

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS

AMMONIUM NITRATE. A chemical compound represented by formula NH_4NO_3 .

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Airport traffic control towers
- Animal hospitals, kennels, pounds
- Banks
- Barber and beauty shops
- Car wash
- Civic administration
- Clinic-outpatient (**except where serving more than five patients that are not capable of self-preservation. See Section 308.3).**)
- Dry cleaning and laundries; pick-up and delivery stations and self-service
- Educational occupancies above the 12th grade

Electronic data processing
Laboratories; testing and research
Motor vehicle showrooms
Post offices
Print shops
Professional services (architects, attorneys, dentists, physicians, engineers, etc.)
Radio and television stations
Telephone exchanges

ORS 441.060 is not a part of this code but is reproduced or paraphrased here for the reader's convenience.

ORS 441.060 authorizes rules for the certification of health care facilities from the "Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services" (CMS). These rules, in part, require plan reviews and inspections by Facilities, Planning and Safety Unit of the Oregon Health Services and by the Health Care Facilities Unit of the Office of State Fire Marshal in accordance with the 2000 edition of the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

New Ambulatory Health Care Centers (Outpatient Clinics), as well as other health care facilities receiving federal funding are required to meet these rules, in addition to state and local codes.

FIRE APPLIANCE. See Section 402.1.

FIRE CHIEF. Is the State Fire Marshal, Deputy State Fire Marshal, the chief officer of the fire department serving the jurisdiction, or a duly authorized representative.

FIRE HAZARD. Is any thing or act which increases or could cause an increase of the hazard or menace of fire to a greater degree than that customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service regularly engaged in preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire or any thing or act which could obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operation of the fire department or the egress of occupants in the event of fire.

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

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

Combustible fibers

Consumer fireworks, 1.4G (Class C, Common). See Oregon Structural Specialty Code, Section 307.9(16) for temporary storage,

Cryogenic fluids, oxidizing

Flammable solids

Organic peroxides, Class II and Class III

Oxidizers, Class 2
Oxidizing gases
Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 2
Water-reactive materials, Class 2

HIGHWAY. A public street, public alley or public road.

ICC ELECTRICAL CODE. For the purpose of the Oregon Fire Code shall mean the Oregon Electrical Specialty Code (OESC) as adopted by OAR 918-305-0100.

IMPORTANT BUILDING. See Section 3402.1.

INHABITED BUILDING. A building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for human beings, or any church, schoolhouse, railroad station, store or other structure where people are accustomed to assemble, except any building or structure occupied in connection with the manufacture, transportation, storage or use of explosive materials.

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE. For the purpose of the Oregon Fire Code shall mean the Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC) as adopted by OAR 918-460-0010.

INTERNATIONAL EXISTING BUILDING CODE. For the purpose of the Oregon Fire Code shall mean the Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC) as adopted by OAR 918-460-0010.

INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE. For the purpose of the Oregon Fire Code shall mean the Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code (OMSC) as adopted by OAR 918-440-0010.

INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE. For the purpose of the Oregon Fire Code shall mean the Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code (OMSC) as adopted by OAR 918-440-0010.

INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE. For the purpose of the Oregon Fire Code shall mean the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code (OPSC) as adopted by OAR 918-750-0110.

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE. For the purpose of the Oregon Fire Code shall mean the Oregon One and Two Family Dwelling Specialty Code as adopted by OAR 918-480-0005.

NET EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT (net weight). The weight of explosive material expressed in pounds. The net ex[plosive weight is the aggregate amount of explosive material contained within buildings, magazines, structures or portions thereof, used to establish quantity-distance relationships.

[B] Institutional Group I. Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people, cared for or living in a supervised environment and having physical limitations because of health or age, are harbored for medical treatment, **health care, personal care**, or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4.

Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who become of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff **and are capable of self-preservation**. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Alcohol and drug centers
- Assisted living facilities
- Congregate care **residences**
- Convalescent facilities
- Group homes
- Half-way houses
- Residential board and care facilities
- Social rehabilitation facilities

A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3, or shall comply with the *International Residential Code*. A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.

A residential facility or portion thereof, subject to licensure by the state, where personal care is administered for more than 16 person whose occupants may require assisted self-preservation shall be classified as Group SR-1 occupancy and shall comply with Appendix SR.

Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, **health** or custodial care on a 24-hour basis of more than five persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Hospitals
- Nursing homes
- Mental hospitals
- Detoxification facilities
- Outpatient Clinics (where patients are incapable of self-preservation)**

A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group **B occupancy**.

A child care facility which provides care on a 24-hour basis to more than five children 2 ½ years of age or less shall be classified as Group I-2.

A residential facility or portion thereof, subject to licensure by the state, where personal care is administered for more than five persons, whose occupants may require assisted self-preservation (impractical), shall be classified as Group SR-2 occupancy and shall comply with Appendix SR.

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New Ambulatory Health Care Centers (Outpatient Clinics), as well as other health care facilities receiving federal funding are required to meet these rules, in addition to state and local codes.

