

Campus Fire Safety. During the preparation for these events I spent some time updating my resources, references and photos to make sure my data was accurate and relevant to the topic. I'm a stickler about dates, cities, names and other related facts. And, nothing is more frustrating than reading or listening to someone that is telling you everything you need to know, except ... MORE

THE INSPECTOR, by Phil Chandler



"Summer time, and the livin' is easy. Fish are jumpin' and the cotton is high" ...

For everyone else, maybe, but for college fire safety folks, forgeta boud it! If you are reading this column (or writing it), now is the busiest time of the year. Residential assistants, soon followed by the advanced wave of incoming freshmen, will be descending on our campuses sooner than we might prefer.

It is our job to make sure that from day one, they will be safe. Of course we use the precious few days between the last semester and the start of the next to make sure that all of our fire protection systems have been inspected, tested and where needed, repaired. But equally important, some might argue more important, is the need to now address the human component of fire safety: training and education MORE



Compare the very different version of the song "Summer time" on You Tube

> Janis Joplin -Live 1969

Ella Fitzgerald and Louis Armstrong





Web-based seminar live online educational pre submit questions

2015 Webinar Schedule

JULY HIGHLIGHTS

Next webinar: Tropical Weather, July 8, 11AM EST (60 minutes)



We'll hear from David Gold, Senior Tropical Hurricane Forecaster. He will provide an update on the 2015 Hurricane Outlook. David David Van DenHeuvel, Sr. VP will follow with a short presentation on Hurricane response plans, and services.

Weather Decision Technologies, Inc. is the industry leader, providing organizations with weather decision support on a global scale. WDT offers specific expertise with big data as it applies to field-level weather detection and prediction, forecast modeling, decision analytics. WDT employs the worldrenowned WeatherOps forecast team, staffed by experts who provide asset projection products and personalized decision support specific to the industry. We are the gold standard, maintaining past, present, and future intelligence pertinent to any operation. While WDT cannot control the weather, their track record might make you think otherwise.

ADDITIONAL WEBINARS:

- NFPA 3 and 4, by Paul Dunphy, Harvard University (date to be announced in July)
 Key Changes to 2015 ICC and NFPA Model Codes, Richard Roberts, Honeywell Fire Systems, 11/19, 11AM EST (60 minutes)

More Info & Registration:

Cost: Members are Free | Non Members \$50. per webinar

- Members: Simply login to our website with your member credentials (login is at top right of website) and the registration information (link) will appear directly underneath our webinar schedule.
- Non Members: \$50. per webinar or become a member! Regular Membership is \$40. annually (see requirements first). Once you become a member all webinars are free, along with discounts to our annual campus fire forum and more.

AND WE'RE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR WEBINAR SPEAKERS! If you are interested in a webinar, simply let us know.... Please click and complete your info. If you have questions, please contact SupportTeam@campusfiresafety.org



TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES



Chubb Fire Protection Training - The 2015 schedule is now online...



Chubb Offers 30% discount to Members of The Center for Campus Fire Safety or 50% if you are also a Building and Fire Code official or firefighter... MORE



Fire Smart Campus Training Opportunities ... The Center instructor(s) will come to your campus or town. Price varies depending upon location ... MORE



New - NEXT GENERATION - Crowd Manager Training ... 2 hour online course @ \$19.95. Presented by ICC, NAFSM & CCFS, this course provides valid, credible training to those charged with crowd management at facilities including higher education. This meshes with The Center's mission of providing resources to our community ... MORE



FCIA Webinars are Free to The Center Members ... In addition to the two webinars FCIA will be presenting for The Center, members are also welcome to attend the 2015 FCIA Webinar Series at no cost ... MORE

C+S and more COD

CODES, STANDARDS & MORE



'One is never served so well as by oneself." (Charles-Guillaume Étienne)

By Allan B. Fraser, CBI, CPCA, Senior Building Code Specialist, NFPA

NOW PUBLISHING 2015 IFC

Charles-Guillaume Étienne (January 5,1778 - March 13,1845) was a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer. In Bruis et Palaprat, published in 1807, Étienne penned the phrase, "On n'est jamais servi si bien que par soimême.", which has been widely translated as, "If you want something done right, do it yourself.", although the literal translation, which I like better, is, "One is never served so well as by oneself." (Charles-Guillaume Étienne, n.d.). This statement has never been truer than when it comes to evacuations, small, medium, large or catastrophic, especially for people with disabilities! ... MORE



PART II GENERAL SAFETY PROVISIONS, CHAPTER 4, EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS, SECTION 401

401.1 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. Exception: Firms that have approved on - premises firefighting organizations and that are in compliance with approved procedures for fire reporting. ... MORE



FIRE INCIDENT NEWS | BREAKING NEWS | MASS NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS IN THE NEWS | ARCHIVES

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BREAKING NEWS - Click here to Sign up!

The Center for Campus Fire Safety provides initial notification about fire fatalities that occur on a university or college campus, or that occurred within the town where the campus is located. This data is collected from news sources from around the country, and many times - around the world, and then emailed to you.

MEMBER NEWS



EX Bullex ... Introducing the R.A.C.E. Station

Prepare your trainees to make the right decisions from the moment they notice a fire emergency. Train with the R.A.C.E. Station. Reinforce the R.A.C.E. method (Rescue, Alert, Confine, Extinguish) with the interactive R.A.C.E. Station. This training tool is designed to work seamlessly with our BullsEye[™] Digital Fire Extinguisher Training System, and can also be used with our live-fire extinguisher training systems or as a standalone unit. **MORE**



Workshop on School Safety, Codes and Security, Final Report (This report will be discussed in a panel at our Niagara Falls Forum!)

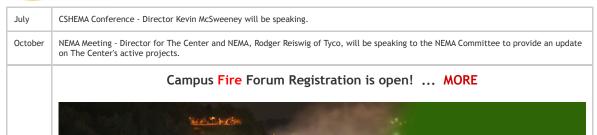
NFPA organized the School Safety, Codes and Security Workshop, which was held in December 2014, to pause and reflect on the trends, concepts and ideas in securing the school environment from acts of violence. How these models interact with or consider the impact on fire, life safety and building codes is unclear. This Workshop attempted to identify and understand the sometimes competing objectives of fire and security safety. United with the expectations of law enforcement and fire department personnel, who often arrive at the height of or just after an event has ended, the Workshop took stock of the current building, life safety and fire codes provisions for egress; how those in the security view school safety; how school systems deal with their own internal procedures; and what protocols are or should be in place for the first responder community. **MORE**

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JOB OPPS

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FIRE FATALITY STATISTICS

The Center for Campus Fire Safety provides basic information about fire fatalities that occurred on a university or college campus, or that occurred within the town where the campus is located. Statistics

Campus Fire Forum

Niagara Falls, NY October 26 - 29, 2015

Fire kills Georgetown graduate

Two young Georgetown adults were found dead after a fire broke out in a Dupont Circle row house at around 2:30 a.m.the morning of June 3rd. Five others were injured in the fire that occurred on the 1600 block of Riggs Place N.W, including three firefighters. At least two victims were taken into the hospital in critical condition

According to Georgetown University, 1 fatality, Nina Brekelmans, had just graduated from Georgetown on May 15 while the second, was 24-year-old Michael Patrick McLoughlin, who was not a student.

