

NFPA® 557

Standard for Determination of Fire Loads for Use in Structural Fire Protection Design

2012 Edition



NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
An International Codes and Standards Organization



Become a
Member

Subscribe
to the



**NATIONAL
FIRE CODES™**
SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

Register for
Seminars, Webinars,
and Online Courses

Visit the
NFPA Catalog

IMPORTANT NOTICES AND DISCLAIMERS CONCERNING NFPA® DOCUMENTS
NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY CONCERNING THE USE OF NFPA DOCUMENTS

NFPA® codes, standards, recommended practices, and guides (“NFPA Documents”), 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 NFPA Documents.

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 NFPA Documents. The NFPA also makes no guaranty or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of any information published herein.

In issuing and making NFPA Documents 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 NFPA Documents. 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICES AND DISCLAIMERS CONCERNING NFPA DOCUMENTS

ADDITIONAL NOTICES AND DISCLAIMERS

Updating of NFPA Documents

Users of NFPA codes, standards, recommended practices, and guides (“NFPA Documents”) should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of Tentative Interim Amendments. An official NFPA Document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any Tentative Interim Amendments and any Errata then in effect. In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of Tentative Interim Amendments or corrected through the issuance of Errata, 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 below.

Interpretations of NFPA Documents

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with Section 6 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.

Patents

The NFPA does not take any position with respect to the validity of any patent rights referenced in, related to, or asserted in connection with an NFPA Document. The users of NFPA Documents bear the sole responsibility for determining the validity of any such patent rights, as well as the risk of infringement of such rights, and the NFPA disclaims liability for the infringement of any patent resulting from the use of or reliance on NFPA Documents.

NFPA adheres to the policy of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) regarding the inclusion of patents in American National Standards (“the ANSI Patent Policy”), and hereby gives the following notice pursuant to that policy:

NOTICE: The user’s attention is called to the possibility that compliance with an NFPA Document may require use of an invention covered by patent rights. NFPA takes no position as to the validity of any such patent rights or as to whether such patent rights constitute or include essential patent claims under the ANSI Patent Policy. If, in connection with the ANSI Patent Policy, a patent holder has filed a statement of willingness to grant licenses under these rights on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms and conditions to applicants desiring to obtain such a license, copies of such filed statements can be obtained, on request, from NFPA. For further information, contact the NFPA at the address listed below.

Law and Regulations

Users of NFPA Documents should consult applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. NFPA does not, by the publication of its codes, standards, recommended practices, and guides, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Copyrights

NFPA Documents are copyrighted by the NFPA. They are made available for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of safe practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, the NFPA does not waive any rights in copyright to these documents.

Use of NFPA Documents for regulatory purposes should be accomplished through adoption by reference. The term “adoption by reference” means the citing of title, edition, and publishing information only. Any deletions, additions, and changes desired by the adopting authority should be noted separately in the adopting instrument. In order to assist NFPA in following the uses made of its documents, adopting authorities are requested to notify the NFPA (Attention: Secretary, Standards Council) in writing of such use. For technical assistance and questions concerning adoption of NFPA Documents, contact NFPA at the address below.

For Further Information

All questions or other communications relating to NFPA Documents 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, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02169-7471; email: stds_admin@nfpa.org

For more information about NFPA, visit the NFPA website at www.nfpa.org.

Copyright © 2012 National Fire Protection Association®. All Rights Reserved.

NFPA® 557

Standard for

**Determination of Fire Loads for Use in
Structural Fire Protection Design**

2012 Edition

This edition of NFPA 557, *Standard for Determination of Fire Loads for Use in Structural Fire Protection Design*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings. It was issued by the Standards Council on December 13, 2011, with an effective date of January 2, 2012.

This edition of NFPA 557 was approved as an American National Standard on January 2, 2012.

Origin and Development of NFPA 557

The 2012 edition marks the first edition of NFPA 557, *Standard for Determination of Fire Loads for Use in Structural Fire Protection Design*. This document dates back to 2003, when it was proposed that NFPA create a document to address the need for guidance and standardization in the area of structural fire engineering. The Technical Committee on Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings was assigned the document and work began shortly thereafter.

NFPA 557 addresses the determination of the fire load and fire load density to be used as the basis for the evaluation and design of the structural fire performance of a building. The purpose of NFPA 557 is to provide standard methods and values for use in the determination of fire loads and fire load densities for design-basis fires. This is done using a risk framework. Two methodologies are detailed in the document: an occupancy-based density method and a survey-based method.

Technical Committee on Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings

Marcelo M. Hirschler, *Chair*
GBH International, CA [SE]

Farid Alfawakhiri, American Iron and Steel Institute,
IL [M]
Craig L. Beyler, Hughes Associates, Inc., MD [SE]
David A. Boverman, New South Wales Rural Fire Service,
Australia [E]
Elizabeth C. Buc, Fire and Materials Research
Laboratory, LLC, MI [RT]
David G. Bueche, Hoover Treated Wood Products,
CO [M]
Cam Cope, Auto Fire and Safety Consultants,
TX [SE]
Gordon H. Damant, Inter-City Testing & Consulting
Corp. of California, CA [SE]
Bruce R. Ellingwood, Georgia Institute of Technology,
GA [RT]
George V. Hadjisophocleous, Carleton University,
Canada [RT]

John M. Hoffmann, Safety Engineering Laboratories,
Inc., MI [RT]
Marc L. Janssens, Southwest Research Institute, TX [RT]
William E. Koffel, Koffel Associates, Inc., MD [SE]
Sergei Levchik, Israel Chemicals Ltd. (ICL-IP), NY [M]
Richard T. Long, Jr., Exponent, Inc., MD [M]
Rep. Upholstered Furniture Action Council
Daniel J. O'Connor, Aon Fire Protection Engineering,
IL [U]
Rep. American Hotel & Lodging Association
Jeffrey Santrock, General Motors LLC, MI [M]
Rep. Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers
Dwayne E. Sloan, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.,
NC [RT]
Jason Turpin, U.S. Department of the Air Force,
OH [E]
Steven D. Wolin, Code Consultants, Inc., MO [SE]

Alternates

Erik H. Anderson, Koffel Associates, Inc., MD [SE]
(Alt. to W. E. Koffel)
William Randall Edwards, Alliance of Automobile
Manufacturers, MI [M]
(Alt. to J. Santrock)
Donald J. Hoffmann, Safety Engineering Laboratories,
Inc., MI [RT]
(Alt. to J. M. Hoffmann)
Jason P. Huczek, Southwest Research Institute, TX [RT]
(Alt. to M. L. Janssens)

Nestor R. Iwankiw, Hughes Associates, Inc.,
IL [SE]
(Alt. to C. L. Beyler)
Randall K. Laymon, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.,
IL [RT]
(Alt. to D. E. Sloan)
T. Hugh Talley, Hugh Talley Company,
TN [M]
(Alt. to R. T. Long, Jr.)

Kristin Collette, NFPA Staff Liaison

This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the final text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred. A key to classifications is found at the back of the 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 fire hazard calculation procedures for use by other Committees in writing provisions to control the fire hazards of contents and furnishings. This Committee shall also provide guidance and recommendations to Committees in assessing the fire hazard of contents and furnishings. It shall establish classification and rating systems, request the development and standardization of appropriate fire tests, and identify and encourage necessary research as it relates to the fire hazards of contents and furnishings. It shall act in a liaison capacity between NFPA and the committees of other organizations with respect to the hazard of contents and furnishings.

Contents

Chapter 1 Administration	557- 4	Chapter 6 Occupancy-Based Fire Load Density	557- 9
1.1 Scope	557- 4	6.1 Fire Load Density	557- 9
1.2 Purpose	557- 4	6.2 Design Fire Load Density	557- 9
1.3 Application	557- 4		
1.4 Equivalency	557- 4	Chapter 7 Survey Method-Based Fire Load	
1.5 Units and Formulas	557- 4	Density	557- 9
Chapter 2 Referenced Publications	557- 4	7.1 Fire Load Density	557- 9
2.1 General	557- 4	7.2 Fire Load	557- 9
2.2 NFPA Publications	557- 4	7.3 Heats of Combustion	557- 9
2.3 Other Publications	557- 4	7.4 Methodology and Limitations	557-10
2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections	557- 4		
Chapter 3 Definitions	557- 4	Chapter 8 Documentation, Inspection, and	
3.1 General	557- 4	Maintenance	557-10
3.2 NFPA Official Definitions	557- 4	8.1 Documented Fire Load	557-10
3.3 General Definitions	557- 4	8.2 Prior to Occupancy Change	557-10
Chapter 4 Design Fundamentals	557- 5	8.3 Change in Occupancy	557-10
4.1 Methodology	557- 5	8.4 Repairs	557-10
4.2 Fire Load	557- 5	8.5 Formal Review	557-10
4.3 Statistical Distribution of Fire Load	557- 5		
4.4 Frequency of Fire Initiations	557- 5	Annex A Explanatory Material	557-10
4.5 Effectiveness of Fire Protection Features	557- 5	Annex B Summary of Occupancy Based Fuel	
Chapter 5 Development of Fire Loads	557- 5	and Fire Load Survey Data	557-14
5.1 Types of Fire Loads	557- 5	Annex C Guidance for Fuel or Fire Load	
5.2 Defining the Compartment	557- 5	Surveys (Special Facility and	
5.3 Distributed Fire Loads	557- 5	Occupancy Based)	557-15
5.4 Localized Fire Loads	557- 5	Annex D Analyses of Structurally Significant	
5.5 Frequency of Structurally Significant Fires	557- 6	Fires in Buildings with Selected	
5.6 Approvals and Limitations	557- 6	Characteristics	557-16
5.7 Application of the Frequencies of Structurally Significant Fires to Occupancies	557- 6	Annex E Informational References	557-21
		Index	557-22

NFPA 557**Standard for****Determination of Fire Loads for Use in
Structural Fire Protection Design****2012 Edition**

IMPORTANT NOTE: *This NFPA document is made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers appear in all publications containing this document and may be found under the heading "Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning NFPA Documents." They can also be obtained on request from NFPA or viewed at www.nfpa.org/disclaimers.*

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

A reference in brackets [] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. As an aid to the user, the complete title and edition of the source documents for extracts in mandatory sections of the document are given in Chapter 2 and those for extracts in informational sections are given in Annex E. Extracted text may be edited for consistency and style and may include the revision of internal paragraph references and other references as appropriate. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex E

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1 Scope. The scope of this standard is the determination of the fire load and fire load density to be used as the basis for the evaluation and design of the structural fire performance of a building.

