

Appendix IV Managing for Life Safety

National fire codes and the U.S. Government's Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) provide requirements for businesses that are intended to protect the safety of employees and building occupants. Public assembly facility managers should research these types of requirements and be sure they are in compliance with requirements for their type of business or jurisdiction. This appendix will provide summaries of regulations from two U.S. regulatory groups, the National Fire Protection Association and OSHA.

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Sections on assembly occupancies place requirements in three important areas related to emergency planning

In NFPA 101, Chapter 12 covers "New Assembly Occupancies" and Chapter 13 covers "Existing Assembly Occupancies." The following material is taken from Chapter 13 but the same language is included in Chapter 12.

13.75 Crowd Managers

In assembly occupancies having occupant loads exceeding 1000, there shall be trained crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors at a ratio of 1 crowd manager/supervisor for every 250 occupants. The crowd manager shall receive approved training in crowd management techniques.

Exception No. 1: This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load not exceeding 2000.

Exception No. 2: Where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the existence of an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system and the nature of the event warrant, the ratio of trained crowd managers to occupants shall be permitted to be reduced.

13.7.6* Drills.

13.7.6.1

The employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be trained and drilled in the duties they are to perform in case of fire, panic, or other emergency to effect orderly exiting.

12.7.6.2

Employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be instructed in the proper use of portable fire extinguishers and other manual fire suppression equipment where provided.

13.7.6.3*

In theaters, motion picture theaters, auditoriums, and other similar assembly occupancies with occupant loads exceeding 300 where there are noncontinuous programs, an audible announcement shall be made, or a projected image shall be shown, prior to the start of each program to notify occupants of the location of the exits to be used in case of a fire or other emergency.

Exception: This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies in schools where used for nonpublic events

A.13.7.5

The training program in crowd management should develop a clear appreciation of factors of space, energy, time, and information, as well as specific crowd management

techniques such as metering. Published guidelines on these factors and techniques are found in the SFPE Handbook of Fire Protection Engineering, Section 3, Chapter 13.

13.4 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

13.4.1 Life Safety Evaluation.

13.4.1.1*

Where a life safety evaluation is required by other provisions of the Code, it shall be performed by persons acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The life safety evaluation shall include a written assessment of safety measures for conditions listed in 13.4.1.2. The life safety evaluation shall be approved annually by the authority having jurisdiction and shall be updated for special or unusual conditions.

13.4.1.2

Life safety evaluations shall include an assessment of the following conditions and the related appropriate safety measures:

- (1) Nature of the events and the participants and attendees
- (2) Access and egress movement, including crowd density problems
- (3) Medical emergencies
- (4) Fire hazards
- (5) Permanent and temporary structural systems
- (6) Severe weather conditions
- (7) Earthquakes
- (8) Civil or other disturbances
- (9) Hazardous materials incidents within and near the facility
- (10) Relationships among facility management, event participants, emergency response agencies, and others having a role in the events accommodated in the facility

13.4.1.3*

Life safety evaluations shall include assessments of both building systems and management features upon which reliance is placed for the safety of facility occupants. Such assessments shall consider scenarios appropriate to the facility.

A life safety evaluation, which covers storms, collapses, crowd behavior, and other safety considerations in addition to fires, doesn't guarantee that a building is safe. Rather, they're working documents intended to improve emergency response. Emergency egress and relocation drills

A.13.4.1.3

Factors to be considered in a life safety evaluation might include the following.

- (a) Nature of the Events Being Accommodated
 - (1) Ingress, intra-event movement, and egress patterns
 - (2) Ticketing and seating policies/practices
 - (3) Event purpose (e.g., sports contest, religious meeting)
 - (4) Emotional qualities (e.g., competitiveness) of event
 - (5) Time of day when event held
 - (6) Time duration of single event
 - (7) Time duration of attendees' occupancy of the building
- (b) Occupant Characteristics and Behavior
 - (1) Homogeneity
 - (2) Cohesiveness
 - (3) Familiarity with building
 - (4) Familiarity with similar events
 - (5) Capability (as influenced by factors such as age, physical abilities)

