

NFPA® 901

Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data

2011 Edition



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

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NFPA® 901

Standard Classifications for

Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data

2011 Edition

This edition of NFPA 901, *Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Reporting. It was issued by the Standards Council on December 14, 2010, with an effective date of January 3, 2011, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 901 was approved as an American National Standard on January 3, 2011.

Origin and Development of NFPA 901

As the objectives of fire defense management have narrowed from the control of conflagrations early in the 20th century toward the control of fires in rooms, the need for uniform information about fire incidents as well as for an effective method of collecting and using that information has become recognized.

In 1938, a fire reporting system prepared by NFPA was published by the International City Manager's Association. This system served as a start toward the uniform reporting of fire incident information.

In 1951, the NFPA Committee on Fire Casualty Statistics was formed. The report of that committee was adopted as NFPA 3 in May 1953. In its introduction, that document contained the following quote: "The absence of accurate and detailed statistics on fire casualties has hindered attempts by educational and other means to reduce the number of deaths and injuries from fire."

In 1961, the NFPA Board of Directors, after two years of surveying the need, called a national conference on fire reporting. On the recommendation of that conference, an NFPA committee was formed in February 1963, to devise a uniform and useful system of fire reporting adaptable to the needs of the fire service in the United States and Canada.

From 1963 to 1969, the committee strived to develop a uniform language for fire defense management and issued tentative documents as work progressed.

In 1969, the five tentative documents were combined and officially adopted as the first edition of NFPA 901. The document was updated in 1971 with minor revisions. With the 1973 edition, data elements were added to report mobile property and details of fire casualties (deaths and injuries). By the time of the 1976 edition, the committee was getting feedback from persons using the data elements in reporting systems and was able to effect modifications to improve the understanding of the data elements. Data elements were also added to report structural fire defenses and their performance at the time of an incident.

In 1981, data elements were added to enhance the reporting of wildland fires, fire fighter casualties, and pre-hospital medical care administered. The 1986 edition introduced data elements for reporting hazardous material. These were expanded to a comprehensive set of hazardous materials data elements in the 1991 edition. The 1995 edition reorganized the document editorially to better group the data elements as they relate to each other. Discussion of how the data elements are intended to be used was added, and classifications within some of the data elements were revised to reflect changing needs when capturing or using data.

The 2001 edition added several new data elements and extensively revised others based on a detailed analysis by the United States Fire Administration and the National Fire Information Council of the way that data is collected and used by fire departments. Some of the changes split data elements so that a data element focuses on a single question or issue rather than mixing multiple issues in the same data element as had sometimes been done in the past. The changed technology available for data capture and storage no longer places limitations on record size and data manipulation that have sometimes been obstacles in the past.

The 2006 edition was revised to comply with the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*. Various sections were updated editorially for clarification.

This 2011 edition is a reconfirmation of the 2006 edition. There were no substantive edits or changes made to the document.

Technical Committee on Fire Reporting

Delvin R. Bunton, USDA Forest Service, WA [E]
Dal L. Howard, Valencia, CA [SE]
David J. Icove, Tennessee Valley Authority, TN [U]
Rep. TC on Fire Investigations
William D. Morrison, Dallas Fire Department, TX [IM]
Rep. National Fire Information Council

Mary Prencipe, Ontario Office of the Fire Marshal,
Canada [E]
Philip S. Schaenman, TriData Corporation, VA [C]
Peter Tom, Emergency Management Solutions, Inc.,
NJ [M]
Rexford Wilson, FIRECOM Institute Ltd., VA [SE]

Alternates

Patricia Frazier, TriData Corporation, VA [C]
(Alt. to P. S. Schaenman)
John R. McIntire, Los Angeles County Fire Department,
CA [IM]
(Alt. to W. D. Morrison)

Michael G. Meyer, Emergency Management Solutions,
Inc., NJ [M]
(Alt. to P. Tom)

Laurence J. Stewart, 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 standard methods of compiling fire experience data by the fire service. The main purposes of this Committee are to develop standard occupancy and cause classification for use by cities and states in the reporting of fires, to suggest other useful information that needs to be collected, and to develop standard forms for these purposes.

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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 B. 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 B.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Scope. This document describes and defines data elements and classifications used by many fire departments in the United States and other countries to describe fire damage potential and experience during incidents. It does not provide guidelines for a reporting system or related forms.

1.2 Purpose. This document provides a common language for the collection of pre-incident information (such as fire defense features of a structure), fire and other emergency incident data, and post-incident damage assessments. It also defines numeric classifications for various data elements that describe fire protection and fire service information.

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. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 11, *Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 12, *Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 12A, *Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*, 2007 edition.

NFPA 17, *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 69, *Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 72®, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 80A, *Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures*, 2007 edition.

NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code®*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials*, 2006 edition.

NFPA 750, *Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code®*, 2009 edition.

Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials, 13th edition, 2010 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ASTM Publications. ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

ASTM D 323, *Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)*, 2008 edition.

2.3.2 ICBO Publications. International Conference of Building Officials, 5360 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-2298.

Uniform Building Code™, 1997 edition.

2.3.3 ICC Publications. International Code Council, 5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 600, Falls Church, VA 22041.

International Building Code, 2003 edition.

National Building Code, 1996 edition.

2.3.4 SBCCI Publications. Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc., 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, AL 35213-1206.

Standard Building Code®, 1997 edition.

2.3.5 U.S. Government Publications. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

ERG RSPA-5800.6, *Emergency Response Guidebook*.

Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 173: Subpart C — Definitions, Classification and Packaging for Class 1; Subpart D — Definitions, Classification, Packaging Group Assignments and Exceptions for Hazardous Materials Other Than Class 1 and Class 7; and Subpart I — Class 7 (Radioactive) Materials.

2.3.6 U.S. Postal Service Publications. U.S. Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Washington, DC 20260-6800.

Publication 65, *National Five-Digit ZIP Code and Post Office Directory*, 1999 edition.

2.3.7 Other Publications.

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

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 68, *Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting*, 2007 edition.

NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2009 edition.

NFPA 306, *Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 402, *Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operations*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 921, *Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®, 2009 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. (Reserved)

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Alarm. Any notification made to the fire department that a situation exists or may exist that requires a response.

3.3.2 Arc. A high-temperature luminous electric discharge across a gap.

3.3.3 Area of Origin. A structure, part of a structure, or general geographic location within a fire scene, in which the "point of origin" of a fire or explosion is reasonably believed to be located. [921, 2011]

3.3.4 Automatic. That which provides a function without the necessity of human intervention. [101, 2009]

3.3.5* Backfire. A fire set along the inner edge of a fire control line to consume the fuel in the path of a wildland fire or change the direction of force of the fire's convection column.

3.3.6 Building. A structure enclosed with walls and a roof and used to enclose an occupancy.

3.3.7 Building Fire. See 3.3.98, Structure Fire.

3.3.8 Burning. The process of self-perpetuating combustion, with or without an open flame. Smoldering is burning.

3.3.9 Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). A system used to revive a victim whose heart and breathing have stopped; it includes applying external heart massage and ventilating the lungs and may be accomplished manually or mechanically.

3.3.10 Census Data. Demographic population data available by statistical areas from a governmental agency.

3.3.11 Char. Material that has been partially burned on the exterior of the object and has a blackened, carbonized appearance.

3.3.12 Combustible. A material or structure that will release heat energy on burning.

3.3.13 Combustible Liquid. Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C). [306, 2009]

3.3.14 Complex. See 3.3.50, General Property Use.

3.3.15* Confine a Fire. To restrict the fire within determined boundaries established either prior to the fire or during the fire.

3.3.16 Contain a Fire. To take suppression action as needed that can reasonably be expected to check the fire spread under prevailing conditions.

3.3.17 Contents Fire. See 3.3.98, Structure Fire.

3.3.18 Defibrillation. A system that utilizes a machine-produced electric shock to abolish a life-threatening heart rhythm.

3.3.19 Emergency Care Attendant. One who has trained to at least advanced first aid and has additional training but is not an EMT.

3.3.20 Emergency Rescue Vehicle. A vehicle that is not designed for patient transport, but that contains tools, advanced life support equipment, and personnel capable of providing extrication and emergency medical care.

3.3.21 Emergency Scene. The area encompassed by the incident and the surrounding area needed by the emergency forces to stage apparatus and mitigate the incident.

3.3.22 EMS. Emergency Medical Services.

3.3.23 EMT. An emergency medical technician — a person who has completed a certified basic life support program and is holding a current certificate.

3.3.24* Explosion. Violent bursting caused by either a combustion process or an overpressure condition.

3.3.25 Exposure. Any fixed or mobile property threatened by a fire or other hazard in any other fixed or mobile property.

3.3.26* Exposure Fire. A fire in a building, structure, vehicle, or outside property resulting from a fire outside that building, structure, vehicle, or outside property.

3.3.27 Fatality. An injury that is fatal or becomes fatal within one year of the incident.

3.3.28 Fire. A rapid oxidation process, which is a chemical reaction resulting in the evolution of light and heat in varying intensities. [921, 2011]

3.3.29 Fire Area (Structure). The space within a structure bounded by fire division assemblies (2-hour fire rating or greater).

3.3.30 Fire Area (Wildland). The area within wildland fire perimeter control lines.

3.3.31 Fire Blackout. That point in time when there is no longer any evidence of open flame or glow of burned material.

3.3.32 Fire Casualty. A person who is injured or dies at the scene of a fire, whether from natural causes, direct involvement

with the fire, or an accident sustained while involved in fire control, a rescue attempt, or escaping from the dangers of the fire.

3.3.33 Fire Contained. That point in time when fire spread is stopped but the fire is not necessarily under control.

3.3.34 Fire Control Line. Comprehensive term for all constructed or natural barriers and treated fire edges used to control a fire.

3.3.35* Fire Damage. The total damage to a building, structure, vehicle, natural vegetation cover, or outside property resulting from a fire and the act of controlling that fire.

3.3.36 Fire Division Assembly. A “fire-rated assembly” that has a fire resistance rating of 2 test hours or longer.

3.3.37* Fire Division Compartment. A complete compartment surrounded on all sides by fire-rated assemblies with a 2-hour fire protection rating or more.

3.3.38 Fire Extinguished. That point in time when there is no longer any abnormal heat or smoke being generated in material that was previously burning.

3.3.39 Fire Ground. See 3.3.21, Emergency Scene.

3.3.40 Fire-Rated Assembly. An assembly (e.g., wall, floor, or roof) that has been tested using standard test methods and has received at least a 1-hour fire resistance rating.

3.3.41 Fire-Rated Compartment. A complete compartment surrounded on all sides by fire-rated assemblies having a 1-hour fire resistance rating or more.

3.3.42 Fire Service Personnel. All employees, whether career or volunteer, of a fire department who are assigned or may be assigned to perform duties at emergency incidents.

3.3.43* Fire Under Control. That point in time when a fire is sufficiently surrounded and quenched so that in the judgment of the commanding officer it no longer threatens destruction of additional property, or in wildland fire, that point in time when a control line is around a fire, any spot fires therefrom, and any interior islands to be saved.

3.3.44 Fire Wall. A fire division assembly with a fire resistance rating of 3 test hours or longer, built to permit complete burn-out and collapse of the structure on one side without extension of fire through the fire wall or collapse of the fire wall.

3.3.45 Fixed Object. An object, device, or appliance that is fastened or secured at a specific location, for example, a steam radiator.

3.3.46 Fixed Property Use. See 3.3.94, Specific Property Use.

3.3.47 Flames. Products of combustion that are illuminated by the heat of combustion and accompany the burning of most materials in normal atmospheres.

3.3.48 Flammable Liquid. Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point below 100°F (37.8°C) as determined by the test procedures and apparatus set forth in Section 4.4 of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, and a Reid vapor pressure that does not exceed an absolute pressure of 40 psi (276 kPa) at 100°F (37.8°C), as determined by ASTM D 323, *Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)*. [30, 2008]

3.3.49* Gas. The state of matter characterized by complete molecular mobility and unlimited expansion; used synonymously with the term *vapor*. [68, 2007]

3.3.50 General Property Use. The actual general (overall) use of land or space under the same management or ownership, or within the same legal boundaries, including any structures, vehicles, or other appurtenances thereon. (See Section 6.5.)

3.3.51 Grade. Reference plane representing the elevation of finished ground level adjoining the building at the main entrance, used synonymously with the term *ground level*.

3.3.52 Ground Fault. A current that flows outside the normal circuit path, such as (a) through the equipment grounding conductor, (b) through conductive material other than the electrical system ground (metal water or plumbing pipes, for example), (c) through a person, or (d) through a combination of these ground return paths.