1.1.1 The determination of a design-basis fire is outside the scope of this standard.

1.1.2* This document is not intended to address facilities for storage of hazardous materials.

1.2 Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to provide standard methods and values for use in the determination of fire loads and fire load densities for design-basis fires, which is done using a risk framework.

1.3 Application. This standard applies to the determination of fire loads and fire load densities based on occupancy.

1.4 Equivalency. Nothing in this standard is intended to prevent the use of methods equivalent or superior in effectiveness and safety over those prescribed by this standard.

1.5 Units and Formulas.

1.5.1 The units of measure in this standard are presented in the International System (SI) of Units.

1.5.2 The values presented for measurements in this standard are expressed with a degree of precision appropriate for practical application and enforcement. It is not intended that

the application or enforcement of these values be more precise than the precision expressed.

1.5.3 Where extracted text contains values expressed in only one system of units, the values in the extracted text have been retained without conversion to preserve the values established by the responsible technical committee in the source document.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications.

NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code*®, 2011 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2012 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2003.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2012 edition.

NFPA 555, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®, 2012 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

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

3.2.5 Standard. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix or annex, footnote, or fine-print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

3.3 General Definitions

3.3.1 Alteration. See 3.3.10, Renovation.

3.3.2 Change of Use. A change in the purpose or level of activity within a structure that involves a change in the application of code requirements.



3.3.3 Contents and Furnishings. Any movable objects in a building that normally are secured or otherwise put in place for functional reasons, excluding (1) parts of the internal structure of the building and (2) any items meeting the definition of interior finish. [555, 2009]

3.3.4 Design-Basis Fire. The set of conditions that define the development of a fire and the spread of combustion products throughout a building or portions thereof.

3.3.5 Fire Load. The total energy content of combustible materials in a building, space, or area including furnishing and contents and combustible building elements expressed in MJ.

3.3.5.1* Contents Fire Load. The fire load of all movable or secured contents and furnishings and all occupant possessions within a compartment, including all the items that can be placed into a compartment or taken out of it without causing structural damage, expressed in MJ.

3.3.5.2 Distributed Fire Load. The overall fire load of the compartment, expressed in MJ.

3.3.5.3* Fixed Fire Load. The fire load of all combustible materials used as structural elements or as interior finish or trim (wall, ceiling, and floor) or installed concealed behind walls, floor, or ceiling, expressed in MJ.

3.3.5.4* Localized Fire Load. The fire load at a location within the compartment that is outside the scope of normal variations in the distributed fire load, expressed in MJ.

3.3.6* Fire Load Density. The heat energy, expressed in MJ/m², that could be released per unit floor area of a compartment by the combustion of the contents of the compartment and any combustible part(s) of the building itself.

3.3.7 Fuel Load. The total wood equivalent mass of combustible materials in a building, space, or area, including furnishings and contents and combustible building elements, expressed in kg.

3.3.8* Interior Finish. The exposed surfaces of walls, ceilings, and floors within buildings. [5000, 2012]

3.3.9 Occupancy. The purpose for which a building or other structure, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used. [5000, 2012]

3.3.10 Renovation. The replacement in kind or strengthening of load-bearing elements; or the refinishing, replacement, bracing, strengthening, or upgrading of existing materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures, without involving the reconfiguration of spaces. [101, 2012]

3.3.11 Repair. The patching, restoration, or painting of materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures for the purpose of maintaining such materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures in good or sound condition. [101, 2012]

3.3.12 Structurally Significant Fire. A fire that grows to a size that poses a threat to the structural elements.

Chapter 4 Design Fundamentals

4.1* Methodology. The methodology developed in this standard shall provide a risk-based design fire load and fire load densities for use in design and evaluation of structural fire performance.

4.2 Fire Load. The fire load for design-basis fires shall be determined by a combination of all of the following:

- (1) Statistical distribution of fire loads in buildings
- (2) Fire initiation frequency

- (3) Effectiveness and reliability of the fire protection features that contribute to fire control in the early stages of the fire

4.3 Statistical Distribution of Fire Load. The statistical distribution of the fire load of the building shall be determined by one of the following:

- (1) Statistical sampling and analysis of the subject or similar buildings, as provided in Chapter 7
- (2) Through the use of suitable occupancy-based means and standard deviation of the fire load distribution, as provided in Chapter 6

4.4 Frequency of Fire Initiations. The frequency of fire initiations in the building shall be determined from national statistical studies of fire incident data.

4.5 Effectiveness of Fire Protection Features.

4.5.1 The effectiveness of fire protection features in controlling fires before the fire becomes structurally significant shall be assessed by all of the following:

- (1) Functional analysis
- (2)*National statistical analysis for the country of the design site

4.5.2 Explanation of Statistics Used. If the statistics used for compliance with 4.5.1 are local or regional, an explanation shall be provided as to why these statistics are applicable for this analysis.

Chapter 5 Development of Fire Loads

5.1 Types of Fire Loads. Fire loads shall be calculated as both localized fire loads and distributed fire loads.

5.1.1 Prior to a change of use or occupancy, the building owner shall evaluate the fire load for the new use or occupancy.

5.1.2 If there is a change of use or occupancy, and the fire load in the new use or occupancy exceeds the fire load that was originally developed, then the fire resistance of the building shall be analyzed to evaluate if the existing passive fire protection meets the design objectives for the new use or occupancy.

5.2 Defining the Compartment.

5.2.1 The compartment shall be selected as either the entire building or that portion of the building that is bounded by exterior surfaces of the building and by fire-rated boundaries that are capable of containing a fire for the entire duration through burnout.

5.2.2 For areas where there are no fire-rated boundaries, the entire building shall be selected.

5.3 Distributed Fire Loads.

5.3.1 Distributed fire loads shall be determined to reflect the total fire load throughout a compartment.

5.3.2 Distributed fire loads shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 6 or Chapter 7.

5.4 Localized Fire Loads.

5.4.1 Localized fire loads shall be determined to reflect concentrations of combustible material that have the potential to pose a more severe thermal exposure than the thermal exposure that would result from the uniform fire load.

5.4.2* Combustible materials shall be considered concentrated whenever the mass per unit area of one or more items is a factor of 2.57 greater than the established distributed fire load.

5.4.3 Localized fire loads shall be determined based upon surveys as described in Chapter 7 or upon architectural design data.

5.4.4 The localized fire load determined in accordance with this section shall be subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

5.4.5 Localized fire loads shall be reported by location in the building and shall include the expected value and a measure of the variability of the value (mean and standard deviation).

5.5 Frequency of Structurally Significant Fires.

5.5.1 Methodology.

5.5.1.1 The frequency of structurally significant fires shall be developed by estimating the rate of fires per year relative to the numbers of buildings and to the area of floor space, for buildings of similar occupancy to the building being designed.

5.5.1.2* The frequency of structurally significant fires shall be determined by multiplying the rate of reportable fires per year per floor area by the fraction of fires that are structurally significant in buildings with similar construction and fire protection systems as proposed for the building.

5.5.1.3 The frequency of structurally significant fires, f_{ss} , shall be calculated as the product of the fire frequency, f_f , and the floor area, A_f , as follows:

$$f_{ss} = f_f \times A_f$$

where:

f_{ss} = frequency of structurally significant fires
(fires/year)

f_f = fire frequency (fires/m² year)

A_f = floor area (m²)

5.6 Approvals and Limitations.

5.6.1* The limitations on the estimates of the frequency of structurally significant fires along with any limitations of the

applicability of the structurally significant fire frequency for a particular building shall be subject to the approval of the AHJ.

5.6.2 The limitations of the applicability on the estimate of the frequency of the structurally significant fire for each particular building or facility shall be addressed within a technical report and provided to the AHJ for review and approval.

5.6.3* The frequency of structurally significant fires shall be developed from national statistics per Section 5.7 and Annex D.

5.6.4 As an alternative to the procedures in Section 5.6, other published data shall be used subject to approval of the applicability of the data by the AHJ.

5.7* Application of the Frequencies of Structurally Significant Fires to Occupancies.

5.7.1* Office/Business Occupancies.

5.7.1.1* For office/business occupancies, the frequency of fires shall be taken as 6 fires per million square meters per year.

5.7.1.2* For office/business occupancies, the frequency of structurally significant fires shall be determined by multiplying the fire frequency in 5.7.1.1 by the value in Table 5.7.1.2 that corresponds to the construction type and fire protection systems specified for the building.

5.7.2* Religious Properties.

5.7.2.1* For religious properties, the frequency of fires shall be taken as 6 fires per million square meters per year.

5.7.2.2* For religious properties, the frequency of structurally significant fires shall be determined by multiplying the fire frequency in 5.7.2.1 by the value in Table 5.7.2.2 that corre-

Table 5.7.1.2 Fraction of Fires That Are Structurally Significant in Office/Business Occupancies

Type of Construction*	No Detection or No Alarm (No Sprinklers)	No Detection or No Alarm (Sprinklers Present)	Detection and Alarm Present (No Sprinklers)	Detection and Alarm Present (Sprinklers Present)
Fire resistive	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.03
Protected noncombustible	0.15	0.05	0.06	0.03
Unprotected noncombustible	0.19	0.07	0.10	0.05
Protected ordinary	0.21	0.03	0.10	0.04
Unprotected ordinary	0.30	0.11	0.17	0.07
Protected wood frame	0.30	0.13	0.18	0.08
Unprotected wood frame	0.37	0.12	0.20	0.07

*For more information on types of construction, see A.5.7.1.2.