The Center for Campus Fire Safety extends its deepest sympathy to the parents and friends of these two individuals, the tragic death of Nina Brekelmans is not be counted in our student fatality stats as she was a recent graduate of Georgetown University and not enrolled at the time of the fire. While it has been reported that Nina was scheduled to return to Georgetown for graduate studies, The Center has not be able to confirm that she was formally yet enrolled. Further information and news stories regarding this heartbreaking fire are available on our website for review.

For more information on how The Center's statistics are compiled, visit our website and review our statistics and definitions.

ABOUT THE CENTER FOR CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY

EveryoneGraduates

The Center is the Voice of over 4000 colleges and universities. As a nationwide non-profit, membership based, organization devoted to reducing the loss of life from fire at our nation's campuses, we offer an abundance of free resources to help fire and life safety officials working on college campuses and fire departments with responsibility for a college campus/university.

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OUR SPONSORS: TYCO/SIMPLEXGRINNELL, SIEMENS, NFPA, KIDDE, FM GLOBAL, NEMA, FIRE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, HONEYWELL FIRE SYSTEMS, ICC, KELTRON, BULLEX, CHUBB, PREVENT-ZONE, CVS HEALTH, EDWARDS, [MORE

CENTER SOCIALS

Connect with us ... Join our social networks and discussions on fire and life safety.

- For Fire & Life Safety educators and Fire Officials: 🛅 LinkedIn | 🛃 FaceBook | 트 Twitter
- Off-Campus Fire & Life Safety Alliance Login | Join (continual discussions about off-campus fire and life safety).
 CenterNet (member directory & social networking for Center members only) Login | Become a Member

Campus The Safety for students

NEW!! Campus Fire Safety for Students

Our Student to Student Network For Students & Parents: 🖪 FaceBook | 🕒 Twitter

Please spread the word to your students and parents. This team will be speaking to other students through social media about the importance of Fire and Life Safety on and off-campus. In a few months we will announce additional social networks, contests, materials and additional resources for students.



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Our newsletter is distributed to over 17,000 readers and also re-directed through several of our non-profit partners. Cost \$250. Contact ctabor@campusfiresafety.org

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Next Generation of Crowd Manager Training has been released.

The 2015 release includes updates related to model codes and compatibility with all modern devices including iPads and tablets

June 22, 2015 - Newburyport, Massachusetts ... The Center for Campus Fire Safety® (The Center) is pleased to announce the next generation of Crowd Manager Training.

CrowdManagers.Com, the most widely accepted crowd manager training program, has released the next generation *Crowd Manager Training* online course for Fire Marshal Support Services, LLC. The course has been meeting the growing need for trained personnel to manage emergency situations since 2011 and has served thousands of crowd managers and hundreds of organizations.

This is the only course endorsed by the National Association of State Fire Marshals, and is also recognized by the International Code Council (ICC), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), The Center for Campus Fire Safety (The Center), and many state organizations including the Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors' Association and the Fire and Burn Coalition of Maryland.

According to The Center for Campus Fire Safety President, Paul D. Martin, "Virtually every higher learning institution in the nation has public assembly occupancies on campus. The Center believes in providing valid, credible training to those charged with crowd management and we encourage our members to take this course".



About the Course:

This 2-hour online course meets the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101 Life Safety Code and the NFPA 1 Fire Code, as well as the International Fire Code. In addition to updates related to these model codes, the 2015 version of the course has incorporated the latest technological platform to assure compatibility with all modern devices including iPads and tablets.

Through the use of interactive, scenario-based learning, the course teaches safety procedures such as: how to properly evacuate an event; when to implement a protect-in-place plan; what to look for before an event begins; and managing both indoor and outdoor events. Interactive "quick checks" are sprinkled throughout the course so learners can be confident that they're absorbing the key concepts. Real life situations are inserted throughout the course to help apply what is learned.

Most jurisdictions adopt a model fire code, which requires a trained Crowd Manager to be present at any event where occupancy exceeds a certain threshold, at a ratio of one Crowd Manager for each 250 persons. This Crowd Manager course is filling a training gap for many organizations that might not otherwise be able to mount such training. Organizations can easily enroll small or large groups so training can begin exactly as it's needed, before a major event or even each year on a scheduled basis.

Check out the new and improved Crowd Managers training at <u>http://crowdmanagers.com</u> today!



About The Center for Campus Fire Safety

The Center for Campus Fire Safety (The Center) is a non-profit 501C3 organization.

The Center is a member-based organization devoted to reducing the loss of life from fire on and off campuses. The mission of The Center is to serve as an advocate for the promotion of campus fire safety. The Center serves as the focal point for the efforts of a number of organizations and also as a clearinghouse for information relating to campus fire safety. Visit us at <u>www.campusfiresafety.org</u> for more information.

Media Contacts

The Center for Campus Fire Safety | 978.961.0410 Paul D. Martin, President, <u>pmatin@campusfiresafety.org</u> Cathy Tabor, Director of Marketing Communications, <u>ctabor@campusfiresafety.org</u>



FROM THE <mark>VICE</mark> PRESIDENT

By Michael J. Swain June 2015

It's Summer!!!



Summer is officially here. The warm weather, vacations, and "you don't have anything to do when the students are gone" comments are here. As we all know, we are as busy when the students are gone as we are when they are here. Its just a different kind of busy.

Now is the time when there is new student orientation. This is a great chance to get face time with students and their parents to discuss fire safety. In addition to educating students on fire prevention it is a great time to educate the parents on fire safety rules and regulations in the Residence Halls. Work at making contact now because move in day can be too late. Summer is also a great time to plan

and prepare for fall fire safety programs.

> Many campuses become hosts to conferences and sport camps during the summer. That can create many

different challenges to the campus safety officials. Emergency planning for large outdoor events involving visitors that are very unfamiliar with the campus and their surroundings can be extremely challenging. Remember this is all new to many people attending these events.