3.3.53 Hazardous Material. Any material that is an air-reactive material, flammable or combustible liquid, flammable gas, corrosive material, explosive material, organic peroxide, oxidizing material, radioactive material, toxic material, unstable material, biological material or water-reactive material, and any substance or mixture of substances that is an irritant or a strong sensitizer or that generates pressure through exposure to heat, decomposition, or other means.

3.3.54 Heat of Ignition. The heat energy that brings about ignition. Heat energy comes in various forms and usually from a specific object or source. Therefore, the heat of ignition is divided into two parts: (a) equipment involved in ignition and (b) heat source. (See Sections 8.4 and 8.5.)

3.3.55* Hostile Fire. Any instance of destructive and uncontrolled burning, including explosion, of combustible solids, liquids, or gases.

3.3.56 Human Exposure. Potential for injury or death to humans.

3.3.57 Ignitable Liquid. Any liquid or the liquid phase of any material that is capable of fueling a fire, including a flammable liquid, combustible liquid, or any other material that can be liquefied and burned.

3.3.58 Ignition. The process of initiating self-sustained combustion. [921, 2011]

3.3.59* Incident. An event to which the reporting agency responds or should have responded.

3.3.60 Incident Casualty. A person who is injured or killed as a result of responding to or handling an incident or who is the reason for the incident.

3.3.61 Incident Record. The official file on an incident.

3.3.62* Incident Report. A document prepared by fire department personnel on a particular incident.

3.3.63* Industrialized Unit. A factory-built structure, designed for either permanent site installation or as a portable unit, and constructed to the requirements of a model building code or other state construction regulations.

3.3.64 Injury. Physical damage to a person suffered as the result of an incident that requires (or should require) treatment by a practitioner of medicine, a registered EMT, or a paramedic within one year of the incident (regardless of whether treatment was actually received) or that results in at least one day of restricted activity immediately following the incident.

3.3.65 Liquid. A material that has a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia (2068.6 mm Hg) at 100°F (37.8°C).

3.3.66 Manual. As applied to fire protection devices, a device or system activated by human action.

3.3.67 Manufactured Home. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, that is 8 body-ft (2.44 m) or more in width or 40 body-ft (12.2 m) or more in length in the traveling mode or, when erected on site, is 320 ft² (28 m²) or more; which is built on a chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling, with or without a permanent foundation, when connected to the required utilities, including the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. (Also see 3.3.63, *Industrialized Unit*.)

3.3.68 Material First Ignited. The combustible that is first set on fire by the heat of ignition. To be meaningful, both a type of material and an item ignited should be identified. (See Section 8.6.)

3.3.69 Mobile Intensive Care Unit. An ambulance-type unit with space, equipment, supplies, communications, and treatment capabilities necessary for supportive, definitive, and therapeutic emergency medical care for the ill or injured either on site or during transport.

3.3.70 Mobile Property Type. Property that was designed to be movable in relation to fixed property regardless of whether the property is currently movable, for example, vehicles, ships, and airplanes. (See 6.7.4.)

3.3.71 Modular Structure. See 3.3.63, *Industrialized Unit*.

3.3.72 Mop-up. The act of making a wildland fire scene safer after the fire has been controlled, such as extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the control line, felling snags, and trenching logs to prevent rolling. (For structure fires, see 3.3.77, *Overhaul*.)

3.3.73 Non-Fire Service Personnel. All persons, including police, utility company employees, non-fire service medical personnel, and civilians, who are involved with an incident but who are not fire service personnel.

3.3.74 Not Occupied. An area with no persons present; contents or equipment present indicates that the structure is not vacant.

3.3.75* Occupancy. The purpose for which a building or other structure, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used. [5000, 2009]

3.3.76* Occupied. An area with persons present.

3.3.77 Overhaul. A fire-fighting term involving the process of final extinguishment after the main body of a fire has been knocked down. All traces of fire must be extinguished at this time. [402, 2008] (For wildland fires, see 3.3.72, *Mop-up*.)

3.3.78* Overheat. Destruction of material by heat without self-sustained combustion.

3.3.79 Panelized Structure. See 3.3.63, *Industrialized Unit*.

3.3.80 Paramedic. A person who has been certified as an EMT-paramedic and is qualified to perform body-invasive techniques, defibrillation, and similar procedures.

3.3.81 Physician's Assistant. A person who has been trained to take patient histories, perform simple diagnostic laboratory tests, initiate basic treatment for common illness, treat emergency cases, give comprehensive physical examinations, provide continual care and counseling, and work directly with patients, all under the supervision of a licensed physician.

3.3.82 Portable Object. An object, device, or appliance that can readily be moved from one place to another, for example, a vacuum cleaner.

3.3.83 Prescribed Fire. Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions that allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives.

3.3.84* Property. A thing of value.

3.3.85* Property Inventory. Information known about a property before an emergency occurs.

3.3.86* Property Use. The use to which a property is put.

3.3.87* Rekindle. A return to flaming combustion after apparent but incomplete extinguishment. [921, 2011]

3.3.88 Reportable Fire. Any unfriendly, hostile fire that comes to the attention of an agency keeping fire records, whether discovered in progress or discovered after extinguishment.

3.3.89 Response. The deployment of an emergency service resource to an incident.

3.3.90* Room. The space or area bounded by walls.

3.3.91* Scorch. Discoloring (browning or blackening) of a material, a characteristic of the overheat condition.

3.3.92 Short Circuit. An abnormal connection of low resistance between normal circuit conductors where the resistance is normally much greater. This is an overcurrent situation but it is not an overload.

3.3.93 Smoldering. Combustion without flame, usually with incandescence and smoke. [921, 2011]

3.3.94 Specific Property Use. The purpose for which a specific space, structure, or portion of a structure is used by the owner, tenant, or occupant of the space.

3.3.95 Stationary Object. Any object, device, or appliance that is not fastened but that is not readily moved from one place to another in normal use, for example, a refrigerator.

3.3.96 Story. The portion of a building located between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above. [5000, 2009]

3.3.97* Structure. An assembly of materials forming a construction for occupancy or use for a specific purpose.

3.3.98* Structure Fire. Any fire inside, on, under, or touching a structure.

3.3.99 Toxic Material. Any material that may constitute a hazard to life or health, either temporary or permanent, from exposure by contact, inhalation, or ingestion.

3.3.100 Vacant. No furnishings or equipment present.

3.3.101 Water Supply Flow. The sustained water supply capacity available for a period of 1 hour to apparatus on the first alarm.

3.3.102 Wildland. Land in an uncultivated, more or less natural state and covered by timber, woodland, brush, and/or grass.

3.3.103* Wildland Fire. An unplanned and uncontrolled fire burning in vegetation, including any structures or other improvements thereon.



Chapter 4 Objectives

4.1 Abbreviations for States and Provinces.

4.1.1 States. The following list is consistent with the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS).

Alabama	01	AL
Alaska	02	AK
Arizona	04	AZ
Arkansas	05	AR
California	06	CA
Colorado	08	CO
Connecticut	09	CT
Delaware	10	DE
District of Columbia	11	DC
Florida	12	FL
Georgia	13	GA
Hawaii	15	HI
Idaho	16	ID
Illinois	17	IL
Indiana	18	IN
Iowa	19	IA
Kansas	20	KS
Kentucky	21	KY
Louisiana	22	LA
Maine	23	ME
Maryland	24	MD
Massachusetts	25	MA
Michigan	26	MI
Minnesota	27	MN
Mississippi	28	MS
Missouri	29	MO
Montana	30	MT
Nebraska	31	NE
Nevada	32	NV
New Hampshire	33	NH
New Jersey	34	NJ
New Mexico	35	NM
New York	36	NY
North Carolina	37	NC
North Dakota	38	ND
Ohio	39	OH
Oklahoma	40	OK
Oregon	41	OR
Pennsylvania	42	PA
Rhode Island	44	RI
South Carolina	45	SC
South Dakota	46	SD
Tennessee	47	TN
Texas	48	TX
Utah	49	UT
Vermont	50	VT
Virginia	51	VA
Washington	52	WA
West Virginia	54	WV
Wisconsin	55	WI
Wyoming	56	WY

4.1.2 U.S. Territories and Possessions. The following list is consistent with the FIPS.

American Samoa	60	AS
Guam	66	GU
Federated States of Micronesia	64	FM
Marshall Islands	68	MH
Northern Mariana Islands	69	MP
Palau	70	PW
Puerto Rico	72	PR
U.S. Minor Outlying Islands	74	UM
Virgin Islands	78	VI

4.1.3 Canadian Provinces. The following list of abbreviations is from Canada Post.

Alberta	AB
British Columbia	BC
Manitoba	MB
New Brunswick	NB
Newfoundland	NF
Northwest Territory	NT
Nova Scotia	NS
Nunavut	NU
Ontario	ON
Prince Edward Island	PE
Quebec	PQ
Saskatchewan	SK
Yukon	YT

4.1.4 Mexico. When it is necessary to record addresses in Mexico, the abbreviation “MX” should be used in place of a state abbreviation.

4.2 Abbreviations for Street Types. When it is desired to standardize the abbreviations for street type or street suffixes, the abbreviations in the U.S. Postal Service’s Publication 65, *National Five-Digit ZIP Code and Post Office Directory*, should be used. These abbreviations are also available at the U.S. Postal Service web site at <http://www.usps.gov/ncsc/>.

4.3 Objectives. Hostile fire, medical emergencies, and the release of hazardous materials are societal problems common to all jurisdictions regardless of size. It is only through analysis of data gathered at the time of these incidents and subsequently that an intelligent approach to solving these problems can be made. To this end, there must be a common language for the descriptions of the community and the fire protection in place as well as the emergency incident information. Systematic methods must be available for the routine collection, processing, and use of significant local information.

4.3.1 The major objectives of a uniform reporting system should be as follows:

- (1) To provide for the collection of data required for legal record purposes and control of the fire problem
- (2) To provide local fire service management with information to indicate trends; to measure the effectiveness of fire prevention, fire suppression, and emergency mitigation procedures currently being used; to evaluate the impact of new materials and methods; and to indicate those areas that could require further attention

- (3) To provide a pre-fire inventory of property in a fire service district so that future needs for fire protection resources and codes or regulations can be anticipated and potential problems corrected before a fire
- (4) To provide uniform data to regional, national, and international fire and emergency organizations for the following aims:
 - (a) To make the full extent of the fire and emergency problem known
 - (b) To reveal facts that require action on these levels
 - (c) To guide the effective development and administration of codes and standards
 - (d) To guide fire prevention, fire protection, emergency medical treatment, and hazardous materials handling research

4.3.2 A common set of definitions for reporting incident and other fire protection data, together with a method for systematic data collection, processing, and information use, comprise a complete reporting system. Only through such a system can a dependable body of facts — essential for a knowledgeable and economical attack on fire, emergency medical, and hazardous materials problems — be developed. While some of the data elements have been primarily designed for documenting local fire service activity, many of the data elements also are used by fire protection and fire service agencies at all levels of government, commercial and industrial concerns, other government agencies, and insurance companies. Communities using definitions and data elements compatible with this document will be able to share and compare meaningful information with other communities (jurisdictions) that follow these same standards.

4.4 Guiding Concepts for a Reporting System. The need for information and the capability to collect data are not the same for all fire services. Urban, suburban, rural, and wildland fire agencies could vary tremendously in the amount of data they desire or the level of detail they need. Also, many fire service organizations will tailor their data collection efforts to meet their local information needs. However, each reporting community must use a uniform set of definitions and a uniform data classification structure if it is to maintain compatibility with other communities. This compatibility allows the issues of concern to the community to be represented and considered in broader assessments of fire and emergency service problems. In order to assist a fire service organization that wishes to build its own reporting system and to realize the objectives of collecting and using data in a manner that will provide for a uniform language among agencies, several guiding concepts have been developed. The following concepts are intended to ensure that any method used for the collection of data will be practical and compatible whether handwritten or computerized.

4.4.1 Commitment. Any reporting system should be based on commitment by the entire organization. Imposition of a particular reporting system without commitment by that organization could lead to inaccurate results and should be avoided. Training of personnel in the purposes, benefits, and procedures of a reporting system is critical to its success.

4.4.2 Feedback Information. The original data from reports, when combined and summarized, should provide meaningful information to the reporting units. This should give them access to details that will help them make planning decisions to optimize the allocation and location of resources and encourage accurate input. When this kind of information is developed and

used by local agencies, there is an automatic improvement both in the accuracy and completeness in the collection of data and in the agencies' ability to direct their resources.

