

NFPA 1194 Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds

1999 Edition



National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101
An International Codes and Standards Organization

Copyright ©
National Fire Protection Association, Inc.
One Batterymarch Park
Quincy, Massachusetts 02269

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

NFPA codes and standards, of which the document contained herein is one, are developed through a consensus standards development process approved by the American National Standards Institute. This process brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve consensus on fire and other safety issues. While the NFPA administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the development of consensus, it does not independently test, evaluate, or verify the accuracy of any information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its codes and standards.

The NFPA disclaims liability for any personal injury, property or other damages of any nature whatsoever, whether special, indirect, consequential or compensatory, directly or indirectly resulting from the publication, use of, or reliance on this document. The NFPA also makes no guaranty or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of any information published herein.

In issuing and making this document available, the NFPA is not undertaking to render professional or other services for or on behalf of any person or entity. Nor is the NFPA undertaking to perform any duty owed by any person or entity to someone else. Anyone using this document should rely on his or her own independent judgment or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances.

The NFPA has no power, nor does it undertake, to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this document. Nor does the NFPA list, certify, test or inspect products, designs, or installations for compliance with this document. Any certification or other statement of compliance with the requirements of this document shall not be attributable to the NFPA and is solely the responsibility of the certifier or maker of the statement.

NOTICES

All questions or other communications relating to this document and all requests for information on NFPA procedures governing its codes and standards development process, including information on the procedures for requesting Formal Interpretations, for proposing Tentative Interim Amendments, and for proposing revisions to NFPA documents during regular revision cycles, should be sent to NFPA headquarters, addressed to the attention of the Secretary, Standards Council, National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

Users of this document should be aware that this document may be amended from time to time through the issuance of Tentative Interim Amendments, and that an official NFPA document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any Tentative Interim Amendments then in effect. In order to determine whether this document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of Tentative Interim Amendments, consult appropriate NFPA publications such as the *National Fire Codes*[®] Subscription Service, visit the NFPA website at www.nfpa.org, or contact the NFPA at the address listed above.

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with Section 16 of the Regulations Governing Committee Projects shall not be considered the official position of NFPA or any of its Committees and shall not be considered to be, nor be relied upon as, a Formal Interpretation.

The NFPA does not take any position with respect to the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any items which are mentioned in or are the subject of this document, and the NFPA disclaims liability of the infringement of any patent resulting from the use of or reliance on this document. Users of this document are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility.

Users of this document should consult applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. NFPA does not, by the publication of this document, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and this document may not be construed as doing so.

Licensing Policy

This document is copyrighted by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). By making this document available for use and adoption by public authorities and others, the NFPA does not waive any rights in copyright to this document.

1. Adoption by Reference – Public authorities and others are urged to reference this document in laws, ordinances, regulations, administrative orders, or similar instruments. Any deletions, additions, and changes desired by the adopting authority must be noted separately. Those using this method are requested to notify the NFPA (Attention: Secretary, Standards Council) in writing of such use. The term “adoption by reference” means the citing of title and publishing information only.

2. Adoption by Transcription – **A.** Public authorities with lawmaking or rule-making powers only, upon written notice to the NFPA (Attention: Secretary, Standards Council), will be granted a royalty-free license to print and republish this document in whole or in part, with changes and additions, if any, noted separately, in laws, ordinances, regulations, administrative orders, or similar instruments having the force of law, provided that: (1) due notice of NFPA’s copyright is contained in each law and in each copy thereof; and (2) that such printing and republication is limited to numbers sufficient to satisfy the jurisdiction’s lawmaking or rule-making process. **B.** Once this NFPA Code or Standard has been adopted into law, all printings of this document by public authorities with lawmaking or rule-making powers or any other persons desiring to reproduce this document or its contents as adopted by the jurisdiction in whole or in part, in any form, upon written request to NFPA (Attention: Secretary, Standards Council), will be granted a nonexclusive license to print, republish, and vend this document in whole or in part, with changes and additions, if any, noted separately, provided that due notice of NFPA’s copyright is contained in each copy. Such license shall be granted only upon agreement to pay NFPA a royalty. This royalty is required to provide funds for the research and development necessary to continue the work of NFPA and its volunteers in continually updating and revising NFPA standards. Under certain circumstances, public authorities with lawmaking or rule-making powers may apply for and may receive a special royalty where the public interest will be served thereby.

