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Appendix A

3-2.3 Where the floor area of a building is less than that specified in Table 3-2.1, at least one extinguisher of the minimum size recommended shall be provided.

3-2.4 The protection requirements may be fulfilled with extinguishers of higher rating provided the travel distance to such larger extinguishers shall not exceed 75 feet.

3-2.5 For Class A extinguishers rated under the rating classification system used prior to 1955, their equivalency shall be in accordance with Table 3-2.5.

Table 3-2.5

All Water & Loaded Stream Types	Pre-1955 Rating	Equivalency
1½ to 1¾ gal	A-2	1-A
2½ gal	A-1	2-A
4 gal	A-1	3-A
5 gal	A-1	4-A
17 gal	A	10-A
33 gal	A	20-A

3-3 Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class B Fires Other than for Fires in Flammable Liquids of Appreciable Depth.

3-3.1 Minimal sizes of fire extinguishers for the listed grades of hazard shall be provided on the basis of Table 3-3.1.1. Extinguishers shall be located so that the maximum travel distances shall not exceed those specified in the table used.

Exception: Extinguishers of lesser rating, desired for small specific hazards within the general hazard area, may be used, but shall not be considered as fulfilling any part of the requirements of Table 3-3.1.1.

Table 3-3.1.1

Type of Hazard	Basic Minimum Extinguisher Rating	Maximum Travel Distance to Extinguishers (Ft.)	(m)
Light (low)	5B	30	9.15
	10B	50	15.25
Ordinary (moderate)	10B	30	9.15
	20B	50	15.25
Extra (high)	40B	30	9.15
	80B	50	15.25

Note: The specified ratings do not imply that fires of the magnitudes indicated by these ratings will occur, but rather to give the operators more time and agent to handle difficult spill fires that may occur.

Appendix A

A52.015 FIRE CLASSIFICATIONS. The following information is provided to assist building owners and designers in determining the fire classifications of typical building usage or occupancy:

FIRE CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION OF FUEL LOAD	TYPICAL EXAMPLES
Low Hazard	Buildings or structures used for the manufacture or storage of noncombustible or low hazard materials, that do not ordinarily burn rapidly, such as but not limited to asbestos, chalk, crayons, food products, glass, ivory, metals, porcelain, pottery, talc and soapstones.	Offices; welding areas containing slight combustibles; schoolrooms; churches; assembly halls; telephone exchanges; and similar occupancies with slight combustibles.
Moderate Hazard	Buildings and structures used for the manufacture or storage of moderate hazard materials, which are likely to burn with moderate rapidity, but which do not produce either poisonous gases, fumes or explosives, such as but not limited to: cloth, burlap and paper bags; bamboo and rattan; baskets; canvas and leather belting; books and paper in rolls or packs; boots and shoes; buttons; cardboard and cardboard boxes; clothing; cordage; furniture; furs; glue, mucilage, paste and size; linoleum; silk; soap; sugar; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff; and wax candles.	Mercantile storage and display; auto showrooms; light manufacturing; warehouses not classified as low or high hazard; school shop areas; leather enameling or japanning operations; livestock shelters; lumber yards; motor vehicle repair shops; petroleum warehouses for storage of lubricating oils with a flash point of 300° F. or higher; photo engraving operations; public garages; stables; and upholstering and mattress manufacturing.
High Hazard	Buildings and structures used for the storage, manufacture or processing of highly combustible or explosive products or materials, which are likely to burn with extreme rapidity or which may produce poisonous fumes or explosions; highly corrosive, toxic or noxious alkalies, acids or other liquids or chemicals producing flame, fumes, poisonous, irritant or corrosive gases; materials producing explosive mixtures or dusts or which result in the division of matter into fine particles subject to spontaneous ignition.	Woodworking; aircraft servicing; warehouses with material piled 15 feet or higher in solid piles or 12 feet or higher in piles with horizontal channels; ammunition, explosive and firework manufacture; artificial flowers and synthetic leather manufacture; acetylene gas and gases under pressure of 15 pounds or more and in quantities of greater than 2500 cubic feet; celluloid and celluloid products; cereal; feed, flour and grist mills; cotton batting and waste processes; cotton apparel making; dry cleaning establishments using or storing more than 3 gallons of gasoline or flammable liquids with a flash point under 100° F. or more than 60 gallons of flammable liquids with a flash point between 100° F. and 140° F.; feather renovating; fruit ripening processes; grain elevators; hydrogenation processes; industries employing solids or substances which ignite or produce flammable gases on contact with water; kerosene, fuel, lubricating oils and combustible liquids with a flash point over 200° F.; match manufacture and storage; metal enameling and japanning; nitrocellulose film exchanges and laboratories; paint and varnish manufacture; petroleum manufacture; processing of paper or cardboard in loose form; pyroxylin product storage and manufacture; and smoke houses.