February 9, 2022

EHS Fire Safety and Prevention occupancy inspection determination

The EHS Fire Safety and Prevention division is developing a comprehensive existing facility/building inspection schedule to establish regular intervals to conduct inspections as identified in currently adopted fire codes. The International Fire Code, or IFC, assigns the responsibility to conduct inspections to determine compliance to the authority having jurisdiction, or AHJ. National Fire Protection Association, or NFPA, 1 and 1730 developed the recommended criteria and frequency schedules. To accomplish the task the criteria developed in code will be used to prioritize facilities as follows:

NFPA 1730 Standard on organization and deployment of fire prevention inspection and code enforcement, plan review, investigation, and public education operations 2019 edition.

Chapter 6 Fire Prevention Inspection and Code Enforcement Activities in Existing Occupancies, section:
6.7 Minimum Inspection Frequency. Existing occupancy fire prevention inspection and code enforcement inspection frequencies shall not be less than those specified in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 Minimum Inspection Frequency

Occupancy risk classification	Frequency
High	Annual
Moderate	Biennially
Low	Triennially
Critical infrastructure	Per AHJ

The EHS Fire Safety and Prevention division using the above occupancy risk classifications and definitions from NFPA 1 below will define them as follows:

High-risk occupancy: Dormitories, university housing, assemblies, high rises, child care, health care, laboratories utilizing hazardous materials, critical infrastructure such as Central Plant, greenhouses and agricultural.

- **High-risk examples:** (170A-170K) Vista Del Sol | (035) Memorial Union | (046) Sun Devil Fitness Complex | (017) Center for Family Studies | (025) Health Services |(575) Macro Technology Works | (063) Engineering Research Center | (015) Central Plant | (001) Grady Gammage Memorial Auditorium.
- **Frequency of inspections:** Annual – Once every calendar year – January –December.

Moderate-risk occupancy: Business occupancies, storage areas, adult education (classrooms only).

- **Moderate-risk examples:** (045) Student Services Building | (021) Murdock Lecture Hall | (006A) Farmer Education Building | (040) Business Administration.
- **Frequency of inspections:** Biennially – Once every other calendar year – January – December.

Low-risk occupancy: Mercantile (stand-alone), parking structures, solar structures.

- **Low-risk examples:** (039) Bookstore | (751) Tyler Mall Cantina | (P01) Apache Blvd. Parking Structure (Apache and College) | (P13) Parking Lot 59 North Solar | (X03) Student Services Solar Pavilion.
- **Frequency of inspections:** Triennially – Once every third calendar year – January – December.

ASU FMO will also add the following classifications to the list to cover areas that are specific to organization.

Inspection conducted as requested/required: Land areas, active construction projects, parking lots, ancillary structures, malls, streets, fields, etc.

- **Examples:** Palo Verde Beach | Hayden Lawn | Secret Garden | (X724) Water Tower | (E715) Water Tower Pump Bldg. | (L01) Antenna – Stauffer Hall West | Orange Mall | Sun Devil Mall | Terrapin Mall | McAllister Mall.
- **Frequency of inspections:** Operational permit required inspection, construction project required inspection, requested inspections (spot, trouble call, etc.).

Under construction – Status of inspection to be determined: New occupancy being added by new construction and or major renovation.

Status of inspection is under review: New occupancy purchase, leased, etc. This is used when the exact use of the space in a new facility, leased area or change of occupancy requires EHS Fire Safety and Prevention to define the inspection frequency. Notice to EHS Fire Safety and Prevention is normally provided by the ASU CAD and or Real Estate Departments.

NFPA 1 Fire Code 2018 edition definitions

3.3.192.18* Low-risk occupancy. An occupancy that has a history of low frequency of fires and minimal potential for loss of life or economic loss. [**1730**, 2016]

3.3.192.21* Moderate-risk occupancy. An occupancy that has a history of moderate frequency of fires or a moderate potential for loss of life or economic loss. [**1730**, 2016]

3.3.192.12* High-risk occupancy. An occupancy that has a history of high frequency of fires, high potential for loss of life or economic loss, or that has a low or moderate history of fires or loss of life but the occupants have a high dependency on the built-in fire protection features or staff to assist in evacuation during a fire or other emergency. [**1730**, 2016]

NFPA 1 Annex A explanatory material

A.3.3.2 critical infrastructure. Examples of critical infrastructures could include water treatment plant, special structures, public safety buildings and power plants.

A.3.3.3.1 High-risk occupancy. Examples of high-risk occupancies could include multiple- family dwellings, high-rise buildings, hotels, dormitories, lodging and rooming, assembly, child care, detention, educational, health care and industrial.

A.3.3.3.2 Low-risk occupancy. Examples of low-risk occupancies could include storage, mercantile, and business.

A.3.3.3.3 Moderate-risk occupancy. Examples of moderate-risk occupancies could include ambulatory health care and industrial occupancies that do not maintain, store, use or handle hazardous materials in excess of exempt amounts.