

Everything a firefighter wants to tell a design professional or building code official, in one hour.








The job of the fire department is to put the wet stuff on the red stuff.

Job #1. of the fire department is to save lives.....

And the lives of
firefighters come
first!

Protection of property from
fire, business continuity, you
name it---are all important
to firefighters, but not at the
top of the list!

Fire doubles in size every 30 seconds!



The image consists of three sequential photographs showing the progression of a fire. The first photo shows a small fire on a wall. The second photo shows the fire growing significantly larger. The third photo shows the fire filling the room, with flames reaching the ceiling and obscuring the background.







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

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NFPA 72-2007 5.7.1.7 The selection and placement of smoke detectors shall take into account both the performance characteristics of the detector and the areas into which the detectors are to be installed to **prevent nuisance alarms** or improper operation after installation.

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NFPA 72-2007 5.7.1.9 The location of smoke detectors shall be based on an evaluation of potential ambient sources of smoke. Moisture, dust, or fumes, and electrical or mechanical influences to minimize nuisance alarms.

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901.7 Systems out of service.

Where a required fire protection system is out of service, the fire department and the code official shall be notified immediately...

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501.3 Construction documents.

Construction documents for proposed fire apparatus access, location of fire lanes and construction documents and hydraulic calculations for fire hydrant systems shall be submitted to the fire department for review and approval prior to construction.

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TITLE 19 (NYCRR) CHAPTER XXXII - DIVISION OF CODE ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Part 1201.2 (d)(1) The State shall be accountable for administration and enforcement of the Uniform Code with respect to buildings, premises and equipment in the custody of, or activities related there to undertaken by, a State department, bureau, commission, board or authority.

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(e) The State Education Department shall be accountable for administration and enforcement of the Uniform Code with respect to buildings, premises and equipment in the custody of, or activities related thereto undertaken by, school districts and boards of cooperative educational services.

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(f) To the maximum extent practicable, a governmental entity acting under this section shall consult with those other governmental entities providing services, under authority of other laws, to those areas where the authority conferred by this section is exercised.

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501.4 Timing of installation. When fire apparatus access roads or a water supply for fire protection is required to be installed, such protection shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except when **approved** alternative methods of protection are provided.

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503.1.1 Buildings and facilities. **Approved** fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed....The fire apparatus access road ...shall extend to within 150 feet [300 feet for sprinklered buildings] of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first floor....

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503.1.1 Cont. ...as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building.

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503.2 Specifications. Fire apparatus access roads shall be installed and arranged in accordance with Sections 503.2.1 through 503.2.7 and **Appendix D.**

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D102.1 Access and loading. Facilities ...shall be accessible to fire department apparatus by way of an approved fire apparatus access road with an asphalt, concrete or other **approved** driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least **75,000 pounds.**

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503.2.1. Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet...and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet, 6 inches...

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D103.1 Access road with a hydrant. Where a fire hydrant is located the minimum road on a fire apparatus access road, width shall be **26 feet**.

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503.2.4 Turning radius. The required turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be **determined by the code enforcement official.**

D103.4 Dead ends. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet shall be provided with turnaround provisions in accordance with Table D103.4.

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Aerial Fire Apparatus Access Roads

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D105.1 Where required. Buildings or portions of buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with **approved** fire apparatus access roads capable of accommodating department aerial apparatus. Overhead utility and power lines shall not be located within the aerial fire apparatus access roadway.

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D105.2 Width. Fire apparatus access roads shall have a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet in the immediate vicinity of any building or portion of building more than 30 feet in height.



D105.3 Proximity to building. At least one of the required access routes meeting this condition shall be located within a minimum of 15 feet and a maximum of 30 feet from the building, and shall be parallel to one entire side of the building.

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505.1 Address numbers. New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property...

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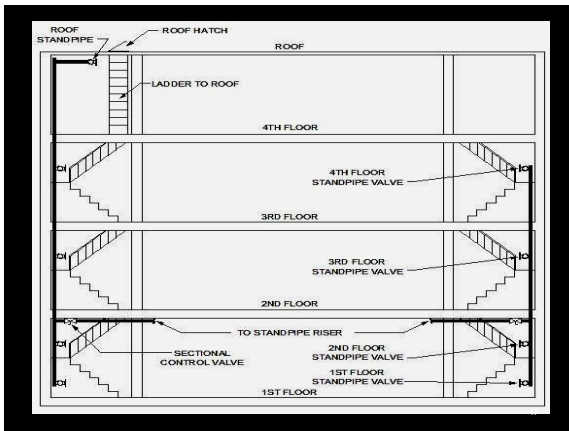


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505.2 Street or road signs. Streets and roads shall be identified with approved signs. Temporary signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles.