Table 5.7.2.2 Fraction of Fires That Are Structurally Significant in Religious Properties

Type of Construction	No Detection or No Alarm (No Sprinklers)	Detection and Alarm Present (No Sprinklers)	No Detection or No Alarm (Sprinklers Present)	Detection and Alarm Present (Sprinklers Present)
Fire resistive	0.22	0.06	0	0
Protected noncombustible	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.03
Unprotected noncombustible	0.23	0.15	0	0.43
Protected ordinary	0.24	0.12	0.14	0
Unprotected ordinary	0.29	0.18	0.22	0.05
Protected wood frame	0.33	0.17	0.06	0.03
Unprotected wood frame	0.39	0.20	0.08	0.18



sponds to the construction type and fire protection systems specified for the building.

5.7.3* Eating and Drinking Establishments.

5.7.3.1* For eating and drinking establishments, the frequency of fires shall be taken as 81 fires per million square meters per year.

5.7.3.2* For eating and drinking establishments, the frequency of structurally significant fires shall be determined by multiplying the fire frequency in 5.7.3.1 by the value in Table 5.7.3.2 that corresponds to the construction type and fire protection systems specified for the building.

5.7.4* Other Public Assembly.

5.7.4.1* For other public assembly buildings, the frequency of fires shall be taken as 10 fires per million square meters per year.

5.7.4.2* For other public assembly buildings, the frequency of structurally significant fires shall be determined by multiplying the fire frequency in 5.7.4.1 by the value in Table 5.7.4.2 that corresponds to the construction type and fire protection systems specified for the building.

5.7.5* Educational.

5.7.5.1* For educational buildings, the frequency of fires shall be taken as 10 fires per million square meters per year.

5.7.5.2* For educational buildings, the frequency of structurally significant fires shall be determined by multiplying the fire frequency in 5.7.5.1 by the value in Table 5.7.5.2 that corresponds to the construction type and fire protection systems specified for the building.

5.7.6* Facilities That Care for the Sick.

5.7.6.1* For facilities that care for the sick, the frequency of fires shall be taken as 16 fires per million square meters per year.

Table 5.7.3.2 Fraction of Fires That Are Structurally Significant in Eating and Drinking Establishments

Type of Construction	No Detection or No Alarm (No Sprinklers)	Detection and Alarm Present (No Sprinklers)	No Detection or No Alarm (Sprinklers Present)	Detection and Alarm Present (Sprinklers Present)
Fire resistive	0.16	0.10	0.05	0.03
Protected noncombustible	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.04
Unprotected noncombustible	0.20	0.10	0.08	0.05
Protected ordinary	0.19	0.11	0.06	0.04
Unprotected ordinary	0.24	0.14	0.08	0.05
Protected wood frame	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.05
Unprotected wood frame	0.29	0.19	0.11	0.07

Table 5.7.4.2 Fraction of Fires That Are Structurally Significant in Other Public Assembly Buildings

Type of Construction	No Detection or No Alarm (No Sprinklers)	Detection and No Alarm Present (No Sprinklers)	No Detection or No Alarm (Sprinklers Present)	Detection and Alarm Present (Sprinklers Present)
Fire resistive	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.02
Protected noncombustible	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.05
Unprotected noncombustible	0.20	0.13	0.04	0.06
Protected ordinary	0.21	0.11	0.04	0.03
Unprotected ordinary	0.31	0.15	0.05	0.03
Protected wood frame	0.33	0.18	0.12	0.05
Unprotected wood frame	0.43	0.22	0.10	0.08

Table 5.7.5.2 Fraction of Fires That Are Structurally Significant in Educational Buildings

Type of Construction	No Detection or No Alarm (No Sprinklers)	Detection and Alarm Present (No Sprinklers)	No Detection or No Alarm (Sprinklers Present)	Detection and Alarm Present (Sprinklers Present)
Fire resistive	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.02
Protected noncombustible	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03
Unprotected noncombustible	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.02
Protected ordinary	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.03
Unprotected ordinary	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.05
Protected wood frame	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.02
Unprotected wood frame	0.30	0.13	0.11	0.03

5.7.6.2* For facilities that care for the sick, the frequency of structurally significant fires shall be determined by multiplying the fire frequency in 5.7.6.1 by the value in Table 5.7.6.2 that corresponds to the construction type and fire protection systems specified for the building.

5.7.7* Stores/Mercantile Buildings.

5.7.7.1* For stores/mercantile buildings, the frequency of fires shall be taken as 16 fires per million square meters per year.

5.7.7.2* For stores/mercantile buildings, the frequency of structurally significant fires shall be determined by multiplying the fire frequency in 5.7.7.1 by the value in Table 5.7.7.2 that corre-

sponds to the construction type and fire protection systems specified for the building.

5.7.8* Places Where People Sleep Other Than Homes.

5.7.8.1* For places where people sleep other than homes, the frequency of fires shall be taken as 43 fires per million square meters per year.

5.7.8.2* For places where people sleep other than homes, the frequency of structurally significant fires shall be determined by multiplying the fire frequency in 5.7.8.1 by the value in Table 5.7.8.2 that corresponds to the construction type and fire protection systems specified for the building.

Table 5.7.6.2 Fraction of Fires That Are Structurally Significant in Facilities That Care for the Sick

Type of Construction	No Detection or No Alarm (No Sprinklers)	Detection and Alarm Present (No Sprinklers)	No Detection or No Alarm (Sprinklers Present)	Detection and Alarm Present (Sprinklers Present)
Fire resistive	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Protected noncombustible	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Unprotected noncombustible	0.08	0.04	0	0.01
Protected ordinary	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.02
Unprotected ordinary	0.17	0.05	0	0.01
Protected wood frame	0.19	0.07	0.35	0.02
Unprotected wood frame	0.14	0.14	0	0.01

Table 5.7.7.2 Fraction of Fires That Are Structurally Significant in Stores/Mercantile Buildings

Type of Construction	No Detection or No Alarm (No Sprinklers)	Detection and Alarm Present (No Sprinklers)	No Detection or No Alarm (Sprinklers Present)	Detection and Alarm Present (Sprinklers Present)
Fire resistive	0.18	0.13	0.05	0.04
Protected noncombustible	0.17	0.10	0.03	0.03
Unprotected noncombustible	0.25	0.16	0.05	0.05
Protected ordinary	0.24	0.16	0.07	0.05
Unprotected ordinary	0.31	0.21	0.09	0.09
Protected wood frame	0.30	0.19	0.10	0.11
Unprotected wood frame	0.41	0.28	0.20	0.06

Table 5.7.8.2 Fraction of Fires That Are Structurally Significant in Places Where People Sleep Other Than Homes

Type of Construction	No Detection or No Alarm (No Sprinklers)	Detection and Alarm Present (No Sprinklers)	No Detection or No Alarm (Sprinklers Present)	Detection and Alarm Present (Sprinklers Present)
Fire resistive	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.02
Protected noncombustible	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.02
Unprotected noncombustible	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.03
Protected ordinary	0.16	0.09	0.04	0.02
Unprotected ordinary	0.23	0.12	0.05	0.03
Protected wood frame	0.21	0.13	0.03	0.03
Unprotected wood frame	0.32	0.18	0.09	0.03

Chapter 6 Occupancy-Based Fire Load Density

6.1* Fire Load Density.

6.1.1 The average fire load density shall be the sum of the average fixed fire load density and the average contents fire load density, calculated as follows:

$$\bar{Q}_f = \bar{Q}_{f,f} + \bar{Q}_{f,c}$$

where:

- \bar{Q}_f = average fire load density (MJ/m²)
- $\bar{Q}_{f,f}$ = average fixed fire load density (MJ/m²)
- $\bar{Q}_{f,c}$ = average contents fire load density (MJ/m²)

6.1.2 The standard deviation of the total fire load density, σ_f , shall be calculated from the standard deviations of the fixed fire load density, $\sigma_{f,f}$, and contents fire load density, $\sigma_{f,c}$, as follows:

$$\sigma_f = \sqrt{(\sigma_{f,f}^2 + \sigma_{f,c}^2)}$$

where:

- σ_f = standard deviation of fire load density (MJ/m²)
- $\sigma_{f,f}$ = standard deviation of fixed fire load density (MJ/m²)
- $\sigma_{f,c}$ = standard deviation of contents fire load density (MJ/m²)

6.1.3* Contents Fire Load Density. For office/business occupancies, the average contents fire load shall be 600 MJ/m² floor area and the standard deviation shall be 500 MJ/m² floor area.

6.1.4 Fixed Fire Load Density. For buildings of noncombustible construction, the average fixed fire load density shall be 130 MJ/m² and the standard deviation shall be 40 MJ/m².

6.2 Design Fire Load Density.

6.2.1 The design fire load density shall be determined to achieve the risk performance criteria stated by the applicable code, using the methods described in this section.

6.2.2 Where the applicable code does not provide risk performance criteria for structural fire protection, the risk performance criteria for structural collapse, R_s , shall be no greater than 10⁻⁶/yr, unless another value is approved by the AHJ.

6.2.3* Design Fire Load Density Calculation.