- (6) Socioeconomic factors
- (7) Small minority involved with recreational violence
- (8) Emotional involvement with the event and other occupants
- (9) Use of alcohol or drugs
- (10) Food consumption
- (11) Washroom utilization
- (c) Management
 - (1) Clear, contractual arrangements for facility operation/use as follows:
 - a. Between facility owner and operator
 - b. Between facility operator and event promoter
 - c. Between event promoter and performer
 - d. Between event promoter and attendee
 - e. With police forces
 - f. With private security services
 - g. With ushering services
 - (2) Experience with the building
 - (3) Experience with similar events and attendees
 - (4) Thorough, up-to-date operations manual
 - (5) Training of personnel
 - (6) Supervision of personnel
 - (7) Communications systems and utilization
 - (8) Ratios of management and other personnel to attendees
 - (9) Location/distribution of personnel
 - (10) Central command location
 - (11) Rapport between personnel and attendees
 - (12) Personnel supportive of attendee goals
 - (13) Attendees respect for personnel due to the following:
 - a. Dress (uniform) standards
 - b. Age and perceived experience
 - c. Personnel behavior, including interaction
 - d. Distinction between crowd management and control
 - e. Management's concern for facility quality (e.g., cleanliness)
 - f. Management's concern for entire event experience of attendees (i.e., not just during the occupancy of the building)
- (d) Emergency Management Preparedness
 - (1) Complete range of emergencies addressed in operations manual
 - (2) Power loss
 - (3) Fire
 - (4) Severe weather
 - (5) Earthquake
 - (6) Crowd incident
 - (7) Terrorism
 - (8) Hazardous materials
 - (9) Transportation accident (e.g., road, rail, air)
 - (10) Communications systems available
 - (11) Personnel and emergency forces ready to respond
 - (12) Attendees clearly informed of situation and proper behavior
- (e) Building Systems
 - (1) Structural soundness
 - (2) Normal static loads
 - (3) Abnormal static loads (e.g., crowds, precipitation)
 - (4) Dynamic loads (e.g., crowd sway, impact, explosion, wind, earthquake)
 - (5) Stability of nonstructural components (e.g., lighting)
 - (6) Stability of movable (e.g., telescoping) structures

- (7) Fire protection
- (8) Fire prevention (e.g., maintenance, contents, housekeeping)
- (9) Compartmentation
- (10) Automatic detection and suppression of fire
- (11) Smoke control
- (12) Alarm and communications systems
- (13) Fire department access routes and response capability
- (14) Structural integrity
- (15) Weather protection
- (16) Wind
- (17) Precipitation (attendees rush for shelter or hold up egress of others)
- (18) Lightning
- (19) Circulation systems
- (20) Flowline or network analysis
- (21) Waywinding and orientation
- (22) Merging of paths (e.g., precedence behavior)
- (23) Decision/branching points
- (24) Route redundancies
- (25) Counterflow, crossflow, and queuing situations
- (26) Control possibilities, including metering
- (27) Flow capacity adequacy
- (28) System balance
- (29) Movement time performance
- (30) Flow times
- (31) Travel times
- (32) Queuing times
- (33) Route quality
- (34) Walking surfaces (e.g., traction, discontinuities)
- (35) Appropriate widths and boundary conditions
- (36) Handrails, guardrails, and other rails
- (37) Ramp slopes
- (38) Step geometries
- (39) Perceptual aspects (e.g., orientation, signage, marking, lighting, glare, distractions)
- (40) Route choices, especially for vertical travel
- (41) Resting/waiting areas
- (42) Levels of service (overall crowd movement quality)
- (43) Services
- (44) Washroom provision and distribution
- (45) Concessions
- (46) First aid and EMS facilities
- (47) General attendee services

A scenario-based approach to performance-based fire safety is addressed in Chapter 5. In addition to utilizing such scenarios and, more generally, the attention to performance criteria, evaluation, safety factors, documentation, maintenance, and periodic assessment required when the Chapter 5 option is used, life safety evaluations should consider scenarios based on characteristics important in assembly occupancies. These characteristics include the following:

