. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5802 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 59 Flammable Solids. This chapter addresses general requirements for storage and handling of flammable solids, especially magnesium; however, it is important to note that several other solid materials, primarily metals including, but not limited to, such metals as titanium, zirconium, hafnium, calcium, zinc, sodium, lithium, potassium, sodium/potassium alloys, uranium, thorium and plutonium which, under the right conditions, can be explosion hazards. Some of these metals are almost exclusively laboratory materials but because of where they are used, fire service personnel must be trained to handle emergency situations. Because uranium, thorium and plutonium are also radioactive materials, they present still more specialized problems for fire service personnel. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 5902 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 60 Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials. The main purpose of this chapter is to protect occupants, emergency responders and those in the immediate area of the building and facility from short-term, acute hazards associated with a release or general exposure to toxic and highly toxic materials. This chapter deals with all three states of toxic and highly toxic materials: solids, liquids and gases. This code does not address long-term exposure effects of these materials, which are addressed by agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6002 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 61 Liquefied Petroleum Gases. Chapter 61 establishes requirements for the safe handling, storing and use of LP-gas to reduce the possibility of damage to containers, accidental releases of LP-gas and exposure of flammable concentrations of LP-gas to ignition sources. LP-gas (notably propane) is well known as a camping fuel for cooking, lighting, heating and refrigerating and also remains a popular standby fuel supply for auxiliary generators as well as being widely used as an alternative motor vehicle fuel. Its characteristic as a clean-burning fuel having resulted in the addition of propane dispensers to service stations throughout the country. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6102 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 62 Organic Peroxides. This chapter addresses the hazards associated with the storage, handling and use of organic peroxides and intends to manage the fire and oxidation hazards of organic peroxides by preventing their uncontrolled release. These chemicals possess the characteristics of flammable or combustible liquids and are also strong oxidizers. This unusual combination of properties requires special storage and handling precautions to prevent uncontrolled release, contamination, hazardous chemical reactions, fires or explosions. The requirements of this chapter pertain to industrial applications in which significant quantities of organic peroxides are stored or used; however, smaller quantities of organic peroxides still pose a significant hazard and, therefore, must be stored and used in accordance with the applicable provisions of this chapter and Chapter 50. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6202 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 63 Oxidizers, Oxidizing Gases and Oxidizing Cryogenic Fluids. Chapter 63 addresses the hazards associated with solid, liquid, gaseous and cryogenic fluid oxidizing materials, including oxygen in home use, and establishes criteria for their safe storage and protection in indoor and outdoor storage facilities, minimizing the potential for uncontrolled releases and contact with fuel sources. Although oxidizers themselves do not burn, they pose unique fire hazards because of their ability to support combustion by breaking down and giving off oxygen. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6302 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 64 Pyrophoric Materials. This chapter regulates the hazards associated with pyrophoric materials, which are capable of spontaneously igniting in the air at or below a temperature of 130°F (54°C). Many pyrophoric materials also pose severe flammability or reactivity hazards. This chapter addresses only the hazards associated with pyrophoric materials. Materials that pose multiple hazards must conform to the requirements of the code with respect to all hazards. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6402 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 65 Pyroxylin (Cellulose Nitrate) Plastics. This chapter addresses the significant hazards associated with pyroxylin (cellulose nitrate) plastics, which are the most dangerous and unstable of all plastic compounds. The chemically bound oxygen in their structure permits them to burn vigorously in the absence of atmospheric oxygen at a rate 15 times greater than comparable common combustibles. Strict compliance with the provisions of this chapter, along with proper housekeeping and storage arrangements, helps to reduce the hazards associated with pyroxylin (cellulose nitrate) plastics in a fire or other emergencies.