6.2.3.1 The design fire load density, Q_f , shall be determined from the frequency of structurally significant fires, f_{ss} , and the risk performance criterion as follows:

$$Q_f = \bar{Q}_f - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi} \sigma_f (0.577 + \ln(-\ln F))$$

where:

- \bar{Q}_f = average fire load (MJ/m²)
- F = risk objective (See 6.2.3.2)

$$\sigma_f = \sqrt{(\sigma_{f,f}^2 + \sigma_{f,c}^2)}$$

where:

- σ_f = standard deviation of fire load density (MJ/m²)
- $\sigma_{f,f}$ = standard deviation of fixed fire load density (MJ/m²)
- $\sigma_{f,c}$ = standard deviation of contents fire load density (MJ/m²)

6.2.3.2 The cumulative probability function required to achieve the risk objective, F , shall be calculated as follows:

$$F = 1 - \frac{R_s}{f_{ss}}$$

where:

- R_s = risk performance criteria for structural collapse (from 6.2.1 and 6.2.2)
- f_{ss} = frequency of structurally significant fires (from Section 5.5)

6.2.3.3 This section is applicable to the overall and localized fire load densities.

Chapter 7 Survey Method-Based Fire Load Density.

7.1 Fire Load Density. The fire load density shall consist of the total fire load divided by the floor area of the compartment.

7.2 Fire Load.

7.2.1 The total fire load shall be calculated in accordance with 7.2.2 and shall include all of the fixed fire load and all of the contents fire load.

7.2.2 The total fire load in a surveyed compartment shall be computed using the following equation:

$$Q = \sum k_i m_i h_{ci}$$

where:

- Q = total fire load in compartment (MJ)
- k_i = proportion of content or building component, i , that is combustible
- m_i = mass of item, i (kg)
- h_{ci} = calorific value of item, i (MJ/kg)

7.2.3* The fire load density in a compartment is the total fire load per square meter of the floor area, Q' , (MJ/m²), as follows:

$$Q' = Q / A_f$$

where:

- Q' = total fire load per m² of floor area
- Q = total fire load in compartment
- A_f = floor area of fire compartment (m²)

7.3* Heats of Combustion.

7.3.1 For items that are derived from a single material, the fire load for that item shall be determined by multiplying the mass by the published calorific value (heat of combustion) for the material.

7.3.2 In the absence of specific information for an item, it shall be acceptable to use a value of 15 MJ/kg as the heat of combustion for all products that are constructed entirely of materials derived from wood.

7.3.3 In the absence of specific information for an item, for cellulosic materials without a wood structure, it shall be acceptable to use a value of 17 MJ/kg as the heat of combustion. In the absence of specific information for an item, for other materials of unknown composition or known not to have been fire retarded, it shall be acceptable to determine the fire load for that item by multiplying the mass of the item by a heat of combustion of 40 MJ/kg.

7.3.4* In the absence of specific information for an item, for products known to exhibit superior fire performance to that of a standard non-fire-retarded material, for example, as demonstrated by compliance with one of the standard fire tests shown in the following sections, as required by the applicable code, it shall be acceptable to use a value of 15 MJ/kg as the heat of combustion.

7.3.4.1 It is the responsibility of the user of 7.3.4 to demonstrate that any product to which this section is applied has complied with the corresponding fire test requirement.

7.3.4.2* Products that have complied with the fire tests required by NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, or by the applicable mechanical code, to use exposed in plenums shall be permitted to use a value of 15 MJ/kg as the heat of combustion.

7.3.4.3* Upholstered furniture or mattresses that have complied with the fire tests required for such products according to Chapter 10 of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, or by the applicable fire code, and have done so without the use of barriers, shall be permitted to use a value of 15 MJ/kg as the heat of combustion.

7.3.4.4* Electrical or optical fiber wires and cables that have complied with the fire tests required for use in risers (vertical runs in a shaft or from floor to floor) or in plenums (ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air) as required by the NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*, shall be permitted to use a value of 15 MJ/kg as the heat of combustion.

7.3.4.5* Materials or products that have complied with the requirements of limited combustible materials in accordance with NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, shall be permitted to use a value of 8.141 MJ/kg as the heat of combustion.

7.3.4.6* Wood products that comply with the requirements of the applicable building code or fire code for classification as fire retardant-treated wood products shall be permitted to use a value of 10 MJ/kg as the heat of combustion.

7.3.4.7 If items are derived from a known combination of materials, the fire load for that item shall be determined by multiplying the heat of combustion of the individual materials by their corresponding mass.

7.4 Methodology and Limitations.

7.4.1* The fire load survey shall be conducted by either the weighing technique or the inventory technique, or a combination of the two.

7.4.2* Sample Size Determination.

7.4.2.1 If fire loads are determined by conducting a survey, diverse compartments shall be surveyed and a confidence interval shall be constructed.

7.4.2.2 If the results of the fire load survey will be applied to multiple buildings, then surveys shall be conducted in more than one building.

7.4.3 The individual reports shall be provided for the surveys for fixed and contents fire loads.

7.4.4 For design purposes, confidence intervals of no less than 99 percent shall be used.

7.4.5 Results of the fire load survey reported shall include the mean, standard deviation, and a cumulative probability distribution for the energy content per unit area.

7.4.6 The results from a fire load survey shall only be applied to the building in which it was conducted or to similar buildings.

7.4.7 The value(s) used for mass densities shall be subject to the approval of the AHJ.

7.4.8 The fire load determined in accordance with this section shall be subject to the approval of the AHJ.

Chapter 8 Documentation, Inspection, and Maintenance

8.1 Documented Fire Load.

8.1.1 The design basis for the fire load determined shall be documented in a report that is maintained by the building owner and provided to the AHJ.

8.1.2 The designer shall confirm that the anticipated fire load densities will not exceed the values used for the design as documented per Section 8.1.

8.2* Prior to Occupancy Change. Prior to a change in occupancy, alteration, or renovation, the building owner shall evaluate the fire load in the new occupancy or altered or renovated building or portion thereof.

8.3 Change in Occupancy.

8.3.1 If there is a change in occupancy, alteration, or renovation, and the fire load in the new occupancy or portion of the building that has been altered or renovated exceeds the fire load that was originally developed, then the fire resistance of the building shall be analyzed to evaluate if the existing fire protection meets the design objectives for the new occupancy or the portion of the building that has been altered or renovated.

8.3.2 If the objectives are no longer met, then modifications to the existing fire protection shall be made as necessary so that the building meets its fire resistance objectives.

8.4 Repairs. Repairs shall not require reanalysis.

8.5 Formal Review. A formal review of the fire load shall be undertaken, documented, and provided to the AHJ at least once every 5 years.

Annex A Explanatory Material

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

A.1.1.2 Examples of hazardous materials include combustible dusts, flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids, oxidizers, and oxidizer-containing waste. Information on such occupancies is contained in NFPA 400, *Hazardous Materials Code*.

A.3.2.1 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.3.2.2 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The phrase “authority having jurisdiction,” or its acronym AHJ, 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 other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

A.3.3.5.1 Contents Fire Load. Examples of items in this category are furniture (both movable and secured in place by the occupant), furnishings, appliances (including computers, television sets, and portable lighting), clothing, books and papers, pictures, telephones, rubbish bins, and personal effects. A limited quantity of small movable items that provide negligible contributions to total heat release can generally be ignored.

A.3.3.5.3 Fixed Fire Load. Examples of items in this category are built-in structural elements; built-in closets or cupboards; doors and their frames; windows and their sills; wall, ceiling; and floor linings; electrical and optical fiber wiring (for power or data); piping and tubing (including drain, waste, sprinkler, and pneumatic ones); insulation; and built-in appliances. Small fixed items that provide negligible contributions to total heat release, such as wall switches or other items with low mass can generally be ignored.

A.3.3.5.4 Localized Fire Load. The localized fire load may pose a more severe thermal exposure to individual structural elements than the distributed fire load.

A.3.3.6 Fire Load Density. The higher the value of the fire load density, the greater the potential fire severity and damage, as the duration of the burning period of the fire is proportional to the fire load.

A.3.3.8 Interior Finish. The term *interior finish* includes interior wall and ceiling finish and interior floor finish. With respect to interior wall and ceiling finish, this means the exposed interior surfaces of buildings including, but not limited to, fixed or movable walls and partitions, columns, and ceilings. With respect to interior floor finish, this means the exposed floor surfaces of buildings, including coverings that might be applied over a normal-finished floor or stairs, including risers. Furnishings, which in some cases are secured in place for functional reasons, should not be considered as interior finish. [555, 2009]

A.4.1 The fire load and fire load density determined by application of this standard can be used together with a design basis fire for the determination of the fire exposure to a structure.

A.4.5.1(2) The nation for which the statistics are being used should be the same nation for which the building practices are being considered. In the absence of national statistics, the statistics from other comparable countries may be useful.

A.5.4.2 The factor of 2.57 was selected based on the *Z* value used in confidence intervals. A *Z* value of 2.57 approximately corresponds to a confidence interval of 99 percent (based upon a normally distributed variable). Annex C provides a means to determine the safety factor for 99 percent confidence level.

A.5.5.1.2 Fires that extend beyond the room of origin are considered to be structurally significant because they represent compartment fires that flash over and spread to additional spaces. Sprinklers or other automatic extinguishing equipment, automatic detection equipment, and construction will influence the likelihood of a fire extending beyond the room of origin. Fires that extend beyond the room of origin are considered to present a significant challenge to the structure. Therefore, statistics or data for buildings with fire protection systems or construction methods similar to those proposed may be used to determine the structurally significant fire frequency. The structurally significant fire frequency for a given building type and set of fire protection systems and construction methods may be greater than or less than the structurally significant fire frequency for the building type with data for all combinations of fire protection systems and construction methods aggregated. See A.5.7.2.1 through A.5.7.8.1 for more information.

A.5.6.1 Limitations may arise from several sources. Fire frequencies are culturally influenced or determined. The fraction of fires reported can vary with country and jurisdiction, depending upon local customs and regulations. Actual fire frequencies can also vary by country based upon cultural differences and differences in regulations concerning potential ignition sources.

A.5.6.3 The tables used for calculating the factors take into account the type of construction and the presence or absence of detection and alarm systems and of sprinklers.

A.5.7 The occupancies represented in this section and in Annex D may not correlate with the occupancy classifications typically used in current codes and standards. This data is collected from the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

A.5.7.1 For more information, see Annex D.