- (1) Whether there is a local or mass awareness of an incident, event, or condition that might provoke egress
- (2) Whether the incident, event, or condition stays localized or spreads
- (3) Whether or not egress is designed by facility occupants
- (4) Whether there is a localized start to any egress or mass start to egress.
- (5) Whether exits are available or not available

Examples of scenarios and sets of characteristics that might occur in a facility include the following:

- (a) Scenario 1. Characteristics: Mass start, egress desired (by management and attendees), exits not available, local awareness.
Normal egress at the end of an event occurs just as a severe weather condition induces evacuees at the exterior doors to retard or stop their egress. The backup that occurs in the egress system is not known to most evacuees, who continue to press forward potentially resulting in a crowd crush.
- (b) Scenario 2. Characteristics: Mass start, egress not desired (by management), exits possibly not available, mass awareness.
An earthquake occurs during an event. The attendees are relatively safe in the seating area. The means of egress outside the seating areas are relatively unsafe and vulnerable to aftershock damage. Facility management discourages mass egress until the means of egress can be checked and cleared for use.
- (c) Scenario 3. Characteristics: Local start, incident stays local, egress desired (by attendees and management), exits available, mass awareness.
A localized civil disturbance (for example, firearms violence) provokes localized egress, which is seen by attendees, generally, who then decide to leave also.
- (d) Scenario 4. Characteristics: Mass start, egress desired, incident spreads, exits not available, mass awareness.
In an open-air facility unprotected from wind, precipitation, and lightning, sudden severe weather prompts egress to shelter but not from the facility. The means of egress congest and block quickly as people in front stop once they are under shelter while people behind them continue to press forward, potentially resulting in a crowd crush.

These scenarios illustrate some of the broader factors to be taken into account when assessing the capability of both building systems and management features on which reliance is placed in a range of situations, not just fire emergencies. Some scenarios also illustrate the conflicting motivations of management and attendees based on differing perceptions of danger and differing knowledge of hazards, countermeasures, and capabilities. Mass egress might not be the most appropriate life safety strategy in some scenarios, such as Scenario 2.

Table A.13.4.1.3 summarizes the characteristics in the scenarios and provides a framework for developing other characteristics and scenarios that might be important for a particular facility, hazard, occupant type, event, or management.

Table A.13.4.1.3 Life Safety Evaluation Scenario Characteristics Matrix

Scenario	Local Awareness	Mass Awareness	Incident Localized	Incident Spreads	Management		Occupants		Local Start	Mass Start	Exits Available	Exits Unavailable
					Egress Desired	Egress Not Desired	Egress Desired	Egress Not Desired				
1	X				X		X					X
2		X				X				X		
3		X	X		X			X		X		
4		X		X				X			X	

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TITLE 29--LABOR

CHAPTER XVII--OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION,
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

PART 1910--OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS--

Subpart E--Means of Egress

Sec. 1910.38 Employee emergency plans and fire prevention plans.

Emergency action plan—

(1) Scope and application. This paragraph (a) applies to all emergency action plans required by a particular OSHA standard. The emergency action plan shall be in writing (except as provided in the last sentence of paragraph (a)(5)(iii) of this section) and shall cover those designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety from fire and other emergencies.

(2) Elements. The following elements, at a minimum, shall be included in the plan:

(i) Emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignments;

(ii) Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;

(iii) Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;

(iv) Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;

(v) The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies;

and

(vi) Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

(3) Alarm system. (i) The employer shall establish an employee alarm system which complies with Sec. 1910.165.

(ii) If the employee alarm system is used for alerting fire brigade members, or for other purposes, a distinctive signal for each purpose shall be used.

(4) Evacuation. The employer shall establish in the emergency action plan the types of evacuation to be used in emergency circumstances.

(5) Training. (i) Before implementing the emergency action plan, the employer shall designate and train a sufficient number of persons to assist in the safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees.

(ii) The employer shall review the plan with each employee covered by the plan at the following times:

(A) Initially when the plan is developed,

(B) Whenever the employee's responsibilities or designated actions under the plan change, and

(C) Whenever the plan is changed.