Chapter 66 Unstable (Reactive) Materials. This chapter addresses the hazards of unstable (reactive) liquid and solid materials as well as unstable (reactive) compressed gases. In addition to their unstable reactivity, these materials may pose other hazards, such as toxicity, corrosivity, explosivity, flammability or oxidizing potential. This chapter, however, intends to address those materials whose primary hazard is unstable reactivity. Materials that pose multiple hazards must conform to the requirements of the code with respect to all hazards. Strict compliance with the provisions of this chapter, along with proper housekeeping and storage arrangements, helps to reduce the exposure hazards associated with unstable (reactive) materials in a fire or other emergency. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6602 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapter 67 Water-reactive Solids and Liquids. This chapter addresses the hazards associated with water-reactive materials that are solid or liquid at normal temperatures and pressures. In addition to their water reactivity, these materials may pose a wide range of other hazards, such as toxicity, flammability, corrosiveness or oxidizing potential. This chapter addresses only those materials whose primary hazard is water reactivity. Materials that pose multiple hazards must conform to the requirements of the code with respect to all hazards. Strict compliance with the requirements of this chapter, along with proper housekeeping and storage arrangements, helps to reduce the exposure hazards associated with water-reactive materials in a fire or other emergency. As with other chapters of the *International Fire Code*, Section 6702 contains a list of terms that are defined in Chapter 2 and are applicable to the chapter contents.

Chapters 68 through 79. Reserved for future use.

PART VI—REFERENCED STANDARDS

Chapter 80 Referenced Standards. This code contains several references to standards that are used to regulate materials and methods of construction. Chapter 80 contains a comprehensive list of all standards that are referenced in this code. The standards are part of the code to the extent of the reference to the standard (see Section 102.7). Compliance with the referenced standard is necessary for compliance with this code. By providing specifically adopted standards, the construction and installation requirements necessary for compliance with this code can be readily determined. The basis for code compliance is, therefore, established and available on an equal basis to the code official, contractor, designer and owner.

Chapter 80 is organized in a manner that makes it easy to locate specific standards. It lists all of the referenced standards alphabetically by acronym of the promulgating agency of the standard. Each agency's standards are then listed in either alphabetical or numeric order based upon the standard identification. The list also contains the title of the standard; the edition (date) of the standard referenced; any addenda included as part of the ICC adoption; and the section or sections of this code that reference the standard.

PART VII—APPENDICES

DELETED - Appendix A Board of Appeals.

DELETED - Appendix B Fire-flow Requirements for Buildings.

DELETED - Appendix C Fire Hydrant Locations and Distribution.

DELETED - Appendix D Fire Apparatus Access Roads.

Appendix E Hazard Categories. This appendix contains guidance for designers, engineers, architects, code officials, plans reviewers and inspectors in the classifying of hazardous materials so that proposed designs can be evaluated intelligently and accurately. The descriptive materials and explanations of hazardous materials and how to report and evaluate them on a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) are intended to be instructional as well as informative. Note that this appendix is for information purposes and is not intended for adoption.

Appendix F Hazard Ranking. The information in this appendix is intended to be a companion to the specific requirements of Chapters 51 through 67, which regulate the storage, handling and use of all hazardous materials classified as either physical or health hazards. These materials pose diverse hazards, including instability, reactivity, flammability, oxidizing potential or toxicity; therefore, identifying them by hazard ranking is essential. This appendix lists the various hazardous materials categories that are defined in this code, along with the NFPA 704 hazard ranking for each. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix G Cryogenic Fluids—Weight and Volume Equivalents. This appendix gives the fire code official and design professional a ready reference tool for the conversion of the liquid weight and volume of cryogenic fluid to their corresponding volume of gas and vice versa and is a companion to the provisions of Chapter 55 of this code. Note that this appendix is for information purposes and is not intended for adoption.

