



GILA RIVER FIRE DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENTS

Case Number: _____ Date: 09/07/2016 Reviewer: G. Lindenmier #0305

Project Name: Outdoor Assemblies, Carnivals & Special Events

Location: WHPDA Property

Applicant: _____ Phone: _____

Applicant Address: _____

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events: Permitted shall adhere to all of the Laws, Codes or rules under the GRIC Life Safety Code Title 21, IFC 2003, NFPA, ICC, through the AHJ and the Gila River Indian Community.

- Operational Permit Required for GRIC/GRFD
- GRIC Business License Required
- Additional Permits required for; Tents, Fuel related, Food Vendors, Pyrotechnics, Misc.
- Adequate Insurance documents with the GRIC & GRIC employees listed under coverage
- Third Party inspections required for all amusement rides/attractions w/documentation
- Emergency Action / Public Safety / Vehicle Traffic Plan Required
- Site Plan / Layout provided for review
- Crowd control managers shall be on-site at all times while the general public is on-site
- Fire extinguishers available and visible; use of 5 & 10 lb ABC & P/W type are required
- Exits and emergency egress shall be marked, unobstructed and accessible
- Emergency lighting required at exits and illumination during a power outage
- Emergency vehicle Egress / Access is mandatory; EAP & IAP required
- Announcing system for emergency announcements shall be available & accessible
- On-site GRPD/GREMS/GRFD personnel may be required, determined by AHJ
- Smoking in designated areas
- Trip hazards shall be removed or covered to prevent falls
- Stadium seating shall be bonded / tied in groups of 7 to 14 seats.
- Open flames shall be permitted by direction of the AHJ
- No daisy chaining of electrical cords, all cords and multi-plugs shall be UL approved.
- Pipe & Drape shall have proper flame retardant abilities and documentation

Permit request forms for the GRFD are available upon request; contact the Fire Prevention Bureau with any questions at (520)796-5900

Large events require several permits and documents to be submitted for review NLT 14 days prior to the event occurring. A rush and/or a review fee may be charged with shorter date deliveries.

GRFD AHJ may require fire personnel to oversee/work event at a cost to permittee.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

DEFINITIONS:

ACCESSIBLE MEANS OF EGRESS. A continuous and unobstructed way of egress travel from any point in a building or facility that provides an accessible route to an area of refuge, a horizontal exit or a public way.

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.

AISLE ACCESSWAY. That portion of an exit access that leads to an aisle.

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.

Assembly Group A. Assembly Group A occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption or awaiting transportation. A room or space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons and accessory to another occupancy shall be included as a part of that occupancy.

A-1 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

A-2 Assembly uses intended for food and/or drink consumption including, but not limited to:

- Banquet halls
- Night clubs
- Restaurants
- Taverns and bars

A-3 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
- Churches
- 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)

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

Indoor tennis courts (without spectator seating)

Lecture halls

Libraries

Museums

Waiting areas in transportation terminals

Pool and billiard parlors

A-4 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

A-5 Assembly uses intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities including, but not limited to:

Amusement park structures

Bleachers

Grandstands

Stadiums

CANOPY. A structure, enclosure or shelter constructed of fabric or pliable materials supported by any manner, except by air or the contents it protects, and is open without sidewalls or drops on 75 percent or more of the perimeter.

COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL. That portion of exit access which the occupants are required to traverse before two separate and distinct paths of egress travel to two exits are available. Paths that merge are common paths of travel. Common paths of egress travel shall be included within the permitted travel distance.

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.

EXIT DISCHARGE, LEVEL OF. The horizontal plane located at the point at which an exit terminates and an exit discharge begins.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION DRILL. An exercise performed to train staff and occupants and to evaluate their efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out emergency evacuation procedures.

- This definition provides a consistent explanation of the purpose and extent of such activities. Without drilling the staff and occupants in the emergency procedures for which they have been trained, neither management, staff or the occupants can adequately gauge their readiness to perform in a crisis mode.

FIRE CODE OFFICIAL. The fire chief or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the code, or a duly authorized representative.

FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD. A road that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station to a facility, building or portion thereof. This is a general term inclusive of all other terms such as fire lane, public street, private street, parking lot lane and access roadway.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

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.

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.

MEMBRANE STRUCTURE. An air-inflated, air-supported, cable or frame-covered structure as defined by the International Building Code and not otherwise defined as a tent or canopy. See Chapter 31 of the International Building Code.

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).

- Even though Chapter 24 requires standby personnel in tents and membrane structures because of the inherently higher life safety risks associated with such occupancies, this section gives the fire code official the authority to require fire-watch personnel in indoor or outdoor Group A occupancies or other venues where people congregate when the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity is such that the presence of fire-watch personnel are essential to public safety (see commentary, Section 202, to the definition of “Fire watch”).

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.

- This definition clarifies which buildings are classified as special amusement buildings. More specifically, it is intended to apply to buildings where the occupants are moved through the building by way of a people mover system or are specifically directed through a walkway.
- Because of the nature of their use, these buildings contain special effects and other features that make it more difficult for occupants to determine when an emergency exists and where exits are located. Theme parks and traveling carnivals will usually have such buildings. Most of the seasonal, so-called “haunted house” attractions easily fall within the scope of this definition.

TENT. A structure, enclosure or shelter constructed of fabric or pliable material supported by any manner except by air or the contents that it protects.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

105.6 Required operational permits. The fire code official is authorized to issue operational permits for the operations set forth in Sections 105.6.1 through 105.6.47.

- Sections 105.6.1 through 105.6.47 list the conditions requiring operational permits. Many of the items are stated in general terms. The fire code official is to determine whether a specific operation in question is a significant hazard that requires a permit. The referenced sections of the code indicated in the commentary to Sections 105.6.1 through 105.6.47 are not intended to be all of the requirements that would apply to the operation, but only the unique requirements for that particular operation.