(iii) The employer shall review with each employee upon initial assignment those parts of the plan which the employee must know to protect the employee in the event of an emergency. The written plan shall be kept at the workplace and made available for employee review. For those employers with 10 or fewer employees the plan may be communicated orally to employees and the employer need not maintain a written plan.

(b) Fire prevention plan—

(1) Scope and application. This paragraph (b) applies to all fire prevention plans required by a particular OSHA standard. The fire prevention plan shall be in writing, except as provided in the last sentence of paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section.

(2) Elements. The following elements, at a minimum, shall be included in the fire prevention plan:

(i) A list of the major workplace fire hazards and their proper handling and storage procedures, potential ignition sources (such as welding, smoking and others) and their control procedures, and the type of fire protection equipment or systems which can control a fire involving them;

(ii) Names or regular job titles of those personnel responsible for maintenance of equipment and systems installed to prevent or control ignitions or fires; and

(iii) Names or regular job titles of those personnel responsible for control of fuel source hazards.

(3) Housekeeping. The employer shall control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials and residues so that they do not contribute to a fire emergency. The housekeeping procedures shall be included in the written fire prevention plan.

(4) Training.

(i) The employer shall apprise employees of the fire hazards of the materials and processes to which they are exposed.

(ii) The employer shall review with each employee upon initial assignment those parts of the fire prevention plan which the employee must know to protect the employee in the event of an emergency. The written plan shall be kept in the workplace and made available for employee review. For those employers with 10 or fewer employees, the plan may be communicated orally to employees and the employer need not maintain a written plan.

(5) Maintenance. The employer shall regularly and properly maintain, according to established procedures, equipment and systems installed on heat producing equipment to prevent accidental ignition of combustible materials. The maintenance procedures shall be included in the written fire prevention plan.

[45 FR 60703, Sept. 12, 1980]

Appendix to Subpart E to Part 1910--Means of Egress

This appendix serves as a nonmandatory guideline to assist employers in complying with the appropriate requirements of subpart E.

Sec. 1910.38 Employee emergency plans.

1. Emergency action plan elements. The emergency action plan should address emergencies that the employer may reasonably expect in the workplace. Examples are: fire; toxic chemical releases; hurricanes; tornadoes; blizzards; floods; and others. The elements of the emergency action plan presented in paragraph 1910.38(a)(2) can be supplemented by the following to more effectively achieve employee safety and health in an emergency. The employer should list in detail the procedures to be taken by those employees who have been selected to remain behind to care for essential plant operations until their evacuation becomes absolutely necessary. Essential plant operations may include the monitoring of plant power supplies, water supplies, and other essential services which cannot be shut down for every emergency alarm. Essential plant operations may also include chemical or manufacturing processes which must be shut down in stages or steps where certain employees must be present to assure that safe shut down procedures are completed.

The use of floor plans or workplace maps which clearly show the emergency escape routes should be included in the emergency action plan. Color coding will aid employees in determining their route assignments.

The employer should also develop and explain in detail what rescue and medical first aid duties are to be performed and by whom. All employees are to be told what actions they are to take in these emergency situations that the employer anticipates may occur in the workplace.

2. Emergency evacuation. At the time of an emergency, employees should know what type of evacuation is necessary and what their role is in carrying out the plan. In some cases where the emergency is very grave, total and immediate evacuation of all employees is necessary. In other emergencies, a partial evacuation of nonessential employees with a delayed evacuation of others may be necessary for continued plant operation. In some cases, only those employees in the immediate area of the fire may be expected to evacuate or move to a safe area such as when a local application fire suppression system discharge employee alarm is sounded. Employees must be sure that they know what is expected of them in all such emergency possibilities which have been planned in order to provide assurance of their safety from fire or other emergency.

The designation of refuge or safe areas for evacuation should be determined and identified in the plan. In a building divided into fire zones by fire walls, the refuge area may still be within the same building but in a different zone from where the emergency occurs.

Exterior refuge or safe areas may include parking lots, open fields or streets which are located away from the site of the emergency and which provide sufficient space to accommodate the employees. Employees should be instructed to move away from the exit discharge doors of the building, and to avoid congregating close to the building where they may hamper emergency operations.