The Center continues to be active in the summer months also. The Center had a presence at the Annual NFPA Conference and Expo in Chicago this past June. Work continues on planning the Annual Campus Fire Safety Forum which is being held in Niagara Falls New York October 26th through the 29th. Our website continues to be updated with information that can help us in our jobs.

Recently the Center conducted a 4 hour Fire Smart Class for the Florida Fire and Life Safety Educators 27th Annual Conference. The class was very well attended. The Florida group is an extremely active and dedicated group. If you are interested in hosting a Fire Smart Campus Class please contact Cathy Tabor at the Center for more info.

At this point I am going to jump on the current national bandwagon and announce that I am running for President. Not of the United States, but for the Center for Campus Fire Safety. After 2 dedicated terms as president of the Center, President Paul D. Martin is moving on and I have submitted my paperwork to run for President.

Time to get out and enjoy the summer. Please take time to re-charge yourselves and get ready for the inevitable return of the students. Have a safe and Happy Summer. Thank you.

Míke



FROM THE <mark>VICE</mark> PRESIDENT

By Michael J. Swain June 2015

Michael J. Swain, Vice President

Michael Swain is the Campus Fire Prevention Officer with Environmental Health and Safety at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. Michael has worked in campus fire safety at the University for 27 years. Michael also serves as Vice President for The Center for Campus Fire Safety, a nonprofit advocacy group for Campus Fire Safety. Michael has been a member of the Greenfield, Massachusetts Fire Department for 29 years and currently holds the rank of District Chief. Michael is a Past President of the Fire Prevention Association of Massachusetts and is currently serving as secretary of the association. He was the 2008 Fire and Life Safety Educator of the Year for Massachusetts.



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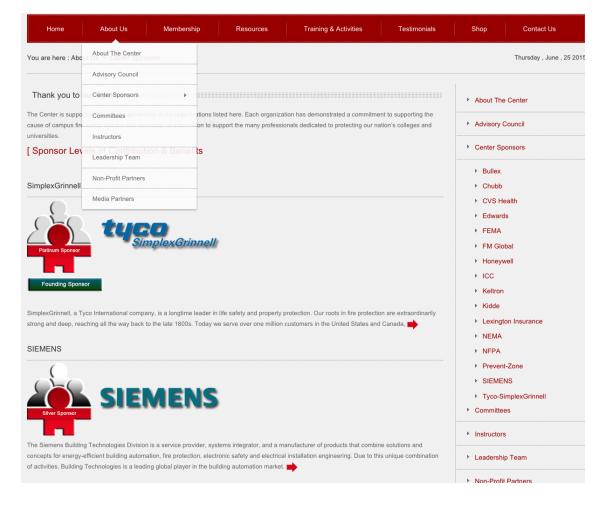


OFF-CAMPUS

By Tim Knisely June 2015

Resources for Fire Safety:

In the past couple of months I've had the opportunity to present at a state and national conference discussing the topic of Off-Campus Fire Safety. During the preparation for these events I spent some time updating my resources, references and photos to make sure my data was accurate and relevant to the topic. I'm a stickler about dates, cities, names and other related facts. And, nothing is more frustrating than reading or listening to someone that is telling you everything you need to know, except the facts. Doing my preparation reminded me of the number of resources available for those new to the business, or veterans that are in search of updated statistics or updates. To find out about the latest in technology or addressing current trends I typically start with the fire industry, and many of the industry's leaders are some of Center's generous sponsors. Imagine that! The fire safety technology is constantly being revised and updated to meet the demands of today's consumer, as well as changing to meet today's hazards. Many of the sponsors offer webinars, newsletters and product information for nearly any product that you'd be interested in. And all will have a variety of social media sites to locate and track this information. http://www.campusfiresafety.org/AboutUs/CenterSponsors.aspx





OFF-CAMPUS

By Tim Knisely June 2015

The Center is also fortunate to have a great group of non-profit partners that share a similar vision. Each of these organizations provides has social media sites to introduce you to their mission and services, including membership and training opportunities.

The Off-Campus Fire & Life Safety Alliance is one of the newest resources and continues to develop, all virtually. The Alliance allows ideas to develop into discussions and questions to be partnered with answers. If you aren't yet signed up please consider doing so.

The Center also has a tremendous resource available on the website that includes a resource link, as well as the member only access - CenterNet. It would take me another 500 words to write about all of the resources on our link, so just click the Resource tab to learn more.

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OFF-CAMPUS

By Tim Knisely June 2015

One of my frequent and most utilized resource is that of the news media and their related social media sites found on the web. While there are tons of sites and links to gather your information, please always be careful to verify the sources for validity and accuracy.

Of course, some of the best resources aren't always found on social media, but instead are found in person at the annual Campus Fire Forum held this year in Niagara Falls, NY. The Forum always provides a tremendous networking opportunity with colleagues, industry and non-profit partners all in the same week and same location. So, good luck in your search! If I or CCFS can provide any assistance in helping you find what you are looking for please do not hesitate to call or write.

Tim Knisely is on the Board of Directors for The Center and the Senior Fire Inspector for the Centre Region Code Administration in State College, PA. In this position he manages the Existing Structures Division that administers the fire and property maintenance code in all existing commercial and residential rental properties, and coordinates the life safety education for the community including off-campus and Greek housing.

Tim has been active with The Center for Campus Fire Safety since its inception and served as treasurer from 2007 to 2010.

He is a frequent presenter at Campus Fire Forum, an instructor for the Fire-Wise Campus program and served as project manager for Campus Fire Data.



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By Phil Chandler January 2014

Summer time, and the livin' is easy. Fish are jumpin' and the cotton is high...



For everyone else, maybe, but for college fire safety folks, *forgeta boud it!*

If you are reading this column (or writing it), now is the busiest time of the year. Residential assistants, soon followed by the advanced wave of incoming freshmen, will be descending on our campuses sooner than we might prefer. It is our job to make sure that from day one, they will be safe. Of course we use the precious few days between the last semester and the start of the next to make sure that all of our fire protection systems have been inspected, tested and where needed, repaired. But equally important, some might argue more important, is the need to now address the human component of fire safety: training and education.

If nothing else, we need to make sure that everyone in our charge knows what to do and where to go when an alarm of fire is reported. One word, evacuation; all else is commentary! Looking back at a century or more of tragic fires, one theme emerges time and time again, lack of preparedness for an encounter with fire. The failure to establish evacuation plans, inform occupants of the plan particulars and then practice them is a recipe for disaster!

