062. STANDPIPE AND HOSE SYSTEMS

01. Scope

02. Definitions

a. Class I Service is a standpipe system equipped with two and one-half (2 1/2) inch outlets. (7-1-97)

b. Class II Service is a standpipe system directly connected to a water supply and equipped with one and one-half (1 1/2) inch outlets and hose. (7-1-97)

c. Class III Service is a standpipe system directly connected to a water supply and equipped with two and one-half (2 1/2) inch outlets or two and one-half (2 1/2) inch and one and one-half (1 1/2) inch outlets when a one and one-half (1 1/2) inch hose is required. Hose connections for class III systems may be made through two and one-half (2 1/2) inch hose valves with easily removable two and one-half (2 1/2) inch by one and one-half (1 1/2) inch reducers. (7-1-97)

d. Standpipe System is a wet or dry system of piping, valves, outlets, and related equipment designed to provide water at specified pressures and installed exclusively for the fighting of fires. (7-1-97)

03. General Requirements

a. Where standpipe and hose systems are required by the Uniform Building Code, they shall meet the design requirements of the National Fire Protection Association's Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems NFPA 14, the Uniform Building Code Standard 9-1, and the requirements of sub-sections 062.01 through 062.06 of this section. (7-1-97)
b. Cabinets used to contain fire hose shall be of sufficient size to permit the installation of the necessary equipment at those stations, and so designed as not to interfere with the prompt handling of the hose valve, hose, and equipment at time of fire. They shall be used for fire equipment only. Each hose cabinet shall be conspicuously identified. (7-1-97)

c. Protection of Standpipes. Standpipes shall be so located that they are protected against mechanical and fire damage. (7-1-97)

04. Hose Outlets: (7-1-97)

a. Hose outlets shall be within easy reach of a person standing on the floor and in no case shall be over six (6) feet from the floor. Hose stations shall be located conspicuously within the immediate area and where not likely to be obstructed. Hose may be located at one side of the standpipe and supplied by short lateral connections to the standpipe where necessary to avoid obstructions. (7-1-97)

05. Hose Connections: (7-1-97)

a. Some local jurisdictions do not want hoses attached to a stand pipe system unless a trained fire brigade is present. (7-1-97)

b. Standpipes for Class I service shall be provided with two and one-half (2 1/2)-inch hose connections/outlets at every floor level landing of every required stairway above or below grade and on each side of the wall adjacent to the exit opening of a horizontal exit. Hose connections/outlets at stairways shall be located within the exit enclosure or, in the case of pressurized enclosures, within the vestibule or exterior balcony, giving access to the stairway. Risers and laterals of Class I standpipe systems not located within an enclosed stairway or smoke proof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located. EXCEPTION: In buildings equipped with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system, risers and laterals which are not located within an enclosed stairway or smoke proof enclosure need not be enclosed within fire resistive construction. In facilities, buildings, and structures where more than one (1) standpipe is provided, the standpipe shall be interconnected at the bottom. (7-1-97)

c. Standpipes for Class II service shall be provided with one and one half (1 1/2)-inch hose connections/outlets which shall be accessible and shall be located so that all portions of the facility, building, or structure are within thirty (30) feet of a nozzle attached to one-hundred (100) feet of hose. In any facility, building, structure, or portion thereof having an assembly room with an occupant load of three-hundred (300) or more without a legitimate stage, including such facilities, buildings, or structures used for educational purposes but not classified as such or a facility, building, structure, or portion thereof with a legitimate stage and an occupant load of one-thousand (1,000) or more shall have hose connections/outlets on each side of any stage, on each side of the rear of the auditorium, and on each side of the balcony. Fire resistant protection of risers and laterals is not required. (7-1-97)
d. Standpipes for Class III service shall be provided with hose connections/outlets as required for Class I and Class II systems as required in sub-section 062.05 of this section. Risers and laterals shall be protected as required for Class I systems. EXCEPTIONS: In facilities, buildings, and structures equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, risers and laterals which are not located within an enclosed stairway or pressurized enclosure need not be enclosed within fire resistive construction. Laterals for Class II hose connections/outlets on Class III standpipe systems need not be fire protected. In facilities, buildings, or strictures where more than one Class III standpipe is provided, the standpipes shall be interconnected at the bottom. (7-1-97)

e. Each hose outlet, when provided for the use of building occupants, shall be equipped with approved small (one and one-half (1 1/2) inch) fire hose attached and ready for use. The maximum total length of lined hose shall be one-hundred (100) feet. Such hose shall be equipped with a listed variable fog nozzle. (7-1-97)

f. Hose Racks or Reels. Each station, when provided with small (one and one-half (1 1/2) inch) hose shall be equipped with an approved rack, or an approved reel, securely fastened in position. Each rack or storage facility for small (one and one-half (1 1/2) inch) fire hose shall be provided with a label affixed to include "FIRE HOSE FOR USE BY OCCUPANTS". Hose racks and reels shall be protected against mechanical damage. (7-1-97)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Occuancy</th>
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<th>Sprinklered Building</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Standpipe Class</td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>X0.0929 for m²</strong></td>
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<td>Division 3&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Group A Occupancies with occupant load exceeding 1,000&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Stages more than 1,000 square feet in area</td>
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<sup>1</sup>Except as otherwise specified in Item 4 of this Table, Class II standpipes need not be provided in basements having an automatic fire-extinguishing system throughout.

<sup>2</sup>The standpipe system may be combined with the automatic sprinkler system.

<sup>3</sup>Portions of otherwise sprinklered buildings which are not protected by automatic sprinklers shall have Class II standpipes installed as required for the unsprinklered portions.

<sup>4</sup>In open structures where Class II standpipes may be damaged by freezing, the building official may authorize the use of Class I standpipes which are located as required for Class II standpipes.

<sup>5</sup>Hose is required for Class II standpipes only.
Class II standpipes need not be provided in assembly areas used solely for worship.

For the purpose of this Table, occupied roofs of parking structures shall be considered an additional story. In parking structures, a tier is a story.

g. An approved hose valve shall be provided at each outlet for attachment of hose. Hose valves shall not be obstructed. (7-1-97)

h. Each hose connection on dry standpipes shall be provided with a conspicuous, durable, and permanently legible sign reading "DRY STANDPIPE FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT USE ONLY." (7-1-97)

06. Tests and Maintenance. (7-1-97)

a. Maintenance on standpipe systems shall be performed by a trained person who has undergone the training necessary to reliably perform the required maintenance procedures. Standpipe maintenance shall be accomplished in accordance with NFPA 14, UFC Appendix 3-C, and appropriate manufacturers service manuals. (7-1-97)

b. Storage tanks shall be kept properly filled, and where pressure tanks are employed, a pressure of at least seventy-five (75) pounds per square inch shall be maintained at all times. NOTE: For further details, see Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection, NFPA No.22. (7-1-97)

c. The valves in the main connection to the automatic sources of water supply shall be open at all times. The hose valves should be frequently examined to see that they are tight. NOTE: For further details, see Care, Use, and Maintenance of Fire Hose, NFPA 1962. (7-1-97)