105.6.2 Amusement buildings. An operational permit is required to operate a special amusement building.

- For requirements that apply to special amusement buildings see Sections 202, 907.2.11 and 903.2.15 and Section 411 of the IBC. (see commentary, Section 105.6).

105.6.35 Places of assembly. An operational permit is required to operate a place of assembly.

- Because of the higher occupant loads found in Group A occupancies, they justify an increased level of scrutiny, such as is provided through the permit process.

105.6.37 Pyrotechnic special effects material. An operational permit is required for use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material.

- See Chapter 33 for fireworks regulations. The definition of “Pyrotechnic special-effect material” is listed in Section 3302 (see commentary, Section 105.6).

105.6.4 Carnivals and fairs. An operational permit is required to conduct a carnival or fair.

105.6.14 Exhibits and trade shows. An operational permit is required to operate exhibits and trade shows

The Gila River Indian Community requires any business that conducts monetary gain activity within the community to obtain a business license through the cashiers office located in Sacaton, Az. Inside of the GRIC Governance Center prior to any activity within the GRIC boundaries.

105.6.44 Temporary membrane structures, tents and canopies.

An operational permit is required to operate an air-supported temporary membrane structure or a tent having an area in excess of 200 square feet (19 m²), or a canopy in excess of 400 square feet (37 m²).

Exceptions:

1. Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes.
2. Fabric canopies open on all sides which comply with all of the following:
 - 2.1. Individual canopies having a maximum size of 700 square feet (65 m²).
 - 2.2. The aggregate area of multiple canopies placed side by side without a fire break clearance of not less than 12 feet (3658 mm) shall not exceed 700 square feet (65 m²) total.
 - 2.3. A minimum clearance of 12 feet (3658 mm) to structures and other tents shall be provided.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

105.7.12 Temporary membrane structures, tents and canopies. A construction permit is required to erect an air-supported temporary membrane structure or a tent having an area in excess of 200 square feet (19 m²), or a canopy in excess of 400 square feet (37 m²).

Exceptions:

1. Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes.
2. Funeral tents and curtains or extensions attached thereto, when used for funeral services.
3. Fabric canopies and awnings open on all sides which comply with all of the following:
 - 3.1. Individual canopies shall have a maximum size of 700 square feet (65 m²).
 - 3.2. The aggregate area of multiple canopies placed side by side without a fire break clearance of not less than 12 feet (3658 mm) shall not exceed 700 square feet (65 m²) total.
 - 3.3. A minimum clearance of 12 feet (3658 mm) to structures and other tents shall be maintained.
 - See Chapter 24 for requirements regarding tents and other membrane structures. The exceptions are for tents where the hazard is very low. They provide needed exemptions for tents used for recreational camping and funerals. Relatively small fabric canopies and awnings that are open on all sides and are located a minimum of 12 feet (3658 mm) apart are also exempt.

106.1 Inspection authority. The fire code official is authorized to enter and examine any building, structure, marine vessel, vehicle or premises in accordance with Section 104.3 for the purpose of enforcing this code.

106.2 Inspections. The fire code official is authorized to conduct such inspections as are deemed necessary to determine the extent of compliance with the provisions of this code and to approve reports of inspection by approved agencies or individuals. All reports of such inspections shall be prepared and submitted in writing for review and approval. Inspection reports shall be certified by a responsible officer of such approved agency or by the responsible individual. The fire code official is authorized to engage such expert opinion as deemed necessary to report upon unusual, detailed or complex technical issues subject to the approval of the governing body.

107.5 Owner/occupant responsibility. Correction and abatement of violations of this code shall be the responsibility of the owner. If an occupant creates, or allows to be created, hazardous conditions in violation of this code, the occupant shall be held responsible for the abatement of such hazardous conditions.

107.6 Overcrowding. Overcrowding or admittance of any person beyond the approved capacity of a building or a portion thereof shall not be allowed. The fire code official, upon finding any overcrowding conditions or obstructions in aisles, passageways or other means of egress, or upon finding any condition which constitutes a life safety hazard, shall be authorized to cause the event to be stopped until such condition or obstruction is corrected.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

109.1 Unlawful acts. It shall be unlawful for a person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, alter, repair, remove, demolish or utilize a building, occupancy, premises or system regulated by this code, or cause same to be done, in conflict with or in violation of any of the provisions of this code.

109.2 Notice of violation. When the fire code official finds a building, premises, vehicle, storage facility or outdoor area that is in violation of this code, the fire code official is authorized to prepare a written notice of violation describing the conditions deemed unsafe and, when compliance is not immediate, specifying a time for reinspection.

109.2.2 Compliance with orders and notices. A notice of violation issued or served as provided by this code shall be complied with by the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation to which the notice of violation pertains.

- The party responsible for the condition that is in noncompliance is required by this section to bring the property into code compliance.

109.2.3 Prosecution of violations. If the notice of violation is not complied with promptly, the fire code official is authorized to request the legal counsel of the jurisdiction to institute the appropriate legal proceedings at law or in equity to restrain, correct or abate such violation or to require removal or termination of the unlawful occupancy of the structure in violation of the provisions of this code or of the order or direction made pursuant hereto.

109.2.4 Unauthorized tampering. Signs, tags or seals posted or affixed by the fire code official shall not be mutilated, destroyed or tampered with or removed without authorization from the fire code official.

109.3 Violation penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a [SPECIFY OFFENSE], punishable by a fine of not more than [AMOUNT] dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding [NUMBER OF DAYS], or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

109.3.1 Abatement of violation. In addition to the imposition of the penalties herein described, the fire code official is authorized to institute appropriate action to prevent unlawful construction or to restrain, correct or abate a violation; or to prevent illegal occupancy of a structure or premises; or to stop an illegal act, conduct of business or occupancy of a structure on or about any premises.