A.5.7.1.1 The fire frequency of 6 fires per million square meters per year represents the frequency of fires that are reported. A fraction of the fires that start will extend beyond the room of origin. The basis for this fire frequency is provided in Section D.8 of Annex D.

A.5.7.1.2 These values were determined from U.S. National Fire Statistics using spread beyond the compartment of origin as a surrogate for structurally significant. The data in Table 5.7.1.2 correspond to the analysis provided in Section D.8 of Annex D for office/business occupancies.

The types of construction and property use (e.g., office/business occupancies) indicated in Table 5.7.1.2 are based upon the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) incident form. The definitions from the form are extracted as follows (see also <http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/nfirs-1.pdf>):

(1) Construction Types as follows:

- (a) **Fire Resistive.** A totally noncombustible building in which no structural steel is exposed and all vertical openings are protected with approved doors. The fire-resistant covering of the steel is typically very heavy: poured concrete, brick, concrete block, or similar material.
- (b) **Protected Noncombustible.** A totally noncombustible building in which no structural steel is exposed. All

vertical openings are protected by approved doors. The fire-resistant covering of the steel is typically light: gypsum board, sprayed fire-resistive covering, rated ceilings, and similar materials.

- (c) **Unprotected Noncombustible.** A totally noncombustible building in which the structural steel is exposed to the effects of fire.
 - (d) **Protected Ordinary.** The load-bearing walls are masonry. Columns are protected by a fire-resistive coating. The underside of all wood floor and roof decks is protected by a fire-resistive coating.
 - (e) **Unprotected Ordinary.** The load-bearing walls are masonry. Columns, wood floor, and roof decks are exposed and unprotected from fire.
 - (f) **Protected Wood Frame.** Walls, floors, and roof structure are wood framing. The interior wall and ceiling surfaces of habitable spaces are protected by a fire-resistive covering. A brick-veneer building falls in this category because the wall structure is wood framed. But for any wood frame building, if the basement does not have a fire-resistive ceiling protecting the underside of the first floor, the building should be classified in the "unprotected wood frame" category.
 - (g) **Unprotected Wood Frame.** Walls, floors, and roof structure are wood framing. There is no fire-resistive covering protecting the wood frame. A typical residential garage would fall in this category.
- (2) Property Use as follows:
- (a) **Store Office Property.** Store properties include all markets and other areas, buildings, or structures for the display, sale, repair, or service of merchandise, new or used, purchased or rented. Mercantile or store properties generally have a capacity for a large number of people and usually have a display and sales area that is large in relation to the storage area.
 - (b) **Public Assembly Property (Religious Properties, Eating and Drinking Establishments, Other Public Assembly).** Places for the congregation or gathering of people for amusement, recreation, social, religious, patriotic, civic, travel, and similar purposes are known as public assembly properties. Such properties are characterized by the presence or potential presence of crowds, with attendant panic hazard in case of fire or other emergency. They are generally open to the public, or may, on occasions, be open to the public. The occupants are present voluntarily and are not ordinarily subject to discipline or control. They are generally able-bodied persons, whose presence is transient in character, and who do not intend to sleep on the premises.
 - (c) **Educational Property.** Educational properties are those used for the gathering of groups of persons for purposes of instruction such as schools, colleges, universities, and academies. Educational properties are distinguished from public assembly properties in that the same occupants are present regularly, and they are subject to discipline and control. Included are part-day nursery schools, kindergartens, and other schools whose primary purpose is education.
 - (d) **Institutional Property (Facilities That Care for the Sick).** Institutional properties are those used for purposes such as medical or other treatment or care of persons suffering from physical or mental illness, disease, or infirmity; for the care of infants, convalescents, or aged persons; and for penal or corrective

purposes. Institutional buildings ordinarily provide sleeping facilities for the occupants.

- (e) **Residential Property (Places Where People Sleep Other than Homes).** A residential property is one in which sleeping accommodations are provided for normal living purposes, and includes all buildings designated to provide sleeping accommodations except those classified under Institutional (major division d). Subdivisions of residential property used in this section are separated according to potential life hazard. Popular names and legal definitions may be different from those given here. The categories here, however, are significant from a fire and life protection standpoint.

A.5.7.2 For more information, see Annex D.

A.5.7.2.1 The fire frequency of 6 fires per million square meters per year represents the frequency of fires that are reported. A fraction of the fires that start will extend beyond the room of origin. The basis for this fire frequency is provided in Section D.2.

A.5.7.2.2 These values were determined from U.S. National Fire Statistics using spread beyond the compartment of origin as a surrogate for structurally significant.

The data in Table 5.7.2.2 correspond to the analysis provided in Section D.2 for religious properties.

See also A.5.7.1.2.

A.5.7.3 For more information, see Annex D.

A.5.7.3.1 The fire frequency of 81 fires per million square meters per year represents the frequency of fires that are reported. A fraction of the fires that start will extend beyond the room of origin. The basis for this fire frequency is provided in Section D.3.

A.5.7.3.2 These values were determined from U.S. National Fire Statistics using spread beyond the compartment of origin as a surrogate for structurally significant.

The data in Table 5.7.3.2 correspond to the analysis provided in Section D.3 for eating and drinking establishments.

See also A.5.7.1.2.

A.5.7.4 For more information, see Annex D.

A.5.7.4.1 The fire frequency of 10 fires per million square meters per year represents the frequency of fires that are reported. A fraction of the fires that start will extend beyond the room of origin. The basis for this fire frequency is provided in Section D.4.

A.5.7.4.2 These values were determined from U.S. National Fire Statistics using spread beyond the compartment of origin as a surrogate for structurally significant.

The data in Table 5.7.4.2 correspond to the analysis provided in Section D.4 for other public assembly buildings.

See also A.5.7.1.2.

A.5.7.5 For more information, see Annex D.

A.5.7.5.1 The fire frequency of 10 fires per million square meters per year represents the frequency of fires that are reported. A fraction of the fires that start will extend beyond the room of origin. The basis for this fire frequency is provided in Section D.5.

A.5.7.5.2 These values were determined from U.S. National Fire Statistics using spread beyond the compartment of origin as a surrogate for structurally significant.

The data in Table 5.7.5.2 correspond to the analysis provided in Section D.5 for educational buildings.

See also A.5.7.1.2.

A.5.7.6 For more information, see Annex D.

A.5.7.6.1 The fire frequency of 16 fires per million square meters per year represents the frequency of fires that are reported. A fraction of the fires that start will extend beyond the room of origin. The basis for this fire frequency is provided in Section D.6.

A.5.7.6.2 These values were determined from U.S. National Fire Statistics using spread beyond the compartment of origin as a surrogate for structurally significant.

The data in Table 5.7.6.2 correspond to the analysis provided in Section D.6 for facilities that care for the sick.

See also A.5.7.1.2.

A.5.7.7 For more information, see Annex D.

A.5.7.7.1 The fire frequency of 16 fires per million square meters per year represents the frequency of fires that are reported. A fraction of the fires that start will extend beyond the room of origin. The basis for this fire frequency is provided in Section D.7.

A.5.7.7.2 These values were determined from U.S. National Fire Statistics using spread beyond the compartment of origin as a surrogate for structurally significant.

The data in Table 5.7.7.2 correspond to the analysis provided in Section D.7 for stores/mercantile buildings.

See also A.5.7.1.2.

A.5.7.8 For more information, see Annex D.

A.5.7.8.1 The fire frequency of 43 fires per million square meters per year represents the frequency of fires that are reported. A fraction of the fires that start will extend beyond the room of origin. The basis for this fire frequency is provided in Section D.9.

A.5.7.8.2 These values were determined from U.S. National Fire Statistics using spread beyond the compartment of origin as a surrogate for structurally significant.

The data in Table 5.7.8.2 correspond to the analysis provided in Section D.9 for places where people sleep other than homes.

See also A.5.7.1.2.

A.6.1 See Annex B for derivation of the values used in this section.

A.6.1.3 See Culver, "Survey results for fire loads and live loads in office building."

A.6.2.3 The design fire load density equations are based on a Gumbel distribution (Type I distribution of largest values) for fire loads. This distribution is widely used for gravity loads and has been verified for fire loads by Korpela and Keski-Rahkonen, "Fire Loads in Office Buildings."

A.7.2.3 Note that some fire load data sources report the fire load densities based upon the compartment bounding surface area rather than the floor area. Care is required to understand the basis of any values in the literature.

A.7.3 The values of 15 MJ/kg and 40 MJ/kg were selected as bounding values for cellulosic materials and plastics, respectively. These values were selected based on effective (sometimes referred to as "chemical") heats of combustion as published in Tewarson, "Generation of Heat and Gaseous, Liquid, and Solid Products Fires."

A.7.3.4 Adding a small amount of fire retardant to a material is insufficient to cause the material or product to exhibit a significant change in heat release or effective heat of combustion. It is also essential to note that, while some plastics can exhibit heats of combustion of up to 40 MJ/kg, adequately fire retarded materials or materials with inherently improved fire performance have been shown to exhibit heats of combustion as low as 6 to 8 MJ/kg. However, it is information on compliance with the regulatory fire test that is available, and not data on heats of combustion. Also, the emission of smoke or of toxic or corrosive products, although important in terms of fire hazard assessment, is not relevant to the calculations in this standard.

A.7.3.4.2 NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, requires that the following materials or products exposed to the airflow in plenums comply with the indicated fire tests.

Electrical wires and cables and optical fiber cables must be listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.50 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a maximum flame spread distance of 1.5 m (5 ft) or less when tested in accordance with NFPA 262, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*.

Pneumatic tubing for control systems must be listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a maximum flame spread distance of 1.5 m (5 ft) or less when tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 1820, *Standard for Safety Fire Test of Pneumatic Tubing for Flame and Smoke Characteristics*.