4.4.3 Simplicity. An incident reporting system should be based on a single incident record for each fire service incident. The contents of that record will depend on the complexity of the incident and on the amount of follow-up information needed to understand that incident. Each report that becomes part of that record should be geared to what that person can gather within his or her normal duties. The incident record should then tie the various reports together.

4.4.4 Raise Questions. Any system should reveal areas for action and areas for additional study. Thus, a basic system should raise important questions, not try to give answers to all preconceived questions. Special studies should be conducted to answer "one-time" questions or areas of special concern.

4.4.5 Report Completion. The original report(s) should be completed by the person who gathered the data. It should reflect what was actually seen or done at the incident. To describe the situation accurately, the report can be written in the person's own words, coded using the data element classifications in this document, or presented as a combination of both. The classification of the data can be done by the person completing the report or by a central coding office.

4.4.6 Report All Incidents. Every incident should be reported regardless of the type or extent of that incident. An incident occurs when there is a response to any alarm. This includes responses to actual emergencies as well as false calls, situations when the responding units are returned by radio, and all other incidents whether or not any work was performed at the scene.

4.5 Fact Finding. The traditional legal function of reporting incidents can be satisfied with a written narrative of the basic facts, or it can be as sophisticated as an automated system from which data can be retrieved on demand. To serve as input to a fire reporting system, however, an incident report must be clearly structured and must use uniform definitions and terminology. The collection of incident data requires forms or a computer, instructions on how to complete the reports so that information collected is provided in a uniform manner, and the provision of centralized long-term storage of the records.

4.5.1 Pre-Incident Data. Any time a member of the fire service enters a property, an opportunity exists to collect data about that property. The purpose of the visit may be for checking a pre-fire plan, a hazard reduction inspection, or a fire equipment readiness evaluation (e.g., checking pumps, alarms, or standpipes). Many fire service agencies build and maintain a record in a file for each property within their jurisdiction. This file should contain information about the property, its location, the use of the property, the size and construction of any structures on the property, available fire protection features, and known hazards.

4.5.1.1 Other data for a pre-incident data file could be available from various municipal offices such as the assessor's office, the building department, other inspection service offices, and the licensing board. Census identification, if available, can be added.

4.5.1.2 A well-maintained property file can assist the fire service agency in planning and prioritizing fire prevention activities, as well as provide tactical information at the time of an incident. Data collected prior to an incident can also be extremely useful during an incident investigation in understanding the condition of the property before the incident.

4.5.2 The Incident Report. Every time the fire service responds to an alarm, an incident occurs. The incident may be a fire, smoke scare, medical emergency, rescue, hazardous materials situation, or other need. In all cases an incident report should be filed. The reporting agency should establish in its administrative policy whether information gathered initially at the scene and included in reports is to be considered preliminary or final. Preliminary information is generally subject to updates and supplemental reports based on additional investigation. In this manner, the agency can clarify whether information in the report represents an initial determination or a final determination with respect to specific data. For example, the initial determination of how a fire started and dollar loss may be adjusted upon further investigation. By establishing a policy (or even providing for the collection of multiple data elements labeled “preliminary” and “final”), personnel will be encouraged to complete each report without concern about whether subsequently gathered information appears to contradict preliminary determinations.

4.5.3 Updating the Report. Data to update the report could become available from departmental sources such as a safety officer, fire investigator, or training officer. Other sources such as hospital personnel and insurance adjusters could also yield helpful data. In both cases an updated report should be filed. Information from these reports is also useful in keeping property information current.

4.6 Data Processing. Once data has been received, it should be processed into a record useful for legal, planning, and management purposes. The first step involves checking the reports for accuracy and completeness and then aggregating information into a composite record. The second step involves the creation of a file consisting of data from incident records and data gathered during pre-incident inspections.

4.7 Data Use. Once an incident report is complete, it has many potential uses. At the least, it should meet the informational needs of all the sectors of the local fire service. These include information required both from a legal standpoint and for strategic and tactical planning. A specific use would be to provide information back to the company officers on their specific part of the protected community. A more general use would be to spot trends in fire and other emergency incidents and to provide information for program evaluation and corrective action on a chief officer level. A small fire department might have too few incidents to provide meaningful statistical trends on a local basis. Data combined from surrounding jurisdictions could show trends or allow for regional planning. As the database grows, the company officer, the fire service manager, and the chief of the department will have increasingly better information to use in managing their local problem. Regional and national agencies can combine the data and create useful, broad-based information. Another vital function of a reporting system is to provide input to those designing and marketing new products and equipment (potential ignition sources) and to those designing and providing interior finishes and furnishings (available fuels), so prevention efforts can focus on real fire problems. Other standard-setting and enforcement agencies can use this information to evaluate the effectiveness of their work. Each time a system of fire protection works well and the fire loss and danger are confined to a small area, a documented “success” will increase the confidence in that particular system. Conversely, each time a system of fire protection fails, as indicated by an expensive loss, injuries, or death, then this failure must be accurately recorded so that the confidence in that system of fire protection can be

reduced. On a broader scale, industry, educators, medical personnel, architects, research scientists, fire protection engineers, and fire service managers can work as a team to reduce the fire problems and other demands for emergency services.

4.8 Standard Classifications. To ensure that the least number of errors are made when fire protection and incident data is transcribed into classifications and later processed, several classification conventions have been used throughout this document.

4.8.1 Hierarchical Structure. Some data elements in this document (for example, Section 6.6, Specific Property Use) are broken down into great detail. To encode the maximum level of detail may require the use of as many as three digits. However, some agencies might wish to incorporate less detail into their fire reports. Therefore, the classifications have been designed so that the last digit in a two-digit classification, or even the last two digits in a three-digit classification, can be dropped, while retaining the broad meaning of the category. It is recommended, however, that as much detail be gathered as practical, for it will be very difficult to gather later. It is also possible for users to add one or more digits to the end of any series of classifications if they want a more detailed breakdown of a particular data element. When used, these additional digits should subdivide the primary classification as defined in this document, so they can then be stripped off when the data is passed on to a state or national database, without loss of the data’s integrity.

4.8.2 Unclassified Information. Sometimes the available classifications for a given data element or subdivision within that data element will not contain a classification for the specific detail that a person wants to report. For example, in the data element “area of origin” (Section 8.3) numeric classifications 41 through 47 are provided to classify a variety of storage areas. If a storage area is not listed in these classifications or the person reporting the data cannot distinguish the area more specifically than as a storage area, it is reported as “storage area not able to be classified further” and would be classified as 40. Classification 0 or classifications ending in 0 are used throughout the document to mean that details about the object, item, or fact being classified are known but do not fit into one of the specific classifications, or that more specific details could not be determined. It is recommended that whenever a classification ending in 0 is used, descriptive information about the item that could not be classified should be included on the incident report.

4.8.3 Undetermined Information. If information for which a classification system exists is undetermined or is not reported, the classification should not be left blank. The letters U, UU, or UUU are used to indicate that there is no information available for that data element.

4.8.4 Data Element Not Applicable. There are some data elements in this document that might not be applicable to a given incident or to which the answer might be “none.” The alphabetic classification N has been reserved in these data elements to classify such data.

4.8.5 “Included Are” and “Excluded Are” Statements. Throughout the classification numbers and their descriptions for various data elements there are specific items listed that are to be classified using that number. These are prefaced by the words “Included are.” The list is not designed to be all-inclusive but to ensure that those specific items are classified with that number. There could also be specific items that should not be classified using that number. These are prefaced by the words “Excluded are.” A number in parentheses is

the classification number that should be used for those specific items.

4.8.6 Agency-Specific Classifications. Some fire service organizations find that they have special problems not covered in sufficient detail by the data elements or the classifications described in this document. For example, a fire department could have an important fire problem in a particular type of tenement building common in its area that it wishes to record. The department might wish to add its own numeric classifications to report that problem within one of the data elements defined in this document, or it could establish its own data element to track that problem. However, the data must be collected so that it can be directly translated into the standard classifications before the department's data is merged with data from other departments or contributed to a state or national database. Otherwise, the larger database will contain misclassifications leading to confusion and errors when attempts are made to analyze the data.

4.9 Nonclassified Data. Some data elements do not require classification to achieve uniformity. Such elements include dates and times, numeric information, and text. Careful consideration should be given to the methods used to integrate these kinds of informational elements into any reporting system.

4.9.1 Dates and Times. There are many points in time in the course of an incident. In a fire, for example, these include ignition, detection, alarm, dispatch, arrival on the scene, agent application, blackout, and leaving the scene. To avoid ambiguity and to provide additional useful information, events selected for data collection should be accompanied by data elements that relate each event to the date and time it occurs. Dates are generally recorded using the numeric designation for month, day, and year, recording two digits for each (e.g., November 21, 2001 would be recorded as 11/21/01). Automated systems should store the year as four digits, however, to reduce date ambiguity. Time of day is generally recorded in military time (e.g., 1:00 p.m. would be recorded as 1300) to avoid the need for the additional a.m. or p.m. designation. Since many events can cross date boundaries, a date should accompany every recorded time. Midnight should be recorded as 0000 and is the beginning of a new day.

4.9.2 Numeric Information. Many data elements can be recorded directly with numbers (e.g., the number of engines that responded or the number of persons injured). Numbers are used whenever it is anticipated that the data might later be summarized, averaged, or otherwise processed. Three aspects of numeric data elements merit further consideration. First, unless it is obvious from the context or the name of the data element, all numbers should be labeled with units (e.g., the spill was 50 gallons; the temperature at ground level was 30°C). Where the number can potentially have both a plus and a minus value, the person reporting the data should specifically report the sign. Second, consider the level of desired precision. While the "number of personnel that responded" is obviously an integer, "acres burned" is often reported to the nearest tenth of an acre. To accommodate commonly encountered fractions (e.g., $\frac{1}{4}$ or 0.25 acre), two digits beyond the decimal point might be provided. The level of precision will vary by data element but should be made clear to those who record the data. Third, special consideration should be given to cases in which numeric information is not available or is not reported. These situations must be clearly distinguished from a reported numeric value of zero. Responding to an incident with "zero" personnel has a different meaning from responding to an incident with an unreported

number of personnel. If both responses of personnel are recorded as zero, without further distinction, incorrect conclusions could be drawn from aggregated incident data (e.g., sums and averages). Note that some data elements contain only digits but should not be considered numeric. In the case of ZIP codes, for example, the data element should be treated as text (*see 4.9.3*) because no useful arithmetic calculations can be performed with ZIP codes, and leading zeros that have meaning in ZIP codes have no significance in numeric information and are usually dropped.

4.9.3 Text. Useful incident data that cannot be realistically classified or reduced to numbers must be entered as text. These elements include not only data such as names and addresses, but also text that supplements coded data with further details. For example, in the case of "Equipment Involved in Ignition," the classifications that designate the type of equipment involved can be supplemented with text that specifies the make and model of the equipment. This information can be useful in equipment recalls at the federal level.

Chapter 5 Incident Identification and Location

5.1 Purpose and Application. The purpose of the data elements identified by this chapter is to provide sufficient identification information to uniquely identify each incident response.

5.1.1 These data elements collect information needed to uniquely identify an incident response by a fire agency. These elements include information needed by the fire agency to uniquely identify the incident within fire department files, to identify the appropriate district, shift, and officer responsible for the incident. This chapter also includes time-related information used to identify when the incident began and ended, as well as current weather information and incident severity information.

5.1.2 This section contains data elements that permit the fire department to identify and analyze incident patterns. The data elements collect information that identifies an incident as a unique occurrence in time. This section also contains information of fire department response identification, that is, which shift responded, the number of alarms, the incident commander, and so forth.

5.1.3 The data elements contained in this chapter may be used for both pre-incident and post-incident data collection efforts.

5.2 Limitations. The data elements used for the identification of the property location and type are included in Chapter 6.

5.3 Incident Number. The incident number is a unique (normally sequential) number assigned to an incident so that no two incidents that are the responsibility of a fire department in a given year have the same incident number. The incident number is used to link together all reports and materials concerning the incident.

5.4 Exposure Number. When multiple reports are filed for a single incident, a method of numbering those reports should be used so the information for each property can be associated with the base report and summarized as necessary. Care should be taken with any automated processing of data from



multiple report incidents, so that multiple reports are not treated as multiple incidents. A convenient means should be available to summarize data as necessary from the multiple reports (e.g., summary of casualties and dollar loss).

5.5 Shift. Shift is the designation of the shift that was on duty or on call when the incident was reported and that responded to the incident. If the incident was of such duration that a shift change occurred during the incident, the time the change occurred and the new shift designation can also be valuable information.