- Even though the person who violated the code has paid a fine and whatever other sentence that may be imposed for the jurisdiction under Section 109.3, the fire code official has the right to require that the code violation be removed. If the violation is not abated, the fire code official has the right to prevent occupancy until the violation is addressed.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

110.1 General. If during the inspection of a premises, a building or structure or any building system, in whole or in part, constitutes a clear and inimical threat to human life, safety or health, the fire code official shall issue such notice or orders to remove or remedy the conditions as shall be deemed necessary in accordance with this section and shall refer the building to the building department for any repairs, alterations, remodeling, removing or demolition required.

- The fire code official is required to order the correction or abatement of specific hazardous conditions.

110.1.1 Unsafe conditions. Structures or existing equipment that are or hereafter become unsafe or deficient because of inadequate means of egress or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life or the public welfare, or which involve illegal or improper occupancy or inadequate maintenance, shall be deemed an unsafe condition. A vacant structure which is not secured against unauthorized entry as required by Section 311 shall be deemed unsafe.

- The fire code official is required to report unsafe buildings to the building official to secure abatement of unsafe conditions.

110.2 Evacuation. The fire code official or the fire department official in charge of an incident shall be authorized to order the immediate evacuation of any occupied building deemed unsafe when such building has hazardous conditions that present imminent danger to building occupants. Persons so notified shall immediately leave the structure or premises and shall not enter or re-enter until authorized to do so by the fire code official or the fire department official in charge of the incident.

201.3 Terms defined in other codes. Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in the International Building Code, International Fuel Gas Code, International Mechanical Code or International Plumbing Code, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes.

201.4 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies. Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, shall be considered as providing ordinarily accepted meanings.

The Gila River Indian Community requires companies or corporations who wish to conduct business within the community to provide insurance coverage at no less \$1,000,000 with the Gila River Indian Community along with their employees/representatives to be listed under additional insured.

403.1 General. When, in the opinion of the fire code official, it is essential for public safety in a place of assembly or any other place where people congregate, because of the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the owner, agent or lessee shall provide one or more fire watch personnel, as required and approved, to remain on duty during the times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

The fire watch personnel shall keep diligent watch for fires, obstructions to means of egress and other hazards during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted and take prompt measures for remediation of hazards, extinguishment of fires that occur and assist in the evacuation of the public from the structures.

104.7 Approved materials and equipment. All materials, equipment and devices approved by the fire code official shall be constructed and installed in accordance with such approval.

105.1.1 Permits required. Permits required by this code shall be obtained from the fire code official. Permit fees, if any, shall be paid prior to issuance of the permit. Issued permits shall be kept on the premises designated therein at all times and shall be readily available for inspection by the fire code official.

105.1.2 Types of permits. There shall be two types of permits as follows:

1. Operational permit. An operational permit allows the applicant to conduct an operation or a business for which a permit is required by Section 105.6 for either:
 - 1.1. A prescribed period.
 - 1.2. Until renewed or revoked.
2. Construction permit. A construction permit allows the applicant to install or modify systems and equipment for which a permit is required by Section 105.7.

105.2 Application. Application for a permit required by this code shall be made to the fire code official in such form and detail as prescribed by the fire code official. Applications for permits shall be accompanied by such plans as prescribed by the fire code official.

105.2.1 Refusal to issue permit. If the application for a permit describes a use that does not conform to the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws and ordinances, the fire code official shall not issue a permit, but shall return the application to the applicant with the refusal to issue such permit. Such refusal shall, when requested, be in writing and shall contain the reasons for refusal.

105.2.2 Inspection authorized. Before a new operational permit is approved, the fire code official is authorized to inspect the receptacles, vehicles, buildings, devices, premises, storage spaces or areas to be used to determine compliance with this code or any operational constraints required.

105.2.4 Action on application. The fire code official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for permits and amendments thereto within a reasonable time after filing. If the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the fire code official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefore. If the fire code official is satisfied that the proposed work or operation conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the fire code official shall issue a permit therefore as soon as practicable.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

- While the fire code official has the duty to take all necessary and prudent actions to determine the applicant's compliance with the code, the evaluation must be completed promptly. Once the fire code official's review of the application is complete, either a permit will be issued or a written disapproval notice will be given. The disapproval notice must outline the reasons for rejection and should include a list of applicable code sections with which the applicant must comply to obtain approval.

105.3 Conditions of a permit. A permit shall constitute permission to maintain, store or handle materials; or to conduct processes which produce conditions hazardous to life or property; or to install equipment utilized in connection with such activities; or to install or modify any fire protection system or equipment or any other construction, equipment installation or modification in accordance with the provisions of this code where a permit is required by Section 105.6 or 105.7. Such permission shall not be construed as authority to violate, cancel or set aside any of the provisions of this code or other applicable regulations or laws of the jurisdiction.

- In effect, a permit is a contract or covenant between the jurisdiction and the applicant, allowing the applicant to operate, perform, conduct or direct a hazardous operation, process or occupancy. As with all contracts, the terms remain binding for a finite period. This process allows continual review of the applicant's compliance with the contract's terms.

Failure to meet the terms of the contract may result in the applicant's forfeiture of the right to conduct or operate the process, operation or occupancy, and subsequently the fire code official may revoke the permit without further notice.

105.3.1 Expiration. An operational permit shall remain in effect until reissued, renewed, or revoked or for such a period of time as specified in the permit. Construction permits shall automatically become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within 180 days after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of 180 days after the time the work is commenced. Before such work recommences, a new permit shall be first obtained and the fee to recommence work, if any, shall be one-half the amount required for a new permit for such work, provided no changes have been made or will be made in the original construction documents for such work, and provided further that such suspension or abandonment has not exceeded one year. Permits are not transferable and any change in occupancy, operation, tenancy or ownership shall require that a new permit be issued.

