

1301:7-7-02 Definitions.**(A) Section 201 General**

(1) 201.1 Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this code, have the meanings shown in this *rule*.

(2) 201.2 Interchangeability. Words used in the present tense include the future; words stated in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural, the singular.

(3) 201.3 Terms defined in other codes. Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in the *building code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *mechanical code* or *plumbing code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code*, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes.

(4) 201.4 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this *paragraph*, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies. "*Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th Edition,*" shall be considered as providing ordinarily accepted meanings.

(B) Section 202 General definitions

[BE] "Accessible means of egress." A continuous and unobstructed way of egress travel from any accessible point in a building or facility to a public way.

[BE] "Accessible route." A continuous, unobstructed path that complies with chapter 11 of the *building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code*.

"Aerosol." A product that is dispensed from an aerosol container by a propellant.

Aerosol products shall be classified by means of the calculation of their chemical heats of combustion and shall be designated Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3.

"Level 1 aerosol products." Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is less than or equal to 8,600 British thermal units per pound (Btu/lb)(20 KJ/g).

"Level 2 aerosol products." Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is greater than 8,600 Btu/lb (20 kJ/g), but less than or equal to 13,000 Btu/lb (30 kJ/g).

"Level 3 aerosol products." Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is greater than 13,000 Btu/lb (30 kJ/g).

"Aerosol container." A metal can, or a glass or plastic bottle designed to dispense an aerosol.

"Aerosol warehouse." A building used for warehousing aerosol products.

"Affected party." A person whose interests are subject to an adjudication by the state fire marshal, including licensees, registrants, certificate holders and applicants for licenses, registrations and certifications.

"Agency." Any emergency responder department within the jurisdiction that utilizes radio frequencies for communication. This could include, but is not limited to, various public safety agencies such as fire departments, emergency medical services and law enforcement.

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“Agent.” A person who shall have charge, care or control of any structure as owner, or agent of the owner, or as executor, executrix, administrator, administratrix, trustee or guardian of the estate of the owner. Any such person representing the actual owner shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this code to the same extent as if that person was the owner.

[BG] “Agricultural building.” A structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products. This structure shall not be a place of human habitation or a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated or packaged, nor shall it be a place used by the public.

“Agricultural purposes.” Includes agriculture, farming, dairying, pasturage, apiculture, algaculture meaning the farming of algae, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, ornamental horticulture, olericulture, pomiculture and animal and poultry husbandry.

“Agro-industrial.” A facility, or portion thereof, housing operations involving the transforming of raw agricultural products into intermediate or consumable products.

“Agricultural labor camp.” Means camps as defined in section 3733.41 of the Revised Code.

[BG] “Air-inflated structure.” A structure that uses air-pressurized membrane beams, arches or other elements to enclose space. Occupants of such a structure do not occupy the pressurized areas used to support the structure.

[BG] “Air-supported structure.” A structure wherein the shape of the structure is attained by air pressure, and occupants of the structure are within the elevated pressure area. Air supported structures are of two basic types:

“Double skin.” Similar to a single skin, but with an attached liner that is separated from the outer skin and provides an airspace which serves for insulation, acoustic, aesthetic or similar purposes.

“Single skin.” Where there is only the single outer skin and the air pressure is directly against that skin.

“Aircraft motor-vehicle fuel-dispensing facility.” That portion of property where flammable or combustible liquids or gases used as motor fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed automotive-type equipment into the fuels tanks of aircraft.

“Aircraft operation area (AOA).” Any area used or intended for use for the parking, taxiing, takeoff, landing or other ground-based aircraft activity.

“Airport.” An area of land or structural surface that is used, or intended for use, for the landing and taking off of aircraft with an overall length greater than 39 feet (11 887 mm) and an overall exterior fuselage width greater than 6.6 feet (2012 mm), and any appurtenant areas that are used or intended for use for airport buildings and other airport facilities.

[BE] “Aisle.” An unenclosed exit access component that defines and provides a path of egress travel.

[BE] “Aisle accessway.” That portion of an exit access that leads to an aisle.

“Alarm, nuisance.” See “Nuisance alarm.”

“Alarm device, multiple station.” See “Multiple-station alarm device.”

“Alarm notification appliance.” A fire alarm system component such as a bell, horn, speaker, light or text display that provides audible, tactile or visible outputs, or any combination thereof. See also “Audible alarm notification appliance” or “Visible alarm notification appliance.”

“Alarm signal.” A signal indicating an emergency requiring immediate action, such as a signal indicative of fire.

“Alarm verification feature.” A feature of automatic fire detection and alarm systems to reduce unwanted alarms wherein smoke detectors report alarm conditions for a minimum period of time, or confirm alarm conditions within a given time period, after being automatically reset, in order to be accepted as a valid alarm-initiation signal.

“Alcohol-based hand rub.” An alcohol-containing preparation designed for application to the hands for reducing the number of viable microorganisms on the hands and containing ethanol or isopropanol in an amount not exceeding 95-per cent by volume.

“Alcohol blended fuels.” Flammable liquids consisting of 10-per cent or greater, by volume, ethanol or other alcohols blended with gasoline.

[A] “Alteration.” Any construction or renovation to an existing structure other than a repair or addition.

[BE] “Alternating tread device.” A device that has a series of steps between 50 and 70 degrees (0.87 and 1.22 rad) from horizontal, usually attached to a center support rail in an alternating manner so that the user does not have both feet on the same level at the same time.

[BG] “Ambulatory care facility.” Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or similar care for fewer than twenty four hours per day to persons who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided.

“Ammonium nitrate.” A chemical compound represented by the formula NH_4NO_3 .

“Annunciator.” A unit containing one or more indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays or other equivalent means in which each indication provides status information about a circuit, condition or location.

“Apartment house.” Means occupancies subject to Chapter 5321. of the Revised Code.

“Appellant.” An affected party who has requested an adjudication hearing pursuant to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

“Approved.” Accepted by the fire code official as being in compliance with this code and as evidenced by documentation.

[BG] “Area, building.” The area included within surrounding exterior walls (or exterior walls and fire walls) exclusive of vent shafts and courts. Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls shall be included in the building area if such areas are included within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.

[BE] “Area of refuge.” An area where persons unable to use stairways can remain temporarily to await instructions or assistance during emergency evacuation.

“Array.” The configuration of storage. Characteristics considered in defining an array include the type of packaging, flue spaces, height of storage and compactness of storage.

“Array, closed.” A storage configuration having a 6-inch (152 mm) or smaller width vertical flue space that restricts air movement through the stored commodity.

“Assistant state fire marshal.” Has the same meaning as in section 3737.01 of the Revised Code.

[BG] “Atrium.” An opening connecting two or more stories other than enclosed stairways, elevators, hoistways, escalators, plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning or other equipment, which is closed at the top and not defined as a mall. Stories, as used in this definition, do not include balconies within assembly groups or mezzanines that comply with section 505 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

[BG] “Attic.” The space between the ceiling beams of the top story and the roof rafters.

“Audible alarm notification appliance.” A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of hearing.

“Authority having jurisdiction.” The organization, officer, or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation, or a procedure.

“Automated rack storage.” Automated rack storage is a stocking method whereby the movement of pallets, products, apparatus or systems are automatically controlled by mechanical or electronic devices.

“Automatic.” As applied to fire protection devices, a device or system providing an emergency function without the necessity for human intervention and activated as a result of a predetermined temperature rise, rate of temperature rise or combustion products.

“Automatic fire-extinguishing system.” An approved system of devices and equipment which automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire-extinguishing agent onto or in the area of a fire.

“Automatic smoke detection system.” A fire alarm system that has initiation devices that utilize smoke detectors for protection of an area such as a room or space with detectors to provide early warning of fire.

“Automatic sprinkler system.” An automatic sprinkler system, for fire protection purposes, is an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply. The portion of the system above the ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a structure or area, generally overhead, and to which automatic sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.

“Automatic water mist system.” A system consisting of a water supply, a pressure source and a distribution piping system with attached nozzles which, at or above a minimum operating pressure, defined by its listing, discharges water in fine droplets meeting the requirements of NFPA 750 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code for the purpose of the control, suppression or extinguishment of a fire. Such systems include wet-pipe, dry-pipe and pre-action types. The systems are designed as engineered, pre-engineered, local-application or total flooding systems.

“Automotive motor fuel-dispensing facility.” That portion of property where flammable or combustible liquids or gases used as motor fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or approved containers.

“Average ambient sound level.” The root mean square, A-weighted sound pressure level measured over a 24-hour period, or the time any person is present, whichever time period is less.

[BG] “Awning.” An architectural projection that provides weather protection, identity or decoration and is partially or wholly supported by the building to which it is attached. An awning is comprised of a lightweight frame structure over which a covering is attached.

[BE] “Balanced door.” A door equipped with double-pivoted hardware so designed as to cause a semicounter balanced swing action when opening.

“Baled cotton.” See “Cotton.”

“Baled cotton, densely packed.” See “Cotton.”

“Barricade.” A structure that consists of a combination of walls, floor and roof, which is designed to withstand the rapid release of energy in an explosion and which is fully confined, partially vented or fully vented; or other effective method of shielding from explosive materials by a natural or artificial barrier.

“Artificial barricade.” An artificial mound or revetment with a minimum thickness of 3 feet (914 mm).

“Natural barricade.” Natural features of the ground, such as hills, or timber of sufficient density that the surrounding exposures that require protection cannot be seen from the magazine or building containing explosives when the trees are bare of leaves.

“Barricaded.” The effective screening of a building containing explosive materials from the magazine or other building, railway or highway by a natural or an artificial barrier. A straight line from the top of any sidewall of the building containing explosive materials to the eave line of any magazine or other building or to a point 12 feet (3658 mm) above the center of a railway or highway shall pass through such barrier.

[BG] “Basement.” A story that is not a story above grade plane.

“Battery system, stationary lead acid.” A system which consists of three interconnected subsystems:

1. A lead-acid battery.
2. A battery charger.
3. A collection of rectifiers, inverters, converters and associated electrical equipment as required for a particular application.

“Battery types.”

“Lithium-ion battery.” A storage battery that consists of lithium ions embedded in a carbon graphite or nickel metal-oxide substrate. The electrolyte is a carbonate mixture or a gelled polymer. The lithium ions are the charge carriers of the battery.

“Lithium metal polymer battery.” A storage battery that is comprised of nonaqueous liquid or polymerized electrolytes, which provide ionic conductivity between lithiated positive active material electrically separated from metallic lithium or lithiated negative active material.

“Nickel cadmium (Ni-Cd) battery.” An alkaline storage battery in which the positive active material is nickel oxide, the negative contains cadmium and the electrolyte is potassium hydroxide.

“Nonrecombinant battery.” A storage battery in which, under conditions of normal use, hydrogen and oxygen gases created by electrolysis are vented into the air outside of the battery.

“Recombinant battery.” A storage battery in which, under conditions of normal use, hydrogen and oxygen gases created by electrolysis are converted back into water inside the battery instead of venting into the air outside of the battery.

“Stationary storage battery.” A group of electrochemical cells interconnected to supply a nominal voltage of DC power to a suitably connected electrical load, designed for service in a permanent location. The number of cells connected in a series determines the nominal voltage rating of the battery. The size of the cells determines

the discharge capacity of the entire battery. After discharge, it may be restored to a fully charged condition by an electric current flowing in a direction opposite to the flow of current when the battery is discharged.

“Valve-regulated lead-acid (VRLA) battery.” A lead-acid battery consisting of sealed cells furnished with a valve that opens to vent the battery whenever the internal pressure of the battery exceeds the ambient pressure by a set amount. In VRLA batteries, the liquid electrolyte in the cells is immobilized in an absorptive glass mat (AGM cells or batteries) or by the addition of a gelling agent (gel cells or gelled batteries).

“Vented (flooded) lead-acid battery.” A lead-acid battery consisting of cells that have electrodes immersed in liquid electrolyte. Flooded lead-acid batteries have a provision for the user to add water to the cell and are equipped with a flame-arresting vent which permits the escape of hydrogen and oxygen gas from the cell in a diffused manner such that a spark, or other ignition source, outside the cell will not ignite the gases inside the cell.

“Beer and intoxicating liquor.” Have the same meanings as in section 4301.01 of the Revised Code.

“Bin box.” A five-sided container with the open side facing an aisle. Bin boxes are self-supporting or supported by a structure designed so that little or no horizontal or vertical space exists around the boxes.

“Biomass.” Plant- or animal-based material of biological origin excluding material embedded in geologic formations or transformed into fossils.

“Black match.” A fuse made from thread impregnated with black powder and used for igniting pyrotechnic devices.

“Blast area.” The area including the blast site and the immediate adjacent area within the influence of flying rock, missiles and concussion.

“Blast site.” The area in which explosive materials are being or have been loaded and which includes all holes loaded or to be loaded for the same blast and a distance of 50 feet (15 240 mm) in all directions.

“Blaster.” A person qualified in accordance with *paragraph (A)(4)(5601.4) of rule 1301:7-7-56 of the Administrative Code* to be in charge of and responsible for the loading and firing of a blast.

“Blasting agent.” A material or mixture consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting provided that the finished product, as mixed for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a No. 8 test detonator when unconfined. Blasting agents are labeled and placarded as Class 1.5 material by US DOTn.

[BE] “Bleachers.” Tiered seating supported on a dedicated structural system and two or more rows high and is not a building element (see “Grandstand”).

“Boarding, lodging, rooming house.” A building arranged or used (for stays) where rooms are offered for compensation, with or without meals, and not occupied as a single family unit.

“Booby trap.” A small tube that has a string protruding from both ends, that has a friction-sensitive composition and that is ignited by pulling the ends of the string.

“Boiling point.” The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid equals the atmospheric pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psia) (101 kPa) or 760 mm of mercury. Where an accurate boiling point is unavailable for the material in question, or for mixtures which do not have a constant boiling point, for the purposes of this classification, the 20-per cent evaporated point of a distillation performed in accordance with ASTM D 86 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code shall be used as the boiling point of the liquid.

“Bonfire.” An outdoor fire utilized for ceremonial purposes.

“Break.” An individual effect from an aerial shell; generally either color (stars) or noise (salutes). Aerial shells can be single-break (having only one effect) or multiple-break (having two or more effects).

[BE] “Breakout.” For revolving doors, a process whereby wings or door panels can be pushed open manually for means of egress travel.

“British thermal unit (BTU).” The heat necessary to raise the temperature of 1 pound (0.454 kg) of water by 1°F (0.5565°C).

[A] “Building.” Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

[B] “Building area.” See “Area, building.”

[B] “Building height.” See “Height, building.”

“Building official.” Has the same meaning as defined in the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Bulk oxygen system.” An assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, safety devices, vaporizers, manifolds and interconnecting piping, that has a storage capacity of more than 20,000 cubic feet (566 m³) of oxygen at normal temperature and pressure (NTP) including unconnected reserves on hand at the site. The bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen containers can be stationary or movable, and the oxygen can be stored as a gas or liquid.

“Bulk plant or terminal.” That portion of a property where flammable or combustible liquids are received by tank vessel, pipelines, tank car or tank vehicle and are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessel, pipeline, tank car, tank vehicle, portable tank or container.

“Bulk transfer.” The loading or unloading of flammable or combustible liquids from or between tank vehicles, tank cars or storage tanks.

“Bullet resistant.” Constructed so as to resist penetration of a bullet of 150-grain M2 ball ammunition having a nominal muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second (fps) (824 mps) when fired from a 30-caliber rifle at a distance of 100 feet (30 480 mm), measured perpendicular to the target.

“Canopy.” A structure or architectural projection of rigid construction over which a covering is attached that provides weather protection, identity or decoration, and may be structurally independent or supported by attachment to a building on one end and by not less than one stanchion on the outer end.

“Carbon dioxide enrichment system.” A system where carbon dioxide gas is intentionally introduced into an indoor environment, typically for the purpose of stimulating plant growth.

“Carbon dioxide extinguishing system.” A system supplying carbon dioxide (CO₂) from a pressurized vessel through fixed pipes and nozzles. The system includes a manual- or automatic-actuating mechanism.

[BG] “Care suite.” In Group I-2 occupancies, a group of treatment rooms, care recipient sleeping rooms and the support rooms or spaces and circulation space within the suite where staff are in attendance for supervision of all care recipients within the suite, and the suite is in compliance with the requirements of section 407.4.4 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Carton.” A cardboard or fiberboard box enclosing a product.

“Ceiling limit.” The maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant to which one may be exposed. The ceiling limits utilized are those published in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000 *as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code*. The ceiling “Recommended Exposure Limit (REL-C)” concentrations published by the “U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH),” “Threshold Limit Value-Ceiling (TLV-C)” concentrations published by the “American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH),” “Ceiling Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL-Ceiling) Guides” published by the “American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA),” and other approved, consistent measures are allowed as surrogates for hazardous substances not listed in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000 *as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code*.

“Certified training program.” *A firefighter training program conducted under the rules of the “Department of Public Safety” that results in the certification of an individual student as a volunteer firefighter, firefighter I transition, firefighter I, firefighter II, fire safety inspector or firefighting instructor.*

[A] “Change of occupancy.” A change in the use of a building or portion of a building. A change of occupancy shall include any change of occupancy classification, any change from one group to another group within an occupancy classification, any change in use within a group for a specific occupancy classification *or any change that causes an increase in risk*.

“Chemical.” An element, chemical compound or mixture of elements or compounds or both.

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

[M] “Chimney.” A primary vertical structure containing one or more flues for the purpose of carrying gaseous products of combustion and air from a fuel-burning appliance to the outdoor atmosphere.

“Factory-built chimney.” A listed and labeled chimney composed of factory-made components, assembled in the field in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions and the conditions of the listing.

“Masonry chimney.” A field-constructed chimney composed of solid masonry units, bricks, stones, or concrete.

“Metal chimney.” A field-constructed chimney of metal.

“Cigarette load.” *A small wooden peg that is coated with a small quantity of explosive composition and that is ignited in a cigarette.*

“Clean agent.” Electrically nonconducting, volatile or gaseous fire extinguishant that does not leave a residue upon evaporation.

[BG] “Clinic, outpatient.” Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical care *for fewer than twenty-four hours per day* to persons who are not rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided.

“Closed container.” A container sealed by means of a lid or other device such that liquid, vapor or dusts will not escape from it under ordinary conditions of use or handling.

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

“Cold deck.” A pile of unfinished cut logs.