5.6 Number of Alarms. The number of alarms transmitted is an indicator of the severity of an incident and serves as a quick indicator of the scope of the incident. It should represent the total number of alarms sounded for this incident. Staffing patterns and requirements can also be assessed through analysis of this element. This information is most useful to a local department, so local alarm definitions should be used. Where multiple alarms are sounded, the time and date of each subsequent alarm would also be important information.

5.7 Incident Events.

5.7.1 Many events that occur during an incident are critical to understanding fire growth and the actions to manage the incident. Because there are so many different events, those events selected for data collection should include both the date and time and a clear label to identify the event. By recording the actual date and time, the time elapsed between events can be calculated, including those that span two or more days. This method helps avoid the confusion that can arise where direct entry of elapsed minutes or hours is recorded. Errors associated with direct entry of elapsed time often arise from an unclear point of reference. For example, the elapsed time of an incident could be calculated from the time of ignition, alarm, dispatch, or arrival on the scene, depending upon the way the information will be used. By recording actual dates and times of discrete events, this ambiguity can be avoided.

5.7.2 Event chronologies generally move from one event to another at different rates. Some incidents are over quickly after discovery, while other incidents may last many days, weeks, or even years. Each event is a snapshot in time. A typical fire sequence flows from its ignition and detection; through alarm, dispatch, and response; to agent application, containment, control, and blackout; and finally to incident closure. Other incidents typically flow from their start and discovery; through alarm, dispatch, and response; to initial action, control, and incident closure. These chronologies should apply equally well to a small structure fire, a medical emergency, a wildland fire, or a hazmat incident.

5.7.3 Dates should be recorded using the numeric designation for month, day, and year, reserving two digits for each (e.g., November 21, 1999 would be recorded as 11/21/99). Recommended practice for automated systems is to store four digits for the year.

5.7.4 The time of day should be recorded using 24-hour military time, which includes hours and minutes without punctuation. Midnight is recorded as 0000, 7:00 a.m. as 0700, 1:00 p.m. as 1300, and one minute before midnight as 2359. If times are recorded to seconds, add two digits for the seconds after the minutes.

5.7.5 Event Times.

5.7.5.1 Event Start Time. Event start time is the time of ignition or the start of the event in the incident chronology. It is

often difficult to determine the exact time because of prolonged periods of smoldering or a lack of witnesses to the event. However, an effort should be made to estimate the time as closely as possible.

5.7.5.1.1 If the event is a fire, ignition occurs the moment heat or overheat reaches the point of self-perpetuated combustion in the combustible ignited whether or not there is open flame. The time of ignition should be recorded using actual clock time. The time the fire burned before it was detected is important in understanding the growth of the fire and the effectiveness of detection devices, if present. The public fire service cannot initiate action to suppress the fire until it has been detected and reported. The longer the fire burns before detection, the greater the damage before intervention for suppression.

5.7.5.1.2 If the event is not a fire, the event is the initial step in the chronology. For example, start time could be when two automobiles collide, a hazardous material release occurs, or a trench collapses on a worker.

5.7.5.2 Discovery or Detection Time. Detection time is the moment at which a person senses the danger or incident or the moment at which an automatic detector closes its contacts. Detection time can occur well after ignition. Discovery time is sometimes the first reliable time in the incident chronology.

5.7.5.3 Report (Alarm) Time. Report (alarm) time is the time at which the dispatch or alarm center responsible for dispatching the fire department resources first learns of the fire or other incident. The alarm can be transmitted to the alarm center in person, by telephone, radio, or a direct-wired signal, or by other means. Report time is often the first reliable time in the incident chronology.

5.7.5.4 Dispatch Time. Dispatch time is the time at which a fire service resource is notified to respond to an alarm.

5.7.5.5 En Route Time. En route time is the time at which resource or apparatus with the crew aboard starts its response to the incident.

5.7.5.6 Arrival Time.

5.7.5.6.1 Arrival time is the time at which the unit arrives at the scene of an incident. The time of arrival is useful in analysis of department response times, which can be used to assist in determining placement of fire stations or establishing response policies. The time of arrival can often be obtained from the alarm center.

5.7.5.6.2 Some fire services choose to track the dispatch time, arrival time, and in-service time (ready to handle another alarm) for each piece of fire apparatus dispatched to the incident. This allows a detailed analysis of response times and apparatus utilization.

5.7.5.7 First Action Time. First action time is the time at which control or mitigation activities begin. Many activities can occur after arrival on scene, including search, rescue, set-up, fire location, or building of wildland fire lines.

5.7.5.8 Agent Application Time. Agent application time is the moment at which the extinguishing agent first contacts the flames.

5.7.5.9 Containment Time. Containment time is the time at which control lines or natural barriers surround a fire or the fire spread is checked. There can be significant hot spots within the perimeter yet to be extinguished.

5.7.5.10 Control Time. Control time is the time at which the fire is sufficiently surrounded and quenched that, in the judgment of the commanding officer, it no longer threatens further spread or destruction of additional property. Control time is also referred to as “knock down” time.

5.7.5.11 Blackout Time. Blackout time is the time at which there is no open flame or glow of burned material. Blackout time is also referred to as “fire out” time.

5.7.5.12 Scene Release Time. Scene release time is the time at which all actions by the fire service have ceased and the scene has been released to the property owner, resident, or other entity. This data element can also be used to calculate total amount of time that fire companies are left at the scene on fire watch after control of the property has been turned back to the owner.

5.7.5.13 Resource In-Service Time. Resource in-service time is the time at which a specific resource is again ready to respond to an alarm.

5.8 Day of Week. The day of the week is useful for tracking incident patterns. Day of week can be calculated from the event date. However, the codes in Table 5.8 should be used if day of week is recorded as a separate data element.

Table 5.8 Day of Week

Code	Description
1	Sunday
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	Friday
7	Saturday

5.9 Incident Location. The incident location is useful to help understand the geographic relationships between where incidents occur, fire service bases, and important locations within the community or area. Analysis of past incident locations by incident type can provide valuable information to fire service planners, prevention personnel, inspectors, and operations.

5.9.1 Property Address.

5.9.1.1 Street Address. The address of the property establishes its legal location in the community and is generally the basis of identification of the property. The address provides the capability to identify other data concerning the property that can be helpful in understanding the property. Where the property has been subdivided and has multiple tenants or areas, it is often important to identify a suite, room, apartment number, or specific building as part of the address.

5.9.1.2 City, State, and Postal (ZIP) Code. Where the data collected will be used outside the local area, or the area served covers multiple communities, it is important to record the city, state, and ZIP code of the property. (See 4.1.1 for state abbreviations.) The ZIP code should be recorded for all incidents to allow linking incident data with demographic data available by ZIP code.

5.9.2 Geographical Coordinates. Street address, city, state, and ZIP code are useful for analysis in a local area, but the location data does not easily allow spatial analysis (distances between incidents). Latitude and longitude coordinates work anywhere in the world if the hemisphere is defined. Fire service agencies that collect data in this form should carefully consider accuracy needs. One degree at 45 degrees north latitude (e.g., the latitude of the Wyoming/Montana border, Minneapolis, or the Vermont/Canadian border) is approximately 60 statute miles, 1 minute is approximately 1 statute mile, and 1 second is approximately 88 ft (27 m). Some wildland and rural fire service agencies collect latitude and longitude to $\frac{1}{10}$ minute (6 seconds), which is approximately 528 ft (161 m).

5.9.2.1 Latitude. Latitude lines run east/west parallel to the equator. Values range from 0 degrees at the equator to 90 degrees at the North Pole and South Pole. The United States and Canada are in the northern hemisphere. Minutes and seconds range from 0 to 59.

5.9.2.2 Longitude. Longitude lines run north/south, are parallel at the equator, and converge at the poles. Values range from 0 degrees at Greenwich, England (near London, at the Royal Naval Observatory), to 180 degrees at the International Date Line west of Hawaii. Most of the United States and all of Canada are in the western hemisphere. Minutes and seconds range from 0 to 59.

5.9.3 Public Land Survey System. The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) was established in the United States by the Land Ordinance of 1785. The surveys cover 30 states; the original 13 colonies, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Texas, and Hawaii use other survey systems.

5.9.3.1 Township. Townships are numbered north and south of the principal baseline. Suggested coding is to use a five-character field. The first three digits are the township number, and the fourth digit indicates a full or partial township (0 = full, 1 = $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 = $\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 = $\frac{3}{4}$). The fifth character (N or S) indicates direction from the baseline.

5.9.3.2 Range. Ranges are numbered east and west of the principal meridian. Suggested coding is to use a five-character field. The first three digits are the range number, and the fourth digit indicates a full or partial range (0 = full, 1 = $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 = $\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 = $\frac{3}{4}$). The fifth character (E or W) indicates direction from the principal meridian.

5.9.3.3 Section. Sections are numbered 1 through 36, beginning in the northeast corner for all but the very earliest principal meridians. Sections 1 through 6 are the northernmost tier and are numbered east to west. Sections 7 through 12 are the next tier south of the first tier and are numbered west to east. The remaining sections follow the same pattern. Each section is nominally 640 acres, although some sections vary from the standard.

5.9.3.4 Subsection. Sections can be subdivided into successive quarters and described as the NE quarter, NW quarter, SE quarter, and SW quarter (each approximately 160 acres). Each quarter can be quartered again, to describe 40-acre parcels. For example, the SE/4 of the NW/4 would be the 40-acre parcel NW of the section center (read small parcel to large parcel).

5.9.3.5 Principal Meridian.

5.9.3.5.1 There are 45 principal meridians defined in the United States. The codes in Table 5.9.3.5.1 can be used to identify the principal meridian.



Table 5.9.3.5.1 Principal Meridians of the United States

Code	Meridian Name	Abbr.	States
01	First Principal	1	IN, OH
02	Second Principal	2	IL, IN
03	Third Principal	3	IL
04	Fourth Principal	4	IL, MN, WI
05	Fifth Principal	5	AR, MN, MO, ND, SD
06	Sixth Principal	6	CO, KS, NE, SD, WY
07	Black Hills	BH	SD
08	Boise	BO	ID
09	Chickasaw	CHI	MS
10	Choctaw	CHO	MS
11	Cimarron	CIM	OK
12	Copper River	CR	AK
13	Fairbanks	FB	AK
14	Gila and Salt River	GSR	AZ
15	Humboldt	HUM	CA
16	Huntsville	HUN	AL
17	Indian	IN	OK
18	Louisiana	LOU	LA
19	Michigan	MI	MI, OH
20	Principal	MT	MT
21	Mt. Diablo	MD	CA, NV
22	Navajo	NAV	AZ
23	New Mexico	NM	CO, NM
24	St. Helena	SH	LA
25	St. Stephens	SS	AL, MS
26	Salt Lake	SL	UT
27	San Bernardino	SB	CA
28	Seward	SEW	AK
29	Tallahassee	TAL	AL
30	Uintah	UIN	UT
31	Ute	UTE	CO
32	Washington	WA	MS
33	Willamette	WIL	OR, WA
34	Wind River	WR	WY
35	Ohio	OHI	OH
36	Great Miami River	GMR	OH
37	Muskingum River	MUS	OH
38	Ohio River	OR	OH
39	First Scioto River	SC1	OH
40	Second Scioto River	SC2	OH
41	Third Scioto River	SC3	OH
42	Ellicotts Line	ELL	OH
43	12 Mile Square	12M	OH
44	Kateel River	KR	AK
45	Umiat	UMI	AK

5.9.3.5.2 Table 5.9.3.5.1 defines the code, meridian name, its abbreviation, and the states included for each of the principal meridians in the United States. The PLSS was established by the Land Ordinance of 1785. The survey covers 30 states. These codes were defined by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

5.9.4 Census Tract. The census tract number is a six-digit number assigned by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, that identifies an area of land within the United States about which there is census data available. Maps that outline the boundaries of census tracts are available from the Bureau

of the Census. If the data is part of a regional database, the census county code should also be reported. The census county code or the FIPS county code are the same and can be obtained from the same source as census tract information.

5.9.5 Local Identification. There are a number of property identification data elements that can be useful at the local level either for identifying the location of the property or specific buildings on the property or for assigning responsibilities for the property with the fire department.

5.9.5.1 District.

5.9.5.1.1 A district is the designation of the fire department company response area, administrative district, or inspection district in which the response occurred. The district data element is useful for breaking down incidents into subdivisions of a fire department's geographical area. These subdivisions should be designated to allow tying fire experience to code enforcement. If no districts are designated by the fire department, appropriate police districts or other existing subdivisions may be used.