3. Emergency action plan training. The employer should assure that an adequate number of employees are available at all times during working hours to act as evacuation wardens so that employees can be swiftly moved from the danger location to the safe areas. Generally, one warden for each twenty employees in the workplace should be able to provide adequate guidance and instruction at the time of a fire emergency. The employees selected or who volunteer to serve as wardens should be trained in the complete workplace layout and the various alternative escape routes from the workplace. All wardens and fellow employees should be made aware of handicapped employees who may need extra assistance, such as using the buddy system, and of hazardous areas to be avoided during emergencies. Before leaving, wardens should check rooms and other enclosed spaces in the workplace for employees who may be trapped or otherwise unable to evacuate the area.

After the desired degree of evacuation is completed, the wardens should be able to account for or otherwise verify that all employees are in the safe areas.

In buildings with several places of employment, employers are encouraged to coordinate their plans with the other employers in the building. A building-wide or standardized plan for the whole building is acceptable provided that the employers inform their respective employees of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. The standardized plan need not be kept by each employer in the multi-employer building, provided there is an accessible location within the building where the plan can be reviewed by affected employees. When multi-employer building-wide plans are not feasible, employers should coordinate their plans with the other employers within the building to assure that conflicts and confusion are avoided during times of emergencies. In multi-story buildings where more than one employer is on a single floor, it is essential that these employers coordinate their plans with each other to avoid conflicts and confusion.

4. Fire prevention housekeeping. The standard calls for the control of accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials.

It is the intent of this standard to assure that hazardous accumulations of combustible waste materials are controlled so that a fast developing fire, rapid spread of toxic smoke, or an explosion will not occur. This does not necessarily mean that each room has to be swept each day. Employers and employees should be aware of the hazardous properties of materials in their workplaces, and the degree of hazard each poses. Certainly oil soaked rags have to be treated differently than general paper trash in office areas. However, large accumulations of waste paper or corrugated boxes, etc., can pose a significant fire hazard. Accumulations of materials which can cause large fires or generate dense smoke that are easily ignited or may start from spontaneous combustion, are the types of materials with which this standard is concerned. Such combustible materials may be easily ignited by matches, welder's sparks, cigarettes and similar low level energy ignition sources.

5. Maintenance of equipment under the fire prevention plan. Certain equipment is often installed in workplaces to control heat sources or to detect fuel leaks. An example is a temperature limit switch often found on deep-fat food fryers found in restaurants. There may be similar switches for high temperature dip tanks, or flame failure and flashback arrester devices on furnaces and similar heat producing equipment. If these devices are not properly maintained or if they become inoperative, a definite fire hazard exists. Again employees and supervisors should be aware of the specific type of control devices on equipment involved with combustible materials in the workplace and should make sure, through periodic inspection or testing, that these controls are operable. Manufacturers' recommendations should be followed to assure proper maintenance procedures.

[45 FR 60714, Sept. 12, 1980]



Tentative Interim Amendment

NFPA 101®

Life Safety Code®

2003 Edition

Reference: 12.2.5.4.1 and 13.2.5.4.1

TIA 03-1 (NFPA 101)

(SC 03-7-15/Log No. 737R)

Pursuant to Section 5 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects, the National Fire Protection Association has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2003 edition. The TIA was processed by the Safety to Life Committee, and was issued by the Standards Council on July 25, 2003, with an effective date of August 14, 2003.

A Tentative Interim Amendment is tentative because it has not been processed through the entire standards-making procedures. It is interim because it is effective only between editions of the standard. A TIA automatically becomes a proposal of the proponent for the next edition of the standard; as such, it then is subject to all of the procedures of the standards-making process.

Revise 12.2.5.4.1 and 13.2.5.4.1 to prohibit festival seating in assembly occupancies with occupant load more than 250 without a life safety evaluation as follows:

12.2.5.4.1 Festival seating, as defined in 3.3.188.1, shall be prohibited within a building, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies having occupant loads of 250 ~~1000~~ or less.
- (2) Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies where occupant loads exceed 250 ~~1000~~ and where an approved life safety evaluation has been performed. (See 12.4.1.)