3. Scope of License Grant – The terms and conditions set forth above do not extend to the index of this document.

(For further explanation, see the Policy Concerning the Adoption, Printing, and Publication of NFPA Documents, which is available upon request from the NFPA.)

Copyright © 1999 NFPA, All Rights Reserved

NFPA 1194

Standard for

Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds

1999 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1194, *Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Recreational Vehicles and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., at its Fall Meeting held November 16–18, 1998, in Atlanta, GA. It was issued by the Standards Council on January 15, 1999, with an effective date of February 4, 1999, and supersedes all previous editions.

Changes other than editorial are indicated by a vertical rule in the margin of the pages on which they appear. These lines are included as an aid to the user in identifying changes from the previous edition.

This edition of NFPA 1194 was approved as an American National Standard on February 4, 1999.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1194

The earliest activity of the NFPA in the development of standards for recreational vehicle parks was initiated in 1937, and the first NFPA standard was officially adopted in 1940. This standard was entitled *Standard for Trailer Coaches and Trailer Coach Camps*. A revision of the 1940 standard was adopted by NFPA in 1952 (post-World War II), entitled NFPA 501, *Standards for Fire Prevention and Fire Protection in Trailer Coaches and Trailer Coach Courts*. In 1960 the NFPA acted to approve a revised version that divided the earlier text into two parts — one designated NFPA 501A and adopted that year under the title *Standard for Fire Protection in Trailer Courts*, and the other designated NFPA 501B and adopted in 1971 under the title *Standard for Fire Prevention and Fire Protection in Mobile Homes and Travel Trailers*. NFPA 501B was further amended in 1963. In 1964 a revision of NFPA 501A was approved as the NFPA *Standard for Fire Protection in Trailer Courts*.

During the years 1962–64 arrangements were made to consolidate the separate standards activities of the Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association and the Trailer Coach Association, which had produced standards under the American Standards Association (now ANSI) known as *American Standard Installations of Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Systems in Travel Trailers* (A119.2-1963) and a similar *Standard on Mobile Homes* (A119.1-1963). These inter-organizational arrangements were completed in 1964, and in 1969 the newly formed Recreational Vehicle Institute was added as a fourth cosponsor.

The first standard covering any aspect of recreational vehicle parks completed by the present ANSI-sponsored committee was the *Electrical Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks* (NFPA 501D-1971; ANSI A177.2-1972, subsequently redesignated ANSI A119.4-1972). This edition was prepared and published to update the previous material covering electrical safety in the 1964 edition of NFPA 501A, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Fire Protection in Trailer Courts*. In the 1971 edition of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*[®], electrical requirements for trailer courts first appeared, based largely on NFPA 501D-1971. Since it obviously was necessary to maintain coordination between this standard and NFPA 70, the sponsoring committees established liaison procedures so that Chapter 6 of the 1977 edition and the content of Part B of Article 551 of NFPA 70 were identical in intent.

Companion NFPA documents to this standard, besides NFPA 70, are NFPA 1192, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*, and NFPA 501A, *Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*.

Sponsorship for the 1977 edition of the standard was held jointly by the National Fire Protection Association and the Recreational Vehicle Industry Association. The standard was developed by the Sectional Committee on Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds, which operated under the Correlating Committee on Mobile Homes and Recreational Vehicles. The 1977 edition included substantive revisions to the previous edition in Chapter 6 (Electrical Systems). The 1982 edition of the *Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds* superseded the 1977 edition. The 1982 edition was produced by the newly formed Committee on Fire Safety for Recreational Vehicles (June 20, 1979), which was responsible for developing a standard for fire safety for recreational vehicles and recreational

vehicle parks. Therefore, the 1982 edition excluded all sections of the previous editions not considered within the committee scope. Notably excluded were sections dealing with environmental health and sanitation. Also excluded were requirements for park electrical systems, which are addressed by reference to NFPA 70. Modifications also were made in sections dealing with definitions and fire safety and to conform with the NFPA *Manual of Style*.