105.3.3 Occupancy prohibited before approval. The building or structure shall not be occupied prior to the fire code official issuing a permit that indicates that applicable provisions of this code have been met.

- The owner of an existing structure may request that the fire code official issue a certificate of occupancy for a structure, provided that there are no pending violations. A final inspection is usually done to verify that the work covered by the permit has been completed in accordance with the code.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

105.3.5 Posting the permit. Issued permits shall be kept on the premises designated therein at all times and shall be readily available for inspection by the fire code official.

- Note that this section does not require that the permit be posted, but it is to be kept on the site at all times for inspection by the fire code official.

105.3.6 Compliance with code. The issuance or granting of a permit shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction. Permits presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid. The issuance of a permit based on construction documents and other data shall not prevent the fire code official from requiring the correction of errors in the construction documents and other data. Any addition to or alteration of approved construction documents shall be approved in advance by the fire code official, as evidenced by the issuance of a new or amended permit.

307.2 Permit required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire code official in accordance with Section 105.6 prior to kindling a fire for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or a bonfire. Application for such approval shall only be presented by and permits issued to the owner of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

308.3.6 Theatrical performances. Where approved, open-flame devices used in conjunction with theatrical performances are allowed to be used when adequate safety precautions have been taken in accordance with NFPA 160.

Theatrical performances typically occur on stages and involve large quantities of combustible materials. Hazards associated with stages can include: combustible scenery and lighting suspended overhead; scenic elements, contents and acoustical treatment on the back and sides of the stage; workshops, scene docks and dressing rooms located around the stage perimeter and storage areas and property rooms located underneath the stage.

Because of the inherent dangers associated with the introduction of open flames into such a fuel-rich environment, the use of open-flame devices in theatrical performances requires review, evaluation and the approval of the fire code official on a case-by-case basis and must be safeguarded in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 160. For further discussion on the special hazard nature of stages, see the commentary for Section 410 of the IBC.

308.3.7 Group A occupancies. Open-flame devices shall not be used in a Group A occupancy.

Exceptions:

1. Open-flame devices are allowed to be used in the following situations, provided approved precautions are taken to prevent ignition of a combustible material or injury to occupants:

- 1.1. Where necessary for ceremonial or religious purposes in accordance with Section 308.3.5.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

1.2. On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance in accordance with Section 308.3.6.

1.3. Where candles on tables are securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases and the candle flames are protected.

2. Heat-producing equipment complying with Chapter 6 and the International Mechanical Code.

3. Gas lights are allowed to be used provided adequate precautions satisfactory to the fire code official are taken to prevent ignition of combustible materials.

The use of open-flame devices in Group A occupancies where large numbers of people gather for entertainment, instruction, food or drink consumption, deliberation, awaiting transportation or social or religious functions increases the likelihood of the occupants coming into contact with these devices and is, therefore, prohibited. Safe alternatives to open-flame devices should be used where practical, especially in restaurants and other assembly occupancies where the focus is on atmosphere rather than symbolism or religious significance.

308.5.2 Portable fueled open-flame devices. Portable open-flame devices fueled by flammable or combustible gases or liquids shall be enclosed or installed in such a manner as to prevent the flame from contacting combustible material.

308.6.5 Fire protection. The person preparing the flaming foods or beverages shall have a wet cloth towel immediately available for use in smothering the flames in the event of an emergency.

310.1 General. The smoking or carrying of a lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette or any other type of smoking paraphernalia or material is prohibited in the areas indicated in this section.

310.2 Prohibited areas. Smoking shall be prohibited where conditions are such as to make smoking a hazard, and in spaces where flammable or combustible materials are stored or handled. Smoking can be prohibited wherever it would be a hazard in the judgment of the fire code official.

310.3 “No Smoking” signs. The fire code official is authorized to order the posting of “No Smoking” signs in a conspicuous location in each structure or location in which smoking is prohibited. The content, lettering, size, color and location of required “No Smoking” signs shall be approved.

310.4 Removal of signs prohibited. A posted “No Smoking” sign shall not be obscured, removed, defaced, mutilated or destroyed.

310.5 Compliance with “No Smoking” signs. Smoking shall not be permitted nor shall a person smoke, throw or deposit any lighted or smoldering substance in any place where “No Smoking” signs are posted.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

310.6 Ash trays. Where smoking is permitted, suitable noncombustible ash trays or match receivers shall be provided on each table and at other appropriate locations.

310.7 Burning objects. Lighted matches, cigarettes, cigars or other burning object shall not be discarded in such a manner that could cause ignition of other combustible material.

310.8 Hazardous environmental conditions. When the fire code official determines that hazardous environmental conditions necessitate controlled use of smoking materials, the ignition or use of such materials in mountainous, brush-covered or forest-covered areas or other designated areas is prohibited except in approved designated smoking areas.

313.1 Fueled equipment. Fueled equipment, including but not limited to motorcycles, mopeds, lawn-care equipment and portable cooking equipment, shall not be stored, operated or repaired within a building.

313.1.1 Removal. The fire code official is authorized to require removal of fueled equipment from locations where the presence of such equipment is determined by the fire code official to be hazardous.

- This section gives the fire code official the authority to conduct inspections for the purpose of determining that vehicle operation, repair and storage in buildings comply with the requirements of this section and, if they do not, the authority to order the removal of fueled equipment from the building as a means of eliminating the hazard.

314.1 General. Indoor displays constructed within any occupancy shall comply with Sections 314.2 through 314.4.

- Indoor displays of merchandise and the display of all manner of vehicles inside of buildings can create a number of hazards to building occupants, including blocked egress and rapid fire buildup.