One is reminded of a devastating fire at an



upstate New York college back in the Seventies. The fire, starting in a trash room, was out upon the arrival of the fire department, a scant three minutes after the alarm first sounded. Apart from one fatality, a senior caught in the initial flashover, the majority of the injuries (two dozen students were hospitalized) occurred when panicky students bailed out of 2nd and 3rd floor windows. Many knotted bed sheets together in an attempt to escape without having to jump. Many students interviewed during the investigation reported that they had not received any evacuation training. When tragedy struck, it was something like that famous line from



By Phil Chandler January 2014

one or more of my favorite WWII movies, "each man (or woman) for himself!"

I 'd like to believe that we have learned something in the last forty years. I'd like to believe we are all meticulous in conducting the requisite number of fire evacuation drills in the requisite times. I'd like to also believe that they are conducted as if we mean it---although here I have my doubts.

The International Fire Code requires that "the responsibility for the planning and conduct of drills shall be assigned to competent persons designated to exercise *leadership."* In many instances, I have observed the very opposite! It is not uncommon to find that the responsibility for discharging what are often statutory requirements falls on the shoulders of maintenance staff. Sometimes fire alarms are remotely activated without any human participation on site other than to deliver

the all-clear signal. These are what I call "checkbox" drills; they make little contribution to life safety.

The IFC also requires that, drills shall be held at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of fire." Quality matters as much as quantity. Good evacuation drills require active management. Participants must be challenged to utilize alternate means of egress. We are all creatures of habit and need outside encouragement to deviate from our rote behaviors. It would be comforting to know that building occupants were afforded an opportunity to discover the location of the back stairwell at a more leisurely pace than that afforded by actual fire conditions.

Let's also remember, fires do not occur according to any rational schedule. They seem to occur at most inconvenient times. Accordingly, we need to conduct our drills randomly, not only at those times most convenient for staff. Remember, it's not about us!

As important as fire evacuation drills are in preparing building occupants for the really bad day we all dread, they cannot exist on their own. They need to be part of an overall fire evacuation plan. The IFC requires them for a variety of buildings found on the typical campus. Residential settings are a no-brainer. But formation of evacuation planning is also required for many of our academic and administrative buildings as well-a fact that many of us tend to conveniently overlook!

It is during the formation of evacuation plans that we can address the knotty problems of providing for the safety and rescue of individuals unable to evacuate using the general means of egress or unable to evacuate



By Phil Chandler January 2014

without special assistance. More than once have I heard tales of a chivalrous individual yanking a coworker out of a wheelchair, flinging her over his shoulder and carrying her down multiple flights of stairs. The time to learn that such actions, however heroic, may trigger respiratory arrest is not when smoke is filling the hallways.

Likewise it is during fire evacuation planning that we can decide how to evacuate some of our larger buildings, all at once or one floor at a time. This is a decision that is best not left to the occupants in the heat of the moment. There are times when a selfinitiated mass evacuation can endanger more people than it can save. Again, the time for this discussion is before the fire, not during it.

The particulars of fire evacuation plans and accompanying fire safety plans (two separate requirements) are

numerous. They are found in Chapter Four of the International Fire Code: all are advised to take a few moments to review these important pages in advance of the upcoming school year. Regardless of what one may gleam from this chapter, one principle must not be overlooked: The best fire evacuation and fire safety plans are worthless if they exist only on somebody's shelf or desktop. They need to be out there! Posted on bulletin boards, you name it. More importantly, they need to be reviewed with all building occupants regularly and implemented regularly through drills.

We New Yorkers grew up on an old Vaudevillian quip. A young man visiting the City for the first time asked of a passerby: "How do I get to Carnegie Hall?" The sagacious old man responded: "Practice, practice!" And so it is with all elements of fire safety.



By Phil Chandler January 2014

Philip Chandler is a long time firefighter and a fulltime government fire marshal working extensively in the college environment - from large public university centers to small private colleges.

His primary responsibilities include code enforcement and education. Phil welcomes your comments, thoughts and opinions (whether in agreement or opposition) to his viewpoints. He may be reached at: <u>mailto:theinspector@campusfiresafety.org</u>

Ask the Inspector

Now Members can log onto the Member Website and have an online discussion with "The Inspector".

Simply visit <u>www.campusfiresafety.org</u> and login to the member section of our public website. Once logged in, look under Membership for the Town Hall Discussions and ask "The Inspector".

Note: The viewpoints expressed in The Inspector are those of the author alone. They are offered to initiate thought and debate, however, they do not necessarily represent the views or opinions of The Center for Campus Fire Safety, its officers, directors or its editorial staff.



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Campus Fire Safety e-NewZone

"One is never served so well as by oneself."

Charles-Guillaume Étienne

By Allan B. Fraser, CBI, CPCA, Senior Building Code Specialist, NFPA

Charles-Guillaume Étienne (January 5, 1778 - March 13, 1845) was a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer. In *Bruis et Palaprat*, published in 1807, Étienne penned the phrase, "On n'est jamais servi si bien que par soi-même.", which has been widely translated as, "If you want something done right, do it yourself.", although the literal translation, which I like better, is, "One is never served so well as by oneself." (Charles-Guillaume Étienne, n.d.)

This statement has never been truer than when it comes to evacuations, small, medium, large or catastrophic, especially for people with disabilities!

Human factors play an important role in residential building fire fatalities and of course, college dormitories are residential buildings. According to the U.S. Fire Administration National Fire Data Center, the leading human factor contributing to fatalities is being "asleep," which was responsible for 48 percent of fire fatalities.¹ This finding is not unexpected as the largest numbers of fatalities per fatal fire occur during the seven-hour period between midnight and 7 a.m.

The second leading human factor contributing to fatalities, at 25 percent, is "physically disability."

Disability is not about a specific group of people, but rather a specific time in life for all of us. For some, it may be short term and temporary; for others, it may last much longer. As a society, we have mistakenly adopted a mindset that divides people into two groups, the "able-bodied" and the "disabled." The fact is that we will all be part of the disabled community at some time in our lives. Break your leg and you have a disability. Chronic asthma? You have a disability. You get the point. It is from that perspective that we need to regulate our programs and our built environment, from sky scrapers to dorm rooms.



Campus Fire Safety e-NewZone

That can be a very big problem when it comes to emergencies! If official evacuation plans are inadequate, by default it falls on the individual to devise a plan to fit his or her specific needs. We all need to change the way we think about evacuation so that we can build evacuation plans based on our individual needs. It is critically important that everyone, regardless of his or her circumstances, be personally prepared to take action during an emergency.