“Combustible dust.” Finely divided solid material which is 420 microns or less in diameter and which, when dispersed in air in the proper proportions, could be ignited by a flame, spark or other source of ignition. Combustible dust will pass through a U.S. No. 40 standard sieve.

“Combustible fibers.” Readily ignitable and free-burning materials in a fibrous or shredded form, such as cocoa fiber, cloth, cotton, excelsior, hay, hemp, henequen, istle, jute, kapok, oakum, rags, sisal, Spanish moss, straw, tow, wastepaper, certain synthetic fibers or other like materials. This definition does not include densely packed baled cotton.

“Combustible gas detector.” An instrument that samples the local atmosphere and indicates the presence of ignitable vapors or gases within the flammable or explosive range expressed as a volume *per cent* in air.

“Combustible liquid.” A liquid having a closed cup flash point at or above 100°F (38°C). Combustible liquids shall be subdivided as follows:

“Class II.” Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 100°F (38°C) and below 140°F (60°C).

“Class IIIA.” Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 140°F (60°C) and below 200°F (93°C).

“Class IIIB.” Liquids having closed cup flash points at or above 200°F (93°C).

The category of combustible liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids.

[M] “Commercial cooking appliances.” Appliances used in a commercial food service establishment for heating or cooking food and which produce grease vapors, steam, fumes, smoke or odors that are required to be removed through a local exhaust ventilation system. Such appliances include deep fat fryers, upright broilers, griddles, broilers, steam-jacketed kettles, hot-top ranges, under-fired broilers (charbroilers), ovens, barbecues, rotisseries, and similar appliances. For the purpose of this definition, a food service establishment shall include any building or a portion thereof used for the preparation and serving of food.

“Commercial motor vehicle.” A motor vehicle used to transport passengers or property where the motor vehicle:

1. Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds (454 kg) or more; or
2. Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver.

“Commodity.” A combination of products, packing materials and containers.

[BE] “Common path of egress travel.” That portion of the exit access travel distance measured from the most remote point within a story to that point where the occupants have separate and distinct access to two exits or exit access doorways.

[BE] “Common use.” Interior or exterior circulation paths, rooms, spaces or elements that are not for public use and are made available for the shared use of two or more people.

“Compressed gas.” A material, or mixture of materials that:

1. Is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) of pressure; and
2. Has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) which is either liquefied, nonliquefied or in solution, except those gases which have no other health- or physical-hazard properties are not considered to be compressed until the pressure in the packaging exceeds 41 psia (28 kPa) at 68°F (20°C).

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The states of a compressed gas are categorized as follows:

1. Nonliquefied compressed gases are gases, other than those in solution, which are in a packaging under the charged pressure and are entirely gaseous at a temperature of 68°F (20°C).
2. Liquefied compressed gases are gases that, in a packaging under the charged pressure, are partially liquid at a temperature of 68°F (20°C).
3. Compressed gases in solution are nonliquefied gases that are dissolved in a solvent.
4. Compressed gas mixtures consist of a mixture of two or more compressed gases contained in a packaging, the hazard properties of which are represented by the properties of the mixture as a whole.

“Compressed gas container.” A pressure vessel designed to hold compressed gases at pressures greater than one atmosphere at 68°F (20°C) and includes cylinders, containers and tanks.

“Compressed gas system.” An assembly of equipment designed to contain, distribute or transport compressed gases. It can consist of a compressed gas container or containers, reactors and appurtenances, including pumps, compressors and connecting piping and tubing.

[BG] “Congregate living facilities.” A building or part thereof that contains sleeping units where residents share bathroom and/or kitchen facilities.

“Constantly attended location.” *As used in paragraph (R)(118) of rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code, a location within a licensed hotel/SRO facility that is manned/occupied by hotel/SRO facility staff on a 24 hour basis. An example of such a location would be the registration desk. A designated location at a facility staffed by trained personnel on a continuous basis where alarm or supervisory signals are monitored and facilities are provided for notification of the fire department or other emergency services.*

[A] “Construction documents.” The written, graphic and pictorial documents prepared or assembled for describing the design, location and physical characteristics of the elements of the project necessary for obtaining a permit.

“Container.” A vessel of 60 gallons (227 L) or less in capacity used for transporting or storing hazardous materials. Pipes, piping systems, engines and engine fuel tanks are not considered to be containers.

“Containment system.” A gas-tight recovery system comprised of equipment or devices which can be placed over a leak in a compressed gas container, thereby stopping or controlling the escape of gas from the leaking container.

“Containment vessel.” A gas-tight recovery vessel designed so that a leaking compressed gas container can be placed within its confines thereby encapsulating the leaking container.

“Continuous gas detection system.” A gas detection system where the analytical instrument is maintained in continuous operation and sampling is performed without interruption. Analysis is allowed to be performed on a cyclical basis at intervals not to exceed 30 minutes.

“Control area.” Spaces within a building where quantities of hazardous materials not exceeding the maximum allowable quantities per control area are stored, dispensed, used or handled. See also the definition of “Outdoor control area.”

“Controlled substance.” *Has the same meaning as in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.*

“Cooking devices.” Any cooking appliance other than those listed as safe for residential use as defined below.

“Cooking device listed as safe for residential use.” Microwave oven or coffee pot or similar item as established by the state fire marshal.

[BE] “Corridor.” An enclosed exit access component that defines and provides a path of egress travel.

“Corridor, open-ended.” See “Open-ended corridor.”

“Corrosive.” A chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the point of contact. A chemical shall be considered corrosive if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the method described in DOTn 49 CFR 173.137 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code, such chemical destroys or changes irreversibly the structure of the tissue at the point of contact following an exposure period of 4 hours. This term does not refer to action on inanimate surfaces.

“Cotton.”

“Baled cotton.” A natural seed fiber wrapped in and secured with industry-accepted materials, usually consisting of burlap, woven polypropylene, polyethylene or cotton or sheet polyethylene, and secured with steel, synthetic or wire bands, or wire; also includes linters (lint removed from the cottonseed) and motes (residual materials from the ginning process).

“Baled cotton, densely packed.” Cotton, made into banded bales, with a packing density of at least 22 pounds per cubic foot (360 kg/m³), and dimensions complying with the following: a length of 55 inches (1397 mm), a width of 21 inches (533.4 mm) and a height of 27.6 to 35.4 inches (701 to 899 mm).

“Seed cotton.” Perishable raw agricultural commodity consisting of cotton fiber (lint) attached to the seed of the cotton plant, which requires ginning to become a commercial product.

[BG] “Court.” An open, uncovered space, unobstructed to the sky, bounded on three or more sides by exterior building walls or other enclosing devices.

[BG] “Covered mall building.” A single building enclosing a number of tenants and occupants such as retail stores, drinking and dining establishments, entertainment and amusement facilities, passenger transportation terminals, offices, and other similar uses wherein two or more tenants have a main entrance into one or more malls. Anchor buildings shall not be considered as a part of the covered mall building. The term “covered mall building” shall include open mall buildings as defined below.

“Mall.” A roofed or covered common pedestrian area within a covered mall building that serves as access for two or more tenants and not to exceed three levels that are open to each other. The term “mall” shall include open malls as defined below.

“Open mall.” An unroofed common pedestrian way serving a number of tenants not exceeding three levels. Circulation at levels above grade shall be permitted to include open exterior balconies leading to exits discharging at grade.

“Open mall building.” Several structures housing a number of tenants such as retail stores, drinking and dining establishments, entertainment and amusement facilities, offices, and other similar uses wherein two or more tenants have a main entrance into one or more open malls. Anchor buildings are not considered as a part of the open mall building.

“CPSC.” The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission.

“Critical circuit.” A circuit that requires continuous operation to ensure safety of the structure and occupants.

“Cryogenic container.” A cryogenic vessel of any size used for the transportation, handling or storage of cryogenic fluids.

“Cryogenic fluid.” A fluid having a boiling point lower than -130°F (-89.9°C) at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (an absolute pressure of 101.3 kPa).

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

[BG] “Custodial care.” Assistance with day-to-day living tasks; such as assistance with cooking, taking medication, bathing, using toilet facilities and other tasks of daily living. Custodial care includes persons receiving care who have the ability to respond to emergency situations and evacuate at a slower rate and/or who have mental and psychiatric complications. *Persons who receive custodial care may or may not require assistance with evacuation depending on the occupancy and/or the “condition” of the occupancy.*

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

“Damper.” See “Fire damper” and “Smoke damper.”

“Day box.” A portable magazine designed to hold explosive materials and constructed in accordance with the requirements for a Type 3 magazine as defined and classified in *rule 1301:7-7-56 of the Administrative Code.*

“Decorative materials.” All materials applied over the building interior finish for decorative, acoustical or other effect including, but not limited to, curtains, draperies, fabrics, streamers and all other materials utilized for decorative effect including, but not limited to, bulletin boards, artwork, posters, photographs, painting, batting, cloth, cotton, hay, stalks, straw, vines, leaves, trees, moss and similar items, foam plastics and materials containing foam plastics. Decorative materials do not include wall coverings, ceiling coverings, floor coverings, ordinary window shades, interior finish and materials 0.025 inch (0.64 mm) or less in thickness applied directly to and adhering tightly to a substrate.

“Deflagration.” An exothermic reaction, such as the extremely rapid oxidation of a flammable dust or vapor in air, in which the reaction progresses through the unburned material at a rate less than the velocity of sound. A deflagration can have an explosive effect.

“Deluge system.” A sprinkler system employing open sprinklers attached to a piping system connected to a water supply through a valve that is opened by the operation of a detection system installed in the same area as the sprinklers. When this valve opens, water flows into the piping system and discharges from all sprinklers attached thereto.

“Department.” Means the department of commerce.

“Design pressure.” The maximum gauge pressure that a pressure vessel, device, component or system is designed to withstand safely under the temperature and conditions of use expected.

“Desolventizing.” The act of removing a solvent from a material.

“Detached building.” A separate single-story building, without a basement or crawl space, used for the storage or use of hazardous materials and located an approved distance from all structures.

“Detearing.” A process for rapidly removing excess wet coating materials from a dipped or coated object or material by passing it through an electrostatic field.

“Detector, heat.” A fire detector that senses heat, either abnormally high temperature or rate of rise, or both.

“Detonating cord.” A flexible cord containing a center cord of high explosive used to initiate other explosives.

“Detonation.” An exothermic reaction characterized by the presence of a shock wave in the material which establishes and maintains the reaction. The reaction zone progresses through the material at a rate greater than the velocity of sound. The principal heating mechanism is one of shock compression. Detonations have an explosive effect.

“Detonator.” A device containing any initiating or primary explosive that is used for initiating detonation. A detonator shall not contain more than 154.32 grains (10 grams) of total explosives by weight, excluding ignition or delay charges. The term includes, but is not limited to, electric blasting caps of instantaneous and delay types, blasting caps for use with safety fuses, detonating cord delay connectors, and noninstantaneous and delay blasting caps which use detonating cord, shock tube or any other replacement for electric leg wires. All types of detonators in strengths through No. 8 cap should be rated at 1½ pounds (0.68 kg) of explosives per 1,000 caps. For strengths higher than No. 8 cap, consult the manufacturer.

[B] “Detoxification facilities.” Facilities that provide treatment for substance abuse serving care recipients who are incapable of self-preservation or who are harmful to themselves or others.

“Dip tank.” A tank, vat or container of flammable or combustible liquid in which articles or materials are immersed for the purpose of coating, finishing, treating and similar processes.

“Director.” Means the director of the department of commerce or the director’s designee.

“Discharge site.” An area immediately surrounding the mortars used to fire aerial shells.

“Dispensing.” The pouring or transferring of any material from a container, tank or similar vessel, whereby vapors, dusts, fumes, mists or gases are liberated to the atmosphere.

“Dispensing device, overhead type.” A dispensing device that consists of one or more individual units intended for installation in conjunction with each other, mounted above a dispensing area typically within the motor fuel-dispensing facility canopy structure, and characterized by the use of an overhead hose reel.

“Display site.” The immediate area where a fireworks exhibition is conducted. The exhibition area includes the discharge site, the fallout area and the required separation distance from the mortars to spectator viewing areas or vehicle parking areas.

“Division.” Means the department of commerce, division of state fire marshal.

“Door, balanced.” See “Balanced door.”

“Door, dutch.” See “Dutch door.”

“Door, low energy power-operated.” See “Low energy power-operated door.”

“Door, power-assisted.” See “Power-assisted door.”

“Door, power-operated.” See “Power-operated door.”

“Doorway, exit access.” See “Exit access doorway.”

“Dormitory (hospital/college).” A space in a building where group sleeping accommodations are provided in one room, or in a series of closely associated rooms, for persons not members of the same family group, under joint occupancy and single management, as in college dormitories or fraternity houses.

“DOTn.” The United States Department of Transportation.

“Draft curtain.” A structure arranged to limit the spread of smoke and heat along the underside of the ceiling or roof.

[BF] “Draftstop.” A material, device or construction installed to restrict the movement of air within open spaces of concealed areas of building components such as crawl spaces, floor/ceiling assemblies, roof/ceiling assemblies and attics.

“Dry-chemical extinguishing agent.” A powder composed of small particles, usually of sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, urea-potassium-based bicarbonate, potassium chloride or monoammonium phosphate, with added particulate material supplemented by special treatment to provide resistance to packing, resistance to moisture absorption (caking) and the proper flow capabilities.

“Dry cleaning.” The process of removing dirt, grease, paints and other stains from such items as wearing apparel, textiles, fabrics and rugs by use of nonaqueous liquids (solvents).

“Dry cleaning plant.” A facility in which dry cleaning and associated operations are conducted, including the office, receiving area and storage rooms.

“Dry cleaning room.” An occupiable space within a building used for performing dry cleaning operations, the installation of solvent-handling equipment or the storage of dry cleaning solvents.

“Dry cleaning system.” Machinery or equipment in which textiles are immersed or agitated in solvent or in which dry cleaning solvent is extracted from textiles.

“Dutch door.” A door divided horizontally so that the top can be operated independently from the bottom.

[BG] “Dwelling.” A building that exclusively contains one, two, or three dwelling units, each of which may be occupied by a family and no more than five lodgers or boarders, used, intended or designed to be used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied or that is occupied for living purposes, physically separated from adjacent structures, and with an independent exit from each dwelling unit.

“Dwelling unit.” A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. The dwelling unit may include any accessory space intended for the exclusive use of the occupants of an individual dwelling unit such as a private garage, greenhouse, etc.

“Dwelling unit features.” Provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

“Early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinkler.” A sprinkler listed for early suppression fast-response performance.

“Efficiency unit.” A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

[BE] “Egress court.” A court or yard which provides access to a public way for one or more exits.

“Electrostatic fluidized bed.” A container holding powder coating material that is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material that is electrically charged with a charge opposite to that of the object to be coated. Such object is transported through the container immediately above the charged and aerated materials in order to be coated.

“Elevator group.” A grouping of elevators in a building located adjacent or directly across from one another that respond to a common hall call button(s).

“Emergency alarm system.” A system to provide indication and warning of emergency situations involving hazardous materials.

“Emergency control station.” An approved location on the premises where signals from emergency equipment are received and which is staffed by trained personnel.

“Emergency egress routes/escape routes.” As used in paragraph (R)(118) of rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code, a floor plan with arrows indicating the primary and secondary path to an exit.

[BE] “Emergency escape and rescue opening.” An operable window, door or other similar device that provides for a means of escape and access for rescue in the event of an emergency.

“Emergency evacuation drill.” An exercise performed to train staff and occupants and to evaluate their efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out emergency evacuation procedures. *Emergency evacuation drills include, but are not limited to, fire drills and drills or rapid dismissals as referenced in section 3737.73 of the Revised Code.*

“Emergency power system.” A source of automatic electric power of a required capacity and duration to operate required life safety, fire alarm, detection and ventilation systems in the event of a failure of the primary power. Emergency power systems are required for electrical loads where interruption of the primary power could result in loss of human life or serious injuries.

“Emergency shutoff valve.” A valve designed to shut off the flow of gases or liquids.

“Emergency shutoff valve, automatic.” A fail-safe automatic-closing valve designed to shut off the flow of gases or liquids initiated by a control system that is activated by automatic means.

“Emergency shutoff valve, manual.” A manually operated valve designed to shut off the flow of gases or liquids.

“Emergency voice/alarm communications.” Dedicated manual or automatic facilities for originating and distributing voice instructions, as well as alert and evacuation signals pertaining to a fire emergency, to the occupants of a building.

[BG] “Employee work area.” All or any portion of a space used only by employees and only for work. Corridors, toilet rooms, kitchenettes and break rooms are not employee work areas.

[BG] “Equipment platform.” An unoccupied, elevated platform used exclusively for mechanical systems or industrial process equipment, including the associated elevated walkways, stairways, alternating tread devices and ladders necessary to access the platform (see section 505.3 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code).

“Excess flow control.” A fail-safe system or other approved means designed to shut off flow caused by a rupture in pressurized piping systems.

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

“Exhausted enclosure.” An appliance or piece of equipment which consists of a top, a back and two sides providing a means of local exhaust for capturing gases, fumes, vapors and mists. Such enclosures include laboratory hoods, exhaust fume hoods and similar appliances and equipment used to retain and exhaust locally the gases, fumes, vapors and mists that could be released. Rooms or areas provided with general ventilation, in themselves, are not exhausted enclosures.

“Existing.” Building, facilities or conditions that are already in existence, constructed or officially authorized prior to the adoption of this code.

[BE] “Exit.” That portion of a means of egress system between the exit access and the exit discharge or public way. Exit components include exterior exit doors at the level of exit discharge, interior exit stairways and ramps, exit passageways, exterior exit stairways and ramps and horizontal exits.

[BE] “Exit access.” That portion of a means of egress system that leads from any occupied portion of a building or structure to an exit.

[BE] “Exit access doorway.” A door or access point along the path of egress travel from an occupied room, area or space where the path of egress enters an intervening room, corridor, exit access stairway or ramp.

[BE] “Exit access ramp.” A ramp within the exit access portion of the means of egress system.

[BE] “Exit access stairway.” A stairway within the exit access portion of the means of egress system.

[BE] “Exit discharge.” That portion of a means of egress system between the termination of an exit and a public way.

[BE] “Exit discharge, level of.” The story at the point at which an exit terminates and an exit discharge begins.

[BE] “Exit passageway.” An exit component that is separated from other interior spaces of a building or structure by fire-resistance-rated construction and opening protectives, and provides for a protected path of egress travel in a horizontal direction to the exit discharge.