314.2 Fixtures and displays. Fixtures and displays of goods for sale to the public shall be arranged so as to maintain free, immediate and unobstructed access to exits as required by Chapter 10.

314.3 Highly combustible goods. The display of highly combustible goods, including but not limited to fireworks, flammable or combustible liquids, liquefied flammable gases, oxidizing materials, pyroxylin plastics and agricultural goods, in main exit access aisles, corridors, covered malls, or within 5 feet (1524 mm) of entrances to exits and exterior exit doors is prohibited when a fire involving such goods would rapidly prevent or obstruct egress.

314.4 Vehicles. Liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles, boats or other motorcraft shall not be located indoors except as follows:

1. Batteries are disconnected.
2. Fuel in fuel tanks does not exceed one-quarter tank or 5 gallons (19 L) (whichever is least).
3. Fuel tanks and fill openings are closed and sealed to prevent tampering.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

4. Vehicles, boats or other motorcraft equipment are not fueled or defueled within the building.

315.2.2 Means of egress. Combustible materials shall not be stored in exits or exit enclosures.

401.1 Emergency Planning: Scope. Reporting of emergencies, coordination with emergency response forces, emergency plans, and procedures for managing or responding to emergencies shall comply with the provisions of this section.

401.2 Approval. Where required by this code, fire safety plans, emergency procedures, and employee training programs shall be approved by the fire code official.

- To verify that emergency procedures, training and fire safety plans have taken all essential factors into account, the plans and procedures must be approved by the fire code official.

401.3 Emergency forces notification. In the event an unwanted fire occurs on a property, the owner or occupant shall immediately report such condition to the fire department. Building employees and tenants shall implement the appropriate emergency plans and procedures. No person shall, by verbal or written directive, require any delay in the reporting of a fire to the fire department.

401.3.2 Alarm activations. Upon activation of a fire alarm signal, employees or staff shall immediately notify the fire department.

401.3.3 Emergency evacuation drills. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the sounding of a fire alarm signal for the carrying out of an emergency evacuation drill in accordance with the provisions of Section 405.

401.4 Interference with fire department operations. It shall be unlawful to interfere with, attempt to interfere with, conspire to interfere with, obstruct or restrict the mobility of or block the path of travel of a fire department emergency vehicle in any way, or to interfere with, attempt to interfere with, conspire to interfere with, obstruct or hamper any fire department operation.

401.5 Security device. Any security device or system that emits any medium that could obscure a means of egress in any building, structure or premise shall be prohibited.

403.1 PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGES AND EVENTS: General. When, in the opinion of the fire code official, it is essential for public safety in a place of assembly or any other place where people congregate, because of the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the owner, agent or lessee shall provide one or more fire watch personnel, as required and approved, to remain on duty during the times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted. The fire watch personnel shall keep diligent watch for fires, obstructions to means of egress and other hazards during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted and take prompt measures for remediation of hazards, extinguishment of fires that occur and assist in the evacuation of the public from the structures.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

403.1.1 Public safety plan. Where the fire code official determines that an indoor or outdoor gathering of persons has an adverse impact on public safety through diminished access to buildings, structures, fire hydrants and fire apparatus access roads or where such gatherings adversely affect public safety services of any kind, the fire code official shall have the authority to order the development of, or prescribe a plan for, the provision of an approved level of public safety.

403.1.2 Contents. The public safety plan, where required by Section 403.1.1, shall address such items as emergency vehicle ingress and egress, fire protection, emergency medical services, public assembly areas and the directing of both attendees and vehicles (including the parking of vehicles), vendor and food concession distribution, and the need for the presence of law enforcement, and fire and emergency medical services personnel at the event.

404.1 FIRE SAFETY AND EVACUATION PLANS: General. Fire safety and evacuation plans shall comply with the requirements of this section.

404.2 Where required. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan shall be prepared and maintained for the following occupancies and buildings.

1. Group A, other than Group A occupancies used exclusively for purposes of religious worship that have an occupant load less than 2,000.

404.3 Contents. Fire safety and evacuation plan contents shall be in accordance with Sections 404.3.1 and 404.3.2.

- The two primary plans required by Section 404.3 are a fire evacuation plan and a fire safety plan. The fire evacuation plan focuses primarily on the procedures for the evacuation of the occupants in an emergency. The fire safety plan focuses on the overall understanding of the fire protection package of the building as it pertains to the layout of the building, the contents of the building, the means of egress system, the fire hazards and the identification of key contacts during an emergency.

404.3.1 Fire evacuation plans. Fire evacuation plans shall include the following:

1. Emergency egress or escape routes and whether evacuation of the building is to be complete or, where approved, by selected floors or areas only.
2. Procedures for employees who must remain to operate critical equipment before evacuating.
3. Procedures for accounting for employees and occupants after evacuation has been completed.
4. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for rescue or emergency medical aid.
5. The preferred and any alternative means of notifying occupants of a fire or emergency.
6. The preferred and any alternative means of reporting fires and other emergencies to the fire department or designated emergency response organization.
7. Identification and assignment of personnel who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

8. A description of the emergency voice/alarm communication system alert tone and preprogrammed voice messages, where provided.

404.3.2 Fire safety plans. Fire safety plans shall include the following:

1. The procedure for reporting a fire or other emergency.
2. The life safety strategy and procedures for notifying, relocating, or evacuating occupants.
3. Site plans indicating the following:
 - 3.1. The occupancy assembly point.
 - 3.2. The locations of fire hydrants.
 - 3.3. The normal routes of fire department vehicle access.

404.5 Availability. Fire safety and evacuation plans shall be available in the workplace for reference and review by employees, and copies shall be furnished to the fire code official for review upon request.