Appendix H Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) Instructions. This appendix is intended to assist businesses in establishing a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) based on the classification and quantities of materials that would be found on site in storage and/or use. The sample forms and available Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) provide the basis for the evaluations. It is also a companion to IFC Sections 407.5 and 407.6, which provide the requirement that the HMIS and HMMP be submitted when required by the fire code official. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix I Fire Protection Systems—Noncompliant Conditions. The purpose of this IFC appendix, which was developed by the ICC Hazard Abatement in Existing Buildings Committee, is to provide the fire code official with a list of conditions that are readily identifiable by the inspector during the course of an inspection utilizing the *International Fire Code*. The specific conditions identified in this appendix are primarily derived from applicable NFPA standards and pose a hazard to the proper operation of the respective systems. While these do not represent all of the conditions that pose a hazard or otherwise may impair the proper operation of fire protection systems, their identification in this adoptable appendix will provide a more direct path for enforcement by the fire code official. Note that the provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

DELETED - Appendix J Building Information Sign.

DELETED - Appendix K Construction Requirements for Existing Ambulatory Care Facilities.

DELETED - Appendix L Requirements for Fire Fighter Air Replenishment Systems.

DELETED - Appendix M High-rise Buildings—Retroactive Automatic Sprinkler Requirement.

Appendix N —Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Non-water based Kitchen Fire Suppression Systems.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I—Administrative

CHAPTER 1

SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 101
SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

[A] 101.1 Purpose. The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements consistent with nationally recognized good practice for providing a reasonable level of life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, incident to the occupancy and maintenance of structures and premises and to provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operation.

[A] 101.2 Scope. This code establishes regulations affecting or relating to structures, processes, premises and safeguards regarding all of the following:

1. The proper maintenance of fire protection features required by the construction code in effect at the time of first occupancy; by the *Fire Safety Code* (N.J.A.C. 5:70-4); or by the provisions of other, applicable fire safety rules or ordinances lawfully promulgated by the State or by a local enforcing agency.
2. The hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices.
3. Conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures, premises, or mobile enclosed units.
4. Fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation.
5. Conditions affecting the safety of fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

[A] 101.2.1 Appendices. Deleted.

[A] 101.3 Applicability. This subchapter shall be applicable to:

101.3.1 All buildings, structures, and premises within this State, with the exception of owner-occupied one- and two-family dwellings used exclusively for dwelling purposes; and

101.3.2 All fire safety hazards arising from the storage, handling or use of substances, materials or devices and arising from conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the use or occupancy of buildings, structures, sheds, tents, lots or premises.

101.3.2.1 Such handling or use shall be construed as referring, as well, to industrial processes and equipment whether or not they are subject to *Uniform Construction Code* provisions.

101.3.3 Buildings or other facilities built under and in full compliance with the codes in force at the time of construction or alteration thereof, and that have been properly maintained and used for such use as originally permitted, shall be exempt from the requirements of this subchapter pertaining to any of the following matters:

1. Fire protection of structural elements.
2. Isolation of hazardous operations.
3. In lieu of requiring the installation of safety devices or systems or when necessary to secure safety in addition thereto, the fire code official may prescribe limitations consistent with the provisions of nationally recognized standards, on the handling and storage of materials or substances, or upon operations that are liable to cause fire, contribute to the spread of fire, or endanger life or property.

101.3.4 This code shall apply to any outdoor activities, uses or operations for which requirements are established by this code.

[A] 101.4 Severability. If a section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this code is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this code.

[A] 101.5 Validity. In the event any part or provision of this code is held to be illegal or void, this shall not have the effect of making void or illegal any of the other parts or provisions hereof, which are determined to be legal; and it shall be presumed that this code would have been adopted without such illegal or invalid parts or provisions.

SECTION 102
GENERAL PROVISIONS

[A] 102.1 General. The following provisions are general provisions for precautions to be applied to the use of all properties.

102.1.1 Any dangerous or hazardous conditions that are outlined in 1 through 10 below shall be removed or remedied in accordance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:70-2.10:

1. Dangerous conditions that are liable to cause or contribute to the spread of fire in or on said premises, building or structure or endanger the occupants thereof.