“Expanded plastic.” A foam or cellular plastic material having a reduced density based on the presence of numerous small cavities or cells dispersed throughout the material.

“Explosion.” An effect produced by the sudden violent expansion of gases, which may be accompanied by a shock wave or disruption, or both, of enclosing materials or structures. An explosion could result from any of the following:

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

“Explosive.” A chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. The term includes, but is not limited to, dynamite, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord, igniters and display fireworks, 1.3G.

The term “Explosive” includes any material determined to be within the scope of USC Title 18: Chapter 40 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code and also includes any material classified as an explosive other than consumer fireworks, 1.4G by the hazardous materials regulations of DOTn 49 CFR Parts 100-185 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“High explosive.” Explosive material, such as dynamite, which can be caused to detonate by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap where unconfined.

“Low explosive.” Explosive material that will burn or deflagrate when ignited. It is characterized by a rate of reaction that is less than the speed of sound. Examples of low explosives include, but are not limited to, black powder, safety fuse, igniters, igniter cord, fuse lighters, fireworks, 1.3G and propellants, 1.3C.

“Mass-detonating explosives.” Division 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5 explosives alone or in combination, or loaded into various types of ammunition or containers, most of which can be expected to explode virtually instantaneously when a small portion is subjected to fire, severe concussion, impact, the impulse of an initiating agent or the effect of a considerable discharge of energy from without. Materials that react in this manner represent a mass explosion hazard. Such an explosive will normally cause severe structural damage to adjacent objects. Explosive propagation could occur immediately to other items of ammunition and explosives stored sufficiently close to and not adequately protected from the initially exploding pile with a time interval short enough so that two or more quantities must be considered as one for quantity-distance purposes.

“UN/DOTn Class 1 explosives.” The former classification system used by DOTn included the terms “high” and “low” explosives as defined herein. The following terms further define explosives under the current system applied by DOTn for all explosive materials defined as hazard Class 1 materials. Compatibility group letters are used in concert with the division to specify further limitations on each division noted (for example, the letter G identifies the material as a pyrotechnic substance or article containing a pyrotechnic substance and similar materials).

“Division 1.1.” Explosives that have a mass explosion hazard. A mass explosion is one which affects almost the entire load instantaneously.

“Division 1.2.” Explosives that have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.

“Division 1.3.” Explosives that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.

“Division 1.4.” Explosives that pose a minor explosion hazard. The explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package.

“Division 1.5.” Very insensitive explosives. This division is comprised of substances that have a mass explosion hazard but which are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of transport.

“Division 1.6.” Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard. This division is comprised of articles that contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation.

“Explosive material.” Explosives, blasting agents and detonators.

“Extended stay hotel.” Any structure consisting of one or more buildings, with more than five sleeping rooms, that is specifically constructed, kept, used, maintained, advertised, and held out to the public to be a place where temporary residence is offered for pay to persons, including, but not limited to, an extended stay hotel or extended

stay motel that is specifically constructed, and approved by the building official having jurisdiction over it, through a valid certificate of occupancy, and by the state fire marshal, for extended stay temporary residence by persons, and that contains six or more dwelling units with provision for living, eating, cooking, sanitation, and sleeping. The licensure category shall also include a hotel that contains both transient and extended stay rooms where the use of all such rooms is identified and approved in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code.

[BE] “Exterior exit ramp.” An exit component that serves to meet one or more means of egress design requirements, such as required number of exits or exit access travel distance, and is open to yards, courts or public ways.

[BE] “Exterior exit stairway.” An exit component that serves to meet one or more means of egress design requirements, such as required number of exits or exit access travel distance, and is open to yards, courts or public ways.

[BF] “Exterior wall.” A wall, bearing or nonbearing, that is used as an enclosing wall for a building, other than a fire wall, and that has a slope of 60 degrees (1.05 rad) or greater with the horizontal plane.

“Extra-high-rack combustible storage.” Storage on racks of Class I, II, III or IV commodities that exceed 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height and storage on racks of high-hazard commodities that exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) in height.

“Fabrication area.” An area within a semiconductor fabrication facility and related research and development areas in which there are processes using hazardous production materials. Such areas are allowed to include ancillary rooms or areas such as dressing rooms and offices that are directly related to the fabrication area processes.

[A] “Facility.” A building or use in a fixed location including exterior storage areas for flammable and combustible substances and hazardous materials, piers, wharves, tank farms and similar uses. This term includes recreational vehicles, mobile home and manufactured housing parks, sales and storage lots.

“Fail-safe.” A design condition incorporating a feature for automatically counteracting the effect of an anticipated possible source of failure; also, a design condition eliminating or mitigating a hazardous condition by compensating automatically for a failure or malfunction.

“Fallout area.” The area over which aerial shells are fired. The shells burst over the area, and unsafe debris and malfunctioning aerial shells fall into this area. The fallout area is the location where a typical aerial shell dud falls to the ground depending on the wind and the angle of mortar placement.

“False alarm.” The willful and knowing initiation or transmission of a signal, message or other notification of an event of fire when no such danger exists.

“Fines.” Small pieces or splinters of wood byproducts that will pass through a 0.25-inch (6.4 mm) screen.

“Fire alarm.” The giving, signaling or transmission to any public fire station, or company or to any officer or employee thereof, whether by telephone, spoken word or otherwise, of information to the effect that there is a fire at or near the place indicated by the person giving, signaling, or transmitting such information.

“Fire alarm box, manual.” See “Manual fire alarm box.”

“Fire alarm control unit.” A system component that receives inputs from automatic and manual fire alarm devices and may be capable of supplying power to detection devices and transponder(s) or off-premises transmitter(s). The control unit may be capable of providing a transfer of power to the notification appliances and transfer of condition to relays or devices.

“Fire alarm signal.” A signal initiated by a fire alarm-initiating device such as a manual fire alarm box, automatic fire detector, waterflow switch or other device whose activation is indicative of the presence of a fire or fire signature.

“Fire alarm system.” A system or portion of a combination system consisting of components and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of fire alarm or supervisory signal-initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals.

“Fire apparatus access road.” Same as “Fire lane.”

[BF] “Fire area.” The aggregate floor area enclosed and bounded by fire walls, fire barriers, exterior walls or horizontal assemblies of a building. Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls shall be included in the fire area if such areas are included within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor next above.

[BF] “Fire barrier.” A fire-resistance-rated wall assembly of materials designed to restrict the spread of fire in which continuity is maintained.

“Fire chief.” The chief officer of the fire department serving the jurisdiction, or a duly authorized representative.

“Fire code official.” The state fire marshal, assistant state fire marshal, fire chief of a fire department or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the code, including a certified fire safety inspector acting within that inspector’s jurisdiction or a duly authorized representative.

“Fire command center.” The principal attended or unattended location where the status of detection, alarm communications and control systems is displayed, and from which the system(s) can be manually controlled.

[BF] “Fire damper.” A listed device installed in ducts and air transfer openings designed to close automatically upon detection of heat and resist the passage of flame. Fire dampers are classified for use in either static systems that will automatically shut down in the event of a fire, or in dynamic systems that continue to operate during a fire. A dynamic fire damper is tested and rated for closure under elevated temperature airflow.

“Fire department.” A fire department organized under section 505.37, 505.371, 505.375 or 737.21 of the Revised Code or a joint fire district organized under section 505.371 or 505.375 of the Revised Code.

“Fire department master key.” A limited issue key of special or controlled design to be carried by fire department officials in command which will open key boxes on specified properties.

“Fire detector, automatic.” A device designed to detect the presence of a fire signature and to initiate action.

“Fire district.” Means a fire district organized under section 505.37 of the Revised Code.

[BF] “Fire door.” The door component of a fire door assembly.

[BF] “Fire door assembly.” Any combination of a fire door, frame, hardware and other accessories that together provide a specific degree of fire protection to the opening.

[BF] “Fire exit hardware.” Panic hardware that is listed for use on fire door assemblies.

“Fire hazard.” In the opinion of the fire code official, any act, condition or thing that causes or creates a recognizable risk of an unfriendly fire or unwanted fire or harm to persons or property from such fires. A fire hazard includes, in the opinion of the fire code official, any act, condition or thing that violates or creates a substantial risk of violating any fire or life safety provision of this code.

“Fire lane.” A road or other passageway developed to allow the passage of fire apparatus. A fire lane is not necessarily intended for vehicular traffic other than fire apparatus. *A fire lane shall not be interpreted to mean a residential and/or public street.*

[BF] “Fire partition.” A vertical assembly of materials designed to restrict the spread of fire in which openings are protected.

“Fire point.” The lowest temperature at which a liquid will ignite and achieve sustained burning when exposed to a test flame in accordance with ASTM D 92 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Fire protection equipment.” See “Fire protection system” definition.

[BF] “Fire protection rating.” The period of time that an opening protective assembly will maintain the ability to confine a fire as determined by tests prescribed in section 716 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code. Ratings are stated in hours or minutes.

“Fire protection system.” Approved devices, equipment and systems or combinations of systems used to detect a fire, activate an alarm, extinguish or control a fire, control or manage smoke and products of a fire or any combination thereof.

[BF] “Fire resistance.” That property of materials or their assemblies that prevents or retards the passage of excessive heat, hot gases or flames under conditions of use.

[BF] “Fire-resistance rating.” The period of time a building element, component or assembly maintains the ability to confine a fire, continues to perform a given structural function, or both, as determined by the tests, or the methods based on tests, prescribed in section 703 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

[BF] “Fire-resistant joint system.” An assemblage of specific materials or products that are designed, tested and fire-resistance rated in accordance with either ASTM E 1966 or UL 2079 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code to resist for a prescribed period of time the passage of fire through joints made in or between fire-resistance-rated assemblies.

“Fire safety functions.” Building and fire control functions that are intended to increase the level of life safety for occupants or to control the spread of the harmful effects of fire.

[BF] “Fire separation distance.” The distance measured from the building face to one of the following:

1. The closest interior lot line.
2. To the centerline of a street, an alley or public way.
3. To an imaginary line between two buildings on the lot.

The distance shall be measured at right angles from the face of the wall.

[BF] “Fire wall.” A fire-resistance-rated wall having protected openings, which restricts the spread of fire and extends continuously from the foundation to or through the roof, with sufficient structural stability under fire conditions to allow collapse of construction on either side without collapse of the wall.

“Fire watch.” A temporary measure intended to ensure continuous and systematic surveillance of a building or portion thereof by one or more qualified individuals for the purposes of identifying and controlling fire hazards, detecting early signs of unwanted fire, raising an alarm of fire and notifying the fire department.

[BF] “Fireblocking.” Building materials, or materials approved for use as fireblocking, installed to resist the free passage of flame to other areas of the building through concealed spaces.

“Fireworks.” Any composition or device prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect of combustion, deflagration, or detonation, except ordinary matches and except as provided in section 3743.80 of the Revised Code.

“1.1G Fireworks.” Display fireworks consistent with regulations of the United States Department of Transportation as expressed using the designation Division 1.1G (UN0333) in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“1.2G Fireworks.” Display fireworks consistent with regulations of the United States Department of Transportation as expressed using the designation Division 1.2G (UN0334) in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“1.3G Fireworks.” Display fireworks consistent with regulations of the United States Department of Transportation as expressed using the designation Division 1.3G (UN0335) in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“1.4G Fireworks.” Consumer fireworks consistent with regulations of the United States Department of Transportation as expressed using the designation Division 1.4G (UN0336) in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code that are consistent with regulations of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission as expressed in Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or special effects fireworks as expressed using the designation Division 1.4G (UN0431) in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“1.4G Special effects fireworks.” Special effects fireworks intended for indoor use consistent with regulations of the United State Department of Transportation as expressed using the designation Division 1.4G (UN0431) in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code that are consistent with regulations of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission as expressed in Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

“1.4S Fireworks.” Pyrotechnic devices for professional use in the performing arts in conjunction with theatrical, musical or other productions which are similar to “consumer fireworks” in chemical composition and construction but not intended for consumer use. Such fireworks shall be classified as Division 1.4S (UN0337) by DOTn and marked and labeled in conformance with Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code or special effects fireworks as expressed using the designation Division 1.4S (UN0432) in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“1.4S Special effects fireworks.” Special effects fireworks intended for indoor use as expressed using the designation Division 1.4S (UN0432) in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Fireworks exhibition.” Any presentation or discharge of fireworks. A fireworks exhibition includes but is not limited to, those displays conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3743. of the Revised Code, or any variance issued thereunder, this rule, and NFPA 1123 and NFPA 1126 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Fireworks incident.” Any action or omission that occurs at a fireworks exhibition, that results in injury or death, or a substantial risk of injury or death, to any person, and that involves either of the following:

1. The handling or other use, or the results of the handling or other use, of fireworks or associated equipment or other materials.
2. The failure of any person to comply with any applicable requirement imposed by rule 1301:7-7-56 of the Administrative Code or any applicable rule adopted under rule 1301:7-7-56 of the Administrative Code.

“Fireworks incident site.” A discharge site or other location at a fireworks exhibition where a fireworks incident occurs, a location where an injury or death associated with a fireworks incident occurs, or a location where evidence of a fireworks incident or an injury or death associated with a fireworks incident is found.

“Fireworks plant.” All buildings and other structures in which the manufacturing of fireworks, or the storage or sale of manufactured fireworks by a manufacturer, takes place.

[BG] “Fixed base operator (FBO).” A commercial business granted the right by the airport sponsor to operate on an airport and provide aeronautical services such as fueling, hangaring, tie-down and parking, aircraft rental, aircraft maintenance and flight instruction.

[BE] “Fixed seating.” Furniture or fixtures designed and installed for the use of sitting and secured in place including bench-type seats and seats with or without back or arm rests.

“Flame effect.” The combustion of solids, liquids, or gases to produce thermal, physical, visual, or audible phenomena before an audience. Flame effect includes, but is not limited to, cold spark devices.

[BF] “Flame spread.” The propagation of flame over a surface.

[BF] “Flame spread index.” A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Flammable cryogenic fluid.” A cryogenic fluid that is flammable in its vapor state.

“Flammable finishes.” Coatings to articles or materials in which the material being applied is a flammable liquid, combustible liquid, combustible powder, fiberglass resin or flammable or combustible gel coating.

“Flammable gas.” A material which is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (101 kPa) of pressure [a material that has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa)] which:

1. Is ignitable at 14.7 psia (100 kPa) when in a mixture of 13 per cent or less by volume with air; or
2. Has a flammable range at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) with air of not less than 12 per cent, regardless of the lower limit.

The limits specified shall be determined at 14.7 psi (101 kPa) of pressure and a temperature of 68°F (20°C) in accordance with ASTM E 681 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Flammable liquefied gas.” A liquefied compressed gas which, under a charged pressure, is partially liquid at a temperature of 68°F (20°C) and which is flammable.

“Flammable liquid.” A liquid having a closed cup flash point below 100°F (38°C). Flammable liquids are further categorized into a group known as Class I liquids. The Class I category is subdivided as follows:

“Class IA.” Liquids having a flash point below 73°F (23°C) and having a boiling point below 100°F (38°C).

“Class IB.” Liquids having a flash point below 73°F (23°C) and having a boiling point at or above 100°F (38°C).

“Class IC.” Liquids having a flash point at or above 73°F (23°C) and below 100°F (38°C).

The category of flammable liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids.

“Flammable material.” A material capable of being readily ignited from common sources of heat or at a temperature of 600°F (316°C) or less.

“Flammable solid.” A solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which has an ignition temperature below 212°F (100°C) or which burns so vigorously and persistently when ignited as to create a serious hazard. A chemical shall be considered a flammable solid as determined in accordance with the test method of CPSC 16 CFR Part 1500.44 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code, if it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than 0.0866 inch (2.2 mm) per second along its major axis.

“Flammable vapor area.” An area in which the concentration of flammable constituents (vapor, gas, fume, mist or dust) in air exceeds 25 per cent of their lower flammable limit (LFL) because of the flammable finish processes operation. It shall include:

1. The interior of spray booths.
2. The interior of ducts exhausting from spraying processes.
3. Any area in the direct path of spray or any area containing dangerous quantities of air-suspended powder, combustible residue, dust, deposits, vapor or mists as a result of spraying operations.
4. The area in the vicinity of dip tanks, drain boards or associated drying, conveying or other equipment during operation or shutdown periods.

The fire code official is authorized to determine the extent of the flammable vapor area, taking into consideration the material characteristics of the flammable materials, the degree of sustained ventilation and the nature of the operations.

“Flammable vapors or fumes.” The concentration of flammable constituents in air that exceeds 25 per cent of their lower flammable limit (LFL).

“Flash point.” The minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit at which a liquid will give off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface or in the container, but will not sustain combustion. The flash point of a liquid shall be determined by appropriate test procedure and apparatus as specified in ASTM D 56, ASTM D 93 or ASTM D 3278 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facility.” That portion of a commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing property where flammable or combustible liquids or gases used as fuels are stored and dispensed into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or approved containers that are used in connection with such businesses, by persons within the employ of such businesses.

[BE] “Flight.” A continuous run of rectangular treads, winders or combination thereof from one landing to another.

“Float.” A floating structure normally used as a point of transfer for passengers and goods, or both, for mooring purposes.

[BE] "Floor area, gross." The floor area within the inside perimeter of the exterior walls of the building under consideration, exclusive of vent shafts and courts, without deduction for corridors, stairways, ramps, closets, the thickness of interior walls, columns or other features. The floor area of a building, or portion thereof, not provided with surrounding exterior walls shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above. The gross floor area shall not include shafts with no openings or interior courts.

[BE] "Floor area, net." The actual occupied area not including unoccupied accessory areas such as corridors, stairways, ramps, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms and closets.

"Flue spaces."

"Longitudinal flue space." The flue space between rows of storage perpendicular to the direction of loading.

"Transverse flue space." The space between rows of storage parallel to the direction of loading.

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

"Foam-extinguishing system." A special system discharging a foam made from concentrates, either mechanically or chemically, over the area to be protected.

[BE] "Folding and telescopic seating." Tiered seating having an overall shape and size that is capable of being reduced for purposes of moving or storing and is not a building element.

[BG] "Foster care facilities." Facilities that provide care to more than five children, 2½ years of age or less.

"Fuel limit switch." A mechanism, located on a tank vehicle, that limits the quantity of product dispensed at one time.

"Fumigant." A substance which by itself or in combination with any other substance emits or liberates a gas, fume or vapor utilized for the destruction or control of insects, fungi, vermin, germs, rats or other pests, and shall be distinguished from insecticides and disinfectants which are essentially effective in the solid or liquid phases. Examples are methyl bromide, ethylene dibromide, hydrogen cyanide, carbon disulfide and sulfurlyl fluoride.