5.9.5.1.2 If districts are recorded and responses are made to areas outside the fire department's area of responsibility or jurisdiction, a special district designator should be used to indicate the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.

5.9.5.2 Demand Zone. Demand zones or community analysis areas (CAA) are geographically homogeneous areas within which a particular type of demand is placed on the fire service. Demand zones are derived from the master planning methodology.

5.9.5.3 Parcel Number. Many communities maintain parcel numbers for each piece of property within the community. This number may be established by the assessor's office or the planning department. Use of this number allows this record to be linked with other files of data in the community concerning the property.

5.9.5.4 Property Number. Each property should be assigned a unique number that will not change even though the occupancy or nature of the property changes over a period of time. These numbers can be assigned on a geographical basis or can be randomly assigned, but care should be taken to ensure that no two properties have the same property number. A property number can be used to tie together information from different sources or databases.

5.9.5.5 Structure Number. If there is more than one structure on the property, each structure should be uniquely identified by a different structure number. However, the property number should remain the same for all structures on the same property.

5.10 Business, Tenant, or Occupant. The name of the business, tenant, or occupant of the space within the property should always be recorded. This allows identification of the parties responsible for the space and information concerning activity in the space, whether during code enforcement activity or in investigating an incident. If the principal address of the business or tenant is not the property address, the address where the business or tenant can normally be contacted should be recorded. Likewise, a telephone number for the business or tenant should be recorded.

5.11 Property Owner. The identification of the owner of the property is important in identifying who has the legal responsibility for the property. Whether during code enforcement

activity or in investigating an incident, it is important to identify the owner and to record the owner's address and telephone number so he or she can be contacted in an emergency.

5.12 Fire Service Personnel.

5.12.1 Officer in Charge. The name of the officer on scene and in charge of the incident is useful to establish who had responsibility for the fire department's activities at the incident. It also identifies the individual who could have additional information about the incident if further investigation is conducted.

5.12.2 Member Making Report. The name of the fire department member who completed the incident report is useful in determining who collected the data and made the decisions on what information to record. If future investigation of the incident is needed, the person making the report may have additional information about the incident.

Chapter 6 Property Use

6.1 Administration.

6.1.1 Purpose and Application. The purpose of the data elements outlined in this chapter is to provide a uniform way to identify property and how it is used. These data elements can be used to identify property, whether fixed or mobile, in both a pre-incident and a post-incident data system. Pre-incident data collection might be for property inventory files, code enforcement files, pre-fire plan files, or any application requiring the identification and use of property.

6.1.2 Special Definitions. A list of special terms used in this chapter follows:

- (1) General Property Use. See 3.3.50.
- (2) Mobile Property Type. See 3.3.70.
- (3) Specific Property Use. See 3.3.94.

6.2 Limitations. The data elements in this chapter classify the use of the property only. This corresponds in many situations to the occupancy of a structure or portion thereof. They do not identify the configuration of buildings or other important details of a property such as access, ownership, size, or internal weaknesses in construction or fire defenses. For example, property used for storage of a product should be shown for that use whether the storage is inside or outside.

6.3 Discussion and Examples.

6.3.1 It is often desirable to link the specific use of a property or a portion thereof to the overall use of the property. This is accomplished by reporting the general property use and specific property use as complementary data elements that together show the property use. A restaurant in a hotel is different from a freestanding restaurant surrounded by a parking area.

6.3.2 When a piece of mobile property is involved, the data element "mobile property type" adds further definition to the understanding of the use of the property by identifying the type of vehicle, vessel, or equipment.

6.3.3 The relationship between general property use and specific property use for a few typical situations where no mobile property is involved is shown in 6.3.3.1 through 6.3.3.6.

6.3.3.1 A clothing store in an enclosed shopping mall would have a general property use of shopping mall (coded as 53) and a specific property use of clothing store (coded as 521).

6.3.3.2 A chapel at a university would have a general property use of university (coded as 22) and a specific property use of chapel (coded as 131).

6.3.3.3 A railroad bridge would have a general property use of railroad (coded as 95) and a specific property use of bridge (coded as 921).

6.3.3.4 A children's playhouse behind a dwelling would have a general property use of residential (coded as 41) and a specific property use of playhouse (coded as 926).

6.3.3.5 A barn on a farm would have a general property use of farm (coded as 65) and a specific property use of barn (coded as 815).

6.3.3.6 A detached residential garage would have a general property use of residential (coded as 41) and a specific property use of garage (coded as 881).

6.3.4 Extending three of these examples to include mobile property type, the relationship between general property use, specific property use, and mobile property would be as shown in 6.3.4.1 through 6.3.4.3.

6.3.4.1 A tractor in a barn on a farm would have a general property use of farm (coded as 65), a specific property use of barn (coded as 815), and a mobile property type of tractor (coded as 65).

6.3.4.2 A railroad locomotive on a railroad bridge would have a general property use of railroad (coded as 95), a specific property use of bridge (coded as 921), and a mobile property type of locomotive (coded as 35).

6.3.4.3 An automobile in a detached residential garage would have a general property use of residential (coded as 41), a specific property use of garage (coded as 881), and a mobile property type of automobile (coded as 11).

6.4 Building Code Occupancy Class. If there is a building code in the community, it classifies the occupancy of a building or a portion of a building and relates certain requirements to that occupancy. Knowing how the occupancy of the building was classified by the building code helps in understanding the presence or absence of certain fire protection requirements.

6.5 General Property Use.

6.5.1 The "general property" use designation captures data on the overall use of property so that all specific uses of segments of that property can be linked to its general use. If a portion of the general property is leased, managed, and maintained as a separate property, it should be treated as a separate general property use for reporting purposes. For example, a hotel at an airport leased to and managed by a hotel chain would be reported as hotel use, while a hotel on a university campus and managed by the university would be reported as educational use.

6.5.2 When a location has two or more completely different general uses, and there is no classification to describe the combination, then the general property use should be classified according to the predominant use at the point of origin of the incident.

6.5.3* Where data on general property use is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 6.5.3 should be used.

Table 6.5.3 General Property Use Coding Structure

Code	Description
1	Assembly Use.
11	Public recreation use. Included are zoos, government parks, general recreational parks, and improved campsites.
12	Stadium, exhibition use. Included are ball parks, racetracks, sports stadiums, and exhibit halls.
13	Religious use. Included are properties used for funerals and cemeteries.
14	Clubs. Included are golf clubs, tennis clubs, country clubs, men's and women's clubs, and casinos.
15	Judicial, legislative, archival, historic use. Included are properties used for courts, libraries, and museums.
16	Restaurant, food service, drinking establishment.
18	Theater, studio use. Included are drive-in theaters.
10	Assembly use not able to be classified further.
2	Educational Use.
21	Primary- and secondary-level educational use. Included are facilities for education through high school level.
22	Post-secondary-level educational use. Included are colleges and universities and all facilities used for post-high school-level education.
20	Educational use not able to be classified further.
3	Institutional Use.
31	Nursing care use. Included are nursing and convalescent homes, skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, and those facilities where persons, because of mental or physical incapacity, might be unable to provide for their own needs and where nursing staff is provided on a 24-hour basis. Medical treatment is minor.
32	Limited health care use. Included are alcohol and substance abuse centers, mental retardation facilities, and those facilities housing individuals who are incapable of self-preservation because of age or physical limitations due to accident, illness, or mental limitations such as mental retardation/developmental disability, mental illness, or chemical dependency.
33	Medical care use. Included are hospitals, medical centers, hospices, psychiatric institutions, and health care facilities where staffing and medical treatment are provided on a 24-hour basis.

Table 6.5.3 Continued

Code	Description
34	Ambulatory health care use. Included are ambulatory health care centers and facilities without sleeping accommodations that provide less than 24-hour service and outpatient treatment for patients that could render them incapable of self-preservation.
36	Detention and correctional use.
30	Institutional use not able to be classified further.
4	Residential Use.
41	One- or two-family residential use.
42	Multi-family residential use. Included are apartments and condominium properties.
43	Group living use. Included are properties associated with rooming, boarding, and lodging houses and dormitories or barracks not a part of another general property use.
44	Transient living use. Included are properties associated with hotels, motels, inns, and the like.
45	Residential board and care use. Included are facilities that provide personal care to ensure the safety of the occupants who are capable of limited self-preservation but who, because of age or physical limitations, require a minimal level of personal care. Excluded are facilities that provide care to those who require chronic or convalescent care (31, 32, or 33).
47	Mobile home park use.
48	Residential with business use. Included are those combination-use properties where the predominant use is residential. Excluded are properties where the predominant use is mercantile or business (58).
40	Residential use not able to be classified further.
5	Mercantile, Business, or Office Use.
51	Store or row of stores. Included are properties where the predominant use is for the sale of products and where the individual stores open directly to the outside. Excluded are enclosed shopping malls (53) and combination sales/residential uses (48 or 58).
52	Service use. Included are properties where the predominant use is for the service, maintenance, or cleaning of products. Excluded are sales areas with minor service or repair use (51).

(continues)

Table 6.5.3 *Continued*

Code	Description
53	Enclosed malls. Included are properties where the predominant use is for the sale of products and where the individual stores generally open into an interior covered mall. Excluded are individual stores, strip malls, or rows of stores (51) and combination sales/residential uses (48 or 58).
58	Business with residential use. Included are those combination-use properties where the predominant use is mercantile or business. Excluded are properties where the predominant use is residential (48).
59	Business or office use. Included is nonmilitary government office use. Excluded is military office use (63).
50	Mercantile, business, or office use not able to be classified further.
6	Basic Industry, Utility, Defense, or Agricultural Use.
61	Power, energy production or distribution.
62	Research use. Included is laboratory use.
63	Military, defense use.
64	Communication use. Included are data processing centers.
65	Farm, agricultural use. Included are cropland, orchards, and livestock production.
66	Indian reservation.
67	Mining, quarrying.
68	Timberland and tree farms.
60	Basic industry, utility, defense, or agricultural use not able to be classified further.
7	Manufacturing Use.
71	Food industry.
72	Beverage, tobacco, essential oil industry.
73	Textile industry.
74	Footwear, wearing apparel, leather, rubber industry.
75	Wood, furniture, paper, printing industry.
76	Chemical, plastic, petroleum industry.
77	Metal, metal products industry.
78	Vehicle assembly, manufacture.
70	Manufacturing use not able to be classified further.
8	Storage Use.
81	Agricultural products storage.
82	Textile storage.
83	Processed food, tobacco storage.
84	Petroleum products, alcoholic beverage storage.
85	Wood, paper products storage.
86	Chemical or plastic product storage.
87	Metal product storage.
88	Vehicle storage.
80	Storage use not able to be classified further.

Table 6.5.3 *Continued*

Code	Description
9	Special Property Use.
91	Refuse disposal. Included are all properties associated with the collection, storage, and disposal of discarded material.
92	Property undergoing transformation. Included are construction sites and demolition sites.
93	Wildland. Included are local, state, and national ranges and forest land where harvesting of timber or mining is not normally done and wild areas of parks.
94	Water, waterfront area use. Included are passenger terminals and facilities catering to boating and shipping. Excluded is ship manufacturing (70).
95	Railroad transportation use. Included are passenger terminals. Excluded are railroad areas on other general properties.
96	Motor vehicle transportation use. Included are passenger terminals, highways, roads, and streets. Excluded are vehicle areas on other general properties.
97	Air transportation use. Included are passenger terminals.
98	Property with no apparent current use.
90	Special property use not able to be classified further.
UU	General property use undetermined or not reported.

6.6 Specific Property Use.

6.6.1 The specific property use identifies the actual use of a specific space, structure, or portion of a structure on the property. Every piece of property, whether it is a structure or an open piece of land, has a use. The specific property use should be one of the following:

- (1) The principal use of a fire division compartment in a structure if the structure or outside area is used for a single purpose
- (2) The principal use of a fire division compartment in a structure if the structure is used for multiple purposes
- (3) The principal purpose for which a section of a structure, a space, or an area, whether inside or outside, is used by the owner, tenant, or business occupying that space or area when there are multiple specific uses, multiple tenants, or multiple businesses using the same general property

6.6.2 Where mobile property is involved, the proper classification of the specific property is dependent on how the mobile property is being used. If it is mobile or in transit, the property on which it is located when an incident occurs should be identified as the specific property use. For example, 962 (paved public street) should be used for a mobile building in transit. If the mobile property has been fixed by placing it on a foundation or on jacks or has been



placed in a location where it is being used as a structure, its use should be identified as the specific property use. For example, 419 (single-family dwelling) should be used for a mobile home on a foundation.