Nonmetallic fire sprinkler piping must be listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a maximum flame spread distance of 1.5 m (5 ft) or less when tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 1887, *Standard for Safety Fire Test of Plastic Sprinkler Pipe for Visible Flame and Smoke Characteristics*.

Optical fiber and communication raceways must be listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a maximum flame spread distance of 1.5 m (5 ft) or less when tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 2024, *Standard for Safety Optical-Fiber and Communications Cable Raceway*.

Loudspeakers, recessed lighting fixtures, and other electrical equipment with combustible enclosures, including their assemblies and accessories, cable ties, and other discrete products, must be listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a peak heat release rate of 100 kW or less when tested in accordance with UL 2043, *Standard for Safety Fire Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release for Discrete Products and Their Accessories Installed in Air-Handling Spaces*.

Insulation materials and many other products must comply with a flame spread index of 25 or less and a smoke developed index of 50 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*.

A.7.3.4.3 Chapter 10 of NFPA 101 requires that upholstered furniture items in nonsprinklered facilities comply with a peak heat release rate of no more than 80 kW and a total heat release of no more than 25 MJ during the first 10 minutes when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1537, *Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Upholstered Furniture*. Chapter 10 of NFPA 101 also requires that mattresses in nonsprinklered facilities comply with a peak heat release rate of no more than 100 kW and a

total heat release of no more than 25 MJ during the first 10 minutes when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1590, *Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Mattresses*. It is possible to comply with both tests by using barriers enclosing the padding or filling materials; in such cases the effective heat of combustion will be that of the traditional filling material.

A.7.3.4.4 NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*, requires that electrical or optical fiber wires and cables to be used in risers (vertical runs in a shaft or from floor to floor) comply with the requirements of ANSI/UL 1666, *Standard Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cable Installed Vertically in Shafts*, and be capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor and that wires or cables to be used in plenums (ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air) comply with the requirements associated with NFPA 262 as shown in A.7.3.4.2.

A.7.3.4.5 Materials that comply with the requirements of limited combustible materials must exhibit a potential heat not exceeding 8.141 MJ/kg when tested in accordance with NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*.

A.7.3.4.6 Fire retardant treated wood products must exhibit a flame spread index not exceeding 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723 and show no evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20-minute period and have a flame front that does not progress more than 3.2 m beyond the centerline of the burner at any time during the test.

A.7.4.1 The weighing technique and the inventory technique are discussed in Annex C.

A.7.4.2 To construct a confidence interval, the sample mean, \bar{x} , is calculated by averaging the results from each of the compartments surveyed. Similarly, the sample standard deviation can be calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

where:

σ = standard deviation

x_i = fire load from i^{th} sample

\bar{x} = average of all fire load samples

N = number of fire load samples

The confidence interval can then be calculated as follows:

$$\bar{x} \pm z \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$$

where:

z = confidence interval

For a 99 percent confidence interval, $z = 2.57$. It should be noted that the size of the confidence interval may decrease if the sample size is increased due to the presence of the square root of the sample size in the denominator. However, if the sample has significant variability, the size of the confidence interval may not decrease below a limit value.

A.8.2 When selecting a fire load density for a building or other structure, the building owner should consider the possibility of later changes in occupancy or use, which could result in greater fire loads than originally contemplated. In the event that the fire load increases beyond that contemplated during

the design, reanalysis must be performed, and it may be necessary to modify the fire protection applied to the building.

Annex B Summary of Occupancy Based Fuel and Fire Load Survey Data

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

B.1 The fire load densities in Chapter 6 were developed by identifying and assimilating fuel and fire load data from a number of sources, including the following:

- (1) Ingberg et al., "Combustible Contents in Buildings"
- (2) Caro and Milke, "A Survey of Fire Loads in Contemporary Office Buildings"
- (3) Baldwin et al., "Survey of Fire Loads in Modern Office Buildings — Some Preliminary Results"
- (4) Green, "A Survey of Fire Loads in Hackney Hospital"
- (5) "Building Materials and Structures — Fire Resistance Classifications of Building Constructions" (This paper contains the same data as the Ingberg paper.)
- (6) Kumar and Rao, "Fire Loads in Office Buildings"
- (7) McDonald Barnett Partners, "Pilot Fire Load Survey"
- (8) Lee and Parker, "Fire Buildup in Shipboard Compartments — Characterization of Some Vulnerable Spaces and the Status of Prediction Analysis" (Data from this survey were not used since they were based on shipboard compartments.)
- (9) Korpela and Keski-Rahkonen, "Fire Loads in Office Buildings"
- (10) Culver and Kushner, "Program for Survey of Fire Loads and Live Loads in Office Buildings"
- (11) Culver, "Survey results for fire loads and live loads in office buildings"
- (12) Thauvoye, Zhao, Klein, and Fontana, "Fire Load Survey and Statistical Analysis"

There was a tremendous amount of variability among the fuel or fire loads published in the surveys cited. The reason for this variability appears to be that within a typical occupancy classification (e.g., business) there are a number of different types of usage among spaces. (e.g., general office, storage, files, etc.).

Culver explored the effect of a number of factors affecting the fuel load in office buildings, including room size, room use, building location (geographic), building age, building height, and government vs. private occupancy. While all of these factors have some effect on fuel loads, Culver found that the use of the room had by far the greatest influence on fuel load.

With the exception of the Ingberg paper, none of the other papers reported space usage as accurately as the Culver report. The Caro report stated that the spaces surveyed were offices, although further investigation has revealed that what was reported as an "office" was, in at least one instance, a cubicle (this was determined through discussions with one of the people whose "office" was surveyed). The mass per unit area of a cubicle is not expected to be representative of the mass per unit floor area of office space, so the Caro findings were not used in developing the fire loads in Chapter 6.

Additionally, while the Ingberg report was more specific than others in terms of space usage, the surveys that were used to generate the data were conducted from 1928 to 1940. One paper on fire loads in India (Kumar and Rao) suggests that between the 1970s and the 1990s, an increased use of steel furniture reduced office fire loads, so the Ingberg data is not



likely representative of current fire loads. Therefore, it was not used in developing the fire loads in Chapter 6.

It is also noteworthy that some surveys only included the contents fuel or fire load, while others also included fixed items as well. Some surveys “derated” combustible items that were stored in metal cabinets, while others did not. (The logic behind “derating” items stored in metal cabinets is that they would not be expected to burn as efficiently as items that are not stored in noncombustible cabinets.) Both total fuel loads and derated fuel loads were published in the Culver report. The total (not derated) loads were used to develop the loads in Chapter 6.

Culver published fire load data in units of mass per unit area. Kumar found that 99 percent of the fire load was cellulosic. Given that the precision in this figure is likely greater than the precision in the fuel load values, it is reasonable to round this up to 100 percent. Therefore, conversion between mass and energy is accomplished by using an effective heat of combustion for wood. A value of 15 MJ/kg was used. This value represents an upper limit for reported values of effective heats of combustion for wood-based products as published in Tewarson, “Generation of Heat and Gaseous, Liquid, and Solid Products Fires.” Again, the precision in this value is greater than the precision in the estimates of fuel load.

Live loads in buildings are expected to vary in a similar manner as fuel or fire loads. Indeed, Culver found this to be the case. This is handled in ASCE 7/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures* (the standard that specifies the structural loads that are used to design buildings), by specifying a value that is seldom expected to be exceeded.

The contents fire load densities in Chapter 6 were developed by determining a mean and standard deviation for all of the office fuel load data that was published by Culver. The mean fuel load density was 38.2 kg/m² and the standard deviation was 32.8 kg/m².

The fixed fire loads were handled in a similar manner; however, Culver found that the fixed fuel load did not vary appreciably with room use. A stronger influence was found to be whether the room surveyed was in a government or private building, with fixed fire loads in private buildings being approximately 50 percent higher than those in government buildings.

Annex C Guidance for Fuel or Fire Load Surveys (Special Facility and Occupancy Based)

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

C.1 General. To simplify the fire load estimation, surveys conducted in the past have made the following assumptions:

- (1) Combustible materials are uniformly distributed throughout the building.
- (2) All combustible material in the compartment would be involved in a fire.
- (3) All combustible material in the fire compartment would undergo total combustion during a fire.

Determining fuel loads in a building requires measuring the mass of all the different types of combustibles and their calorific values. The mass of an item in a compartment can be determined by weighing it (weighing technique) or by determining its volume and identifying its density (inventory technique). The direct-weighing method should be used for items that can easily

be weighed, such as toys and books; the inventory method may be used for heavy items that cannot be weighed, such as heavy furniture and built-in shelves. In most cases, a combination of the weighing and inventory methods is used, in which some common items could be pre-weighed, and then the surveyor notes their inventory. To ensure a high quality of the survey data and to avoid inconsistencies that might occur when different individuals complete the survey forms, it is preferable that the survey is conducted by trained individuals who appreciate the importance of the data collected.

C.2 Survey Form. A standard survey form is useful to facilitate the survey process and to ensure that data is collected in a systematic and consistent fashion for all buildings. The survey can be divided into the following five sections:

- (1) Building identification and date of investigation
- (2) Type of establishment
- (3) Compartment dimensions
- (4) Fixed fire loads (this section contains information regarding building construction, weight, and type of lining materials)
- (5) Movable fire loads

C.3 Survey Process. To facilitate the survey process, it is recommended that the surveyor follow a similar procedure for all buildings. First, the building name and address are recorded, as well as the type of establishment and date of the investigation. Second, the dimensions of the room(s) are measured and the types of wall, floor, and ceiling lining materials are determined and noted in the fixed fire load section of the survey form. The third step identifies and classifies all contents in each compartment. Items that could be weighed are weighed to determine their mass; the materials that the item is made of are determined and recorded. For items consisting of more than one material type, the percentage of each type is determined and quantified. The mass of items that cannot be weighed, such as heavy furniture and built-in shelving units, is determined by measuring their volume and using the density of the material to calculate their mass.