"Fumigation." The utilization within an enclosed space of a fumigant in concentrations that are hazardous or acutely toxic to humans.

"Furnace Class A." An oven or furnace that has heat utilization equipment operating at approximately atmospheric pressure wherein there is a potential explosion or fire hazard that could be occasioned by the presence of flammable volatiles or combustible materials processed or heated in the furnace.

Note: Such flammable volatiles or combustible materials can, for instance, originate from the following:

1. Paints, powders, inks, and adhesives from finishing processes, such as dipped, coated, sprayed and impregnated materials.
2. The substrate material.
3. Wood, paper and plastic pallets, spacers or packaging materials.
4. Polymerization or other molecular rearrangements.

Potentially flammable materials, such as quench oil, water-borne finishes, cooling oil or cooking oils, that present a hazard are ventilated according to Class A standards.

“Furnace Class B.” An oven or furnace that has heat utilization equipment operating at approximately atmospheric pressure wherein there are no flammable volatiles or combustible materials being heated.

“Furnace Class C.” An oven or furnace that has a potential hazard due to a flammable or other special atmosphere being used for treatment of material in process. This type of furnace can use any type of heating system and includes a special atmosphere supply system. Also included in the Class C classification are integral quench furnaces and molten salt bath furnaces.

“Furnace Class D.” An oven or furnace that operates at temperatures from above ambient to over 5,000°F (2760°C) and at pressures normally below atmospheric using any type of heating system. These furnaces can include the use of special processing atmospheres.

“Gas cabinet.” A fully enclosed, ventilated, noncombustible enclosure used to provide an isolated environment for compressed gas cylinders in storage or use. Doors and access ports for exchanging cylinders and accessing pressure-regulating controls are allowed to be included.

“Gas detection system.” A system or portion of a combination system that utilizes one or more stationary sensors to detect the presence of a specified gas at a specified concentration and initiate one or more responses required by this code, such as notifying a responsible person, activating an alarm signal, or activating or deactivating equipment. A self-contained gas detection and alarm device is not classified as a gas detection system.

“Gas detection system, continuous.” See “Continuous gas detection system.”

“Gas room.” A separately ventilated, fully enclosed room in which only compressed gases and associated equipment and supplies are stored or used.

“Gas room, hydrogen fuel.” See “Hydrogen fuel gas room.”

“Gaseous hydrogen system.” An assembly of piping, devices and apparatus designed to generate, store, contain, distribute or transport a nontoxic, gaseous hydrogen-containing mixture having not less than 95-*per cent* hydrogen gas by volume and not more than 1-*per cent* oxygen by volume. Gaseous hydrogen systems consist of items such as compressed gas containers, reactors and appurtenances, including pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, manifolds, pumps, compressors and interconnecting piping and tubing and controls.

[BG] “Grade floor opening.” A window or other opening located such that the sill height of the opening is not more than 44 inches (1118 mm) above or below the finished ground level adjacent to the opening.

[BG] “Grade plane.” A reference plan representing the average of finished ground level adjoining the building at exterior walls. Where the finished ground level slopes away from the exterior walls, the reference plane shall be established by the lowest points within the area between the building and the lot line or, where the lot line is more than 6 feet (1829 mm) from the building, between the building and a point 6 feet (1829 mm) from the building.

[BE] “Grandstand.” Tiered seating supported on a dedicated structural system and two or more rows high and is not a building element (see “Bleachers”).

[BG] “Group home.” A facility for social rehabilitation, substance abuse or mental health problems that contains a group housing arrangement that provides custodial care but does not provide medical care.

[BE] “Guard.” A building component or a system of building components located at or near the open sides of elevated walking surfaces that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the walking surface to a lower level.

“Guestroom.” A room offered to the public for a fee that contains, at a minimum, provisions for sleeping.

[BS] “Gypsum board.” Gypsum wallboard, gypsum sheathing, gypsum base for gypsum veneer plaster, exterior gypsum soffit board, predecorated gypsum board or water-resistant gypsum backing board complying with the standards listed in Tables 2506.2 and 2507.2 and Chapter 35 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

[BG] “Habitable space.” A space in a building for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.

“Halogenated extinguishing system.” A fire-extinguishing system using one or more atoms of an element from the halogen chemical series: fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

“Handling.” The deliberate transport by any means to a point of storage or use.

[BE] “Handrail.” A horizontal or sloping rail intended for grasping by the hand for guidance or support.

“Hazardous materials.” Those chemicals or substances which are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in this rule, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.

“Hazardous production material (HPM).” A solid, liquid or gas associated with semiconductor manufacturing that has a degree-of-hazard rating in health, flammability or instability of Class 3 or 4 as ranked by NFPA 704 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code and which is used directly in research, laboratory or production processes which have, as their end product, materials that are not hazardous.

“Health hazard.” A classification of a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence that acute or chronic health effects are capable of occurring in exposed persons. The term “health hazard” includes chemicals that are toxic, highly toxic and corrosive.

“Hearing.” A hearing held by the division in compliance with sections 119.06 to 119.13 of the Revised Code.

“Heat detector.” See “Detector, heat.”

[BG] “Height, building.” The vertical distance from grade plane to the average height of the highest roof surface.

“Heliport.” An area of land or water or a structural surface that is used, or intended for use, for the landing and taking off of helicopters, and any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for heliport buildings and other heliport facilities.

“Helistop.” The same as “Heliport,” except that fueling, defueling, maintenance, repairs or storage of helicopters is not permitted.

“Hi-boy.” A cart used to transport hot roofing materials on a roof.

“High-piled combustible storage.” Storage of combustible materials in closely packed piles or combustible materials on pallets, in racks or on shelves where the top of storage is greater than 12 feet (3658 mm) in height. Where required by the fire code official, high-piled combustible storage also includes certain high-hazard commodities, such as rubber tires, Group A plastics, flammable liquids, idle pallets and similar commodities, where the top of storage is greater than 6 feet (1829 mm) in height.

“High-piled storage area.” An area within a building which is designated, intended, proposed or actually used for high-piled combustible storage.

[BG] “High-rise building.” A building with an occupied floor located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

“High-voltage transmission line.” An electrical power transmission line operating at or above 66 kilovolts.

“Highly toxic.” A material which produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration which falls within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each.
3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 milligrams per liter or less of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within 1 hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

Mixtures of these materials with ordinary materials, such as water, might not warrant classification as highly toxic. While this system is basically simple in application, any hazard evaluation that is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons.

“Highly volatile liquid.” A liquefied compressed gas with a boiling point of less than 68°F (20°C).

“Highway.” Any public street, road, alley, way, lane or other public thoroughfare.

[A] “Historic buildings.” Buildings that are listed in or eligible for listing in the “National Register of Historic Places,” or designated as historic under an appropriate state or local law.

“Hogged materials.” Wood waste materials produced from the lumber production process.

[M] “Hood.” An air-intake device used to capture by entrapment, impingement, adhesion or similar means, grease and similar contaminants before they enter a duct system.

“Type I.” A kitchen hood for collecting and removing grease vapors and smoke.

“Type II.” A general kitchen hood for collecting and removing steam vapor, heat, odors and products of combustion.

[BF] “Horizontal assembly.” A fire-resistance-rated floor or roof assembly of materials designed to restrict the spread of fire in which continuity is maintained.

[BE] “Horizontal exit.” An exit component consisting of fire-resistance-rated construction and opening protectives intended to compartmentalize portions of a building thereby creating refuge areas that afford safety from fire and smoke from the area of fire origin.

[BG] “Hospitals and psychiatric hospitals.” Facilities that provide care or treatment for the medical, psychiatric, obstetrical, or surgical treatment of inpatient care recipients that are incapable of self-preservation.

“Hotel.” A “hotel” means a transient, extended stay hotel, or residential hotel. “Hotel” includes any structure consisting of one or more buildings containing any combination of more than five guestrooms that are each approved by the building code official having jurisdiction and the state fire marshal as meeting the requirements for transient sleeping rooms or extended stay temporary residence dwelling units, or as having features of such sleeping rooms and dwelling units within the same room, and such structure is specifically constructed, kept, used, maintained, advertised, and held out to the public to be a place where transient sleeping accommodations or temporary residence is offered for pay to persons, but such structure does not otherwise meet the definition of a transient hotel or an extended stay hotel as defined in this paragraph. “Hotel” includes a hotel, motel, motor hotel, lodge, motor lodge, bed and breakfast, or inn. “Hotel” does not include agricultural labor camps, apartments houses, apartments or other similar places of permanent personal residence, lodging houses, rooming houses, or hospital or college dormitories.

“Hot work.” Operations including cutting, welding, Thermit welding, brazing, soldering, grinding, thermal spraying, thawing pipe, installation of torch-applied roof systems or any other similar activity.

“Hot work area.” The area exposed to sparks, hot slag, radiant heat, or convective heat as a result of the hot work.

“Hot work equipment.” Electric or gas welding or cutting equipment used for hot work.

“Hot work permits.” Permits issued by the responsible person at the facility under the hot work permit program permitting welding or other hot work to be done in locations referred to in *paragraph (C)(3)(3503.3) of rule 1301:7-7-35 of the Administrative Code* and prepermitted by the fire code official.

“Hot work program.” A permitted program, carried out by approved facilities-designated personnel, allowing them to oversee and issue permits for hot work conducted by their personnel or at their facility. The intent is to have trained, on-site, responsible personnel ensure that required hot work safety measures are taken to prevent fires and fire spread.

“HPM Facility.” See “Semiconductor fabrication facility.”

“HPM room.” A room used in conjunction with or serving a Group H-5 occupancy, where HPM is stored or used and which is classified as a Group H-2, H-3 or H-4 occupancy.

“Hydrogen fuel gas room.” A room or space that is intended exclusively to house a gaseous hydrogen system.

“Immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).” The concentration of air-borne contaminants that poses a threat of death, immediate or delayed permanent adverse health effects, or effects that could prevent escape from such an environment. This contaminant concentration level is established by the “National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health” (NIOSH) based on both toxicity and flammability. It generally is expressed in parts per million by volume (ppm v/v) or milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³). Where adequate data do not exist for precise establishment of IDLH concentrations, an independent certified industrial hygienist, industrial toxicologist, appropriate regulatory agent or other source approved by the fire code official shall make such determination.

“Impairment coordinator.” The person responsible for the maintenance of a particular fire protection system.

[BG] “Incapable of self-preservation.” Persons who, because of age, physical limitations, mental limitations, chemical dependency or medical treatment, cannot respond as an individual to an emergency situation.

“Incompatible materials.” Materials that, when mixed, have the potential to react in a manner which generates heat, fumes, gases or byproducts which are hazardous to life or property.

“Industrialized unit.” As defined in section 3781.06 of the Revised Code, a building unit or assembly of closed construction fabricated in an off-site facility, that is substantially self-sufficient as a unit or as part of a greater structure, and that requires transportation to the site of intended use. “Industrialized unit” includes units installed on the site as independent units, as part of a group of units, or incorporated with standard construction methods to form a completed structural entity. “Industrialized unit” does not include a manufactured home as defined by division (C)(4) of section 3781.06 of the Revised Code or a mobile home as defined by division (O) of section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.

“Inert gas.” A gas that is capable of reacting with other materials only under abnormal conditions such as high temperatures, pressures and similar extrinsic physical forces. Within the context of the code, inert gases do not exhibit either physical or health hazard properties as defined (other than acting as a simple asphyxiant) or hazard properties other than those of a compressed gas. Some of the more common inert gases include argon, helium, krypton, neon, nitrogen and xenon.

“Inhabited building.” A building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for people, or any place of religious worship, schoolhouse, railroad station, store or other structure where people are accustomed to assemble, except any building or structure occupied in connection with the manufacture, transportation, storage or use of explosive materials.

“Initiating device.” A system component that originates transmission of a change-of-state condition, such as in a smoke detector, manual fire alarm box, or supervisory switch.

“Insecticidal fogging.” The utilization of insecticidal liquids passed through fog-generating units where, by means of pressure and turbulence, with or without the application of heat, such liquids are transformed and discharged in the form of fog or mist blown into an area to be treated.

[BE] “Interior exit ramp.” An exit component that serves to meet one or more means of egress design requirements, such as required number of exits or exit access travel distance, and provides for a protected path of egress travel to the exit discharge or public way.

[BE] “Interior exit stairway.” An exit component that serves to meet one or more means of egress design requirements, such as required number of exits or exit access travel distance, and provides for a protected path of egress travel to the exit discharge or public way.

[BG] “Interior finish.” Interior finish includes interior wall and ceiling finish and interior floor finish.

[BG] “Interior floor-wall base.” Interior floor finish trim used to provide a functional or decorative border at the intersection of walls and floors.

[BG] “Interior wall and ceiling finish.” The exposed interior surfaces of buildings, including but not limited to: fixed or movable walls and partitions; toilet room privacy partitions; columns; ceilings; and interior wainscoting, paneling or other finish applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, structural fire resistance or similar purposes, but not including trim.

“Interlinked fire detection.” An automatic fire detection system installed in accordance with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code, interconnected with the smoke control system.

“Irritant.” A chemical which is not corrosive, but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is a skin irritant if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the methods of CPSC 16 CFR, Part 1500.41 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code for an exposure of four or more hours or by other appropriate techniques, it results in an empirical score of 5 or more. A chemical is classified as an eye irritant if so determined under the procedure listed in CPSC 16 CFR, Part 1500.42 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code or other approved techniques.

“Joint fire district.” *A joint fire district organized under section 505.371 or 505.375 of the Revised Code.*

“Joint fire and ambulance district.” *Means a joint fire and ambulance district organized under section 505.375 of the Revised Code.*

[A] “Jurisdiction.” *The governmental unit that has adopted this code under due legislative authority.*

“Key box.” *A secure device with a lock operable only by a fire department master key, and containing bulding entry keys and other keys that may be required for access in an emergency.*

[A] “Labeled.” *Equipment, materials or products to which have been affixed a label, seal, symbol or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory, approved agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of the production of the labeled items and whose labeling indicates either that the equipment, material or product meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.*

“Last known address.” *The most recent mailing address reported to the division by the person in compliance with requirements to provide the person’s address.*

[B] “Level of exit discharge.” *See “Exit discharge, level of.”*

“License.” *Any license, permit, certificate, commission, or charter issued by the division.*

“Licensed building.” *A building on the licensed premises of a licensed manufacturer or wholesaler of fireworks that is approved for occupancy by the building official having jurisdiction.*

“Licensed exhibitor of fireworks or licensed exhibitor.” *A person licensed pursuant to sections 3743.50 to 3743.55 of the Revised Code. This includes a licensed exhibitor of indoor fireworks (Type II exhibitor license) or a licensed exhibitor of outdoor/indoor fireworks (Type I exhibitor license).*

“Licensed exhibitor of indoor fireworks.” *A person licensed pursuant to rule 1301:7-7-56 of the Administrative Code to conduct indoor exhibitions in accordance with NFPA 1126 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code of 1.4G special effects fireworks (UN0431), 1.4S fireworks (UN0337) and 1.4S special effects fireworks (UN0432). This is also known as a Type II exhibitor’s license.*

“Licensed exhibitor of outdoor/indoor fireworks.” *A person licensed pursuant to rule 1301:7-7-56 of the Administrative Code to conduct outdoor or indoor fireworks exhibitions in accordance with NFPA 1123 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code of 1.1G fireworks (UN0333), 1.2G fireworks (UN0334), 1.3G fireworks (UN0335), 1.4G fireworks (UN0336), 1.4G special effects fireworks (UN0432), 1.4S fireworks (UN0337) and 1.4S special effects fireworks (UN0432). This is also known as a Type I exhibitor’s license.*

“Licensed manufacturer of fireworks or licensed manufacturer.” *A person licensed pursuant to sections 3743.02 to 3743.08 of the Revised Code.*

“Licensed premises.” *The approved real estate upon which a licensed manufacturer or wholesaler of fireworks conducts business. Licensed premises includes but is not limited to: all property within identified boundaries, approved storage locations, and all buildings, structures, or other temporary or permanent fixtures located thereon.*

“Licensed wholesaler of fireworks or licensed wholesaler.” *A person licensed pursuant to sections 3743.15 to 3743.21 of the Revised Code.*

“Licensee.” *Any person, institution, or entity, governmental or non-governmental, that holds a license, certificate or registration issued by the division pursuant to statute.*

“Light hazard occupancy.” *Occupancies or portions of other occupancies where the quantity and/or combustibility of contents is low and fires with relatively low rates of heat release are expected as determined by the fire code official.*

“Limited spraying space.” *An area in which operations for touch-up or spot painting of a surface area of 9 square feet (0.84 m²) or less are conducted.*

“Liquefied natural gas (LNG).” *A fluid in the liquid state composed predominantly of methane and which may contain minor quantities of ethane, propane, nitrogen or other components normally found in natural gas.*

“Liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas).” *A material which is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures of them: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or isobutene) and butylenes having a vapor pressure not exceeding that of commercial propane.*

“Liquid.” *A material having a melting point that is equal to or less than 68°F (20°C) and a boiling point which is greater than 68°F (20°C) at 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psia) (101 kPa). Where not otherwise identified, the term “liquid” includes both flammable and combustible liquids.*

“Liquid oxygen ambulatory container.” *A container used for liquid oxygen not exceeding 0.396 gallons (1.5 liters) specifically designed for use as a medical device as defined by 21 USC Chapter 9 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code that is intended for portable therapeutic use and to be filled from its companion base unit, a liquid oxygen home care container.*

“Liquid oxygen home care container.” *A container used for liquid oxygen not exceeding 15.8 gallons (60 liters) specifically designed for use as a medical device as defined by 21 USC Chapter 9 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code that is intended to deliver gaseous oxygen for therapeutic use in a home environment.*

“Liquid storage room.” *A room classified as a Group H-3 occupancy used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in a closed condition.*

“Liquid storage warehouse.” *A building classified as a Group H-2 or H-3 occupancy used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in a closed condition.*

[A] “Listed.” *Equipment, materials, products or services included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the fire code official and concerned with evaluation of products or services that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services and whose listing states either that the equipment, material, product or service meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.*

“List of licensed exhibitors.” *The list required by division (C) of section 3743.51 of the Revised Code.*

“List of licensed manufacturers.” *The list required by division (C) of section 3743.03 of the Revised Code.*

“List of licensed wholesalers.” *The list required by division (C) of section 3743.16 of the Revised Code.*

“Loan.” *Means a loan granted under the small government fire department services revolving loan program established by section 3737.17 of the Revised Code.*

“Lockdown.” *An emergency situation, in other than a Group I-3 occupancy, requiring that the occupants be sheltered and secured in place within a building when normal evacuation would put occupants at risk.*

[BG] “Lodging house.” A one-family dwelling where one or more occupants are primarily permanent in nature and rent is paid for guest rooms.