The 1986 edition included very minor reference changes and revised definitions. The 1990 edition contained a completely revised chapter on fire safety requirements, Chapter 3, so that non-fire safety items could be moved to other chapters handled by the ANSI A119 Committee. The standard was reconfirmed in 1993, and some sections that were considered operational concerns were deleted from Chapter 3 in the 1996 edition.

In the 1999 edition, NFPA 501D is renumbered as NFPA 1194. The duplicate requirement for a refuse disposal systems has been deleted from Chapter 3.

NOTICE

Requirements for general design criteria for recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds and environmental health and sanitation are developed by the ANSI A119 Committee of which the Recreational Vehicle Industry Association is Secretariat. These requirements and the fire safety requirements of NFPA 1194 are published and distributed under one cover as ANSI A119.4/NFPA 1194 by ANSI, NFPA, and RVIA.

Technical Committee on Recreational Vehicles

Mark Luttich, *Chair*
Nebraska Dept. of Health, NE [E]

Bruce A. Hopkins, *Secretary*
Recreation Vehicle Industry Assn., VA [M]

Donald D. Bartz, Winnebago Industries, Inc., IA [M]
Joseph M. Bloom, Bloom Fire Investigation, OR [SE]
John P. Harvey, State of Washington, WA [E]
Ralph E. Herzler, Majara Corp., MI [SE]
Jerome Hoover, Holiday Rambler, IN [M]
Jon O. Jacobson, Jacobson Engr, WA [SE]
George E. Kiefer, State of Arizona, AZ [E]
Blaine R. Lanning, AGA/Int'l Approval Services, Inc., OH [M]
Patrick Lewis, Oregon Building Codes Division, OR [E]
Shawn D. MacGregor, Terralab Engr Int'l, UT [RT]
Samuel E. McTier, McTier Supply Co., IL [IM]

John Pabian, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
Homer Staves, Kampgrounds of America, Inc., MT [U]
Daniel P. Thompson, Bldg. Inspection Underwriters, Inc., DE [E]
Raymond F. Tucker, RADCO, CA [M]
Richard Weinert, State of California, CA [E]
Gary Wight, Yogi Bear's Camp-Resort, WA [U]
Rep. Nat'l Assn. of RV Parks & Campgrounds
A. Elwood Willey, FIREPRO, Inc., MA [SE]
Robert E. Wozniak, Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc., CA [M]
Patrick Yee, Canadian Standards Assn., Ontario, Canada [RT]

Alternates

Allen Aschim, Oregon Building Codes Division, OR [E]
(Alt. to P. Lewis)
Christopher J. Bloom, CJB Fire Consultants, OR [SE]
(Alt. to J. M. Bloom)
James W. Finch, Kampgrounds of America, Inc., MT [U]
(Alt. to H. Staves)
Vincent Guy Fiorucci, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
(Alt. to J. Pabian)

Rick Marchman, RADCO, CA [M]
(Alt. to R. F. Tucker)
Kent Perkins, Recreation Vehicle Industry Assn., VA [M]
(Alt. to B. A. Hopkins)
Toby Pimental, State of Arizona, AZ [E]
(Alt. to G. E. Kiefer)

Christian Dubay, NFPA Staff Liaison

This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred. A key to classifications is found at the back of this document.

NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the fire safety criteria for recreational vehicles and recreational vehicle parks.