C.4 Survey Results and Analysis. The data collected is analyzed to determine the total fire load in each building compartment, the fire load densities (MJ/m²), and the contribution of different materials (wood, plastics, textiles, food, etc.) to the total fire load and to the fire load densities.

If the results of the fire load survey are to be applied to multiple buildings, it is important to collect data for a number of similar buildings to ensure that the survey results are valid. Sample sizes (number of compartments surveyed) will vary depending on the variation of values. In some cases, where variations are large, it may be necessary to identify parameters that may affect fire load densities. For example, it was found in some earlier surveys that fire load densities decreased with increasing the area of a building. In such cases, it is preferable to group buildings into categories based on area and to determine fire load densities for each group.

An important component of the survey is to determine the target population and the sample required. The first is deciding the type of buildings that will be surveyed, such as residential buildings, commercial buildings, shopping centers, or industrial buildings. In determining the target population, it is critical to identify any subgroups that may yield different results. For example, if dealing with residential buildings, it is important to differentiate between apartment buildings and houses, as the fire loads may be different.

The second important decision is to determine how many rooms/buildings to use in the survey. The sample size depends on time available, budget, and necessary degree of precision. The following equation can be used to determine a sample size (number of rooms to be surveyed):

$$n = \left(\frac{Z \times \sigma}{\bar{x}} \right)^2$$

where:

Z = Z-value (e.g., 2.57 for 99 percent confidence level)

σ = standard deviation

\bar{x} = sample mean

The standard deviation could be evaluated from a small sample and then used to find the necessary sample size. The larger the sample, the surer one can be that their answers truly reflect the population.

In selecting a sample for the survey, care should be taken to choose a sample that is representative of the population. For example, if one is interested in surveying houses, they should ensure that their sample includes houses of all sizes and price range. If one chooses houses in affluent neighborhoods, they may not have the same fire load as houses in poorer areas.

Annex D Analyses of Structurally Significant Fires in Buildings with Selected Characteristics

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

D.1 These analyses first provide estimates of the rate of fires (per year) relative to numbers of buildings and square feet of floor space, for each of eight property use groups.

Floor space survey data include only buildings with at least 1000 ft² (93 m²) and use property use groupings that may differ from those used for fire data. Details on inclusion and exclusion are provided where available.

Next in each section is the percentage of fires with extent of flame beyond, respectively, the room of origin and the floor of origin. The latter is more likely to be a structurally significant fire than the former. Many properties in every category are not high-rise and may be only one story tall.

Percentages are provided for all fires, for fires in buildings with sprinklers or other automatic extinguishing equipment, for fires in buildings with automatic detection equipment, and for seven types of construction, excluding only heavy timber, for which fires are few and mis-codings appear to be a high proportion of the total.

Four technical papers from Finland and one from Sweden dealing with the same technical issues have also been reviewed. Three papers limited themselves to derivations and model-building for mathematical methods of estimating useful parameters on these subjects. Two papers included actual data from Finland, one for 1996–1999 and one for 1996–2001. The following is a comparison of the categories used in those latter two studies and the categories used in this analysis labeled U.S. in Table D.1.

In each section, Finnish data is provided and discussed.

The Finnish data include figures for industrial buildings (where there is no floor space data in the United States) and warehouses (where there is some floor space data from U.S. sources, but isolating the corresponding storage properties was deemed too speculative and sensitive for this analysis).

D.2 Religious Properties. Specific property use 130–139 includes churches, synagogues, mosques, religious education facilities, and funeral parlors. There is no Finnish data broken

Table D.1 Comparison of Analyses of Structurally Significant Fires

Occupancy	U.S. Research	Finland Research
Public assembly	Analysis divided into religious properties, eating and drinking establishments, and other public assembly, including passenger terminals.	Analysis provided for “assembly buildings.” Passenger terminals may be in a second category, whose name includes the word “transport.”
Educational	Analysis provided for all educational properties.	Analysis provided for “educational buildings.”
Health care properties	Analysis provided for facilities that care for the sick. Facilities that care for the aged are grouped with lodging properties in floor space data.	Analysis provided for “buildings for institutional care”; these could include either or both parts of health care and/or prisons and jails, though the word “care” suggests only health care is included.
Stores	Analysis provided for all store and mercantile properties; floor space data may exclude some properties such as gasoline service stations.	Analysis provided for “commercial buildings.”
Offices	Analysis provided for office properties, including fire stations.	Analysis provided for “office buildings”; fire stations are included in a separate category called “transport and firefighting and rescue service buildings.”
Residential	Analysis provided for residential other than home plus facilities that care for the aged, because that is how floor space data is grouped.	Analysis provided for “residential buildings” and separately for “buildings for institutional care.”

down to this level. For data on religious property fires, see Table D.2(a) and Table D.2(b).

D.3 Eating and Drinking Establishments. Specific property use 160–169 includes restaurants, cafeterias, nightclubs, and taverns. Floor space survey data are for food service establishments. There is no Finnish data broken down to this level. For data on eating and drinking establishments, see Table D.3(a) and Table D.3(b).

D.4 Other Public Assemblies. Specific property use 100–199 excluding 130–139 and 160–169 includes exhibition halls, arenas, stadiums, ballrooms, gymnasiums, bowling alleys, ice and roller rinks, swimming facilities, city and country clubs, librar-

Table D.2(a) Rate of Fires (per year) Relative to Numbers of Buildings and Square Feet of Floor Space for Religious Properties

Statistic	Rate
Fires per year (to the nearest hundred)	2,100
Thousands of buildings with at least 1000 square ft ²	342.6
Millions of square feet in buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	3,552
Fires per thousand buildings per year	6.0
Fires per million square feet per year	0.58

Table D.2(b) Percentage of Fires with Flame Spread Beyond Room of Origin and Estimated Number of Fires Used as Basis for Percentages

Type of Construction	No Sprinklers		Sprinklers Present	
	No Detectors	Detectors Present	No Detectors	Detectors Present
Fire resistive	22%	6%	0%	0%
	1,982	558	33	93
Protected, noncombustible	16%	7%	7%	3%
	776	338	29	76
Unprotected, noncombustible	23%	15%	0%	43%
	819	239	2	14
Protected, ordinary	24%	12%	14%	0%
	3,739	1,095	29	145
Unprotected, ordinary	29%	18%	22%	5%
	4,637	1,215	27	80
Protected, wood frame	33%	17%	6%	3%
	3,223	885	31	60
Unprotected, wood frame	39%	20%	8%	18%
	5,290	918	26	39

Sources: NFPA analysis of NFIRS; NFPA survey; Energy Information Administration Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Surveys, building characteristics tables.

Note: These are 1989–1998 fires reported to U.S. municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. These years are used because they are the latest for the type of construction that is included in the coded elements. All estimates are based on at least 200 reported fires (raw, not projected estimates) in the 10 years with the indicated data known. Buildings and floor space are estimated from 1992, 1995, and 1999 surveys, using linear interpolation and extrapolation for years before or between the three years when surveys were taken, resulting in a final formula of $\{(7 \times 1992 \text{ estimate}) + [1.5 \times (1995 \text{ estimate} + 1999 \text{ estimate})]\}/10$.

ies, museums, court rooms, passenger terminals, and theaters. Floor space survey data are from a category called public assembly that excludes the separate categories of religious properties and food service facilities.

The Finnish data could exclude passenger terminals and could include religious properties and/or eating and drinking establishments. Their data on fires need to be converted from total fires for a multi-year period to average fires per year. Having done so, their rates of fires per million square feet were 0.35 for 1996–1999 and 0.52 for 1996–2001. However, one out of seven buildings had unknown square feet, so it is possible these figures should be reduced by one-seventh. Either way, they are *lower* than the figures related to other public

Table D.3(a) Rate of Fires (per year) Relative to Numbers of Buildings and Square Feet of Floor Space for Eating and Drinking Establishments

Statistic	Rate
Fires per year (to the nearest hundred)	11,400
Thousands of buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	277.1
Millions of square feet in buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	1,524
Fires per thousand buildings per year	41.2
Fires per million square feet per year	7.5

Table D.3(b) Percentage of Fires with Flame Spread Beyond Room of Origin and Estimated Number of Fires Used as Basis for Percentages

Type of Construction	No Sprinklers		Sprinklers Present	
	No Detectors	Detectors Present	No Detectors	Detectors Present
Fire resistive	16%	10%	5%	3%
	8,566	2,090	1,879	2,893
Protected, noncombustible	16%	6%	4%	4%
	4,690	1,482	1,446	2,003
Unprotected, noncombustible	20%	10%	8%	5%
	4,991	1,193	896	836
Protected, ordinary	19%	11%	6%	4%
	19,096	5,034	3,837	4,623
Unprotected, ordinary	24%	14%	8%	5%
	24,670	5,325	2,917	2,469
Protected, wood frame	22%	12%	8%	5%
	13,513	3,499	2,180	2,210
Unprotected, wood frame	29%	19%	11%	7%
	23,985	3,901	1,902	1,303

Sources: NFPA analysis of NFIRS; NFPA survey; Energy Information Administration Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Surveys, building characteristics tables.

Note: These are 1989–1998 fires reported to U.S. municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. These years are used because they are the latest for the type of construction that is included in the coded elements. All estimates are based on at least 200 reported fires (raw, not projected estimates) in the 10 years with the indicated data known. Buildings and floor space are estimated from 1992, 1995, and 1999 surveys, using linear interpolation and extrapolation for years before or between the three years when surveys were taken, resulting in a final formula of $\{(7 \times 1992 \text{ estimate}) + [1.5 \times (1995 \text{ estimate} + 1999 \text{ estimate})]\}/10$.

assembly for the United States. If the three public assembly categories are combined, the U.S. figure for all public assembly would be 1.9, even higher than the Finnish figures. Their data on fires per thousand buildings showed 3.3 for 1996–2001 (no such data shown for 1996–1999). This is much *lower* than any comparable U.S. figures. For data on other public assemblies, see Table D.4(a) and Table D.4(b).