“Longitudinal flue space.” See “Flue space-longitudinal.”

[A] “Lot.” A portion or parcel of land considered as a unit.

[A] “Lot line.” A line dividing one lot from another, or from a street or any public place.

[BE] “Low energy power-operated door.” Swinging door which opens automatically upon an action by a pedestrian such as pressing a push plate or waving a hand in front of a sensor. The door closes automatically, and operates with decreased forces and decreased speeds. See also “Power-assisted door” and “Power-operated door.”

“Low-pressure tank.” A storage tank designed to withstand an internal pressure greater than 0.5 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) (3.4 kPa) but not greater than 15 psig (103.4 kPa).

“Lower explosive limit (LEL).” See “Lower flammable limit.”

“Lower flammable limit (LFL).” The minimum concentration of vapor in air at which propagation of flame will occur in the presence of an ignition source. The LFL is sometimes referred to as LEL or lower explosive limit.

“LP-gas container.” Any vessel, including cylinders, tanks, portable tanks and cargo tanks, used for transporting or storing LP-gases.

“Magazine.” A building, structure or container, other than an operating building, approved for storage of explosive materials.

“Indoor.” A portable structure, such as a box, bin or other container, constructed as required for Type 2, 4 or 5 magazines in accordance with NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR Part 55 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code so as to be fire resistant and theft resistant.

“Type 1.” A permanent structure, such as a building or igloo, that is bullet resistant, fire resistant, theft resistant, weather resistant and ventilated in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR Part 55 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Type 2.” A portable or mobile structure, such as a box, skid-magazine, trailer or semitrailer, constructed in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR Part 55 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code that is fire resistant, theft resistant, weather resistant and ventilated. If used outdoors, a Type 2 magazine is also bullet resistant.

“Type 3.” A fire resistant, theft resistant and weather resistant “day box” or portable structure constructed in accordance with NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR Part 55 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code used for temporary storage of explosive materials.

“Type 4.” A permanent, portable or mobile structure such as a building, igloo, box, semitrailer or other mobile container that is fire resistant, theft resistant and weather resistant and constructed in accordance with NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR Part 55 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Type 5.” A permanent, portable or mobile structure such as a building, igloo, box, bin, tank, semitrailer, bulk trailer, tank trailer, bulk truck, tank truck or other mobile container that is theft resistant, which is constructed

in accordance with NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR Part 55 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Magnesium.” The pure metal and alloys, of which the major part is magnesium.

“Mall.” See “Covered mall building.”

“Manual fire alarm box.” A manually operated device used to initiate an alarm signal.

“Manual stocking methods.” Stocking methods utilizing ladders or other nonmechanical equipment to move stock.

“Manufactured home.” Has the same meaning as in division (C)(4) of section 3781.06 of the Revised Code.

“Manufacturing of fireworks.” *The making of fireworks from raw materials, none of which in and of themselves constitute fireworks, or the processing of fireworks.*

“MARCS grant.” *An equipment grant authorized by the General Assembly that is used for systems, equipment, or services that are a part of, integrated into, or otherwise interoperable with the “Multi-Agency Radio Communication System (MARCS)” operated by the state.*

“Marina.” Any portion of the ocean or inland water, either naturally or artificially protected, for the mooring, servicing or safety of vessels and shall include artificially protected works, the public or private lands ashore, and structures+ or facilities provided within the enclosed body of water and ashore for the mooring or servicing of vessels or the servicing of their crews or passengers.

“Marine motor fuel-dispensing facility.” That portion of property where flammable or combustible liquids or gases used as *motor* fuel for watercraft are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment on shore, piers, wharves, floats or barges into the fuel tanks of watercraft or *approved containers* and shall include all other facilities used in connection therewith.

“Material safety data sheet (MSDS).” Information concerning a hazardous material which is prepared in accordance with the provisions of DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1200 *as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code* or in accordance with the provisions of a federally approved state OSHA plan.

“Maximum allowable quantity per control area.” The maximum amount of a hazardous material allowed to be stored or used within a control area inside a building or an outdoor control area. The maximum allowable quantity per control area is based on the material state (solid, liquid or gas) and the material storage or use conditions.

[BE] “Means of egress.” A continuous and unobstructed path of vertical and horizontal egress travel from any occupied portion of a building or structure to a public way. A means of egress consists of three separate and distinct parts: the exit access, the exit and the exit discharge.

“Mechanical stocking methods.” Stocking methods utilizing motorized vehicles or hydraulic jacks to move stock.

[BG] “Medical care.” Care involving medical or surgical procedures, nursing or for psychiatric purposes.

“Membrane structure.” An air-inflated, air-supported, cable or frame-covered structure as defined by the *building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code* and not otherwise defined as a tent. See Chapter 31 of the *building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code*.

[BE] “Merchandise pad.” A merchandise pad is an area for display of merchandise surrounded by aisles, permanent fixtures or walls. Merchandise pads contain elements such as nonfixed and moveable fixtures, cases,

racks, counters and partitions as indicated in section 105.2 of the *building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.*

“Metal hydride.” A generic name for compounds composed of metallic element(s) and hydrogen.

“Metal hydride storage system.” A closed system consisting of a group of components assembled as a package to contain metal-hydrogen compounds for which there exists an equilibrium condition where the hydrogen-absorbing metal alloy(s), hydrogen gas and the metal-hydrogen compound(s) coexist and where only hydrogen gas is released from the system in normal use.

[BG] “Mezzanine.” An intermediate level or levels between the floor and ceiling of any story and in accordance with section 505 of the *building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.*

“Miscella.” A mixture, in any proportion, of the extracted oil or fat and the extracting solvent.

“Mobile food unit.” Any apparatus or equipment that is used to cook, prepare or serve food, and that routinely changes or can change location and is operated from a moveable vehicle or apparatus, including but not limited to motorized vehicles, trailers, and hand propelled carts.

“Mobile fueling.” The operation of dispensing liquid fuels from tank vehicles into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles. Mobile fueling may also be known by the terms “Mobile fleet fuel,” “Wet fueling” and “Wet hosing.”

“Mortar.” A tube from which fireworks shells are fired into the air.

“Motor fuel dispensing facility.” That portion of a property where flammable or combustible liquids or gases used as a fuel are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or marine craft or into approved containers, including all equipment used in connection therewith.

“Multiple-station alarm device.” Two or more single-station alarm devices that can be interconnected such that actuation of one causes all integral or separate audible alarms to operate. A multiple-station alarm device can consist of one single-station alarm device having connections to other detectors or to a manual fire alarm box.

“Multiple-station smoke alarm.” Two or more single-station alarm devices that are capable of interconnection such that actuation of one causes the appropriate alarm signal to operate in all interconnected alarms.

“Navigable waters.” Any body of water susceptible of being used in its ordinary condition as a highway of commerce over which trade and travel is or may be conducted in the customary modes, but does not include a body of water that is not capable of navigation by barges, tugboats, and other large vessels.

“Nesting.” A method of securing flat-bottomed compressed gas cylinders upright in a tight mass using a contiguous three-point contact system whereby all cylinders within a group have not less than three points of contact with other cylinders, walls or bracing.

“Net explosive weight (net weight).” The weight of explosive material expressed in pounds. The net explosive weight is the aggregate amount of explosive material contained within buildings, magazines, structures or portions thereof, used to establish quantity-distance relationships.

“Normal temperature and pressure (NTP).” A temperature of 70°F (21°C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere [14.7 psia (101 kPa)].

[BE] “Nosing.” The leading edge of treads of stairs and of landings at the top of stairway flights.

“Notification zone.” See “Zone, notification.”

“Novelties and trick noisemakers.” *Include the following items:*

1. Devices that produce a small report intended to surprise the user, including, but not limited to, booby traps, cigarette loads, party poppers and snappers.
2. Snakes or glow worms.
3. Smoke devices containing not more than 5 grams of pyrotechnic composition.
4. Trick matches.

“Nuisance alarm.” *An alarm caused by mechanical failure, malfunction, improper installation or lack of proper maintenance, or an alarm activated by a cause that cannot be determined.*

[BG] “Nursing homes.” *Facilities that provide care, including both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities, where any of the persons are incapable of self-preservation.*

“Occupancy classification.” *For the purposes of this code, certain occupancies are defined as follows:*

[BG] “Assembly Group A.” *Assembly Group A occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions; recreation, food or drink consumption; or awaiting transportation.*

[BG] Small buildings and tenant spaces. *A building or tenant space used for assembly purposes with an occupant load of less than 50 persons shall be classified as a Group B occupancy.*

[BG] Small assembly spaces. *The following rooms and spaces shall not be classified as assembly occupancies:*

1. A room or space used for assembly purposes with an occupant load of less than 50 persons and accessory to another occupancy shall be classified as a Group B occupancy or as part of that occupancy.
2. A room or space used for assembly purposes that is less than 750 square feet (70 m²) in area and accessory to another occupancy shall be classified as a Group B occupancy or as part of that occupancy.

[BG] Associated with Group E occupancies. *A room or space used for assembly purposes that is associated with a Group E occupancy is not considered a separate occupancy.*

[BG] Accessory with places of religious worship. *Accessory religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums with occupant loads of less than 100 per room or space are not considered separate occupancies.*

[BG] “Assembly Group A-1” *Group A occupancy includes assembly uses, usually with fixed seating, intended for the production and viewing of performing arts or motion pictures including, but not limited to:*

Motion picture theaters
Symphony and concert halls
Television and radio studios admitting an audience
Theaters

[BG] “Assembly Group A-2” *Group A-2 occupancy includes assembly uses intended for food and/or drink consumption including, but not limited to:*

Banquet halls

Casinos (gaming areas)
Night clubs
Restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities (including associated commercial kitchens)
Taverns and bars

[BG] “Assembly Group A-3” Group A-3 occupancy includes assembly uses intended for worship, recreation or amusement and other assembly uses not classified elsewhere in Group A, including, but not limited to:

Amusement arcades
Art galleries
Bowling alleys
Community halls
Courtrooms
Dance halls (not including food or drink consumption)
Exhibition halls
Funeral parlors
Gymnasiums (without spectator seating)
Indoor swimming pools (without spectator seating)
Indoor tennis courts (without spectator seating)
Lecture halls
Libraries
Museums
Places of religious worship
Pool and billiard parlors
Waiting areas in transportation terminals

[BG] “Assembly Group A-4” Group A-4 occupancy includes assembly uses intended for viewing of indoor sporting events and activities with spectator seating including, but not limited to:

Arenas
Skating rinks
Swimming pools
Tennis courts

[BG] “Assembly Group A-5” Group A-5 occupancy includes assembly uses intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities including, but not limited to:

Amusement park structures
Bleachers
Grandstands
Stadiums

[BG] “Business Group B.” Business Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts. Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Airport traffic control towers
Ambulatory care facilities
Animal hospitals, kennels and pounds
Banks
Barber and beauty shops
Car wash
Civic administration

Note: for copyright claim information, please see the notice on the last page of this rule.

Clinic-outpatient

Dry cleaning and laundries: pick-up and delivery stations and self-service

Educational occupancies for students above the 12th grade

Electronic data processing

Food processing establishments and commercial kitchens not associated with restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities not more than 2,500 square feet (232 m²) in area.

Laboratories: testing and research

Motor vehicle showrooms

Post offices

Print shops

Professional services (architects, attorneys, dentists, physicians, engineers, etc.)

Radio and television stations

Telephone exchanges

Training and skill development not in a school or academic program (This shall include, but not be limited to, tutoring centers, martial arts studios, gymnastics and similar uses regardless of the ages served, and where not classified as a Group A occupancy).

[BG] “Educational Group E.” Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade.

[BG] Accessory to places of religious worship. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums, which are accessory to places of *religious* worship in accordance with Section 508.3.1 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code and have occupant loads of less than 100 per room or space shall be classified as Group A-3 occupancies.

[BG] “Group E, day care facilities.” This group includes buildings and structures or portions thereof occupied by more than five children older than 2½ years who receive educational, supervision or personal care services for less than 24 hours per day.

[BG] Within places of religious worship. Rooms and spaces within places of *religious* worship providing such care during religious functions shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

[BG] Five or fewer children. A facility having five or fewer children receiving such care shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

[BG] Five or fewer children in a dwelling unit. A facility such as the above within a dwelling unit and having five or fewer children receiving such care shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy and shall comply with the residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

The use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for educational, supervision or personal care services for more than five but not more than one hundred children are cared for are located on the level of exit discharge and each of these child care rooms has an exit door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as a Group E occupancy.

A child day care center, other than a type A family day care home, for six or more children with not more than five children two and one-half years of age or less, shall be classified as Group E occupancy.

[BG] “Factory Industrial Group F.” Factory Industrial Group F occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as a Group H high-hazard or Group S storage occupancy.

Note: for copyright claim information, please see the notice on the last page of this rule.

[BG] "Factory Industrial F-1 Moderate-Hazard Occupancy." Factory industrial uses that are not classified as Factory Industrial Group F-2 Low Hazard shall be classified as F-1 Moderate Hazard and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Aircraft (manufacturing, not to include repair)

Appliances

Athletic equipment

Automobiles and other motor vehicles

Bakeries

Beverages; over 16 per cent alcohol content

Bicycles

Boats

Brooms or brushes

Business machines

Cameras and photo equipment

Canvas and similar fabric

Carpets and rugs (includes cleaning)

Clothing

Construction and agricultural machinery

Disinfectants

Dry cleaning and dyeing

Electric generation plants

Electronics

Engines (including rebuilding)

Food processing and commercial kitchens not associated with restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities more than 2,500 square feet (232 m²) in area.

Furniture

Hemp products

Jute products

Laundries

Leather products

Machinery

Metals

Millwork (sash and door)

Motion pictures and television filming (without spectators)

Musical instruments

Optical goods

Paper mills or products

Photographic film

Plastic products

Printing or publishing

Recreational vehicles

Refuse incineration

Shoes

Soaps and detergents

Textiles

Tobacco

Trailers

Upholstering

Wood; distillation

Woodworking (cabinet)



[BG] “Factory Industrial F-2 Low-Hazard Occupancy.” Factory industrial uses involving the fabrication or manufacturing of noncombustible materials that, during finishing, packaging or processing do not involve a significant fire hazard, shall be classified as Group F-2 occupancies and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Beverages; up to and including 16 per cent alcohol content
Brick and masonry
Ceramic products
Foundries
Glass products
Gypsum
Ice
Metal products (fabrication and assembly)

“High-Hazard Group H.” High-hazard Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of those allowed in control areas complying with paragraph (C)(8)(c)(5003.8.3) of rule 1301:7-7-50 of the Administrative Code, based on the maximum allowable quantity limits for control areas set forth in Tables 5003.1.1(1) and 5003.1.1(2) of rule 1301:7-7-50 of the Administrative Code. Hazardous occupancies are classified in Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 and shall be in accordance with this code and the requirements of section 415 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code. Hazardous materials stored or used on top of roofs or canopies shall be classified as outdoor storage or use and shall comply with this code.

Uses other than Group H. The storage, use or handling of hazardous materials as described in one or more of the following items shall not cause the occupancy to be classified as Group H, but it shall be classified as the occupancy that it most nearly resembles:

1. Buildings and structures occupied for the application of flammable finishes, provided that such buildings or areas conform to the requirements of rule 1301:7-7-24 of the Administrative Code and section 416 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.
2. Wholesale and retail sales and storage of flammable and combustible liquids in mercantile occupancies conforming to rule 1301:7-7-57 of the Administrative Code.
3. Closed piping system containing flammable or combustible liquids or gases utilized for the operation of machinery, building service equipment, or process equipment.
4. Cleaning establishments that utilize combustible liquid solvents having a flash point of 140°F (60°C) or higher in closed systems employing equipment listed by an approved testing agency, provided that this occupancy is separated from all other areas of the building by 1-hour fire barriers in accordance with section 707 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code or 1-hour horizontal assemblies in accordance with section 711 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code, or both.
5. Cleaning establishments that utilize a liquid solvent having a flash point at or above 200°F (93°C).
6. Liquor stores and distributors without bulk storage.
7. Refrigeration systems.
8. The storage or utilization of materials for agricultural purposes on the premises.

Note: for copyright claim information, please see the notice on the last page of this rule.

9. Stationary batteries utilized for facility emergency power, uninterruptible power supply or telecommunication facilities, provided that the batteries are equipped with safety venting caps and ventilation is provided in accordance with the mechanical code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.
10. Corrosives personal or household products in their original packaging used in retail display.
11. Commonly used corrosive building materials.
12. Buildings and structures occupied for aerosol storage shall be classified as Group S-1, provided that such buildings conform to the requirements of rule 1301:7-7-51 of the Administrative Code.
13. Display and storage of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area in Group M or S occupancies complying with paragraph (C)(8)(c)(v) (5003.8.3.5) of rule 1301:7-7-50 of the Administrative Code.
14. The storage of black powder, smokeless propellant and small arms primers in Groups M and R-3 and special industrial explosive devices in Groups B, F, M and S, provided such storage conforms to the quantity limits and requirements of this code.

“High-hazard Group H-1.” Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a detonation hazard shall be classified as Group H-1. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Detonable pyrophoric materials

Explosives:

Division 1.1

Division 1.2

Division 1.3

Division 1.4

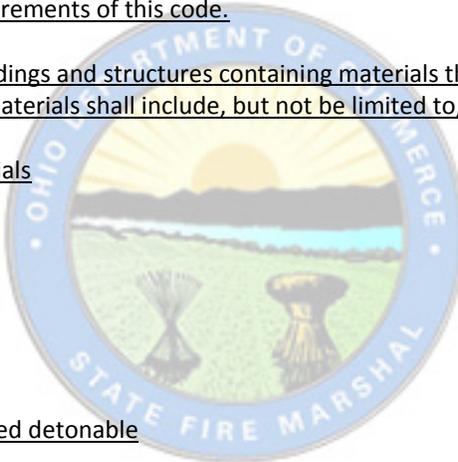
Division 1.5

Division 1.6

Organic peroxides, unclassified detonable

Oxidizers, Class 4

Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3 detonable, and Class 4



“Occupancies containing explosives not classified as H-1.” The following occupancies containing explosive materials shall be classified as follows:

1. Division 1.3 explosive materials that are used and maintained in a form where either confinement or configuration will not elevate the hazard from a mass fire hazard to mass explosion hazard shall be allowed in Group H-2 occupancies.
2. Articles, including articles packaged for shipment, that are not regulated as a Division 1.4 explosive under “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives” regulations, or unpackaged articles used in process operations that do not propagate a detonation or deflagration between articles shall be allowed in H-3 occupancies.