Contents

<p>Chapter 1 General 1194- 5</p> <p> 1-1 Introduction 1194- 5</p> <p> 1-2 Scope 1194- 5</p> <p> 1-3 Definitions 1194- 5</p> <p> 1-4 Units 1194- 6</p> <p> 1-5 Electrical Requirements 1194- 6</p> <p>Chapter 2 General Design Criteria for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds 1194- 7</p> <p>Chapter 3 Fire Safety 1194- 7</p> <p> 3-1 Fire Detection and Alarm Services 1194- 7</p>	<p> 3-2 Fire Safety Rules and Regulations for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds 1194- 7</p> <p>Chapter 4 Environmental Health and Sanitation 1194- 7</p> <p>Chapter 5 Referenced Publications 1194- 7</p> <p>Appendix A Explanatory Material 1194- 7</p> <p>Appendix B Referenced Publications 1194- 8</p> <p>Index 1194- 8</p>
---	--

NFPA 1194

Standard for

Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds

1999 Edition

NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Appendix A.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 5 and Appendix B.

Chapter 1 General

1-1 Introduction.

1-1.1 Need for Standard. Those members of the recreational vehicle industry, recreational vehicle park owners, and code enforcement officials have been aware of the need for uniform minimum standards for recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds. It is with this thought that the standard has been developed.

1-1.2 Basis for Standard. Much of the material in this standard has been taken from, or is based on, nationally recognized standards for fire, health, and life safety. Applicable standards are shown in Chapter 5.

1-2 Scope. The intent of this standard is to provide minimum construction requirements to ensure a reasonable degree of safety and health for occupants using facilities supplied by recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds that offer temporary living sites for use by recreational vehicles and camping units. This standard shall provide minimum requirements that are applicable, in varying degrees, to recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds, dependent on the intended use for each.

1-2.1 Not Covered. This standard shall not cover the design of recreational vehicles or other forms of camping units. ANSI A119.2/NFPA 1192, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*, is a companion standard on which the provisions of this standard are largely based. Operational and maintenance practices for recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds are not included.

1-2.2 Applicability. This standard has been developed to serve as a basis for regulations by authorities having jurisdiction over the facilities provided in new recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds and additions to existing facilities only. Facilities provided in existing recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds can be continued in use providing such facilities do not constitute a recognized health or safety hazard.

1-2.3 Limitations. This standard shall not be intended as a design specification or an instruction manual.

1-2.4 Alternate Materials, Equipment, and Procedures. The provisions of this standard shall not be intended to prevent the use of any material, method of construction, or installation procedure not specifically prescribed by this standard, provided any such alternate is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The authority having jurisdiction shall require that sufficient evidence be submitted to substantiate any claims made regarding the safety of such alternates.

1-2.5 Differing Standards. Wherever nationally recognized standards and this standard differ, the requirements of this standard shall apply.

1-2.6 U.S. Federal Regulations. Federal regulations under the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration might supersede all or part of this standard as applied to any category of regulated motor vehicles.

1-3 Definitions.

Approved.* Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

Authority Having Jurisdiction.* The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation, or a procedure.

Campground. As used in this standard, any parcel or tract of land under the control of any person, organization, or governmental entity wherein sites are offered for the use of the public or members of an organization for the establishment of temporary living sites for two or more recreational vehicles or camping units. Campgrounds can be one of the following types:

Developed Campground. A campground with two or more recreational unit sites, accessible by vehicular traffic, where sites are substantially developed and refuse disposal systems, flush toilets, bathing facilities, and water are provided.

Fully Developed Campground. A developed campground with one or more service buildings.

Primitive Campground. A campground accessible only by walk-in, pack-in, or equestrian campers where no facilities are provided for the comfort or convenience of the campers.

Semi-Developed Campground. A campground with two or more recreational unit sites, accessible by vehicular traffic, where roads, facilities (toilets and/or privies) are provided.

Semi-Primitive Campground. A campground accessible only by walk-in, equestrian, or motorized trail vehicles where rudimentary facilities (privies and/or fireplaces) might be provided for the comfort and convenience of the campers.

Camping Trailer. A vehicular portable unit mounted on wheels and constructed with collapsible partial side walls that fold for towing by another vehicle and unfold at the campsite to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use. (*See definition of Recreational Vehicle.*)

Camping Unit. A tent or other type of portable shelter intended, designed, or used for temporary human occupancy.