D.5 Educational. Specific property use 200–299 includes grades K–12 and college classrooms but does not include dorms or other properties common to educational complexes.

The Finnish data on fires need to be converted from total fires for a multi-year period to average fires per year. Having done so, their rates of fires per million square feet were 0.18

for 1996–1999 and 0.28 for 1996–2001. However, one out of 20 buildings had unknown square feet, so it is possible these figures should be reduced by 5 percent. Either way, they are *lower* than the figures related to other educational properties for the United States. Their data on fires per thousand buildings showed 5.2 for 1996–2001 (no such data shown for 1996–1999). This is much *lower* than any comparable U.S. figures. For data on educational property use, see Table D.5(a) and Table D.5(b).

D.6 Facilities That Care for the Sick. Specific property use 330–339 includes hospitals and clinics. Floor space survey data include inpatient and outpatient facilities; nursing homes are included with lodging.

Table D.4(a) Rates of Fires (per year) Relative Numbers of Buildings and Square Feet of Floor Space for Other Public Assemblies

Statistic	Rate
Fires per year	4,200
Thousands of buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	289.3
Millions of square feet in buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	4,440
Fires per thousand buildings per year	14.5
Fires per million square feet per year	0.94

Table D.4(b) Percentage of Fires with Flame Spread Beyond Room of Origin and Estimated Number of Fires Used as Basis for Percentages

Type of Construction	No Sprinklers		Sprinklers Present	
	No Detectors	Detectors Present	No Detectors	Detectors Present
Fire resistive	13%	5%	4%	2%
	5,087	1,757	675	2,163
Protected, noncombustible	16%	6%	3%	5%
	2,168	815	419	1,077
Unprotected, noncombustible	20%	13%	4%	6%
	2,869	727	306	343
Protected, ordinary	21%	11%	4%	3%
	5,593	1,557	580	1,231
Unprotected, ordinary	31%	15%	5%	3%
	8,295	1,604	416	511
Protected, wood frame	33%	18%	12%	5%
	3,248	853	316	356
Unprotected, wood frame	43%	22%	10%	8%
	10,823	1,282	236	250

Sources: NFPA analysis of NFIRS; NFPA survey; Energy Information Administration Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Surveys, building characteristics tables.

Note: These are 1989–1998 fires reported to U.S. municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to Federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. These years are used because they are the latest for the type of construction that is included in the coded elements. All estimates are based on at least 200 reported fires (raw, not projected estimates) in the 10 years with the indicated data known. Buildings and floor space are estimated from 1992, 1995, and 1999 surveys, using linear interpolation and extrapolation for years before or between the three years when surveys were taken, resulting in a final formula of $\{(7 \times 1992 \text{ estimate}) + [1.5 \times (1995 \text{ estimate} + 1999 \text{ estimate})]\}/10$.

Table D.5(a) Rate of Fires (per year) Relative to Numbers of Buildings and Square Feet of Floor Space for Educational Complexes

Statistic	Rate
Fires per year	7,700
Thousands of buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	306.1
Millions of square feet in buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	8,388
Fires per thousand buildings per year	25.0
Fires per million square feet per year	0.91

Table D.5(b) Percentage of Fires with Flame Spread Beyond Room of Origin and Estimated Number of Fires Used as Basis for Percentages

Type of Construction	No Sprinklers		Sprinklers Present	
	No Detectors	Detectors Present	No Detectors	Detectors Present
Fire resistive	7%	3%	4%	2%
	12,140	9,878	1,017	4,293
Protected, noncombustible	7%	4%	2%	3%
	5,544	4,753	689	2,826
Unprotected, noncombustible	9%	4%	1%	2%
	4,040	3,071	251	652
Protected, ordinary	8%	4%	5%	3%
	8,215	6,025	737	2,786
Unprotected, ordinary	16%	8%	4%	5%
	6,169	3,962	308	858
Protected, wood frame	18%	7%	5%	2%
	2,794	1,595	263	647
Unprotected, wood frame	30%	13%	11%	3%
	5,108	1,692	179	313

Sources: NFPA analysis of NFIRS; NFPA survey; Energy Information Administration Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Surveys, building characteristics tables.

Note: These are 1989–1998 fires reported to U.S. municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. These years are used because they are the latest for the type of construction that is included in the coded elements. All estimates are based on at least 200 reported fires (raw, not projected estimates) in the 10 years with the indicated data known. Buildings and floor space are estimated from 1992, 1995, and 1999 surveys, using linear interpolation and extrapolation for years before or between the three years when surveys were taken, resulting in a final formula of $\{(7 \times 1992 \text{ estimate}) + [1.5 \times (1995 \text{ estimate} + 1999 \text{ estimate})]\}/10$.



None of the Finnish categories seem to correspond well to this U.S. category. For data on facilities that care for the sick, see Table D.6(a) and Table D.6(b).

D.7 Stores/Mercantile. Specific property use 500–589 includes department stores and other multi-line stores; facilities offering sales of food, beverages, textiles, clothing, specialty items, and household goods; and facilities offering repairs and personal or professional services. Gas stations and motor vehicle repair and paint shops are also included. Floor space survey data include food sales, mercantile (in or out of malls), and service.

The Finnish data on commercial building fires need to be converted from total fires for a multi-year period to average fires per year. Having done so, their rates of fires per million square feet were 0.44 for 1996–1999 and 0.61 for 1996–2001.

Table D.6(a) Rate of Fires (per year) Relative to Numbers of Buildings and Square Feet of Floor Space for Facilities that Care for the Sick

Statistics	Rate
Fires per year	3,000
Thousands of buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	78.9
Millions of square feet in buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	2,022
Fires per thousand buildings per year	37.8
Fires per million square feet per year	1.48

Table D.6(b) Percentage of Fires with Flame Spread Beyond Room of Origin and Estimated Number of Fires Used as Basis for Percentages

Type of Construction	No Sprinklers		Sprinklers Present	
	No Detectors	Detectors Present	No Detectors	Detectors Present
Fire resistive	3%	2%	2%	1%
	3,894	7,660	934	13,624
Protected, noncombustible	3%	2%	2%	1%
	1,198	2,157	363	5,704
Unprotected, noncombustible	8%	4%	0%	1%
	279	448	38	590
Protected, ordinary	10%	3%	3%	2%
	952	1,554	325	3,777
Unprotected, ordinary	17%	5%	0%	1%
	586	594	74	659
Protected, wood frame	19%	7%	35%	2%
	236	299	23	464
Unprotected, wood frame	14%	14%	0%	1%
	519	306	26	223

Sources: NFPA analysis of NFIRS; NFPA survey; Energy Information Administration Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Surveys, building characteristics tables.

Note: These are 1989–1998 fires reported to U.S. municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. These years are used because they are the latest for the type of construction that is included in the coded elements. All estimates are based on at least 200 reported fires (raw, not projected estimates) in the 10 years with the indicated data known. Buildings and floor space are estimated from 1992, 1995, and 1999 surveys, using linear interpolation and extrapolation for years before or between the three years when surveys were taken, resulting in a final formula of $\{(7 \times 1992 \text{ estimate}) + [1.5 \times (1995 \text{ estimate} + 1999 \text{ estimate})]\}/10$.

However, one out of five commercial buildings had unknown square feet, so it is possible these figures should be reduced by 19 percent. Either way, they are far *lower* than the figures related to mercantile/store properties for the United States. Their data on fires per thousand buildings showed 3.2 for 1996–2001 (no such data shown for 1996–1999). This is much *lower* than comparable U.S. figures. For data on stores/mercantile property use, see Table D.7(a) and Table D.7(b).

D.8 Offices. Specific property use 590–599 includes general office buildings, bank buildings, fire stations, and medical, engineering, or other professional offices.

The Finnish data on office fires need to be converted from total fires for a multi-year period to average fires per year. Having

Table D.7(a) Rate of Fires (per year) Relative to Numbers of Buildings and Square Feet of Floor Space for Stores/Mercantile

Statistics	Rate
Fires per year	19,900
Thousands of buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	1,393.2
Millions of square feet in buildings with at least 1000 ft ²	13,434
Fires per thousand buildings per year	14.3
Fires per million square feet per year	1.48

Table D.7(b) Percentage of Fires with Flame Spread Beyond Room of Origin and Estimated Number of Fires Used as Basis for Percentages

Type of Construction	No Sprinklers		Sprinklers Present	
	No Detectors	Detectors Present	No Detectors	Detectors Present
Fire resistive	18%	13%	5%	4%
	20,579	2,901	4,074	5,157
Protected, noncombustible	17%	10%	3%	3%
	10,729	1,886	3,831	4,496
Unprotected, noncombustible	25%	16%	5%	5%
	21,172	2,829	3,326	2,557
Protected, ordinary	24%	16%	7%	5%
	33,577	5,038	4,623	4,730
Unprotected, ordinary	31%	21%	9%	9%
	51,512	6,230	3,102	2,100
Protected, wood frame	30%	19%	10%	11%
	17,184	2,627	946	782
Unprotected, wood frame	41%	28%	20%	6%
	42,371	3,531	825	469

Sources: NFPA analysis of NFIRS; NFPA survey; Energy Information Administration Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Surveys, building characteristics tables.

Note: These are 1989–1998 fires reported to U.S. municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. These years are used because they are the latest for the type of construction that is included in the coded elements. All estimates are based on at least 200 reported fires (raw, not projected estimates) in the 10 years with the indicated data known. Buildings and floor space are estimated from 1992, 1995, and 1999 surveys, using linear interpolation and extrapolation for years before or between the three years when surveys were taken, resulting in a final formula of $\{(7 \times 1992 \text{ estimate}) + [1.5 \times (1995 \text{ estimate} + 1999 \text{ estimate})]\}/10$.