405.1 EMERGENCY EVACUATION DRILLS: General. Emergency evacuation drills complying with the provisions of this section shall be conducted in the occupancies listed in Section 404.2 or when required by the fire code official. Drills shall be designed in cooperation with the local authorities.

405.2 Frequency. Required emergency evacuation drills shall be held at the intervals specified in Table 405.2 or more frequently where necessary to familiarize all occupants with the drill procedure.

TABLE 405.2 FIRE AND EVACUATION DRILL FREQUENCY AND PARTICIPATION
GROUP OR OCCUPANCY FREQUENCY PARTICIPATION
Group A: Quarterly; Employees

405.3 Leadership. Responsibility for the planning and conduct of drills shall be assigned to competent persons designated to exercise leadership.

405.4 Time. Drills shall be held at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of fire.

405.5 Record keeping. Records shall be maintained of required emergency evacuation drills and include the following information:

1. Identity of the person conducting the drill.
2. Date and time of the drill.
3. Notification method used.
4. Staff members on duty and participating.
5. Number of occupants evacuated.
6. Special conditions simulated.
7. Problems encountered.
8. Weather conditions when occupants were evacuated.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

9. Time required to accomplish complete evacuation.

405.6 Notification. Where required by the fire code official, prior notification of emergency evacuation drills shall be given to the fire code official.

405.8 Accountability. As building occupants arrive at the assembly point, efforts shall be made to determine if all occupants have been successfully evacuated or have been accounted for.

406.1 EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES: General.

Employees in the occupancies listed in section 404.2 shall be trained in the fire emergency procedures described in their fire evacuation and fire safety plans. Training shall be based on these plans and as described in Section 404.3.

- In most cases, the success of an evacuation and fire safety plan hinges on the appropriate reactions of the building occupants. The main activity that building occupants must undertake is removing themselves from the hazards. In some cases, fire safety and evacuation plans involve additional actions by the employees of the facility.

406.2 Frequency. Employees shall receive training in the contents of fire safety and evacuation plans and their duties as part of new employee orientation and at least annually thereafter. Records shall be kept and made available to the fire code official upon request.

- This section requires that employee training occur during new employee indoctrination and annually thereafter. A record of this training must be provided to the fire code official when requested.

406.3 Employee training program. Employees shall be trained in fire prevention, evacuation and fire safety in accordance with Sections 406.3.1 through 406.3.3.

- This is a general section that requires all employees to be trained in fire prevention, evacuation and fire safety in accordance with the subsections that follow. These provisions are primarily intended as a mechanism to ensure that training occurs and not as a requirement for establishing training criteria.

406.3.1 Fire prevention training. Employees shall be apprised of the fire hazards of the materials and processes to which they are exposed. Each employee shall be instructed in the proper procedures for preventing fires in the conduct of their assigned duties.

- If a fire can be prevented, evacuation and relocation of the occupants will also be avoided. Employees must be made aware of the potential hazards related to their particular area of the facility and what can be done to avoid a hazardous situation.

406.3.2 Evacuation training. Employees shall be familiarized with the fire alarm and evacuation signals, their assigned duties in the event of an alarm or emergency, evacuation routes, areas of refuge, exterior assembly areas, and procedures for evacuation.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

408.2.1 Seating plan. The fire safety and evacuation plans for assembly occupancies shall include the information required by Section 404.3 and a detailed seating plan, occupant load, and occupant load limit. Deviations from the approved plans shall be allowed provided the occupant load limit for the occupancy is not exceeded and the aisles and exit accessways remain unobstructed.

408.3.2 Emergency evacuation drill deferral. In severe climates, the fire code official shall have the authority to modify the emergency evacuation drill frequency specified in Section 405.2.

503.1 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS: Where required. Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Sections 503.1.1 through 503.1.3. The code official may require additional access roads to get fire apparatus closer to fire hydrants, fire department connections (FDCs) or emergency access points.

503.1.2 Additional access. The fire code official is authorized to require more than one fire apparatus access road based on the potential for impairment of a single road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.

503.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm), except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm).

503.2.2 Authority. The fire code official shall have the authority to require an increase in the minimum access widths where they are inadequate for fire or rescue operations.

503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

503.2.7 Grade. The grade of the fire apparatus access road shall be within the limits established by the fire code official based on the fire department's apparatus.

503.3 Marking. Where required by the fire code official, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Signs or notices shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility.

503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 shall be maintained at all times.

503.5 Required gates or barricades. The fire code official is authorized to require the installation and maintenance of gates or other approved barricades across fire apparatus access roads, trails or other accessways, not including public streets, alleys or highways.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

503.5.1 Secured gates and barricades. When required, gates and barricades shall be secured in an approved manner. Roads, trails and other accessways that have been closed and obstructed in the manner prescribed by Section 503.5 shall not be trespassed on or used unless authorized by the owner and the fire code official.

503.6 Security gates. The installation of security gates across a fire apparatus access road shall be approved by the fire chief. Where security gates are installed, they shall have an approved means of emergency operation. The security gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times.

906.2 General requirements. Fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed and maintained in accordance with this section and NFPA 10.

906.3 Size and distribution. For occupancies that involve primarily Class A fire hazards, the minimum sizes and distribution shall comply with Table 906.3(1). Fire extinguishers for occupancies involving flammable or combustible liquids with depths of less than or equal to 0.25-inch (6.35 mm) shall be selected and placed in accordance with Table 906.3(2).

Class A fires generally involve ordinary combustibles, such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber and most plastics.

Class B fires involve flammable and combustible liquids, flammable gases, oil-based paints, solvents and similar materials.

Class C fires involve energized electrical equipment where the electrical non-conductivity of the extinguishing agent is critical.