Two recent ground breaking federal lawsuits have resulted in Los Angeles (Kim, 2011) and New York City (Weiser, 2013) being held accountable for not fulfilling their responsibilities to plan and execute evacuations for people with disabilities. The required corrections may not be timely for the next major event and maybe not even feasible at all. And those are major cities. Imagine the situation in small communities.

We need to change our mindset and we need to start right now, here today!!

In their report Summary of Findings: Waldo Canyon Fire Forum for People with Disabilities, Colorado Springs, CO August 30, 2012, the authors, Patricia Yeager, Ph.D., and Jana Burke, Ph.D., write about their findings after the fire. This may be the first solid insight into what people with disabilities are saying that they need to prepare for and implement a safe evacuation. They wrote:

"It is also important to note that nearly everyone who spoke mentioned that either they did not know what they were supposed to do or did not have a plan in place, indicating a need for training at the individual level. There seemed to be a lack of understanding as to what the disaster plan was from the government-what were individuals expected to do. Due to the scope and impact of the Waldo Canyon Fire, input from the community of people with disabilities indicates the disaster can serve as a learning experience for everyone involved."

It is a relatively straightforward process to prepare yourself for an emergency requiring you to evacuate your home, office, school or any other building or facility or area although it will require some work. You need to know the right questions to ask, who you should ask those questions of, how to document the answers, and then you



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need to routinely practice your evacuation making modifications as conditions change. It doesn't matter whether it's a small waste basket fire or a massive wild land fire, we all need to be prepared.

One way to prepare yourself is by using NFPA's <u>Emergency Evacuation</u> <u>Planning Guide for People with Disabilities</u>, published in 2007 to help people with disabilities—and everyone else—build, understand, and practice what they need to do to get themselves out in the event of an emergency, or at least closer to getting out. The guide provides questions about your needs, criteria, and minimum information necessary based on the specific emergency. It provides the framework to integrate the proper planning components for those people with a disability, or anyone, into a comprehensive evacuation planning strategy for those with mobility, visual, hearing, speech, and cognitive impairments.

If you wait for first responders-they may not know where you are or what they need to do to help you-you may not survive.

As the late Bill Scott, former chair of NFPA's Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee (DARAC), said, "All people, regardless of their circumstances, have some obligation to be prepared to take action during an emergency and to assume some responsibility for their own safety."

Two hundred and eight years ago Charles-Guillaume Étienne penned the same point, "One is never served so well as by oneself." Empower yourself. Plan and practice your own emergency evacuation plan. It only takes a little time, but it may well save your life. We must all learn to "Serve ourselves."

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PART II GENERAL SAFETY PROVISIONS CHAPTER 4

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

SECTION 401

GENERAL

401.1 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.

Exception: Firms that have approved onpremises firefighting organizations and that are in compliance with approved procedures for fire reporting.

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.

401.3 Emergency responder notification. Notification of emergency responders shall be in accordance with Sections

401.3.1 through 401.3.3.

401.3.1 Fire events. In the event an unwanted fire occurs on a property, the owner or occupant shall immediately report such condition 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 Delayed notification. A person shall not, by verbal or written directive, require any delay in the reporting of a fire to the fire department. 401.4 Required plan implementation. In the event an unwanted fire is detected in a building or a fire alarm activates, the emergency plan shall be implemented.

401.5 Making false report. A person shall not give, signal or transmit a false alarm.

401.6 Emergency evacuation drills. The sounding of a fire alarm signal and the carrying out of an emergency evacuation drill in accordance with the provisions of Section 405 shall be allowed.

401.7 Unplanned evacuation. Evacuations made necessary by the unplanned activation of a fire alarm system or by any other emergency shall not be substituted for a required evacuation drill.

401.8 Interference with



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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.

SECTION 402

DEFINITIONS

402.1 Definitions. The following terms are defined in Chapter 2:

EMERGENCY EVACUATION DRILL.

LOCKDOWN.

SECTION 403

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS REQUIREMENTS

403.1 General. In addition

to the requirements of Section 401, occupancies, uses and outdoor locations shall comply with the emergency preparedness requirements set forth in

Sections 403.2 through 403.12.3.3. Where a fire safety and evacuation plan is required by Sections 403.2 through 403.11.4, evacuation drills shall be in accordance with Section 405 and employee training shall be in accordance with Section 406.

403.2 Group A occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group A occupancies, other than those occupancies used exclusively for purposes of religious worship with an occupant load less than 2,000, and for buildings containing both a Group A occupancy and an atrium.

Group A occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.2.1 through 403.2.4.

403.2.1 Seating plan. In addition to the requirements of Section 404.2, the fire safety and evacuation plans for assembly occupancies shall include 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 access ways remain unobstructed.

403.2.2 Announcements. In theaters, motion picture theaters, auditoriums and similar assembly occupancies in Group A used for noncontinuous programs, an audible announcement shall be made not more than 10 minutes prior to



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the start of each program to notify the occupants of the location of the exits to be used in the event of a fire or other emergency.

Exception: In motion picture theaters, the announcement is allowed to be projected upon the screen in a manner approved by the fire code official.

403.2.3 Fire watch personnel. Fire watch personnel shall be provided where required by Section 403.12.1.

403.2.4 Crowd managers. Crowd managers shall be provided where required by Section 403.12.3.

403.3 Ambulatory care facilities. Ambulatory care facilities shall comply with the requirements of Sections 403.3.1 through 403.3.3 as well as 401 and 404 through 406.

403.3.1 Fire evacuation plan. The fire safety and

evacuation plan required by Section 404 shall include a description of special staff actions. This shall include procedures for stabilizing patients in a defend-in-place response, staged evacuation, or full evacuation in conjunction with the entire building if part of a multitenant facility.

403.3.2 Fire safety plan. A copy of the plan shall be maintained at the facility at all times. The plan shall include all of the following in addition to the requirements of Section 404:

1. Locations of patients who are rendered incapable of selfpreservation.

2. Maximum number of patients rendered incapable of self-preservation.

3. Area and extent of

each ambulatory care facility.

4. Location of adjacent smoke compartments or refuge areas, where required.

5. Path of travel to adjacent smoke compartments.

6. Location of any special locking, delayed egress or access control arrangements.

403.3.3 Staff training. Employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Records of instruction shall be maintained. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff not less than every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

403.3.4 Emergency evacuation drills.



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Emergency evacuation drills shall comply with Section 405. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted not less than four times per year.

Exceptions: The movement of patients to safe areas or to the exterior of the building is not required.

403.4 Group B occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for buildings containing a Group B occupancy where the Group B occupancy has an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge and for buildings having an ambulatory care facility.