Camping Unit Site. A specific area within a campground or recreational vehicle park that is set aside for use as a temporary living site by a camping unit. [*See also definitions of Recreational Vehicle Site (including A-1-3) and Recreational Unit Site.*]

Developed Campground. See definition of Campground.

Fifth Wheel Trailer. A vehicular unit, mounted on wheels, designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, that is of such size or weight as not to require special highway movement permit(s), of gross trailer area not to exceed 400 ft² (37.2 m²) in the set-up mode, and designed to be towed by a motorized vehicle that contains a towing mechanism that is mounted above or forward of the tow vehicle's rear axle. (*See definition of Recreational Vehicle.*)

Fully Developed Campground. See definition of Campground.

Gross Trailer Area.* The total plan area of a travel trailer measured to the maximum horizontal projection of exterior walls when in the set-up mode.

Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas, LP-Gas, and LPG. Any material having a vapor pressure not exceeding that allowed from commercial propane composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons, either by themselves or as mixtures: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or iso-butane), and butylene (including isomers).

Listed.* Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

Motor Home. A vehicular unit designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use built on or permanently attached to a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis or on a chassis cab or van that is an integral part of the completed vehicle. (*See definition of Recreational Vehicle.*)

Park Trailer. A recreational vehicle that meets the following criteria:

- (a) Built on a single chassis mounted on wheels
- (b) Having a gross trailer area not exceeding 400 ft² (37.2 m²) in the set-up mode
- (c) Certified by the manufacturer as complying with ANSI A119.5, *Standard for Park Trailers*

Primitive Campground. See definition of Campground.

Recreational Unit Site. Either a recreational vehicle site or a camping unit site. [*See definitions of Recreational Vehicle Site (including A-1-3) and Camping Unit Site.*]

Recreational Vehicle. A vehicular-type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use that either has its own motive power or is mounted on or towed by another vehicle. The basic entities are travel trailer, camping trailer, fifth wheel trailer, truck camper, park trailer, and motor home. (*See individual definitions.*)

Recreational Vehicle Park. A plot of land where two or more recreational vehicle sites are located, established, or constructed to provide for occupancy by recreational vehicles owned or operated by the general public as temporary living quarters for recreational or vacation purposes.

Recreational Vehicle Site.* A plot of ground within a recreational vehicle park set aside for the accommodation of a recreational vehicle on a temporary basis that can be used as either a recreational vehicle site or as a camping unit site. (*See definition of Camping Unit Site.*)

Recreational Vehicle Stand. An area completely contained within a recreational vehicle site intended for the placement of a recreational vehicle.

Semi-Developed Campground. See definition of Campground.

Semi-Primitive Campground. See definition of Campground.

Service Building. A structure or portion thereof that is used to house sanitary facilities such as water closets or lavatories and that can include other facilities for the convenience of the owner or the occupants of the recreational vehicle park or campground.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Travel Trailer. A vehicular unit, mounted on wheels, that is designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use and of such size or weight as not to require special highway movement permits when towed by motorized vehicle and that has a gross trailer area less than 320 ft² (28.8 m²). (*See definition of Recreational Vehicle.*)

Truck Camper. A portable unit constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, travel, or camping use, consisting of a roof, floor, and sides designed to be loaded onto and unloaded from the bed of a pickup truck. (*See definition of Recreational Vehicle.*)

1-4 Units. Metric units of measurement in this standard shall be in accordance with the modernized metric system known as the International System of Units (SI). Two units (liter and bar) outside of but recognized by SI are commonly used in international fire protection. These units are listed in Table 1-4 with conversion factors.