Class D fires, while not addressed in this section, are fires involving combustible metals, such as magnesium and titanium.

906.6 Unobstructed and unobscured. Fire extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view. In rooms or areas in which visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, means shall be provided to indicate the locations of extinguishers.

906.9 Height above floor. Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor.

Hand-held portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 3.5 feet (1067 mm) above the floor. The clearance between the floor and the bottom of installed hand-held extinguishers shall not be less than 4 inches (102 mm).

1001.2 Minimum requirements. It shall be unlawful to alter a building or structure in a manner that will reduce the number of exits or the capacity of the means of egress to less than required by this code.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

1011.1 Where required. Exits shall be marked by an approved exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible exit signs in cases where the exit or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants. Exit sign placement shall be such that no point in an exit access corridor is more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) or the listed viewing distance for the sign, whichever is less, from the nearest visible exit sign.

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

1011.5.3 Power source. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times. To ensure continued illumination for a duration of not less than 90 minutes in case of primary power loss, the sign illumination means shall be connected to an emergency power system provided from storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Section 604.

- Before each performance or the start of such activity, standby personnel shall keep diligent watch for fires during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted and take prompt measures for extinguishment of fires that occur and assist in the evacuation of the public from the structure.
- There shall be trained crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors at a ratio of one crowd manager/supervisor for every 250 occupants, as approved.
- The exact duties and responsibilities of the individuals employed as crowd managers are not defined here other than the requirement that they maintain a careful fire watch.
- They could serve as ushers, tour guides, service supervisors for table seating or in some other capacity related to making sure occupants are moved to or from assigned places in an orderly way. The key to this section is that the crowd managers must be trained in crowd management procedures appropriate to the activity being carried on in the membrane structure and they must be present in the required numbers.
- Training of personnel and the duties assigned to them would have to be approved by the fire code official.

1004.8 Outdoor areas. Yards, patios, courts and similar outdoor areas accessible to and usable by the building occupants shall be provided with means of egress as required by this chapter.

- The occupant load of such outdoor areas shall be assigned by the fire code official in accordance with the anticipated use.
- Where outdoor areas are to be used by persons in addition to the occupants of the building, and the path of egress travel from the outdoor areas passes through the building, means of egress requirements for the building shall be based on the sum of the occupant loads of the building plus the outdoor areas.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

2403.1 TEMPORARY TENTS, CANOPIES AND MEMBRANE STRUCTURES: General. All temporary tents, canopies and membrane structures shall comply with this section.

2403.3 Place of assembly. For the purposes of this chapter, a place of assembly shall include a circus, carnival, tent show, theater, skating rink, dance hall or other place of assembly in or under which persons gather for any purpose.

2403.4 Permits. Permits shall be required as set forth in Sections 105.6 and 105.7.

- The process of issuing permits gives the fire code official an opportunity to carefully evaluate and regulate hazardous operations or special structures. Permit applicants should be required to demonstrate that their operation or construction complies with the intent of the code before the permit is issued.

2403.5 Use period. Temporary tents, air-supported, air-inflated or tensioned membrane structures and canopies shall be used for a period of not more than 180 days within a 12-month period on a single premise.

2403.6 Construction documents. A detailed site and floor plan for tents, canopies or membrane structures with an occupant load of 50 or more shall be provided with each application for approval. The tent, canopy or membrane structure floor plan shall indicate details of the means of egress facilities, seating capacity, arrangement of the seating and location and type of heating and electrical equipment.

2403.7 Inspections. The entire tent, air-supported, air-inflated or tensioned membrane structure system shall be inspected at regular intervals, but not less than two times per permit use period, by the permittee, owner or agent to determine that the installation is maintained in accordance with this chapter.

Exception: Permit use periods of less than 30 days.

2403.7.1 Inspection report. When required by the fire code official, an inspection report shall be provided and shall consist of maintenance, anchors and fabric inspections.

2403.8 Access, location and parking. Access location and parking for temporary tents, canopies and membrane structures shall be in accordance with this section.

2403.8.2 Location. Tents, canopies or membrane structures shall not be located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of lot lines, buildings, other tents, canopies or membrane structures, parked vehicles or internal combustion engines. For the purpose of determining required distances, support ropes and guy wires shall be considered as part of the temporary membrane structure, tent or canopy.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

2403.8.3 Location of structures in excess of 15,000 square feet in area. Membrane structures having an area of 15,000 square feet (1394 m²) or more shall be located not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from any other tent or structure as measured from the sidewall of the tent or membrane structure unless joined together by a corridor.

2403.8.5 Fire break. An unobstructed fire break passageway or fire road not less than 12 feet (3658 mm) wide and free from guy ropes or other obstructions shall be maintained on all sides of all tents, canopies and membrane structures unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

2403.9 Anchorage required. Tents, canopies or membrane structures and their appurtenances shall be adequately roped, braced and anchored to withstand the elements of weather and prevent against collapsing. Documentation of structural stability shall be furnished to the fire code official on request.

2403.10.2 Fabric envelope design and construction. Air-supported and air-inflated structures shall have the design and construction of the fabric envelope and the method of anchoring in accordance with Architectural Fabric Structures Institute ASI 77.

2403.10.4 Auxiliary power. Places of public assembly for more than 200 persons shall be furnished with either a fully automatic auxiliary engine-generator set capable of powering one blower continuously for 4 hours, or a supplementary blower powered by an internal combustion engine which shall be automatic in operation.

2403.12.6 Exit signs. Exits shall be clearly marked. Exit signs shall be installed at required exit doorways and where otherwise necessary to indicate clearly the direction of egress when the exit serves an occupant load of 50 or more.