6.6.3 The specific property use classifications that follow are divided into nine major divisions. These divisions are further divided into subdivisions that are then further divided into detailed specific property use classifications. This hierarchical structure allows for different levels of detail (one, two, or three digits) in reporting, depending on the information available to the reporter.

6.6.4 The major divisions (single digit) of the specific property use coding are shown in Table 6.6.4.

Table 6.6.4 Major Divisions for Specific Property Use

1	Assembly Property
2	Educational Property
3	Health Care Property and Detention and Correctional Property
4	Residential Property
5	Mercantile, Business Property
6	Basic Industry, Utility, Defense, Agriculture Property
7	Manufacturing Property
8	Storage Property
9	Special Property

6.6.5* Where data on specific property use is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 6.6.5 should be used.

Table 6.6.5 General Property Use

Code	Description
1	Assembly Property. Places for the congregation or gathering of people for amusement, recreation, social, religious, patriotic, civic, travel, and similar purposes are known as 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 can, on occasion, 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.
11	Fixed Use Amusement and Recreation Places.
111	Bowling establishment.
112	Billiard center. Included are pool centers and pool halls.
113	Amusement center. Included are amusement halls, such as shooting galleries, penny arcades, and bingo halls.

Table 6.6.5 Continued

Code	Description
	Excluded are bowling establishments (111), billiard centers (112), and halls with variable use (division 12).
114	Ice rink. Included are establishments used solely for ice skating, ice hockey, and curling. Excluded are ice rinks in arenas and other places that can be converted to other uses (12).
115	Roller rink.
116	Swimming facility. Included are all swimming pools, related cabanas, bathhouses, and equipment locations.
110	Fixed use amusement and recreation places not able to be classified further.
12	Variable Use Amusement and Recreation Places.
121	Ballroom, gymnasium. Included are dance halls.
122	Exhibition hall, exposition hall.
123	Arena, stadium. Fixed seating in large areas. Included are ball parks, racetracks, grandstands, and sports gardens.
124	Playground.
120	Variable use amusement and recreation places not able to be classified further.
13	Places of Worship and Funeral Parlors.
131	Place of worship. Included are cathedrals, chapels, churches, missions, synagogues, and temples.
132	Religious education facility. Facilities for use in periodic religious education. Included are Sunday schools. Excluded are regular education buildings run by religious institutions, which are classified in major division 2.
133	Church hall. Hall for fellowship, meetings, and the like. Included are offices, kitchens, and classrooms contained within the structure. Excluded are religious meeting halls that are part of a structure used principally as a place of worship (131).
134	Funeral parlor, chapel. Included are crematoriums, mortuaries, morgues, and mausoleums.
130	Places of worship and funeral parlors not able to be classified further.
14	Clubs.
141	City club. Included are city club facilities without sleeping accommodations, such as athletic, lodge, social, steam bathing, health, swimming, YMCA, and boys' clubs. City club facilities that provide sleeping accommodations are included under major division 4. Excluded are nightclubs (162).
142	Country club. Included are country club facilities, such as golf, tennis, rifle, hunting, fishing, beach, and riding clubs.

(continues)

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
143	Yacht club. Included are boating and yacht club facilities. Excluded are marinas and boat mooring facilities (885), boat repair facilities (782), and marine refueling facilities (577).
144	Casinos, gaming, or gambling places.
140	Clubs not able to be classified further.
15	Libraries, Museums, and Courtrooms.
151	Library.
152	Museum, art gallery. Included are aquariums and planetariums.
153	Historic building.
154	Memorial structure, monument.
155	Courtroom.
156	Legislative hall.
150	Libraries, museums, and courtrooms not able to be classified further.
16	Eating and Drinking Places. Included are retail establishments selling prepared foods and drinks.
161	Restaurant. Those eating places specializing in food for consumption primarily on the premises. Included are cafeterias and diners, with table or automatic service.
162	Nightclub. Those places specializing in food and drink. They can offer dancing or entertainment. Included are key clubs, supper clubs, and dinner theaters.
163	Tavern. Those places specializing in the sale of alcoholic beverages, consumed primarily on the premises, with food as a minor supplement only.
164	Lunchroom, drive-in. Those places specializing in quick service for food or beverages. Included are lunch counters, drive-ins, snack bars, and the like. Excluded are delicatessens (516).
160	Eating and drinking places not able to be classified further.
17	Passenger Terminals. Included are incidental freight-handling facilities.
171	Airport passenger terminal.
172	Helipoint, helistop.
173	Bus passenger terminal. Included are terminals for airline limousines and downtown airline terminal buildings.
174	Street-level rail terminal.
175	Underground rail terminal.
176	Elevated rail terminal.
177	Marine passenger terminal. Included are ferry terminals.
170	Passenger terminals not able to be classified further.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
18	Theaters and Studios.
181	Legitimate theater. Included are combined live and movie theaters.
182	Auditorium, concert hall.
183	Motion picture theater. Excluded are drive-in theaters (184).
184	Drive-in motion picture theater.
185	Radio, TV studio.
186	Motion picture studio. Included are motion picture-making studios and editing areas. Excluded are film processing facilities (797).
180	Theaters and studios not able to be classified further.
10	Other Assembly Property.
100	Assembly property not able to be classified further.
2	Educational or Day Care 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 are subject to discipline and control. Included are part-day nursery schools, kindergartens, and other schools whose primary purpose is education. The occupants might or might not be able-bodied and capable of self-determination. Other properties associated with educational institutions are classified in accordance with their actual use.
21	Nonresidential Schools. All public, private, or parochial schools where students attend during the day only.
211	Nursery school. Included are schools for pre-kindergarten-age children, operating 4 hours a day or less. Excluded are schools operating for more than 4 hours per day, which are classified as child day care centers (division 25).
212	Kindergarten. Included are schools for children in the grade before grade 1.
213	Elementary school.
214	Junior high school. Included are intermediate and middle schools.
215	High school.
210	Nonresidential schools not able to be classified further.
22	Residential Schools. All public, private, or parochial boarding schools, including such day-student facilities as might be present.



Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
221	Residential school classroom building. Included are buildings containing classrooms and facilities such as laboratories, libraries, and offices as are present. If one building houses the entire school, the fire should be classified by its area of origin, that is, dormitory, office, and so forth. Other buildings on a school property are classified as to their appropriate specific property use.
220	Residential schools not able to be classified further.
23	Trade and Business Schools Other Than High School or College.
231	Vocational, trade school.
232	Business school.
233	Specialty school.
234	Rehabilitation center where attendance is by choice. Excluded are vocational rehabilitation centers where attendance is by direction (366).
230	Trade and business schools other than high school or college not able to be classified further.
24	Colleges and Universities.
241	College classroom building. Buildings containing classrooms used for higher education whether a college, university, junior college, community college, or any other institution of higher learning. Included are such incidental laboratories, libraries, and offices as are present. If one building houses the entire college, it should be classified as a college classroom building. Other buildings in a college should be classified under the appropriate specific property use, such as dormitory, office, and the like.
240	Colleges and universities not able to be classified further.
25	Day Care Facility. A facility for the care, maintenance, and supervision of clients by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day.
251	<i>(This subdivision not used in this edition.)</i>
252	<i>(This subdivision not used in this edition.)</i>
253	<i>(This subdivision not used in this edition.)</i>
254	Day care in commercial property or as a dedicated facility.
255	Day care associated with residential property, licensed.
256	Day care associated with residential property, unlicensed.
250	Day care facility not able to be classified further.
20	Other Educational or Day Care Property.
200	Educational property not able to be classified further.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
3	Health Care or Detention and Correctional Property. Note that both health care and detention and correctional properties are included under major division 3 because of the lack of additional single-digit numbers. The fire problems associated with these two different types of property use should be analyzed separately. Health care 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. Such buildings ordinarily provide sleeping facilities for the occupants.
31	Nursing Home.
311	Facilities, licensed by the state, providing 24-hour nursing care for four or more persons. Included are licensed nursing homes, long-term care facilities, intermediate care facilities (ICF), skilled nursing facilities (SNF), and convalescent homes.
310	Nursing home not able to be classified further (for facilities without 24-hour nursing staff, see division 45).
32	Limited Care Facility. Limited care facilities are used for the housing, on a 24-hour basis, of four or more persons who are incapable of self-preservation because of age or physical limitations due to accident, illness, or mental limitations.
321	Mental retardation (MR)/development disability facility.
322	Alcohol or substance abuse center where individuals are incapable of self-preservation.
320	Limited care facility not able to be classified further.
33	Hospitals.
331	Medical, psychiatric, pediatric, or hospital-type infirmary, including specialty hospitals, accredited or licensed by a state.
332	Hospices. Included are facilities where the care and treatment of the terminally ill is provided on a 24-hour basis and that are accredited or licensed by a state for such use.
330	Hospital and hospital-type facility not able to be classified further.
34	Ambulatory Care Facility. Facilities used for health care that provide less than 24-hour service for four or more patients without sleeping facilities, generally on an outpatient basis. Treatment provided to patients could temporarily render them incapable of self-preservation due to application of general anesthesia or require them to receive assistance from others due to specified treatment.

(continues)

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
341	Clinic, including outpatient clinics and freestanding emergency medical facilities where four or more patients could be rendered temporarily incapable of self-preservation.
342	Office of an oral surgeon, dentist, or doctor [for facilities with fewer than four patients incapable of self-preservation, see medical, research, scientific office (593)].
343	Hemodialysis units.
340	Ambulatory care facility not able to be classified further.
35	Other Health Care Facility.
350	Health care facility not able to be classified further.
36	Care of the Physically Restrained.
361	Prison, cell block for men.
362	Prison, cell block for women.
363	Juvenile detention home.
364	Men's detention camp.
	Minimum security type.
365	Police station.
366	Vocational rehabilitation center.
	Attendance by direction.
	Excluded are rehabilitation centers where attendance is by choice (234).
360	Care of the physically restrained not able to be classified further.
39	Other Detention and Correctional Facility.
390	Detention and correctional facility not able to be classified further.
4	Residential Property.
	A residential property is one in which sleeping accommodations are provided for normal living purposes, and includes all buildings designed to provide sleeping accommodations except those classified under Health Care or Detention and Correctional Property (major division 3). 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. The property should be classified by its actual use according to the standard definitions given here, not by what the property owner cares to call his building. Thus, a residential property called a "hotel" on the sign over the door may not be a hotel by these definitions. From a fire standpoint it may be an apartment (division 42) or a rooming house (division 43), depending upon its use. Many times it is useful to know how many living units are in the building, as it provides a measure of the potential human exposure, whether they are all involved in a fire or not. It is recommended that the number of living units be reported separately.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
41	One- and Two-Family Dwelling.
	One- and two-family dwellings typically have separate living units and a kitchen in each unit. Included are private dwellings and duplexes each occupied by members of a single family group, with rooms rented to no more than three outsiders per unit. If a separate business or other occupancy is contained in the building, the residential unit(s) is classified in division 42. Row houses, town houses, garden apartments, and other similar units, regardless of local terminology, are classified here when one or two units are separated from the adjoining units by fire division assemblies, and the one or two units are under their own roof.
	A manufactured home and a mobile home not in transit should be classified in this division. A travel trailer not in transit and used as a dwelling should be classified here, and also should be classified as a travel trailer (subdivision 15) in 6.7.4.2.
	A manufactured home, a mobile home, or a travel trailer in transit should be classified using the appropriate classification in major division 9, and its type should be classified in 6.7.4.2. Fires in these should be classified as vehicle fires when they are in transit.
	Attached parking garages are included here unless separated from the dwelling by a fire division assembly. Detached parking garages are classified in subdivision 881.
419	One- or two-family dwelling.
42	Multifamily Dwelling.
	Multifamily dwellings include apartment buildings, condominium apartments, town houses, row houses, tenements, or flats when three or more units are located within common fire division walls, and the units are under a common roof or have a common basement. Multifamily dwellings typically provide for families to live independently of each other, with kitchen facilities in each unit.
	An apartment in a building with a separate store, office, or other business is identified in this division and also as a residential property with business use (48) in General Property Use (see 6.5.2).
429	Multifamily dwellings.
43	Rooming, Boarding, or Lodging House.
	Rooming, boarding, or lodging houses include facilities with living quarters in which separate sleeping rooms are rented, with sleeping accommodations for a total of not more than 16 persons, on either a transient or permanent basis, with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities for individual occupants.



Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
	Halfway houses or group care homes can be classified here if all persons are certified by mental or health authorities as capable of self-help under emergency conditions. Where rooms are rented for one to three persons, they should be classified in division 41. Where rooms are rented for more than 16 persons, they should be classified in division 44 or division 46.
439	Rooming, boarding, or lodging house. Included are residential hotels and shelters housing up to 16 persons.
44	Hotels, Motels, Inns, Lodges. Included are living quarters in which there are sleeping accommodations for hire for more than 6 persons, primarily used by transients, lodged with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities in each unit. These facilities may be designated as a "hotel," "motel," "club," "apartment hotel," "YMCA," "lodge," or any other name, and include dormitories for transient occupants. Excluded are facilities for 16 or fewer persons (division 43).
449	Hotel, motel, inn, or lodge.
45	Residential Board and Care. Residential board and care involves the personal care of residents who do not require chronic or convalescent medical or nursing care. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of the resident while inside the building. Personal care might include daily awareness by the management of the resident's functioning and whereabouts, making and reminding a resident of appointments, the ability and readiness for intervention in the event of a resident's experiencing a crisis, supervision in the areas of nutrition and medication, and actual provision of transient medical care. Included are long-term care and halfway houses. Excluded are nursing facilities (311) and facilities for three or fewer persons (division 41 or 42).
459	Residential board and care.
46	Dormitories. Included are living quarters provided for more than 16 persons for an extended period, for persons not members of the same family group, in one room or a series of closely associated rooms, under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals. Dormitories with transient occupants are classified in division 44, and facilities for 16 or fewer persons are classified in division 43.
462	Sorority house, fraternity house.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
464	Barracks, dormitory. Included are nurses' quarters, military barracks, monastery/convent dormitories, bunk houses, and workers' barracks.
460	Dormitory-type residence not able to be classified further.
40	Other Residential Property.
400	Residential property not able to be classified further.
5	Mercantile, Business Property. Mercantile 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. Business properties are those principally used for the transaction of business and the keeping of private or public records.
51	Food, Beverage Sales. Sale of food and beverage for consumption on the premises is classified in division 16, Eating and Drinking Places.
511	Supermarket. Supermarkets that sell a broad line of food items as well as some nonfood items and cover over 10,000 ft ² (930 m ²) in total area.
512	Market, grocery store. Markets and grocery stores that sell a broad line of food items as well as some nonfood items and cover less than 10,000 ft ² (930 m ²) in total area.
513	Specialty food store. Specialty food stores that specialize in a few basic food items and may have supplementary items for customer convenience. Included are meat, fish, candy, and gourmet shops, bakeries, and roadside farm produce stands and counters. Excluded are liquor and beverage stores (514), creamery and dairy stores (515), and delicatessens (516).
514	Liquor, beverage store.
515	Creamery, dairy store.
516	Delicatessen. Sale of prepared foods mainly for consumption off the premises. Included are pickup and carryout services. Excluded are drive-in-type restaurants (164).
510	Food, beverage sales not able to be classified further.
52	Textile, Wearing Apparel Sales.
521	Clothing store. Sale of wearing apparel, whether new or used, and clothing rental shops. Included are sales of accessories incidental to clothing sale.

(continues)

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
	Excluded are shoe stores (522) and fur stores (525).
522	Clothing accessories, shoe store. Shops specializing in clothing accessories, whether new, used, or rented.
	Included are tie, shoe, and hat stores.
523	Shoe repair shop. Repair of boots and shoes (cobbling). Included are repairers who also make footwear and shining stands and shops.
524	Tailor, dressmaking shop. Included are stores specializing in alterations to ready-made wear.
525	Fur store. Stores specializing in fur sales. Excluded are fur departments of stores with a broad line of clothing goods (521) and the storage of fur garments (828).
526	Dry goods store. Included are all sales of dry goods, yard goods, and piece goods. Excluded are clothing stores (521), clothing accessories stores (522), and rug or carpet sales (536).
520	Textile, wearing apparel sales not able to be classified further.
53	Household Goods Sales, Repairs. Sale of common items used principally to equip and maintain the home.
531	Furniture store. Included are sales of all new and used furniture, office furniture, and large non-desktop equipment, such as water coolers. Excluded are office supply and desktop office equipment sales (541), and furniture departments of large multi-department stores (581).
532	Appliance store. Included are those stores principally selling major and minor appliances with or without associated repair departments. Excluded are appliance repair shops without sales (538).
533	Hardware store. Included are sales of tools and associated equipment, parts, and retail plumbing supplies.
534	Music or video store. Included are the sale or rental of records, sheet music, videotapes, compact and laser disks, pianos, organs, and other musical instruments, and associated listening and teaching facilities.
535	Wallpaper, paint store. Included are sales of wall coverings and decorating materials and sale or rental of associated tools and equipment.
536	Rug, floor covering store. Included are the sale or rental of rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, and sale or rental of associated tools and equipment.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
537	Furniture repair shop. Included are shops for repair of furniture and upholstery without sales. Excluded are repairs with sales (531).
538	Appliance repair shop. Included are shops for repair of appliances without sales. Excluded are repairs with sales (532).
530	Household goods sales, repairs not able to be classified further.
54	Specialty Shops. Sale of material commonly used in the home.
541	Book, stationery store. Included are sales of new or used books, office supplies, and desktop office equipment. Excluded are sales of larger office equipment and office furniture (531).
542	Newsstand, tobacco shop.
543	Drug store. Usually has a pharmacist on duty. Excluded are drug stores that are chiefly variety stores (582 or 583).
544	Gift, jewelry store. Included are sales of glassware, china, and silver and the repair of jewelry and watches.
545	Electronic specialty store. Included are sales of radios, CBs, computers, televisions, video recording equipment, hi-fis, and related components. Excluded are the sales and rental of videotapes or compact disks (534).
546	Leather goods shop. Included are the sale of leather goods and luggage of all types and all materials. Excluded are shoe stores (522).
547	Florist shop, greenhouse. Included are florist shops for the sale of flowers (artificial or natural), greenhouses, and flower raising operations. Excluded are garden shops (554).
548	Optical goods sales. Included are opticians and eyeglass fitting and grinding.
540	Specialty shops not able to be classified further.
55	Recreation, Hobby, or Home Repair Supply Sales, Personal Services. The sale and processing of material used in hobbies, sports, and recreation activities and personal service. Excluded are record shops and video stores (534).
551	Hobby, toy shop. Included are the sale of toys and hobby supplies. Excluded are art supplies (563), sporting goods (552), and photographic goods (553).
552	Sporting goods store. Included are the sale of firearms, ammunition, tents, and other material for use in all sporting and athletic activities. Excluded are sportswear shops (521).



Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
553	Photographic supply sales, still-picture studio. Included is the sale of photographic equipment. Excluded are motion-picture studios (186) and plant processing of film (797).
554	Garden supply store. Included are the retail sale of equipment, seeds, fertilizer for home or garden use, and sale or rental of snow blowers, lawn sweepers, and other home maintenance machines.
555	Retail lumber sales. Lumber distribution centers. Included are incidental sales of related home repair supplies. Excluded are lumberyards used principally for storage (851).
556	Pet store, animal hospital. Sale of pets, animal and pet supplies. Included are animal hospitals and care centers.
557	Barber, beauty shop.
558	Fireworks sales. Included are retail fireworks sales from temporary or permanent locations.
550	Recreation, hobby, or home repair supply sales, personal services not able to be classified further.
56	Professional Supplies, Services.
561	Professional supply sales. Included are the sale of stethoscopes, hospital supplies, special tools, engineering instruments, and other professional supplies.
562	Trade supply sales. Included are the sale of machinists' supplies, plumbers' tools, and carpenters' equipment.
563	Art supply sales.
564	Self-service laundry, dry cleaning.
565	Linen supply house.
566	Laundry, dry cleaner pickup shop. Shops for pickup of laundry and cleaning with little or no processing on the premises, other than pressing.
567	Home maintenance services. Included are firms doing home maintenance work such as floor cleaning, window washing, chimney cleaning, and exterminating.
568	Restaurant supplies, services.
560	Professional supplies, services not able to be classified further.
57	Motor Vehicle or Boat Sales, Services.
571	Public service station. Fuel service facilities for motor vehicles operated for the public, such as gasoline service stations, diesel fuel stations, and LP-Gas stations, with associated lubritorium and wash facilities. Included are service station islands. Excluded are marine service facilities (577).

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
572	Private service station. Private or fleet vehicle refueling where employees may fuel the vehicle themselves, such as at a transit company garage, a trucking company yard, or a farm.
573	Motor vehicle repair, paint shop. Repair of automobiles or motor trucks and shops doing specialized repair work to motor vehicles such as repair of auto tops, hoods, or electrical systems. Excluded are car washing facilities (578).
574	Motor vehicle, trailer sales. Included are the sale of farm implements and motorcycles.
575	Motor vehicle accessory sales. Sale of accessories for motor vehicles such as lights, tires, parts, and special tools.
576	Boat, pleasure-craft sales. Sale of boats, marine vessels, outboard motors, and accessories. Excluded are incidental sales at boat storage facilities (885) and boat repair yards (782).
577	Marine service station. Refueling facilities for marine vessels of any size.
578	Car washing facility.
570	Motor vehicle or boat sales, services not able to be classified further.
58	General Item Stores. Included are stores selling a wide range of items that cannot be readily classified in previous subdivisions.
581	Department store. A store with many separate lines of goods, but to be classified here the store must have a full furniture department.
582	Small variety store. A store of less than 10,000 ft ² (930 m ²) with a wide range of goods but no furniture department. Included are Army-Navy stores, "five- and ten-cent stores," secondhand stores, and surplus stores.
583	Large variety store. A store of 10,000 ft ² (930 m ²) or over with a wide range of goods but no furniture department. Merchandise is usually displayed as in a supermarket, and stores are usually self-service with checkout counters.
584	Mail order store. Mail order and catalogue stores with display area, regardless of size. When the mail order section is a small section of a larger store, it should be classified in subdivision 581.
585	Mall. Included are only the areas common to a multistore facility.
580	General item stores not able to be classified further.

(continues)

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
59	Offices. Office properties are those used for the transaction of business, for the keeping of accounts and records, and for similar purposes. Included are buildings housing business, administrative, professional, or regulatory functions; doctors' and dentists' offices, unless of such character as to be classified as hospitals; service facilities usual to office buildings; and municipal office buildings, since their principal function is the transaction of the public business and the keeping of books and records. Minor office occupancy incidental to operations in another property should be considered part of the predominating property.
591	General business office. Office buildings for the administration of industrial and business enterprises whether at the plant or located elsewhere. Included are offices of insurance carriers, consultants, and adjusting agencies; real estate operators, developers, and agents; lawyers, advocates, and solicitors; importers, exporters, manufacturers' agents, and commodity brokers; trade associations, chambers of commerce, and professional societies; labor organizations; religious organizations; local and county government offices; state or provincial government offices; central government offices; offices of the armed forces and defense agencies; and savings and loan companies without first-story banking premises.
592	Bank, with first-story banking facilities. Excluded are savings and loan companies without first-story banking premises (591).
593	Medical, research, scientific office. Included are surgical, dental, and health service offices; outpatient clinics; offices of nurses and midwives; consulting rooms or offices of physicians, surgeons, and other medical practitioners; offices primarily engaged in research; and offices at meteorological institutes. Excluded are laboratories classified in division 62 and offices that provide treatment for four or more patients that may render them incapable of self-preservation due to application of general anesthesia or require them to receive assistance from others due to specified treatment (342).
594	Engineering, architectural, technical office. Included are surveying and scientific engineering development offices, and permanent office buildings of a contractor. Excluded are contractors' job site-located offices (591) and tool or parts storage (808).