13.2.5.4.1 Festival seating, as defined in 3.3.188.1, shall be prohibited within a building, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies having occupant loads of 250 ~~1000~~ or less.
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Tentative Interim Amendment

NFPA 101®
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Reference: 12.7.5 and 13.7.5
TIA 03-2 (NFPA 101)
(SC 03-7-16/Log No. 738)

Pursuant to Section 5 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects, the National Fire Protection Association has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code®*, 2003 edition. The TIA was processed by the Safety to Life Committee, and was issued by the Standards Council on July 25, 2003, with an effective date of August 14, 2003.

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Revise 12.7.5 and 13.7.5 to lower the threshold for crowd managers in assembly occupancies as follows:

12.7.5* Crowd Managers.

12.7.5.1 ~~In assembly~~ Assembly occupancies having occupant loads exceeding 1000, shall be provided with a minimum of one trained crowd manager or crowd manager supervisor. Where the occupant load exceeds 250, additional trained crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors shall be provided at a ratio of 1 crowd manager/supervisor for every 250 occupants unless otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load not exceeding 2000.
- (2) The ratio of trained crowd managers to occupants shall be permitted to be reduced where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the existence of an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system and the nature of the event warrant.

12.7.5.2 The crowd manager shall receive approved training in crowd management techniques.

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- (1) This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load not exceeding 2000.
- (2) The ratio of trained crowd managers to occupants shall be permitted to be reduced where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the existence of an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system and the nature of the event warrant.

13.7.5.2 The crowd manager shall receive approved training in crowd management techniques.



Tentative Interim Amendment

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Reference: 13.3.5.1
TIA 03-3 (NFPA 101)
(SC 03-7-17/Log No. 739R)

Pursuant to Section 5 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects, the National Fire Protection Association has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code®*, 2003 edition. The TIA was processed by the Safety to Life Committee, and was issued by the Standards Council on July 25, 2003, with an effective date of August 14, 2003.

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Insert a new 13.3.5.1 (and renumber existing 13.3.5.1 through 13.3.5.3) to require sprinklers in existing nightclubs and similar assembly occupancies with occupant load exceeding 100 as follows:

13.3.5.1 Where occupant load exceeds 100, the following assembly occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7:

- (1) Bars
- (2) Dance Halls
- (3) Discotheques
- (4) Nightclubs
- (5) Assembly occupancies with festival seating



Tentative Interim Amendment

NFPA 101®
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Reference: 12.3.5.1
TIA 03-4 (NFPA 101)
(SC 03-7-18/Log No. 741R)

Pursuant to Section 5 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects, the National Fire Protection Association has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code®*, 2003 edition. The TIA was processed by the Safety to Life Committee, and was issued by the Standards Council on July 25, 2003, with an effective date of August 14, 2003.

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Insert a new 12.3.5.1 (and renumber existing 12.3.5.1 through 12.3.5.3) to require sprinklers in new nightclubs and similar assembly occupancies as follows:

12.3.5.1 The following assembly occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7:

- (1) Bars
- (2) Dance Halls
- (3) Discotheques
- (4) Nightclubs
- (5) Assembly occupancies with festival seating



Tentative Interim Amendment

NFPA 101®

Life Safety Code®

2003 Edition

Reference: 12.7.1 and 13.7.1
TIA 03-5 (NFPA 101)
(SC 03-7-19/Log No. 742R)

Pursuant to Section 5 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects, the National Fire Protection Association has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2003 edition. The TIA was processed by the Safety to Life Committee, and was issued by the Standards Council on July 25, 2003, with an effective date of August 14, 2003.

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Insert a new 12.7.1 and 13.7.1 (and renumber existing 12.7.1 through 12.7.11 and 13.7.1 through 13.7.11) to require means of egress inspections as follows:

12.7.1 Means of Egress Inspection.

12.7.1.1 The building owner or agent shall inspect the means of egress to ensure it is maintained free of obstructions, and correct any deficiencies found, prior to each opening of the building to the public.

12.7.1.2 The building owner or agent shall prepare and maintain records of the date and time of each inspection on approved forms, listing any deficiencies found and actions taken to correct them.

13.7.1 Means of Egress Inspection.

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