403.5 Group E occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group E occupancies and for buildings containing both a Group E occupancy and an atrium.

Group E occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.5.1 through 403.5.3.

403.5.1 First emergency evacuation drill. The first emergency evacuation drill of each school year shall be conducted within 10 days of the beginning of classes.

403.5.2 Time of day. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted at different hours of the day or evening, during the changing of classes, when the school is at assembly, during the recess or gymnastic periods, or during other times to avoid distinction between drills and actual fires.

403.5.3 Assembly points. Outdoor assembly areas shall be designated and shall be located a safe distance from the building being evacuated so as to avoid interference with fire department operations. The assembly areas shall be arranged to keep each class separate to provide accountability of all individuals.

403.6 Group F occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for buildings containing a Group F occupancy where the Group F occupancy has an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

403.7 Group H occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained

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for Group H occupancies.

403.7.1 Group H-5 occupancies. Group H-5 occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.7.1.1 through 403.7.1.4.

403.7.1.1 Plans and diagrams. In addition to the requirements of Section 404 and Section 407.6, plans and diagrams shall be maintained in approved locations indicating the approximate plan for each area, the amount and type of HPM stored, handled and used, locations of shutoff valves for HPM supply piping, emergency telephone locations and locations of exits.

403.7.1.2 Plan updating. The plans and diagrams required by Sections 404, 403.7.1.1 and 407.6 shall be maintained up to date and the fire code official and fire department shall be informed of major changes.

403.7.1.3 Emergency response team. Responsible persons shall be designated as an onsite emergency response team and trained to be liaison personnel for the fire department. These persons shall aid the fire department in preplanning emergency responses, identifying locations where HPM is stored, handled and used, and be familiar with the chemical nature of such material. An adequate number of personnel for each work shift shall be designated.

403.7.1.4 Emergency drills. Emergency drills of the on-site emergency response team shall be conducted on a regular basis but not less than once every three months. Records of drills conducted shall be maintained. 403.8 Group I occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group I occupancies. Group I occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.8.1 through 403.8.3.4.

403.8.1 Group I-1 occupancies. Group I-1 occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.8.1.1 through 403.8.1.7.

403.8.1.1 Fire safety and evacuation plan. The fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 shall include special employee actions, including fire protection procedures necessary for residents, and shall 403.3 Ambulatory care facilities. Ambulatory care facilities shall comply with the requirements of Sections 403.3.1 through 403.3.3 as well as 401 and 404

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through 406.

403.3.1 Fire evacuation plan. The fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 shall include a description of special staff actions. This shall include procedures for stabilizing patients in a defend-in-place response, staged evacuation, or full evacuation in conjunction with the entire building if part of a multitenant facility.

403.3.2 Fire safety plan. A copy of the plan shall be maintained at the facility at all times. The plan shall include all of the following in addition to the requirements of Section 404:

1. Locations of patients who are rendered incapable of selfpreservation.

2. Maximum number of patients rendered

incapable of selfpreservation.

3. Area and extent of each ambulatory care facility.

4. Location of adjacent smoke compartments or refuge areas, where required.

5. Path of travel to adjacent smoke compartments.

6. Location of any special locking, delayed egress or access control arrangements.

403.3.3 Staff training. Employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Records of instruction shall be maintained. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff not less than every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

403.3.4 Emergency evacuation drills. Emergency evacuation drills shall comply with Section 405. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted not less than four times per year.

Exceptions: The movement of patients to safe areas or to the exterior of the building is not required.

403.4 Group B occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for buildings containing a Group B occupancy where the Group B occupancy has an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge and for buildings having an ambulatory care facility.

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403.5 Group E occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group E occupancies and for buildings containing both a Group E occupancy and an atrium.

Group E occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.5.1 through 403.5.3.

403.5.1 First emergency evacuation drill. The first emergency evacuation drill of each school year shall be conducted within 10 days of the beginning of classes.

403.5.2 Time of day. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted at different hours of the day or evening, during the changing of classes, when the school is at assembly, during the recess or gymnastic periods, or during other times to avoid distinction between drills and actual fires.

403.5.3 Assembly points. Outdoor assembly areas shall be designated and shall be located a safe distance from the building being evacuated so as to avoid interference with fire department operations. The assembly areas shall be arranged to keep each class separate to provide accountability of all individuals.

403.6 Group F occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for buildings containing a Group F occupancy where the Group F occupancy has an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

403.7 Group H occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group H occupancies.

403.7.1 Group H-5 occupancies. Group H-5 occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.7.1.1 through 403.7.1.4.

403.7.1.1 Plans and diagrams. In addition to the requirements of Section 404 and Section 407.6, plans and diagrams shall be maintained in approved locations indicating the approximate plan for each area, the amount and type of HPM stored, handled and used. locations of shutoff valves for HPM supply piping, emergency telephone locations and locations of exits.

403.7.1.2 Plan updating. The plans and diagrams required by Sections 404, 403.7.1.1 and 407.6 shall be maintained up to date



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and the fire code official and fire department shall be informed of major changes.

403.7.1.3 Emergency response team. Responsible persons shall be designated as an onsite emergency response team and trained to be liaison personnel for the fire department. These persons shall aid the fire department in preplanning emergency responses, identifying locations where HPM is stored, handled and used, and be familiar with the chemical nature of such material. An adequate number of personnel for each work shift shall be designated.

403.7.1.4 Emergency drills. Emergency drills of the on-site emergency response team shall be conducted on a regular basis but not less than once every three months. Records of drills conducted shall be maintained.

403.8 Group I occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group I occupancies. Group I occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.8.1 through 403.8.3.4.

403.8.1 Group I-1 occupancies. Group I-1 occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.8.1.1 through 403.8.1.7.

403.8.1.1 Fire safety and evacuation plan. The fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 shall include special employee actions, including fire protection procedures necessary for residents, and shall be amended or revised upon admission of any resident with unusual needs. 403.8.1.1.1 Fire evacuation plan. The fire evacuation plan required by Section 404 shall include a description of special staff actions. In addition to the requirements of Section 404, plans in Group I-1

Condition 2 occupancies shall include procedures for evacuation through a refuge area in an adjacent smoke compartment and then to an exterior assembly point.