“High-hazard Group H-2.” Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a deflagration hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning shall be classified as Group H-2. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Class I, II or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids that are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 pounds per square inch (103.4 kPa) gauge

Combustible dusts where manufactured, generated or used in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard based on information prepared in accordance with section 414.1.3 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

Cryogenic fluids, flammable

Flammable gases

Organic peroxides, Class I

Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 pounds per square inch gauge (103.4 kPa)

Pyrophoric liquids, solids and gases, nondetonable

Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3, nondetonable

Water reactive materials, Class 3

“High-hazard Group H-3.” Buildings and structures containing materials that readily support combustion or that pose a physical hazard shall be classified as Group H-3. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Class I, II or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids that are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at 15 pounds per square inch gauge (103.4 kPa) or less

Combustible fibers, other than densely packed baled cotton, where manufactured, generated or use in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard based on information prepared in accordance with section 414.1.3 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code

Consumer fireworks, 1.4G (Class C, Common)

Cryogenic fluids, oxidizing

Flammable solids

Organic peroxides, Class II and Class III

Oxidizers, Class 2

Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at 15 pounds per square inch gauge (103 kPa) or less

Oxidizing gases

Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 2

Water-reactive materials, Class 2

“High-hazard Group H-4.” Buildings and structures containing materials that are health hazards shall be classified as Group H-4. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Corrosives

Highly toxic materials

Toxic materials

“High-hazard Group H-5.” Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials (HPM) are used and the aggregate quantity of materials is in excess of those listed in Tables 5003.1.1(1) and 5003.1.1(2) of rule 1301:7-7-50 of the Administrative Code shall be classified as Group H-5. Such facilities and areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with section 415.11 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

[BG] “Institutional Group I.” Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which care or supervision is provided to persons who are or are not capable of self-preservation without physical assistance, or in which persons are detained for penal or correctional

purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4.

[BG] “Institutional Group I-1.” Institutional Group I-1 occupancy shall include buildings, structures or portions for more than 16 persons, excluding staff, on a 24-hour basis, who reside in a supervised environment and receive custodial care. Buildings of Group I-1 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated below. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Alcohol and drug centers
Assisted living facilities
Congregate care facilities
Group homes
Halfway houses
Residential board and care facilities
Residential board and custodial care facilities
Social rehabilitation facilities

[BG] “Condition 1.” This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which all persons receiving custodial care who, without any assistance, are capable of responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation.

[BG] “Condition 2.” This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which there are any persons receiving custodial care who require limited verbal or physical assistance while responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation.

[BG] “Six to 16 persons receiving custodial care.” A facility housing not fewer than six and not more than 16 persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as Group R-4.

[BG] “Five or fewer persons receiving custodial care.” A facility with five or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code* provided an automatic sprinkler system is installed *throughout the fire area* in accordance with *paragraphs (C)(3)(a)(i)(903.3.1.1), (C)(3)(a)(ii)(903.3.1.2), (C)(3)(a)(iii)(903.3.1.3) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code* or section 2904 of the *residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code*.

[BG] “Institutional Group I-2.” Institutional Group I-2 occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical care on a 24-hour basis for more than five persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Foster care facilities
Detoxification facilities
Hospitals
Nursing homes including those defined in section 3721.01 of the Revised Code
Psychiatric hospitals

[BG] “Occupancy conditions.” Buildings of Group I-2 shall be classified as one of the following occupancy conditions:

[BG] “Condition 1.” This occupancy condition shall include facilities that provide nursing and medical care but do not provide emergency care, surgery, obstetrics, or in-patient stabilization units for psychiatric or detoxification, including but not limited to, nursing homes and foster care facilities.

[BG] “Condition 2.” This occupancy condition shall include facilities that provide nursing and medical care and could provide emergency care, surgery, obstetrics, or in-patient stabilization units for psychiatric or detoxification, including but not limited to, hospitals.

[BG] “Five or fewer persons receiving medical care.” A facility with five or fewer persons receiving medical care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code* provided an automatic sprinkler system is installed *throughout the fire area* in accordance with *paragraphs (C)(3)(a)(i)(903.3.1.1), (C)(3)(a)(ii)(903.3.1.2), (C)(3)(a)(iii)(903.3.1.3) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code* or Section 2904 of the *residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code*.

[BG] “Institutional Group I-3.” Institutional Group I-3 occupancy shall include buildings and structures which are inhabited by more than five persons who are under restraint or security. A Group I-3 facility is occupied by persons who are generally incapable of self-preservation due to security measures not under the occupants' control. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Correctional centers
Detention centers
Jails
Prerelease centers
Prisons
Reformatories

Buildings of Group I-3 shall be classified as one of the following occupancy conditions:

[BG] “Condition 1.” This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and other spaces where access or occupancy is permitted to the exterior via means of egress without restraint. A Condition 1 facility is permitted to be constructed as Group R.

[BG] “Condition 2.” This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and any other occupied smoke compartment to one or more other smoke compartments. Egress to the exterior is impeded by locked exits.

[BG] “Condition 3.” This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed within individual smoke compartments, such as within a residential unit comprised of individual sleeping units and group activity spaces, where egress is impeded by remote-controlled release of means of egress from such smoke compartment to another smoke compartment.

[BG] “Condition 4.” This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Remote-controlled release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

[BG] “Condition 5.” This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Staff-controlled manual release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

[BG] “Institutional Group I-4, day care facilities.” Institutional Group I-4 shall include buildings and structures occupied by more than five persons of any age who receive *personal or custodial care for fewer than 24 hours per day* by persons other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage, or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Adult day care
Child day care

Note: for copyright claim information, please see the notice on the last page of this rule.

[BG] “Classification as Group E.” A day care facility that provides care for more than five but no more than 100 children 2½ years or less of age, and the day care facilities are at the level of exit discharge and where every room where care is provided has no fewer than one exterior exit door for which the exit access and exit discharge do not require the traversing of stairs, shall be classified as Group E.

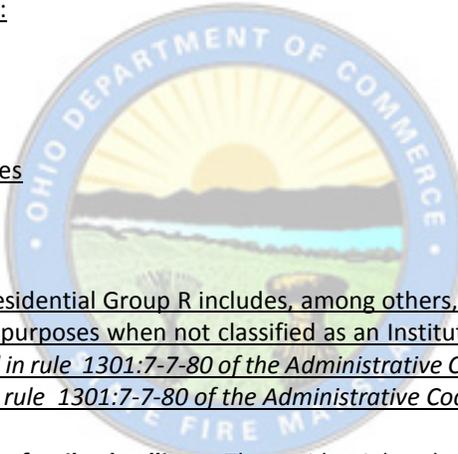
[BG] “Within a place of religious worship.” Rooms and spaces within places of religious worship providing such care during religious functions shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

[BG] “Five or fewer occupants receiving care.” A facility having five or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

[BG] “Five or fewer occupants receiving care in a dwelling unit.” A facility such as the above within a dwelling unit and having five or fewer persons receiving personal or custodial care shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall comply with the residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

[BG] “Mercantile Group M.” Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Department stores
- Drug stores
- Markets
- Motor fuel-dispensing facilities
- Retail or wholesale stores
- Sales rooms



[BG] “Residential Group R.” Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an Institutional Group I or when not regulated by the residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code in accordance with Section 101.2 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

Detached one-, two-, or three-family dwellings. The residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code shall apply to structures comprised exclusively of one-, two-, or three-family dwelling (having independent exits) and their accessory structures in jurisdictions where a residential department is certified as further described in paragraph (B)(5)(102.5) of rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code.

[BG] “Residential Group R-1” Residential Group R-1 occupancies containing sleeping units where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including:

- Boarding houses (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Congregate living facilities (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Hotels (transient)
- Motels (transient)
- SRO facilities operating prior to October 16, 1996, when approved by the building code official as an R-1 occupancy as of October 16, 1996
- Vacation rentals as listed and in compliance with section 310.3.2 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code

R-1 occupancies typically will include sleeping units but may also include dwelling units when those units are not used primarily as permanent residences.

[BG] “Residential Group R-2” Residential Group R-2 occupancies containing sleeping units or more than *three* dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature including:

Apartment houses

Boarding houses (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants

Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants

Convents

Dormitories

Fraternalities and sororities

Hotels (nontransient)

Live/work units

Monasteries

Motels (nontransient)

SRO facilities operating prior to October 16, 1996, when approved by the building code official as an R-2 occupancy as of October 16, 1996

SRO facilities previously approved as an R-2 SRO facility and operating as such prior to October 16, 1996

Vacation timeshare properties

Residential occupancies in buildings or structures of mixed use containing one or more dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature in structures with shared exits.

[BG] “Residential Group R-3” Residential Group R-3 occupancies *having more than three dwelling units* where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4 or I, including:

Boarding houses (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants

Boarding houses (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants

Care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons receiving care

Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants

Congregate living facilities (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants

Lodging houses with five or fewer guest rooms

[BG] “Care facilities within a dwelling.” Care facilities for five or fewer persons receiving care that are within a single-family dwelling are permitted to comply with the *residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code* provided an automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with *paragraphs (C)(3)(a)(i)(903.3.1.1), (C)(3)(a)(ii)(903.3.1.2), (C)(3)(a)(iii)(903.3.1.3) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code* or section 2904 of the *residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code*.

[BG] “Lodging houses.” Owner-occupied lodging houses with five or fewer guest rooms shall be permitted to be constructed in accordance with the *residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code*.

“Dwelling units in mixed occupancy buildings.” *This group includes residential occupancies in buildings or structures of mixed use, three stories or less, where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and where each dwelling unit has an independent exit.*

“Compliance with the residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.” *Chapters 2 to 10 and 44 of the residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code are permitted to be used in place of the requirements of this code for R-3 occupancies under the following conditions:*

1. The building is comprised exclusively of dwelling units; and
2. The building is not used as a care facility; and
3. The building is three stories or less in height; and

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4. Each dwelling unit in the building has an independent exit; and
5. No more than one dwelling unit is allowed to be located above another dwelling unit; and
6. Fire separation between units within a grouping of two units, including a unit located partially or totally above another unit, shall be in accordance with section 302.2 of the residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code. Fire separation between any grouping of two units and other adjacent units shall be in accordance with sections 302.2 to 302.6 of the residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code; and
7. Chapter 1 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code shall be applicable for code administration purposes; and
8. The edition of NFPA 70 listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code shall be applicable for electrical components, equipment, and system requirements; and
9. The mechanical code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code shall apply for mechanical appliances, equipment, and system requirements, including fuel gas requirements; and
10. The plumbing code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code shall apply for plumbing fixtures, equipment, water supply, and sanitary systems; and
11. Chapter 13 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code shall apply for energy conservation; and
12. Except for items 7 to 11 above, the edition of standards listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code shall be used when the standard is referenced in Chapter 44 of the residential code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

[BG] “Residential Group R-4” Residential Group R-4 occupancies shall include buildings, structures or portions thereof for more than five but not more than 16 persons, excluding staff, who reside on a 24-hour basis in a supervised residential environment and receive custodial care. Buildings of Group R-4 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated below. *The persons receiving care are capable of self-preservation.* This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Alcohol and drug centers
Assisted living facilities
Congregate care facilities
Group homes
Halfway houses
Residential board and care facilities
Social rehabilitation facilities

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in the *building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.*

[BG] “Condition 1.” This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which all persons receiving custodial care, without any assistance, are capable of responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation.

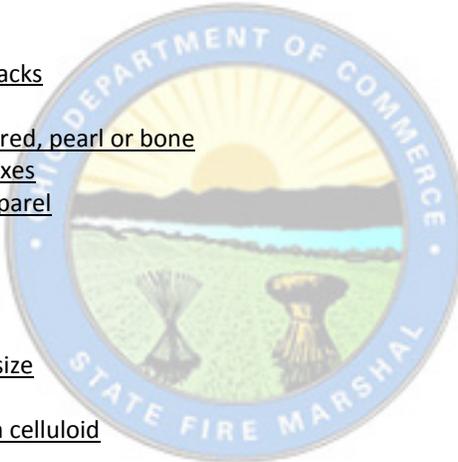
[BG] “Condition 2.” This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which there are any persons receiving custodial care who require limited verbal or physical assistance while responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation.

[BG] “Storage Group S.” Storage Group S occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for storage that is not classified as a hazardous occupancy.

[BG] “Accessory storage spaces.” A room or space used for storage purposes that is less than 100 square feet (9.3 m²) in area and accessory to another occupancy shall be classified as part of that occupancy. The aggregate area of such rooms or spaces shall not exceed the allowable area limits of section 508.2 of the *building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.*

[BG] “Moderate-hazard storage, Group S-1.” Storage Group S-1 occupancies are buildings occupied for storage uses that are not classified as Group S-2 including, but not limited to, storage of the following:

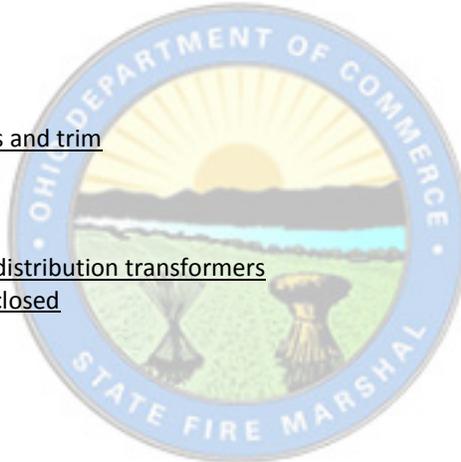
Aerosols, Level 2 and 3
Aircraft hangar (storage and repair)
Bags: cloth, burlap and paper
Bamboos and rattan
Baskets
Belting: canvas and leather
Books and paper in rolls or packs
Boots and shoes
Buttons, including cloth covered, pearl or bone
Cardboard and cardboard boxes
Clothing, woolen wearing apparel
Cordage
Dry boat storage (indoor)
Furniture
Furs
Glues, mucilage, pastes and size
Grains
Horns and combs, other than celluloid
Leather
Linoleum
Lumber
Motor vehicle repair garages complying with the maximum allowable quantities of hazardous materials listed in Table 5003.1.1(1) of rule 1301:7-7-50 of the Administrative Code (see section 406.8 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code).
Photo engravings
Resilient flooring
Silks
Soaps
Sugar
Tires, bulk storage of
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff
Upholstery and mattresses
Wax candles



[BG] “Low-hazard storage, Group S-2.” Storage Group S-2 occupancies include, among others, buildings used for the storage of noncombustible materials such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons with or without single thickness divisions; or in paper wrappings. Such products are permitted to have a negligible

amount of plastic trim, such as knobs, handles or film wrapping. Storage uses shall include, but not be limited to, storage of the following:

Asbestos
Beverages up to and including 16-per cent alcohol in metal, glass or ceramic containers
Cement in bags
Chalk and crayons
Dairy products in nonwaxed coated paper containers
Dry cell batteries
Electrical coils
Electrical motors
Empty cans
Food products
Foods in noncombustible containers
Fresh fruits and vegetables in nonplastic trays or containers
Frozen foods
Glass
Glass bottles, empty or filled with noncombustible liquids
Gypsum board
Inert pigments
Ivory
Meats
Metal cabinets
Metal desks with plastic tops and trim
Metal parts
Metals
Mirrors
Oil-filled and other types of distribution transformers
Parking garages, open or enclosed
Porcelain and pottery
Stoves
Talc and soapstones
Washers and dryers



[BG] “Miscellaneous Group U.” Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy *and not used for agricultural purposes as defined in section 3781.06 of the Revised Code*, shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and life hazard incidental to their occupancy. Group U shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Agricultural buildings not used for agricultural purposes as defined in section 3781.06 of the Revised Code
Aircraft hangar, accessory to a one- or two-family residence (see Section 412.5 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code)
Barns
Carports
Fences more than 6 feet (1829 mm) in height
Grain silos, accessory to a residential occupancy
Greenhouses
Livestock shelters not used for agricultural purposes as defined in section 3781.06 of the Revised Code
Private garages
Retaining walls
Sheds
Stables

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Tanks
Towers

[BG] “Occupant load.” The number of persons for which the means of egress of a building or portion thereof is designed.

“Open burning.” The burning of materials wherein products of combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack or chimney from an enclosed chamber. Open burning does not include road flares, smudge-pots and similar devices associated with safety or occupational uses typically considered open flames, recreational fires or use of portable outdoor fireplaces. For the purpose of this definition, a chamber shall be regarded as enclosed when, during the time combustion occurs, only apertures, ducts, stacks, flues or chimneys necessary to provide combustion air and permit the escape of exhaust gas are open.

[BE] “Open-ended corridor.” An interior corridor that is open on each end and connects to an exterior stairway or ramp at each end with no intervening doors or separation from the corridor.

“Open mall.” See “Covered mall building.”

“Open mall building.” See “Covered mall building.”

[BG] “Open parking garage.” A structure or portion of a structure with the openings as described in section 406.5.2 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code on two or more sides that is used for the parking or storage of private motor vehicles as described in section 406.5 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

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

“Operating building.” A building occupied in conjunction with the manufacture, transportation or use of explosive materials. Operating buildings are separated from one another with the use of intraplant or intraline distances.

“Operating line.” A group of buildings, facilities or workstations so arranged as to permit performance of the steps in the manufacture of an explosive or in the loading, assembly, modification and maintenance of ammunition or devices containing explosive materials.

“Operating pressure.” The pressure at which a system operates.

“Order.” For purposes of paragraph (V)(122) of rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code, ‘order’ means any final adjudication of facts, issues, or amounts in controversy in any hearing conducted under the authority of rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code before the division and any final disposition or directive of the state fire marshal regarding the rights, duties, privileges, benefits, legal relationships, jurisdictional status, or standing of any affected party or appellant.

“Organic coating.” A liquid mixture of binders such as alkyd, nitrocellulose, acrylic or oil, and flammable and combustible solvents such as hydrocarbon, ester, ketone or alcohol, which, when spread in a thin film, convert to a durable protective and decorative finish.