Table 1-4 SI Units and Conversion Factors

Name of Unit	Unit Symbol	Conversion Factor
liter	L	1 gal = 3.785 L
liter per minute		1 gpm/ft ² = 40.746
per square meter	L/min·m ²	L/min·m ²
cubic decimeter	dm ³	1 gal = 3.785 dm ³
pascal	Pa	1 psi = 6894.757 Pa
bar	bar	1 psi = 0.0689 bar 1 bar = 106 Pa

1-4.1 If a value for measurement as given in this standard is followed by an equivalent value in other units, the first stated shall be regarded as the requirement. A given equivalent value might be approximate.

1-4.2 The conversion procedure for the SI units has been to multiply the quantity by the conversion factor and then round the result to the appropriate number of significant digits.

1-5 Electrical Requirements. All electrical installations, systems, and equipment shall comply with Article 551, Part (B) and other applicable sections of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*®.

Chapter 2 General Design Criteria for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds

2-1 Requirements for general design criteria for recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds are developed by the ANSI A119 Committee, of which the Recreational Vehicle Industry Association is Secretariat. These requirements and the fire safety requirements in this standard are published and distributed under one cover as ANSI A119.4/NFPA 1194.

Chapter 3 Fire Safety

3-1 Fire Detection and Alarm Services.

3-1.1 Water Supplies for Fire Protection. Water supplies for fire protection purposes shall meet the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction. (*See also NFPA 1231, Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting.*)

3-1.2 Detection Systems in Structures Open to the Public. Fire detection and alarm systems installed in structures open to the public shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*[®].

3-1.3 Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers provided by the recreational vehicle park or campground operator shall be of the multipurpose dry chemical type or equivalent. Such extinguishers shall have a minimum rating of 2-A:20-B:C and shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*.

3-1.4 Use of Fire Protection Equipment. The recreational vehicle park and campground operator shall instruct the park staff in the use of the fire protection equipment available in the park and define the staff's specific duties in the event of fire.

3-1.5 Evacuation Plan. Each recreational vehicle park and campground shall have a written evacuation plan approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

3-1.6 Campfire Locations. Designated outdoor campfire locations, if provided, shall be in safe and convenient areas where they will not constitute fire hazards to vegetation, undergrowth, trees, recreational vehicles, recreational park trailers, camping units, and structures.

3-2 Fire Safety Rules and Regulations for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds.

3-2.1 Posting of Emergency Information. Fire safety rules and regulations shall be conspicuously posted by management. These regulations shall contain the following information and any additional information as required by the fire department:

- (a) The telephone number of the fire department or other information needed for summoning the fire department, such as the location of the nearest fire alarm box
- (b) The telephone number of the police department
- (c) The telephone number of the recreational vehicle park or campground (or any other data that would aid in ensuring prompt fire department response, such as the recreational vehicle park or campground name and address)
- (d) The location of the nearest public telephone

Chapter 4 Environmental Health and Sanitation

4-1 Requirements for environmental health and sanitation are developed by the ANSI A119 Committee, of which the Recreational Vehicle Industry Association is Secretariat. These requirements and the fire safety requirements in this standard are published and distributed under one cover as ANSI A119.4/NFPA 1194.

Chapter 5 Referenced Publications

5-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard as mandatory requirements and shall be considered part of the requirements of this standard. The edition indicated for each referenced mandatory document is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this standard. Some of these mandatory documents might also be referenced in this standard for specific informational purposes and, therefore, are also listed in Appendix B.

5-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 1998 edition.

NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*[®], 1999 edition.

NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*[®], 1996 edition.

NFPA 1192, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*, 1999 edition.

NFPA 1231, *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting*, 1993 edition.

5-1.2 Other Publications.

5-1.2.1 ANSI Publications. American National Standards Institute, Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, 13th floor, New York, NY 10036.

ANSI A119.2/NFPA 1192, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*, 1996.

ANSI A119.5, *Standard for Park Trailers*, 1993.

Appendix A Explanatory Material

Appendix A is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only. This appendix contains explanatory material, numbered to correspond with the applicable text paragraphs.

A-1-3 Approved. The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials; nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations, procedures, equipment, or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

A-1-3 Authority Having Jurisdiction. The phrase "authority having jurisdiction" is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or