403.8.1.1.2 Fire safety plans. A copy of the fire safety plan shall be maintained at the facility at all times. Plans shall include the following in addition to the requirements of Section 404:

1. Location and number of resident sleeping rooms.

2. Location of special locking or egress control arrangements.



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403.8.1.2 Employee training. Employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Such instruction shall be reviewed by employees at intervals not exceeding two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

403.8.1.3 Resident training. Residents capable of assisting in their own evacuation shall be trained in the proper actions to take in the event of a fire. In Group I-1 Condition 2 occupancies, training shall include evacuation through an adjacent smoke compartment and then to an exterior assembly point. The training shall include actions to take if the primary escape route is blocked. Where the resident is given

rehabilitation or habilitation training, methods of fire prevention and actions to take in the event of a fire shall be a part of the rehabilitation training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

403.8.1.4 Drill frequency. In addition to the evacuation drills required in Section 405.2, employees shall participate in drills an additional two times a year on each shift. Twelve drills with all occupants shall be conducted in the first year of operation. Drills are not required to comply with the time requirements of Section 405.4.

403.8.1.5 Drill times. Drill times are not required to comply with Section 405.4.

403.8.1.6 Resident participation in drills. Emergency evacuation drills shall involve the actual evacuation of residents to a selected assembly point and shall provide residents with experience in exiting through all required exits. All required exits shall be used during emergency evacuation drills.

403.8.1.7 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.

403.8.2 Group I-2 occupancies. Group I-2 occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.8.2.1 through 403.8.2.3 as well as 401 and 404 through 406.



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403.8.2.1 Fire evacuation plans. The fire safety and evacuation plans required by Section 404 shall include a description of special staff actions. Plans shall include all of the following in addition to the requirements of Section 404.

1. Procedures for evacuation for patients with needs for containment or restraint and post-evacuation containment, where present.

2. A written plan for maintenance of the means of egress.

3. Procedure for a defendin-place strategy.

4. Procedures for a fullfloor or building evacuation, where necessary.

403.8.2.2 Fire safety plans. A copy of the plan shall be maintained at the facility at all times. Plans shall include all of the following in addition to the requirements of Section 404:

1. Location and number of patient sleeping rooms and operating rooms.

2. Location of adjacent smoke compartments or refuge areas.

3. Path of travel to adjacent smoke compartments.

4. Location of special locking, delayed egress or access control arrangements.

5. Location of elevators utilized for patient movement in accordance with the fire safety plan, where provided.

403.8.2.3 Emergency evacuation drills. Emergency evacuation drills shall comply with Section 405.

Exceptions:

1. The movement of patients to safe areas or to the exterior of the building is not required.

2. Where emergency evacuation drills are conducted after visiting hours or where patients or residents are expected to be asleep, a coded announcement shall be an acceptable alternative to audible alarms.

403.8.3 Group I-3 occupancies. Group I-3 occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.8.3.1 through 403.8.3.4.

403.8.3.1 Employee training. Employees shall be instructed in the proper use of portable fire extinguishers and other manual fire suppression equipment.

Training of new employees shall be provided promptly upon entrance to duty. Refresher training shall be



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provided not less than annually.

403.8.3.2 Employee staffing. Group I-3 occupancies shall be provided with 24-hour staffing. An employee shall be within three floors or 300 feet (91 440 mm) horizontal distance of the access door of each resident housing area. In Group I-3 Conditions 3, 4 and 5, as defined in Chapter 2, the arrangement shall be such that the employee involved can start release of locks necessary for emergency evacuation or rescue and initiate other necessary emergency actions within 2 minutes of an alarm.

Exception: An employee shall not be required to be within three floors or 300 feet (91 440 mm) horizontal distance of the access door of each resident housing area in areas in which all locks are unlocked remotely and automatically in accordance with Section 408.4 of the International Building Code.

403.8.3.3 Notification. Provisions shall be made for residents in Group I-3 Conditions 3, 4 and 5, as defined in Chapter 2, to readily notify an employee of an emergency.

403.8.3.4 Keys. Keys necessary for unlocking doors installed in a means of egress shall be individually identifiable by both touch and sight.

403.9 Group M occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for buildings containing a Group M occupancy where the Group M occupancy has an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge and for buildings containing both a Group M occupancy and an atrium.

403.10 Group R occupancies. Group R occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.10.1 through 403.10.3.6.

403.10.1 Group R-1 occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group R-1 occupancies.

Group R-1 occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.10.1.1 through 403.10.1.3.

403.10.1.1 Evacuation diagrams. A diagram depicting two evacuation routes shall be posted on or immediately adjacent to every required egress door from each hotel or



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motel sleeping unit.

403.10.1.2 Emergency duties. Upon discovery of a fire or suspected fire, hotel and motel employees shall perform the following duties:

1. Activate the fire alarm system, where provided.

2. Notify the public fire department.

3. Take other action as previously instructed.

403.10.1.3 Fire safety and evacuation instructions.

Information shall be provided in the fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 to allow guests to decide whether to evacuate to the outside, evacuate to an area of refuge, remain in place, or any combination of the three.

403.10.2 Group R-2 occupancies. Group R-2 occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.10.2.1 through 403.10.2.3.

403.10.2.1 College and university buildings. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group R-2 college and university buildings. Group R-2 college and university buildings shall comply with Sections 403.10.2.1.1 and 403.10.2.1.2.

403.10.2.1.1 First emergency evacuation drill.

The first emergency evacuation drill of each school year shall be conducted within 10 days of the beginning of classes.

403.10.2.1.2 Time of day. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted at different hours of the day or evening, during the changing of classes, when school is at assembly, during recess or gymnastic periods or during other times to avoid distinction between drills and actual fires. One required drill shall be held during hours after sunset or before sunrise.

403.10.2.2 Emergency guide. Fire emergency guides shall be provided for Group R-2 occupancies. Guide contents, maintenance and distribution shall comply with Sections 403.10.2.2.1 through 403.10.2.2.3.

403.10.2.2.1 Guide contents. A fire emergency guide shall describe the location, function and use of fire protection equipment and appliances accessible to residents, including fire alarm systems, smoke alarms and portable fire extinguishers. Guides shall include an emergency evacuation plan for each

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dwelling unit.

403.10.2.2.2 Emergency guide maintenance.

Emergency guides shall be reviewed and approved by the fire code official.

403.10.2.2.3 Emergency guide distribution. A copy of the emergency guide shall be given to each tenant prior to initial occupancy.

403.10.2.3 Evacuation diagrams for dormitories. A diagram depicting two evacuation routes shall be posted on or immediately adjacent to every required egress door from each dormitory sleeping unit. Evacuation diagrams shall be reviewed and updated as needed to maintain accuracy.

403.10.3 Group R-4 occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group R-4 occupancies.

Group R-4 occupancies shall comply with Sections 403.10.3.1 through 403.10.3.6.