“Organic peroxide.” An organic compound that contains the bivalent –O-O- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an organic radical. Organic peroxides can present an explosion hazard (detonation or

deflagration) or they can be shock sensitive. They can also decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time.

“Class I.” Describes those formulations that are capable of deflagration but not detonation.

“Class II.” Describes those formulations that burn very rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard.

“Class III.” Describes those formulations that burn rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard.

“Class IV.” Describes those formulations that burn in the same manner as ordinary combustibles and that pose a minimal reactivity hazard.

“Class V.” Describes those formulations that burn with less intensity than ordinary combustibles or do not sustain combustion and that pose no reactivity hazard.

“Unclassified detonable.” Organic peroxides that are capable of detonation. These peroxides pose an extremely high-explosion hazard through rapid explosive decomposition.

“Outdoor control area.” An outdoor area that contains hazardous materials in amounts not exceeding the maximum allowable quantities of Table 5003.1.1(3) or Table 5003.1.1(4) of rule 1301:7-7-50 of the Administrative Code.

[B] “Outpatient clinic.” See “Clinic, outpatient.”

“Overcrowding.” A condition that exists when either there are more people in a building, structure or portion thereof than have been authorized or posted by the fire code official, or when the fire code official determines that a threat exists to the safety of the occupants due to persons sitting and/or standing in locations that may obstruct or impede the use of aisles, passages, corridors, stairways, exits or other components of the means of egress.

[A] “Owner.” Any person, agent, operator, entity, firm or corporation having any legal or equitable interest in the property; or recorded in the official records of the state, county or municipality as holding an interest or title to the property; or otherwise having possession or control of the property, including the guardian of the estate of any such person, and the executor or administrator of the estate of such person if ordered to take possession of real property by a court.

“Oxidizer.” A material that readily yields oxygen or other oxidizing gas, or that readily reacts to promote or initiate combustion of combustible materials and, if heated or contaminated, can result in vigorous self-sustained decomposition.

“Class 4.” An oxidizer that can undergo an explosive reaction due to contamination or exposure to thermal or physical shock and that causes a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact. Additionally, the oxidizer causes a severe increase in the burning rate and can cause spontaneous ignition of combustibles.

“Class 3.” An oxidizer that causes a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

“Class 2.” An oxidizer that will cause a moderate increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

“Class 1.” An oxidizer that does not moderately increase the burning rate of combustible materials.

“Oxidizing cryogenic fluid.” An oxidizing gas in the cryogenic state.

“Oxidizing gas.” A gas that can support and accelerate combustion of other materials more than air does.

“Ozone-gas generator.” Equipment which causes the production of ozone.

[BE] “Panic hardware.” A door-latching assembly incorporating a device that releases the latch upon the application of a force in the direction of egress travel. See also “Fire exit hardware.”

“Party popper.” A small plastic or paper item that contains not more than sixteen milligrams of friction-sensitive explosive composition, that is ignited by pulling a string protruding from the item, and from which paper streams are expelled when the item is ignited.

“Pass-through.” An enclosure installed in a wall with a door on each side that allows chemicals, HPM, equipment, and parts to be transferred from one side of the wall to the other.

[BG] “Penthouse.” An enclosed, unoccupied rooftop structure used for sheltering mechanical and electrical equipment, tanks, elevators and related machinery, and vertical shaft openings.

“Permissible exposure limit (PEL).” The maximum permitted 8-hour time-weighted-average concentration of an air-borne contaminant. The exposure limits to be utilized are those published in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code. The “Recommended Exposure Limit (REL)” concentrations published by the “U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH),” “Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA)” concentrations published by the “American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH),” “Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL) Guides” published by the “American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA),” and other approved, consistent measures are allowed as surrogates for hazardous substances not listed in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

[A] “Permit.” An official document or certificate issued by the fire code official that authorizes performance of a specified activity.

“Person.” In addition to the meaning in section 1.59 of the Revised Code, means the state and any political subdivision of the state, and any other entity, public or private.

[BG] “Personal care service.” The care of persons who do not require medical care. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of the persons while inside the building.

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

[BE] “Photoluminescent.” Having the property of emitting light that continues for a length of time after excitation by visible or invisible light has been removed.

“Physical hazard.” A chemical for which there is evidence that it is a combustible liquid, cryogenic fluid, explosive, flammable (solid, liquid or gas), organic peroxide (solid or liquid), oxidizer (solid or liquid), oxidizing gas, pyrophoric (solid, liquid or gas), unstable (reactive) material (solid, liquid or gas) or water-reactive material (solid or liquid).

“Physiological warning threshold.” A concentration of air-borne contaminants, normally expressed in parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³), that represents the concentration at which persons can sense the presence of the contaminant due to odor, irritation or other quick-acting physiological responses. When used in conjunction with the permissible exposure limit (PEL), the physiological warning threshold levels are those

consistent with the classification system used to establish the PEL. See the definition of “Permissible exposure limit (PEL).”

“Pier.” A structure built over the water, supported by pillars or piles, and used as a landing place, pleasure pavilion or similar purpose.

[B] “Place of religious worship.” See “Religious worship, place of.”

[M] “Plenum.” An enclosed portion of the building structure, other than an occupiable space being conditioned, that is designed to allow air movement and thereby serve as part of an air distribution system.

“Plosophoric material.” Two or more unmixed, commercially manufactured, prepackaged chemical substances including oxidizers, flammable liquids or solids, or similar substances that are not independently classified as explosives but which, when mixed or combined, form an explosive that is intended for blasting.

“Plywood and veneer mills.” Facilities where raw wood products are processed into finished wood products, including waferboard, oriented strandboard, fiberboard, composite wood panels and plywood.

“Portable outdoor fireplace.” A portable, outdoor, solid-fuel-burning fireplace that may be constructed of steel, concrete, clay or other noncombustible material. A portable outdoor fireplace may be open in design, or may be equipped with a small hearth opening and a short chimney or chimney opening in the top.

“Powered industrial truck.” A forklift, tractor, platform lift truck or motorized hand truck powered by an electrical motor or internal combustion engine. Powered industrial trucks do not include farm vehicles or automotive vehicles for highway use.

[BE] “Power-assisted door.” Swinging door that opens by reduced pushing or pulling force on the door-operating hardware. The door closes automatically after the pushing or pulling force is released, and functions with decreased forces. See also “Low energy power-operated door” and “Power-operated door.”

[BE] “Power-operated door.” Swinging, sliding, or folding door that opens automatically when approached by a pedestrian or opens automatically upon an action by a pedestrian. The door closes automatically and includes provisions such as presence sensors to prevent entrapment. See also “Low energy power-operated door” and “Power-assisted door.”

“Pressure vessel.” A closed vessel designed to operate at pressure above 15 psig (103 kPa).

“Primary containment.” The first level of containment, consisting of the inside portion of that container which comes into immediate contact on its inner surface with the material being contained.

[BG] “Private garage.” A building or portion of a building in which motor vehicles used by the tenants of the building or buildings on the premises are stored or kept, without provisions for repairing or servicing such vehicles for profit.

“Processing of fireworks.” The making of fireworks from materials all or part of which in and of themselves constitute fireworks, but does not include the mere packaging or repackaging of fireworks.

“Process transfer.” The transfer of flammable or combustible liquids between tank vehicles or tank cars and process operations. Process operations may include containers, tanks, piping and equipment.

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

“Proximate audience.” An audience closer to pyrotechnic devices than allowed by NFPA 1123 *as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.*

[B] “Psychiatric hospitals.” See “Hospitals.”

“Public traffic route (PTR).” Any public street, road, highway, navigable stream or passenger railroad that is used for through traffic by the general public.

[BE] “Public-use areas.” Interior or exterior rooms or spaces that are made available to the general public.

[A] “Public way.” A street, alley or other parcel of land open to the outside air leading to a street, that has been deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and which has a clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm).

“Pyrophoric.” A chemical with an autoignition temperature in air, at or below a temperature of 130°F (54°C).

“Pyrotechnic article.” A pyrotechnic device for use in the entertainment industry, which is not classified as fireworks.

“Pyrotechnic composition.” *A chemical mixture which upon burning and without explosion, produces a visible brilliant display, bright lights, or sounds.*

“Pyrotechnic special effect.” A visible or audible effect for entertainment created through the use of pyrotechnic materials and devices.

“Pyrotechnic special-effect material.” A chemical mixture used in the entertainment industry to produce visible or audible effects by combustion, deflagration or detonation. Such a chemical mixture predominately consists of solids capable of producing a controlled, self-sustaining and self-contained exothermic chemical reaction that results in heat, gas sound, light or a combination of these effects. The chemical reaction functions without external oxygen.

“Pyrotechnics.” Controlled exothermic chemical reactions timed to create the effects of heat, hot gas, sound, dispersion of aerosols, emission of visible light or a combination of such effects to achieve the maximum effect from the least volume of pyrotechnic composition.

“Qualifying small government.” *Has the same meaning as in division (A) of section 3737.17 of the Revised Code.*

“Quantity-distance (Q-D).” The quantity of explosive material and separation distance relationships providing protection. These relationships are based on levels of risk considered acceptable for the stipulated exposures and are tabulated in the appropriate Q-D tables. The separation distances specified afford less than absolute safety:

“Inhabited building distance (IBD).” The minimum separation distance between an operating building or magazine containing explosive materials and an inhabited building or site boundary.

“Intermagazine distance (IMD).” The minimum separation distance between magazines.

“Intraline distance (ILD) or Intraplant distance (IPD).” The distance to be maintained between any two operating buildings on an explosives manufacturing site when at least one contains or is designed to contain explosives, or the distance between a magazine and an operating building.

“Minimum separation distance (D₀).” The minimum separation distance between adjacent buildings occupied in conjunction with the manufacture, transportation, storage or use of explosive materials where one of the buildings contains explosive materials and the other building does not.

“Railroad.” Any railway or railroad that carries freight or passengers for hire, but does not include auxiliary tracks, spurs, and sidings installed and primarily used in serving a mine, quarry, or plant.

“Railway.” A steam, electric or other railroad or railway that carries passengers for hire.

[BE] “Ramp.” A walking surface that has a running slope steeper than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-per cent slope).

“Ramp, exit access.” See “Exit access ramp.”

“Ramp, exterior exit.” See “Exterior exit ramp.”

“Ramp, interior exit.” See “Interior exit ramp.”

“Raw product.” A mixture of natural materials such as tree, brush trimmings, or waste logs and stumps.

“Ready box.” A weather-resistant container with a self-closing or automatic-closing cover that protects fireworks shells from burning debris. Tarpaulins shall not be considered as ready boxes.

[A] “Record drawings.” Drawings (“as built”) that document the location of all devices, appliances, wiring, sequences, wiring methods and connections of the components of a fire alarm system as installed.

“Recreational fire.” An outdoor fire burning materials other than rubbish where the fuel being burned is not contained in an incinerator, outdoor fireplace, portable outdoor fireplace, barbeque grill or barbeque pit and has a total fuel area of 3 feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and 2 feet (610 mm) or less in height for pleasure, religious, ceremonial, cooking, warmth or similar purposes.

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

“Refinery.” A plant in which flammable or combustible liquids are produced on a commercial scale from crude petroleum, natural gasoline or other hydrocarbon sources.

“Refrigerant.” The fluid used for heat transfer in a refrigeration system; the refrigerant absorbs heat and transfers it at a higher temperature and a higher pressure, usually with a change of state.

[M] “Refrigerating (refrigeration) system.” A combination of interconnected refrigerant-containing parts constituting one closed refrigerant circuit in which a refrigerant is circulated for the purpose of extracting heat.

[A] “Registered design professional.” An architect or engineer, registered or licensed to practice professional architecture or engineering, as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state in which the project is to be constructed.

[BG] “Religious worship, place of.” A building or portion thereof intended for the performance of religious services.

“Remote emergency shutoff device.” The combination of an operator-carried signaling device and a mechanism on the tank vehicle. Activation of the remote emergency shutoff device sends a signal to the tanker-mounted mechanism and causes fuel flow to cease.

“Remote solvent reservoir.” A liquid solvent container enclosed against evaporative losses to the atmosphere during periods when the container is not being utilized, except for a solvent return opening not larger than 16 square inches (10 322 mm²). Such return allows pump-cycled used solvent to drain back into the reservoir from a separate solvent sink or work area.

“Remotely located, manually activated shutdown control.” A control system that is designed to initiate shutdown of the flow of gases or liquids that is manually activated from a point located some distance from the delivery system.

“Repair garage.” A building, structure or portion thereof used for servicing or repairing motor vehicles.

“Representative sample showroom.” A structure constructed and maintained in accordance with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code and this code for a use and occupancy group that permits mercantile sales. A representative sample showroom shall not contain any pyrotechnics, pyrotechnic materials, fireworks, explosives, explosive materials, or any similar hazardous materials or substances.

“Residential facility” shall have the same meaning as in division (B) of section 5119.34 of the Revised Code.

“Residential hotel.” A structure or structures consisting of one or more buildings, with more than five dwelling units, that are specifically constructed and approved through a valid certificate of occupancy issued by the building official having jurisdiction, as having both dwelling unit features for non-transient residence purposes and all of the transient residential group R-1 use and occupancy classification adopted by the board of building standards pursuant to Chapter 3781. of the Revised Code, and that are kept, used, maintained, advertised, operated as, or held out to the public to be a place where non-transient dwelling units are offered for pay to persons for a minimum stay of more than thirty days.

“Residential premises.” Has the same meaning as the term is defined in section 5321.01 of the Revised Code.

“Resin application area.” An area where reinforced plastics are used to manufacture products by hand lay-up or spray-fabrication methods.

“Responsible manager.” A person trained in the safety and fire safety considerations concerned with hot work. Responsible for reviewing the sites prior to issuing permits as part of the hot work permit program and following up as the job progresses.

“Responsible person.” The person responsible for compliance with the state fire code, including but not limited to, the owner, lessee, agent, operator, or occupant of a building, premises or vehicle. Responsible persons can include individuals, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, business associations, partnerships or corporations, its or their successors or assigns or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

“Retail display area.” The area of a Group M occupancy open for the purpose of viewing or purchasing merchandise offered for sale. Individuals in such establishments are free to circulate among the items offered for sale which are typically on shelves, racks or the floor.

“Retail sale or sell at retail.” A sale of fireworks to a purchaser who intends to use the fireworks, and not resell them.

“Roll coating.” The process of coating, spreading and impregnating fabrics, paper or other materials as they are passed directly through a tank or trough containing flammable or combustible liquids, or over the surface of a roller revolving partially submerged in a flammable or combustible liquid.

“Rubbish (trash).” Combustible and noncombustible waste materials, including residue from the burning of coal, wood, coke or other combustible material, paper, rags, cartons, tin cans, metals, mineral matter, glass crockery, dust and discarded refrigerators, and heating, cooking or incinerator-type appliances.

“Safety can.” An approved container of not more than 5-gallon (19 L) capacity having a spring-closing lid and spout cover so designed that it will relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.

[BE] “Scissor stairway.” Two interlocking stairways providing two separate paths of egress located within one exit enclosure.

“Secondary containment.” That level of containment that is external to and separate from primary containment.

“Seed cotton.” See “Cotton.”

“Segregated.” Storage in the same room or inside area, but physically separated by distance from incompatible materials.

[BF] “Self-closing.” As applied to a fire door or other opening, means equipped with an approved device that will ensure closing after having been opened.

[BE] “Self-luminous.” Illuminated by a self-contained power source, other than batteries, and operated independently of external power sources.

“Self-preservation, incapable of.” See “Incapable of self-preservation.”

“Self-service motor fuel-dispensing facility.” That portion of motor fuel-dispensing facility where *flammable or combustible* liquids or *gases* are dispensed from fixed approved dispensing equipment into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or *approved containers* by persons other than a motor fuel-dispensing facility attendant.

“Semiconductor fabrication facility.” A building or a portion of a building in which electrical circuits or devices are created on solid crystalline substances having electrical conductivity greater than insulators but less than conductors. These circuits or devices are commonly known as semiconductors.

“Serious hazard.” A serious violation of the Ohio Fire Code shall be considered to exist if there is a substantial probability that an occurrence causing death or serious physical harm to persons could foreseeably result from a condition which exists, or from one or more practices, means, methods, operations or processes which have been adopted or are in use at a structure, location, vehicle or premise subject to the Ohio Fire Code. All distinct hazards constitute a serious hazard.

“Service corridor.” A fully enclosed passage used for transporting HPM and purposes other than required means of egress.

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

“Single room occupancy.” One occupant per room.

“Single-station smoke alarm.” An assembly incorporating the detector, the control equipment and the alarm-sounding device in one unit, operated from a power supply either in the unit or obtained at the point of installation.

[BG] “Site.” A parcel of land bounded by a lot line or a designated portion of a public right-of-way.

[BG] “Site-fabricated stretch system.” A system, fabricated on site and intended for acoustical, tackable or aesthetic purposes, that is composed of three elements:

1. A frame constructed of plastic, wood, metal or other material used to hold fabric in place;
2. A core material (infill, with the correct properties for the application); and
3. An outside layer, comprised of a textile, fabric or vinyl, that is stretched taut and held in place by tension or mechanical fasteners via the frame.

“Sky lantern.” An unmanned device with a fuel source that incorporates an open flame in order to make the device airborne.

“Sleeping room.” A room that provides at a minimum adequate sleeping accommodations for each guest such as a bed, bunk, cot or other furniture designed for sleeping and accompanying bedding, mattress, box spring, pillow(s), sheets and pillow cases.

[BG] “Sleeping unit.” A room or space in which people sleep, which can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a dwelling unit are not sleeping units.

“Small arms ammunition.” A shotgun, rifle or pistol cartridge and any cartridge for propellant-actuated devices. This definition does not include military ammunition containing bursting charges or incendiary, trace, spotting or pyrotechnic projectiles.

“Small arms primers.” Small percussion-sensitive explosive charges, encased in a cap, used to ignite propellant powder.

“Small municipality or small township.” A duly constituted municipality or village under Title 7 of the Revised Code or township under Title 5 of the Revised Code having a population of less than 25,000 permanent residents.

“Smoke alarm.” A single- or multiple-station alarm responsive to smoke. See also “Single-station smoke alarm” and “Multiple-station smoke alarm.”

[BF] “Smoke barrier.” A continuous membrane, either vertical or horizontal, such as a wall, floor, or ceiling assembly, that is designed and constructed to restrict the movement of smoke.