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Sprinklers are for the building occupants, the building owners and the insurance companies; **standpipes are for us** (Chief Robert Forrezzi , Albany Fire Department)!

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905.3.1 Building height. Class III Standpipes shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is more than 30 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

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Exception: Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system...

Definition: Class I system. A system providing 2 ½ inch hose connections to supply a larger volume of water for use by fire departments...

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905.2 Installation standard. Standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14.

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Fire Department Connections

912.2 Location. With respect to hydrants, driveways, buildings and landscaping, fire department connections shall be so located that fire department apparatus and hose connected to supply the system will not obstruct access to the buildings for other fire apparatus. The location of fire department connections shall be **approved**.

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912.2.1 Visible location. Fire department connections shall be located on the street side of buildings, fully visible and recognizable from the street or nearest point of fire department vehicle access or as otherwise **approved** by the code enforcement official.

912.2.2 Existing buildings. On existing buildings, wherever the fire department connection is not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an **approved** sign mounted on the street front or on the side of the building...

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NFPA 14-2007 6.4.5.4 The location of the fire department connection shall be located not more than 100 ft from the nearest fire hydrant connected to an **approved** water supply.

NFPA 14-2007 6.4.5.4.1 The location of the fire department connection shall be permitted to exceed 100 ft subject to the **approval** of the authority having jurisdiction.

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NFPA 14-2007 6.4.5.3 Where a fire department connection serves multiple buildings, structures, or locations, a sign shall be provided indicating the buildings, structures, or locations served.

905.2 Interconnection. In buildings where more than one standpipe is provided, the standpipes shall be interconnected in accordance with NFPA 14.

905.8 Dry standpipes. Dry standpipes shall not be installed. **Exception:** Where subject to freezing and in accordance with NFPA 14.

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905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections. Class I standpipe hose connections shall be provided in all of the following locations.

1. In every required stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each floor level above or below grade. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate floor level landing between floors, unless otherwise **approved** by the code enforcement official.

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905.4 Cont. Non-required enclosed stairways are not required to have hose connections. Stairways without hose connections shall have a sign on the door stating “No standpipe connections in the stairway.”

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Fire Command Center

509.1 Features. ...all buildings classified as high-rise buildings...a fire command center shall be provided. The location and accessibility of the fire command center shall be approved by the fire department...A layout of the of the fire command center and all features required by this section shall be submitted for approval prior to installation...

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Alarm Annunciation

907.9 Zoning indicator panel. A zoning indicator panel and the associated controls shall be provided in an approved location.

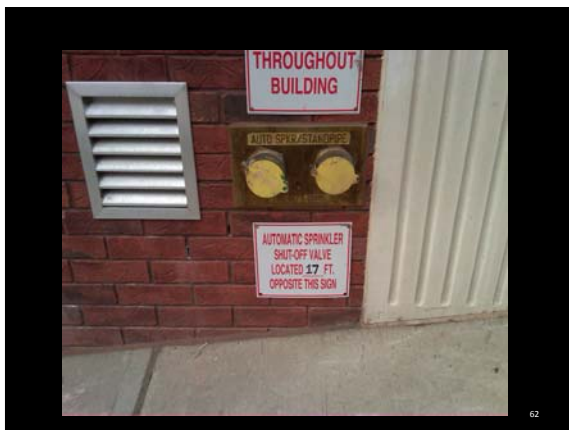
NFPA 72-2007 4.4.6.3 All required annunciation means shall be located as required by the authority having jurisdiction to facilitate an efficient response to the fire situation.

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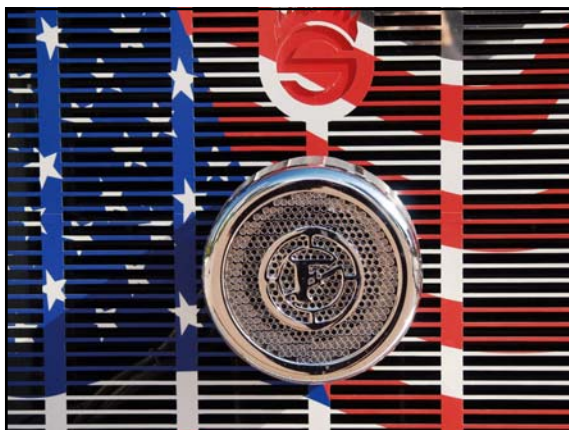
Fire Department Access to Equipment

510.1 Identification. Fire protection equipment shall be identified in an **approved** manner. Rooms containing controls for air-conditioning systems, sprinkler risers and valves, or other fire detection, suppression or control elements shall be identified for the use of the fire department.

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Special photo
acknowledgements:

Eli Gill at 10-75.net.

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Ted Raymond

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