403.10.3.1 Fire safety and evacuation plan. The fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 shall include special employee actions, including fire protection procedures necessary for residents, and shall be amended or revised upon admission of a resident with unusual needs.

403.10.3.1.1 Fire safety plans. A copy of the plan shall be maintained at the facility at all times. Plans shall include the following in addition to the requirements of Section 404:

1. Location and number of resident sleeping rooms.

2. Location of special locking or egress control

arrangements.

403.10.3.2 Employee training. Employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Records of instruction shall be maintained. Such instruction shall be reviewed by employees at intervals not exceeding two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

403.10.3.3 Resident training. Residents capable of assisting in their own evacuation shall be trained in the proper actions to take in the event of a fire. The training shall include actions to take if the primary escape route is blocked. Where the resident is given rehabilitation or habilitation training, methods of fire

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prevention and actions to take in the event of a fire shall be a part of the rehabilitation training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

403.10.3.4 Drill frequency. In addition to the evacuation drills required in Section 405.2, employees shall participate in drills an additional two times a year on each shift. Twelve drills with all occupants shall be conducted in the first year of operation.

403.10.3.5 Drill times. Drill times are not required to comply with Section 405.4.

403.10.3.6 Resident participation in drills. Emergency evacuation drills shall involve the actual evacuation of residents to a selected assembly point and shall provide residents with experience in exiting through all required exits. All required exits shall be used during emergency evacuation drills.

Exception: Actual exiting from emergency escape and rescue windows shall not be required. Opening the emergency escape and rescue window and signaling for help shall be an acceptable alternative.

403.11 Special uses. Special uses shall be in accordance with Sections 403.11.1 through 403.11.4.

403.11.1 Covered and open mall buildings. Covered and open mall buildings shall comply with the requirements of Sections 403.11.1.1 through 403.11.1.6.

403.11.1.1 Malls and mall buildings exceeding

50,000 square feet. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for covered malls exceeding 50,000 square feet (4645 m2) in aggregate floor area and for open mall buildings exceeding 50,000 square feet (4645 m2) in aggregate area within the perimeter line.

403.11.1.2 Lease plan. In addition to the requirements of Section 404.2.2, a lease plan that includes the following information shall be prepared for each covered and open mall building:

1. Each occupancy, including identification of tenant.

2. Exits from each tenant space.

3. Fire protection features, including the following:



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3.1. Fire department connections.

3.2. Fire command center.

3.3. Smoke management system controls.

3.4. Elevators, elevator machine rooms and controls.

3.5. Hose valve outlets.

3.6. Sprinkler and standpipe control valves.

3.7. Automatic fireextinguishing system areas.

3.8. Automatic fire detector zones.

3.9. Fire barriers.

403.11.1.3 Lease plan approval. The lease plan shall be submitted to the fire code official for approval, and shall be maintained on site for immediate reference by responding fire service personnel. 403.11.1.4 Lease plan revisions. The lease plans shall be revised annually or as often as necessary to keep them current. Modifications or changes in tenants or occupancies shall not be made without prior approval of the fire code official and building official.

403.11.1.5 Tenant identification. Tenant identification shall be provided for secondary exits from occupied tenant spaces that lead to an exit corridor or directly to the exterior of the building. Tenant identification shall be posted on the exterior side of the exit or exit access door and shall identify the business name and address using plainly legible letters and numbers that contrast with their background.

Exception: Tenant identification is not

required for anchor stores.

403.11.1.6 Unoccupied tenant spaces. The fire safety and evacuation plan shall provide for compliance with the requirements for unoccupied tenant spaces in Section 311.

403.11.2 High-rise buildings. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for high-rise buildings.

403.11.3 Underground buildings. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for underground buildings.

403.11.4 Buildings using occupant evacuation elevators.

In buildings using occupant evacuation elevators in accordance



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with Section 3008 of the International Building Code, the fire safety and evacuation plan and the training required by Sections 404 and 406, respectively, shall incorporate specific procedures for the occupants using such elevators.

403.12 Special requirements for public safety. Special requirements for public safety shall be in accordance with Sections 403.12.1 through 403.12.3.3.

403.12.1 Fire watch personnel. Where, 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. Fire watch personnel shall comply with Sections 403.12.1.1 and 403.12.1.2.

403.12.1.1 Duty times. Fire watch personnel shall remain on duty while places requiring a fire watch are open to the public, or when an activity requiring a fire watch is being conducted.

403.12.1.2 Duties. Onduty fire watch personnel shall have the following responsibilities:

1. Keep diligent watch for fires, obstructions to means of egress and other hazards.

2. Take prompt measures for remediation of hazards and extinguishment of fires that occur.

3. Take prompt measures to assist in the evacuation

of the public from the structures.

403.12.2 Public safety plan for gatherings. 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 public safety plan that provides an approved level of public safety and addresses the following items:

1. Emergency vehicle ingress and egress.

- 2. Fire protection.
- 3. Emergency egress or



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escape routes.

- 4. Emergency medical services.
- 5. Public assembly areas.
- 6. The directing of both attendees and vehicles, including the parking of vehicles.
- 7. Vendor and food concession distribution.
- 8. The need for the presence of law enforcement.
- 9. The need for fire and emergency medical services personnel.
- 403.12.3 Crowd managers for gatherings exceeding 1,000 people. Where facilities or events involve a gathering of more than 1,000 people, crowd managers shall be provided in accordance with Sections 403.12.3.1 through 403.12.3.3.
- 403.12.3.1 Number of crowd managers. The

minimum number of crowd managers shall be established at a ratio of one crowd manager for every 250 persons.

Exception: Where approved by the fire code official, the number of crowd managers shall be permitted to be reduced where the facility is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system or based upon the nature of the event.

403.12.3.2 Training. Training for crowd managers shall be approved.

403.12.3.3 Duties. The duties of crowd managers shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Conduct an inspection of the area of responsibility and identify and address any egress barriers.

2. Conduct an inspection

of the area of responsibility to identify and mitigate any fire hazards.

3. Verify compliance with all permit conditions, including those governing pyrotechnics and other special effects.

4. Direct and assist the event attendees in evacuation during an emergency.

5. Assist emergency response personnel where requested.

6. Other duties required by the fire code official.

7. Other duties as specified in the fire safety plan.

NEXT MONTH:

SECTION 404, FIRE SAFETY, EVACUATION AND LOCKDOWN PLANS

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The International Code Council, a membership association dedicated to building safety and fire prevention, develops the codes used to construct residential and commercial buildings, including homes and schools. Most U.S. cities, counties and states that adopt codes choose the International Codes developed by the International Code Council.



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