Group I-4, day care facilities. This group shall include buildings and structures occupied by persons of any age who receive custodial care for less than 24-hours by individuals other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood marriage, or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. A facility such as the above with **six or fewer persons, or group child care homes or family child care homes (located in a private residence) as defined in ORS 657A** shall be classified as Group R-3, or shall comply with the *International Residential Code*. Places of worship during religious functions are not included.

[B] Residential Group R. Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as Institutional Group I. Residential occupancies shall include the following:

R-1 Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily transient in nature including:

- Boarding houses (transient)
- Hotels (transient)
- Motels (transient)

R-2 Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:

Apartment houses
Boarding houses (not transient)
Convents
Dormitories
Fraternities and sororities
Hotels (nontransient)
Monasteries
Motels (nontransient)
Vacation timeshare properties

R-3 Residential occupancies where the **occupants** are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as R-1, R-2, **R-4** or I and where buildings do not contain more than two dwelling units, or adult and child care facilities that provide accommodations for **six** or fewer persons of any age for less than 24-hours, **or adult foster homes as defined in ORS 443, or group and family child care homes (located in a private residence) as defined in ORS 657A.** Adult and child care facilities that are within a single-family home are permitted to comply with the **One and Two Family Swelling Specialty Code**

For requirements for detached one-or two-family dwellings not more than three stories in height classified as Group R, Division 3 occupancies, see the One-and Two Family Dwelling Specialty Code.

For requirements for accessory structures for detached one-and two-family dwellings, see the One-and two-Family Dwelling Specialty Code.

A group R-3 Residential occupancy, subject to licensure by the state, where personal care is administered for five or fewer persons, whose occupants may require assisted self-preservation shall be classified as a Group SR-3 occupancy and shall comply with the provisions of Appendix SR.

R-4 Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as residential care/assisted living facilities including more than five but not more than 16 occupants **excluding staff.**

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3 except for the height and area limitations provided in Section 503 of the *International Building Code* or shall comply with the *International Residential Code*.

A group R-4 residential occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than five, but not more than 16 persons, on a 24 hour basis because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care.

A group R-4 residential occupancy or portion thereof, subject to licensure by the state, where personal care is administered for more than five, but not more than 16 persons, whose occupants may require assisted self-preservation shall be classified as a Group SR-4 occupancy and shall comply with the provisions of Appendix SR.

[B] Special Residence Group SR. Special Residence for assisted self-preservation (See Appendix SR): Groups SR-1, SR-2, SR-3 and SR-4.

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

Moderate-hazard storage, Group S-1. Buildings occupied for storage uses which are not classified as Group S-2 including, but not limited to, storage of the following:

- Aerosols, Level 2 and 3
- Aircraft repair hanger
- Bags, cloth, burlap and paper
- Bamboo and rattan
- Baskets
- Belting, canvas and leather
- Books and paper in rolls or packs
- Boots and shoes
- Buttons, including cloth covered, pearl or bone
- Cardboard and cardboard boxes
- Clothing, woolen wearing apparel
- Cordage
- Furniture
- Furs
- Glue, mucilage, paste and size
- Grain
- Horn and combs, other than celluloid
- Leather
- Linoleum
- Lumber
- Motor vehicle repair garages (complying with the *International Building Code* and containing less than the maximum allowable quantities of hazardous materials)
- Photo engraving
- Resilient flooring
- Silk
- Soap
- Sugar
- Tires, bulk storage of
- Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff
- Upholstering and mattress
- Wax candles

Low-hazard storage, Group S-2. Includes, among other, buildings used for the storage of noncombustible materials such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons with or without single thickness divisions; or in paper wrappings. Such products may have a negligible amount or plastic trim such as knobs, handles, or film wrappings. Storage uses shall include, but not be limited to, storage of the following:

- Aircraft hangar
- Asbestos
- Beverages up to and including 12-percent alcohol in metal, glass or ceramic containers.
- Cement in bags
- Chalk and crayons
- Dairy products in nonwaxed coated paper containers
- Dry cell batteries
- Electrical coils
- Electrical motors
- Empty cans
- Food products
- Foods in noncombustible containers
- Fresh fruits and vegetables in nonplastic trays or containers
- Frozen foods
- Glass
- Glass bottles, empty or filled with noncombustible liquids
- Gypsum board
- Inert pigments
- Ivory
- Metal desks with plastic tops and trim
- Metal parts
- Metals
- Mirrors
- Oil-filled and other types of distribution transformers
- Parking garages (open or enclosed)
- Porcelain and pottery
- Stoves
- Talc and soapstones
- Washers and dryers

Mausoleums and Columbariums, Group S-3.

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

PIER. See Section 902.1.

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

RAILWAY. A steam, electric or other railroad or railway that carriers passengers for hire.

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

SMALL ARMS PRIMERS. Small percussion-sensitive explosive charges, encased in a cap, used to ignite propellant powder.

[B] SMOKE BARRIER. A continuous membrane, either vertical or horizontal, such as a wall, floor, or ceiling assembly, that is designed and constructed to restrict the movement of smoke.

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

WHARF. See Section 902.1