[BG] “Smoke compartment.” A space within a building enclosed by smoke barriers on all sides, including the top and bottom.

[BF] “Smoke damper.” A listed device installed in ducts and air transfer openings designed to resist the passage of smoke. The device is installed to operate automatically, controlled by a smoke detection system, and where required, is capable of being positioned from a fire command center.

“Smoke detector.” A listed device that senses visible or invisible particles of combustion.

“Smoke device.” A tube or sphere that contains pyrotechnic composition that, upon ignition, produces white or colored smoke as the primary effect.

[BG] “Smoke-developed index.” A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from measurements of smoke obscuration versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

[BE] “Smoke-protected assembly seating.” Seating served by means of egress that is not subject to smoke accumulation within or under a structure.

“Smokeless propellants.” Solid propellants, commonly referred to as smokeless powders, used in small arms ammunition, cannons, rockets, propellant-actuated devices and similar articles.

[BF] “Smokeproof enclosure.” An interior exit stairway designed and constructed so that the movement of the products of combustion produced by a fire occurring in any part of the building into the enclosure is limited.

“Snake or glow worm.” A device that consists of a pressed pellet of pyrotechnic composition that produces a large, snake-like ash upon burning, which ash expands in length as the pellet burns.

“Snapper.” A small, paper-wrapped item that contains a minute quantity of explosive composition coated on small bits of sand, and that when dropped, implodes.

“Solid.” A material that has a melting point and decomposes or sublimates at a temperature greater than 68°F (20°C).

“Solid biofuel.” Densified biomass made in the form of cubiform, polyhedral, polyhydric or cylindrical units, provided by compressing milled biomass.

“Solid biomass feedstock.” The basic materials of which solid biofuel is composed, manufactured or made.

“Solid shelving.” Shelving that is solid, slatted or of other construction located in racks and which obstructs sprinkler discharge down into the racks.

“Solvent distillation unit.” An appliance that receives contaminated flammable or combustible liquids and which distills the contents to remove contaminants and recover the solvents.

“Solvent or liquid classifications.” A method for classifying solvents or liquids according to the following classes:

“Class I solvents.” Liquids having a flash point below 100°F (38°C).

“Class II solvents.” Liquids having a flash point at or above 100°F (38°C) and below 140°F (60°C).

“Class IIIA solvents.” Liquids having a flash point at or above 140°F (60°C) and below 200°F (93°C).

“Class IIIB solvents.” Liquids having a flash point at or above 200°F (93°C).

“Class IV solvents.” Liquids classified as nonflammable.

“Special amusement building.” A building that is temporary, permanent or mobile that contains a device or system that conveys passengers or provides a walkway along, around or over a course in any direction as a form of amusement arranged so that the egress path is not readily apparent due to visual or audio distractions or an intentionally confounded egress path, or is not readily available because of the mode of conveyance through the building or structure.

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“Special industrial explosive device.” An explosive power pack containing an explosive charge in the form of a cartridge or construction device. The term includes but is not limited to explosive rivets, explosive bolts, explosive charges for driving pins or studs, cartridges for explosive-actuated power tools and charges of explosives used in automotive air bag inflators, jet tapping of open hearth furnaces and jet perforation of oil well casings.

“Spray booth.” A mechanically ventilated appliance of varying dimensions and construction provided to enclose or accommodate a spraying operation and to confine and limit the escape of spray vapor and residue and to exhaust it safely.

“Spray room.” A room designed to accommodate spraying operations, constructed in accordance with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code and separated from the remainder of the building by a minimum 1-hour fire barrier.

“Spraying space.” An area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or combustible residues, dusts or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes. The fire code official is authorized to define the limits of the spraying space in any specific case.

“SRO facility.” A facility with more than five sleeping rooms that is kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public as a place where sleeping rooms are offered on a single room occupancy (SRO) basis and intended for use as a primary residence for residential guests for a period of more than thirty days. “SRO facility” does not include agricultural labor camps, apartment houses, lodging houses, rooming houses, or hospital or college dormitories. “Single room occupancy (SRO) basis” means one occupant per room.

[BE] “Stair.” A change in elevation, consisting of one or more risers.

[BE] “Stairway.” One or more flights of stairs, either exterior or interior, with the necessary landings and platforms connecting them, to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one level to another.

“Stairway, exit access.” See “Exit access stairway.”

“Stairway, exterior exit.” See “Exterior exit stairway.”

“Stairway, interior exit.” See “Interior exit stairway.”

“Stairway, scissor.” See “Scissor stairway.”

[BE] “Stairway, spiral.” A stairway having a closed circular form in its plan view with uniform section-shaped treads attached to and radiating from a minimum-diameter supporting column.

“Standby power system.” A source of automatic electric power of a required capacity and duration to operate required building, hazardous materials or ventilation systems in the event of a failure of the primary power. Standby power systems are required for electrical loads where interruption of the primary power could create hazards or hamper rescue or fire-fighting operations.

“Standpipe system, classes of.” Standpipe system classes are as follows:

“Class I system.” A system providing 2½-inch (64 mm) hose connections to supply water for use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams.

“Class II system.” A system providing 1½-inch (38 mm) hose stations to supply water for use primarily by the building occupants or by the fire department during initial response.

“Class III system.” A system providing 1½-inch (38 mm) hose stations to supply water for use by building occupants and 2½-inch (64 mm) hose connections to supply a larger volume of water for use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams.

“Standpipe, types of.” Standpipe types are as follows:

“Automatic dry.” A dry standpipe system, normally filled with pressurized air, that is arranged through the use of a device, such as a dry pipe valve, to admit water into the system piping automatically upon the opening of a hose valve. The water supply for an automatic dry standpipe system shall be capable of supplying the system demand.

“Automatic wet.” A wet standpipe system that has a water supply that is capable of supplying the system demand automatically.

“Manual dry.” A dry standpipe system that does not have a permanent water supply attached to the system. Manual dry standpipe systems require water from a fire department pumper to be pumped into the system through the fire department connection in order to supply the system demand.

“Manual wet.” A wet standpipe system connected to a water supply for the purpose of maintaining water within the system but which does not have a water supply capable of delivering the system demand attached to the system. Manual wet standpipe systems require water from a fire department pumper (or the like) to be pumped into the system in order to supply the system demand.

“Semiautomatic dry.” A dry standpipe system that is arranged through the use of a device, such as a deluge valve, to admit water into the system piping upon activation of a remote control device located at a hose connection. A remote control activation device shall be provided at each hose connection. The water supply for a semiautomatic dry standpipe system shall be capable of supplying the system demand.

“State fire marshal.” The state fire marshal appointed pursuant to section 3737.21 of the Revised Code or his duly authorized representative. For the purposes of paragraph (V)(122) of rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code, ‘state fire marshal’ shall also mean the department of commerce, division of state fire marshal.

“Static piles.” Piles in which processed wood product or solid biomass feedstock is mounded and is not being turned or moved.

“Steel.” Hot- or cold-rolled as defined by the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

“Storage, hazardous materials.” The keeping, retention or leaving of hazardous materials in closed containers, tanks, cylinders, or similar vessels; or vessels supplying operations through closed connections to the vessel.

“Storage location.” A single parcel or contiguous parcels of real estate approved by the state fire marshal pursuant to division (I) of section 3743.04 of the Revised Code or division (G) of section 3743.17 of the Revised Code that are separate from a licensed premises containing a retail showroom, and which parcel or parcels a licensed manufacturer or wholesaler of fireworks may use only for the distribution, possession, and storage of fireworks in accordance with Chapter 3743. of the Revised Code and this rule.

[BG] “Story.” That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above (see “Basement,” “Building heights grade plane” and “Mezzanine”). It is measured as the vertical distance from top to top of two successive tiers of beams or finished floor surfaces and, for the topmost story, from the top of the floor finish to the top of the ceiling joists or, where there is not a ceiling, to the top of the roof rafters.

[BG] "Story above grade plane." Any story having its finished floor surface entirely above grade plane, or in which the finished surface of the floor next above is:

1. More than 6 feet (1829 mm) above grade plane; or
2. More than 12 feet (3658 mm) above the finished ground level at any point.

"Supervising station." A facility that receives signals and at which personnel are in attendance at all times to respond to these signals.

"Supervisory service." The service required to monitor performance of guard tours and the operative condition of fixed suppression systems or other systems for the protection of life and property.

"Supervisory signal." A signal indicating the need of action in connection with the supervision of guard tours, the fire suppression systems or equipment, or the maintenance features of related systems.

"Supervisory signal-initiating device." An initiating device such as a valve supervisory switch, water level indicator, or low-air pressure switch on a dry-pipe sprinkler system whose change of state signals an off-normal condition and its restoration to normal of a fire protection or life safety system; or a need for action in connection with guard tours, fire suppression systems or equipment, or maintenance features of related systems.

"System." An assembly of equipment consisting of a tank, container or containers, appurtenances, pumps, compressors and connecting piping.

"Tank." A vessel containing more than 60 gallons (227 L).

"Tank, atmospheric." A storage tank designed to operate at pressures from atmospheric through 1.0 pound per square inch gauge (760 mm Hg through 812 mm Hg) measured at the top of the tank.

"Tank, engine-mounted." An above-ground fuel tank furnished by the engine manufacturer or the emergency power system supplier and mounted on the engine, the engineframe, or under as a subbase.

"Tank, portable." A packaging of more than 60-gallon (227 L) capacity and designed primarily to be loaded into or on or temporarily attached to a transport vehicle or ship and equipped with skids, mountings or accessories to facilitate handling of the tank by mechanical means. It does not include any cylinder having less than a 1,000-pound (454 kg) water capacity, cargo tank, tank car tank or trailers carrying cylinders of more than 1,000-pound (454 kg) water capacity.

"Tank, primary." A listed atmospheric tank used to store liquid. See "Primary containment."

"Tank, protected above ground." A tank listed in accordance with UL 2085 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code consisting of a primary tank provided with protection from physical damage and fire-resistive protection from a high-intensity liquid pool fire exposure. The tank may provide protection elements as a unit or may be an assembly of components, or a combination thereof.

"Tank, stationary." Packaging designed primarily for stationary installations not intended for loading, unloading or attachment to a transport vehicle as part of its normal operation in the process of use. It does not include cylinders having less than a 1,000-pound (454 kg) water capacity.

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

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“Temporary door locking device.” *An assembly of parts intended to be engaged by a trained school staff member in a school building for the purpose of preventing both ingress and egress through a door in a school building for a finite period of time in an emergency situation and during active shooter drills. See section 1010.4 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.*

“Temporary residence.” *Means six or more dwelling unit accommodations within a single structure, except apartment buildings and other structures or portions thereof that are either residential premises subject to Title LIII. of the Revised Code or a similar residential occupancy, offered for pay to persons for a period of one year or less.*

“Temporary stage canopy.” *A temporary ground-supported membrane-covered frame structure used to cover stage areas and support equipment in the production of outdoor entertainment events.*

[BG] “Tent.” *A structure, enclosure or shelter, with or without sidewalls or drops, constructed of fabric or pliable material supported by any manner except by air or the contents that it protects.*

“Theft resistant.” *Construction designed to deter illegal entry into facilities for the storage of explosive materials.*

“Timber and lumber production facilities.” *Facilities where raw wood products are processed into finished wood products.*

“Tires, bulk storage of.” *Storage of tires where the area available for storage exceeds 20,000 cubic feet (566 m³).*

“Tool.” *A device, storage container, workstation or process machine used in a fabrication area.*

“Torch-applied roof system.” *Bituminous roofing systems using membranes that are adhered by heating with a torch and melting asphalt back coating instead of mopping hot asphalt for adhesion.*

[A] “Townhouse.” *A single-family dwelling unit constructed in a group of three or more attached units in which each unit extends from the foundation to roof and with open space on not less than two sides.*

“Toxic.” *A chemical falling within any of the following categories:*

- 1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of more than 50 milligrams per kilogram, but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.**
- 2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each.**
- 3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) in air of more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour (or less if death occurs within 1 hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.**

“Traffic calming devices.” *Traffic calming devices are design elements of fire apparatus access roads such as street alignment, installation of barriers, and other physical measures intended to reduce traffic and cut-through volumes, and slow vehicle speeds.*

[BG] “Transient.” *Occupancy of a dwelling unit or sleeping unit for not more than 30 days.*

[BG] “Transient aircraft.” Aircraft based at another location and that is at the transient location for not more than 90 days.

“Transient hotel.” Any structure consisting of one or more buildings, with more than five sleeping rooms, that, through a valid certificate of occupancy, is specifically constructed, kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a place where sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to transient guests for a period of thirty days or less, including, but not limited to, such a structure denoted as a hotel, motel, motor hotel, lodge, motor lodge, bed and breakfast, or inn.

“Transient 270 day stay hotel room.” A specifically designated sleeping room, in a licensed transient hotel meeting all the requirements contained in section 3731.041 of the Revised Code.

“Transverse flue space.” See “Flue space-transverse.”

“Trash.” See “Rubbish.”

“Trick match.” A kitchen or book match that is coated with a small quantity of explosive composition and that, upon ignition, produces a small report or a shower of sparks.

“Trouble signal.” A signal initiated by the fire alarm system or device indicative of a fault in a monitored circuit or component.

“Tube trailer.” A semitrailer on which a number of tubular gas cylinders have been mounted. A manifold is typically provided that connects the cylinder valves enabling gas to be discharged from one or more tubes or cylinders through a piping and control system.

“Unauthorized discharge.” A release or emission of materials in a manner which does not conform to the provisions of this code or applicable public health and safety regulations.

“Unfriendly fire.” A fire of destructive nature as distinguished from a controlled fire intended for a beneficial purpose.

“Unstable (reactive) material.” A material, other than an explosive, which in the pure state or as commercially produced, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense or become self-reactive and undergo other violent chemical changes, including explosion, when exposed to heat, friction or shock, or in the absence of an inhibitor, or in the presence of contaminants, or in contact with incompatible materials. Unstable (reactive) materials are subdivided as follows:

“Class 4.” Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. This class includes materials that are sensitive to mechanical or localized thermal shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

“Class 3.” Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction but which require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation. This class includes materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures.

“Class 2.” Materials that in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. This class includes materials that can undergo chemical change with rapid release of energy at normal temperatures and pressures, and that can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.

“Class 1.” Materials that in themselves are normally stable but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressure.

“Unwanted fire.” A fire not used for cooking, heating or recreational purposes or one not incidental to the normal operations of the property.

“Use (material).” Placing a material into action, including solids, liquids and gases.

“Vapor pressure.” The pressure exerted by a volatile fluid as determined in accordance with ASTM D 323 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code.

[M] “Ventilation.” The natural or mechanical process of supplying conditioned or unconditioned air to, or removing such air from, any space.

“Vessel.” A motorized watercraft, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation. Nontransportation vessels, such as houseboats and boathouses, are included in this definition.

“Visible alarm notification appliance.” A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of sight.

“Volunteer fire department.” A fire department, organized under section 505.37, 505.371, 505.375 or 737.21 of the Revised Code, wherein at least one-half of the firefighters are volunteer firefighters.

“Volunteer fire fighter.” A duly appointed member of a fire department on either a nonpay or part-pay basis who is ineligible to be a member of the Ohio police and fire pension fund, or whose employment as a firefighter does not in itself qualify any such person for membership in the public employees retirement system, or who has waived membership in the public employees retirement system.

“Water mist system, automatic.” See “Automatic water mist system.”

“Water-reactive material.” A material that explodes; violently reacts; produces flammable, toxic or other hazardous gases; or evolves enough heat to cause autoignition or ignition of combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture. Water-reactive materials are subdivided as follows:

“Class 3.” Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.

“Class 2.” Materials that react violently with water or have the ability to boil water. Materials that produce flammable, toxic or other hazardous gases, or evolve enough heat to cause autoignition or ignition of combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture.

“Class 1.” Materials that react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.

“Wet-chemical extinguishing agent.” A solution of water and potassium-carbonate-based chemical, potassium-acetate-based chemical or a combination thereof, forming an extinguishing agent.

“Wet fueling.” See “Mobile fueling.”

“Wet hosing.” See “Mobile fueling.”

“Wholesale sale or sell at wholesale.” A sale of fireworks to a purchaser who intends to resell the fireworks so purchased.

“Wharf.” A structure or bulkhead constructed of wood, stone, concrete or similar material built at the shore of a harbor, lake or river for vessels to lie alongside of, and to anchor piers or floats.

“Wildfire risk area.” Land that is covered with grass, grain, brush or forest, whether privately or publicly owned, which is so situated or is of such inaccessible location that a fire originating upon it would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great or unusual damage through fire or such areas designated by the fire code official.

[BE] “Winder.” A tread with nonparallel edges.

“Wire sparkler.” A sparkler consisting of a wire or stick coated with a nonexplosive pyrotechnic mixture that produces a shower of sparks upon ignition and that contains no more than one hundred grams of this mixture.

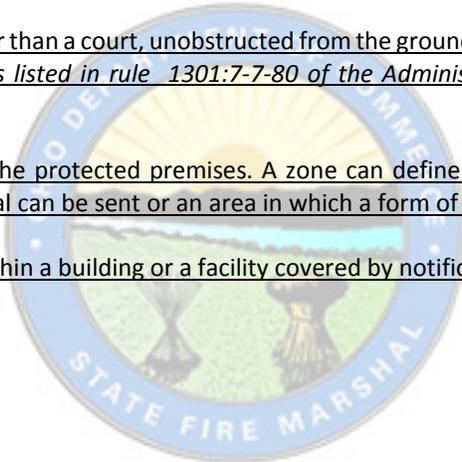
“Wireless protection system.” A system or a part of a system that can transmit and receive signals without the aid of wire.

“Workstation.” A defined space or an independent principal piece of equipment using HPM within a fabrication area where a specific function, laboratory procedure or research activity occurs. Approved or listed hazardous materials storage cabinets, flammable liquid storage cabinets or gas cabinets serving a workstation are included as part of the workstation. A workstation is allowed to contain ventilation equipment, fire protection devices, detection devices, electrical devices and other processing and scientific equipment.

[BG] “Yard.” An open space, other than a court, unobstructed from the ground to the sky, except where specifically provided by the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-80 of the Administrative Code, on the lot on which a building is situated.

“Zone.” A defined area within the protected premises. A zone can define an area from which a signal can be received, an area to which a signal can be sent or an area in which a form of control can be executed.

“Zone, notification.” An area within a building or a facility covered by notification appliances which are activated simultaneously.



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