2403.12.6.1 Exit sign illumination. Exit signs shall be of an approved self-luminous type or shall be internally or externally illuminated by fixtures supplied in the following manner:

1. Two separate circuits, one of which shall be separate from all other circuits, for occupant loads of 300 or less; or
2. Two separate sources of power, one of which shall be an approved emergency system, shall be provided when the occupant load exceeds 300. Emergency systems shall be supplied from storage batteries or from the on-site generator set, and the system shall be installed in accordance with the ICC Electrical Code.

2403.12.7 Means of egress illumination. Means of egress shall be illuminated with light having an intensity of not less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux) at floor level while the structure is occupied. Fixtures required for means of egress illumination shall be supplied from a separate circuit or source of power.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

2403.12.8 Maintenance of means of egress. The required width of exits, aisles and passageways shall be maintained at all times to a public way. Guy wires, guy ropes and other support members shall not cross a means of egress at a height of less than 8 feet (2438 mm). The surface of means of egress shall be maintained in an approved manner.

2404.1 TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT TENTS, CANOPIES AND MEMBRANE STRUCTURES: General. All tents, canopies and membrane structures, both temporary and permanent, shall be in accordance with this section. Permanent tents, canopies and membrane structures shall also comply with the International Building Code.

2404.2 Flame-resistant treatment. Before a permit is granted, the owner or agent shall file with the fire code official a certificate executed by an approved testing laboratory, certifying that the tents, canopies and membrane structures and their appurtenances, sidewalls, drops and tarpaulins, floor coverings, bunting, combustible decorative materials and effects, including sawdust when used on floors or passageways, shall be composed of flame-resistant material or shall be treated with a flame retardant in an approved manner and meet the requirements for flame resistance as determined in accordance with NFPA 701, and that such flame resistance is effective for the period specified by the permit.

2404.3 Label. Membrane structures, tents or canopies shall have a permanently affixed label bearing the identification of size and fabric or material type.

2404.4 Certification. An affidavit or affirmation shall be submitted to the fire code official and a copy retained on the premises on which the tent or air-supported structure is located. The affidavit shall attest to the following information relative to the flame resistance of the fabric:

1. Names and address of the owners of the tent, canopy or air-supported structure.
2. Date the fabric was last treated with flame-resistant solution.
3. Trade name or kind of chemical used in treatment.
4. Name of person or firm treating the material.
5. Name of testing agency and test standard by which the fabric was tested.

2404.5 Combustible materials. Hay, straw, shavings or similar combustible materials shall not be located within any tent, canopy or membrane structure containing an assembly occupancy, except the materials necessary for the daily feeding and care of animals. Sawdust and shavings utilized for a public performance or exhibit shall not be prohibited provided the sawdust and shavings are kept damp. Combustible materials shall not be permitted under stands or seats at any time. The areas within and adjacent to the tent or air-supported structure shall be maintained clear of all combustible materials or vegetation that could create a fire hazard within 20 feet (6096 mm) from the structure. Combustible trash shall be removed at least once a day from the structure during the period the structure is occupied by the public.

2404.6 Smoking. Smoking shall not be permitted in tents, canopies or membrane structures. Approved "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted in accordance with Section 310.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

2404.7 Open or exposed flame. Open flame or other devices emitting flame, fire or heat or any flammable or combustible liquids, gas, charcoal or other cooking device or any other unapproved devices shall not be permitted inside or located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of the tent, canopy or membrane structures while open to the public unless approved by the fire code official.

2404.8 Fireworks. Fireworks shall not be used within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of tents, canopies or membrane structures.

2404.11 Clearance. There shall be a minimum clearance of at least 3 feet (914 mm) between the fabric envelope and all contents located inside the tent or membrane structure.

2404.12 Portable fire extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided as required by Section 906.

- Section 906 states that portable extinguishers are required in Group A occupancies and in special-hazards areas as designated by the fire code official. This section also refers to NFPA 10 for guidance on selection and placement of the extinguishers. Employees and staff who will be manning the membrane structure must be trained to use the extinguishers because they are likely to become the first line of emergency response in case of a fire.

2404.13 Fire protection equipment. Fire hose lines, water supplies and other auxiliary fire equipment shall be maintained at the site in such numbers and sizes as required by the fire code official.

2404.14 Occupant load factors. The occupant load allowed in an assembly structure, or portion thereof, shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 10.

2404.15.6 Outdoor cooking. Outdoor cooking that produces sparks or grease-laden vapors shall not be performed within 20 feet (6096 mm) from a tent, canopy or membrane structure.

2404.17.1 Use. Flammable-liquid-fueled equipment shall not be used in tents, canopies or membrane structures.

2404.17.2 Flammable and combustible liquid storage. Flammable and combustible liquids shall be stored outside in an approved manner not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from tents, canopies or membrane structures.

2404.19 Separation of generators. Generators and other internal combustion power sources shall be separated from tents, canopies or membrane structures by a minimum of 20 feet (6096 mm) and shall be isolated from contact with the public by fencing, enclosure or other approved means.

Outdoor Assembly, Crowd Control, Special Events

2404.20 Standby personnel. When, in the opinion of the fire code official, it is essential for public safety in a place of assembly or any other use where people congregate, because of the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the owner, agent or lessee shall employ one or more qualified persons, as required and approved, to remain on duty during the times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted.

2404.21 Vegetation removal. Combustible vegetation shall be removed from the area occupied by a tent, canopy or membrane structure, and from areas within 30 feet (9144 mm) of such structures.

- The vegetation removal requirements here are more restrictive than similar restrictions given in Sections 2205.7 and 3303.5.2 because membrane structures are considered a greater hazard than conventional construction.

2404.22 Waste material. The floor surface inside tents, canopies or membrane structures and the grounds outside and within a 30-foot (9144 mm) perimeter shall be kept clear of combustible waste. Such waste shall be stored in approved containers until removed from the premises.