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
595	Mailing firm.
596	Post office.
590	Offices not able to be classified further.
50	Other Mercantile, Business Property.
500	Mercantile, business property not able to be classified further.
6	Basic Industry, Utility, Defense, Agriculture, Mining Property. Included are agriculture, forestry, the extractive and mining industries, mineral products, utilities, laboratories, nuclear plants, and communication facilities; and national defense sites, since they depend so heavily on communications.
61	Nucleonics, Energy Production.
611	Radioactive material working. Included are plants manufacturing fuel elements or involved with radioactive waste disposal, and plants processing or producing uranium, radium, thorium, heavy water, or plutonium.
612	Nuclear ordnance plant. Included are bomb assembly plants.
613	Nuclear energy plant. Production of energy for power purposes. Included is the generation of electricity if it is an integral part of the nuclear plant.
614	Steam-, heat-generating plant. Creation of heat and steam from any fuel except nuclear. Included are integral boiler-turbine-generator units driven by non-nuclear fuels.
615	Electric generating plant. Generation of electric energy. Included are locations producing electricity for public use, for rail transport use, for groups of factories, and for individual properties. Excluded are the energy sources (613 or 614) unless they are integral units.
616	Gas manufacturing plant. Manufacture of gas in gas works, including peak shaving gas plants.
610	Nucleonics, energy production not able to be classified further.
62	Laboratories. Included are classrooms and offices incidental to laboratory facilities. Minor laboratory areas incidental to operations in another property shall be considered part of the predominating property.
621	Chemical, medical laboratory. Included are biological laboratories.
622	Physical materials testing laboratory. Included are all laboratories for testing physical properties of materials, hydraulic laboratories, physics laboratories, and physical materials laboratories.



Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
623	Personnel, psychological laboratory. Included are laboratories for the testing and measuring of persons, and educational laboratories.
624	Radioactive materials laboratory. Any laboratory handling or using radioactive material in a quantity requiring marking.
625	Electrical, electronic laboratory.
626	Agricultural laboratory.
627	General research laboratory.
620	Laboratories not able to be classified further.
63	Communications, Defense, Document Facilities. Critical areas where security must be maintained in order to ensure the continuity of national, business, or public safety.
631	National defense site not elsewhere classified. Included are missile or space vehicle launch sites. Excluded are radio and radar sites (632). The missiles or vehicles themselves are classified under Mobile Property Type. (<i>See 6.7.4.2.</i>)
632	Radio, radar site. Included are microwave transmitter sites, flight control facilities, satellite tracking stations, and repeater sites. Excluded are fire, police, and industrial communication centers (633).
633	Fire, police, industrial communications center. Included are municipal, county, state, and province emergency communications facilities, such as fire control centers, police control centers, disaster control facilities, and all auxiliary equipment locations; and industrial communications centers.
634	Telephone exchange, central office. Included are communications cable sites with the associated repeater and terminal facilities.
635	Computer, data-processing center.
636	Document center, record repository.
630	Communications, defense, document facilities not able to be classified further.
64	Utility, Energy Distribution Systems.
641	(<i>This subdivision not used in this edition.</i>)
642	Electric transmission, distribution system. Distribution of electricity outside generating plant premises. Included are substations, transformers, and utility poles.
643	(<i>This subdivision not used in this edition.</i>)
644	Gas distribution system, gas pipeline. Piping systems and associated equipment for the distribution of gas fuels from manufacturing plants, storage facilities, or wells to the user. Included are transmission lines, compressors, and distribution piping.
645	Flammable or combustible liquid distribution system, pipeline.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
	Piping systems and associated equipment for the distribution of flammable or combustible liquid from manufacturing plants, storage facilities, or wells to the user.
646	Steam, heat distribution system. Distribution of steam, hot water, hot chemicals, and hot oils, for heating and power purposes. Included are "district heating" systems.
647	Water supply system. Collection, treatment, storage, and distribution of water.
648	Sanitary service, garbage and sewage disposal. Included are sewer systems, commercial incinerators, and industrial rubbish burners. Excluded are dumps (division 91).
640	Utility, energy distribution systems not able to be classified further.
65	Agriculture. Production of raw agricultural products and farming. Processing and working of products is classified elsewhere.
651	Livestock production. Included are milking facilities, poultry and egg production, and other livestock (including exotics) production. Excluded are meat and milk processing plants (711 and 712).
652	(<i>This subdivision not used in this edition.</i>)
653	(<i>This subdivision not used in this edition.</i>)
654	(<i>This subdivision not used in this edition.</i>)
655	Crops, orchards. Included is improved fenced pasture land.
656	Curing and drying facility for agricultural products.
657	Fruit, vegetable packing. Packing of raw fruit and vegetables as picked. Excluded are fruit and vegetable processing plants (713).
650	Agriculture not able to be classified further.
66	Forests, Hunting, Fishing.
661	Forest, standing timber without logging operations. Included are wildlife preserves; timber tracts where planting, replanting, and conservation of forests are conducted; areas where uncultivated materials, such as gums and resins, wild rubber, saps, barks, wild fruits and flowers, and roots are gathered; and facilities where extracting, concentrating, and distilling of sap and charcoal burning are carried on when located in the forest.
662	Forest, standing timber with logging operation. Included are land areas where there is felling and rough cutting of trees, hewing or rough shaping of poles, blocks, and other wood materials; and timber and log piles in the forest. Excluded are sawmills operating in the forest (751).

(continues)

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
663	Hunting, trapping, game propagation. Included are areas where hunting, trapping, and game propagation of wild animals is conducted for commercial purposes not connected with sport.
664	<i>(This subdivision not used in this edition.)</i>
665	Fish hatchery.
666	Wood-chip pile.
660	Forests, hunting, fishing not able to be classified further.
67	Mining, Quarrying of Natural Raw Materials. Underground and surface mines, quarries, and oil wells. Included are supplemental on-site machinery, prospecting for minerals, and preparing sites for extraction. Quarries and mines attached to other properties are, as far as possible, classified in this division.
671	Coal mine.
672	Ore mine.
673	Ore concentration plant.
674	Petroleum, natural gas well with accompanying reservoir. Oil- and gas-producing property, oil well and natural gas well operations. Included are prospecting and drilling, oil shale or bituminous sands operations, and extraction of crude oil. Excluded are pipeline operations (644 and 645).
675	Stone, slate, clay, gravel, sand quarries, pits. The extraction of building and monumental stone or slate; ceramic, refractory, and other clay; and all sand and gravel.
676	Salt mine. The extracting and quarrying of salt. Included are evaporating in salt pans, crushing, screening, and refining. Excluded are the refinement of salt for human consumption in establishments not engaged in extracting or quarrying salt (719).
677	Chemical, fertilizer, mineral mine. The mining and quarrying of phosphate and nitrate minerals, fluorspar, sulfur ores and natural sulfur, potash, sodium and borate minerals, borites, pyrites, arsenic, strontium and lithium minerals, and mineral pigments. Included are guano-gathering operations.
678	Nonmetallic mineral mine, quarry. All other nonmetallic mining and quarrying, such as asbestos. Included are areas where peat is cut and dug.
670	Mining, quarrying of natural raw materials not able to be classified further.
68	Nonmetallic Mineral, Mineral Products Manufacture. Manufacture of clay products; glass and glass products; pottery, china, and earthenware; cement, concrete products, and other nonmetallic mineral products. Coal and petroleum are classified in division 67.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
681	Structural clay products manufacture. Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, pipes, crucibles, architectural terra-cotta; stove lining, chimney pipes and tops; and refractories.
682	Glass manufacture, excluding containers. Manufacture of all glass and glass products except glass containers. Included are the manufacture of optical glasses and glass fiber. Excluded are the grinding of lenses (792 or 548) and glass container manufacturing (683).
683	Glass container manufacture.
684	Pottery, china, earthenware manufacture.
685	Cement manufacture.
686	Concrete batch plant.
687	Abrasives manufacture. Included are the shaping of natural abrasives into grindstones, coating cloth and paper with abrasives, and making abrasive bonded wheels and disks.
688	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacture. Manufacture of concrete, gypsum and plaster products, asbestos, mineral wool, cut-stone and stone products, and all other nonmetallic mineral products.
680	Nonmetallic mineral, mineral products manufacture not able to be classified further.
60	Other Basic Industry, Utility, Defense, Agriculture, Mining Property.
600	Basic industry, utility, defense, agriculture, mining property not able to be classified further.
7	Manufacturing, Processing Property. This major division includes properties where there is mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. The assembly of component parts of manufactured products is part of manufacture. Included are factories making products of all kinds and properties devoted to operations such as processing, assembling, mixing, packing, finishing or decorating, repairing, and similar operations. For mineral processing, use division 68.
71	Food Industries.
711	Slaughtering, preparation, preserving of meat. Included are processing and packing activities such as curing, smoking, salting, pickling, packing in airtight containers, and quick-freezing, as well as manufacture of natural sausage casing and the rendering of lard and other edible animal fats. Excluded are canning and processing of fish and seafood (714).



Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
712	Dairy processing and manufacture. Manufacture of cream and butter, natural and processed cheese, condensed and other types of concentrated milk, ice cream, and ices, powdered milk, and other edible milk products. Included are the pasteurizing and bottling of milk.
713	Canning, preserving of fruits, vegetables. Canning (packing in airtight containers) of fruits and vegetables including fruit and vegetable juices; manufacture of raisins and dried fruits, preserves, jams and jellies, pickles, sauces, and canned soups. Included are dehydration and quick-freezing.
714	Canning, preserving of fish, seafood. Preserving and processing fish and other marine foods. Included are such operations as salting, drying, dehydrating, smoking, curing, cooling, pickling, packing in airtight containers, and quick-freezing. Excluded are icing, salting, filleting of fish catch, and processing of the catch aboard fishing vessels (mobile property type 48).
715	Manufacture of grain mill products. Grain mills (flour, meal, dry feeds); husking, cleaning, and polishing of rice; preparation of breakfast foods such as rolled oats, rice, wheat and corn flakes, parched grain; prepared feeds for animals and fowl; blended and prepared flour, and other cereal and pulse preparations. Included are coffee, pulse, and root peeling mills; and starch and its products.
716	Bakery product manufacture. Manufacture of bread, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, pies, pastries, and similar “perishable” bakery products; biscuits and similar “dry” bakery products and pasta products. Excluded are breakfast foods (715).
717	Sugar refining, confectionery manufacture. Manufacture and refining of raw sugar, syrup, and granulated or clarified sugar from sugar cane or sugar beets. Manufacture of cocoa and chocolate powder from beans, chocolates, all types of confectionery.
718	Snack foods manufacture. Potato chips and other products of deep-fat frying.
719	Special food industries. Included are the manufacture of baking powder and yeast; condiments, mustard, and vinegar; food specialties; egg specialties; spice grinding; processing of tea leaves into black tea; edible salt refining; harvesting and the manufacture of ice, except dry ice; and commercial kitchen with meal preparation for off-premises consumption (as in catering businesses). Excluded is the manufacture of dry ice (761).
710	Food industries not able to be classified further.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
72	Beverages, Tobacco, Essential Oils.
721	Distilling, rectifying, blending spirits. Included are the distilling of ethyl alcohol for all purposes and the distilling, rectifying, and blending of alcoholic liquors.
722	Wines, winery. Production of wines, cider, and other fermented beverages except malt liquors.
723	Brewery, manufacture of malt. The production of malt and malt liquors.
724	Soft drink, carbonated water industry. Manufacture of nonalcoholic beverages, such as soft drinks and carbonated mineral waters. Included are the incidental manufacture of flavoring extracts and syrups. Excluded is the manufacture of syrup alone (717).
725	Tobacco products manufacture. Included are stemming, redrying, and other operations after auctioning that are connected with preparing raw-leaf tobacco for manufacturing. Excluded are tobacco drying/curing sheds (656).
726	Vegetable and animal oil, fat; soap making. Production of crude oil, cake, and meal by crushing or extraction, from oilseeds and nuts; the extraction of fish and other marine animal oils; the rendering of inedible animal oils and fats; manufacture of margarine; and the refining and hydrogenation (or hardening) of oils and fats. Manufacture of soaps, detergents, and other washing and cleaning compounds, except where the process is chemical only, not involving oil or fat from livestock. Excluded are the manufacture of lard and other edible fats (711) and butter (712).
720	Beverages, tobacco, essential oils not able to be classified further.
73	Textiles.
731	Cotton gin.
732	Cotton spinning, weaving. Preparing cotton fibers, such as picking, carding, combing, carbonizing, spinning, and weaving of yarns and fabrics. Manufacture of narrow fabrics and other small wares; carpets and rugs; and lace, braids, and other primary textiles. Excluded are spinning and weaving of asbestos (688).
733	Wool or worsted spinning, weaving. Preparing wool and worsted fibers, such as scouring, carding, combing, carbonizing, spinning, and weaving of yarns and fabrics. Manufacture of narrow fabrics and other small wares; carpets and rugs; and lace, braids, and other primary textiles. Excluded are spinning and weaving of asbestos (688).

(continues)

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
734	Mixed, blended, other fibers. Spinning, weaving, preparing mixed, blended, and other fibers such as flax, hemp, jute, silk, sisal, and synthetic fibers such as retting, scutching, scouring, carding, combing, carbonizing, throwing, spinning, and weaving. Manufacture of narrow fabrics and other small wares; carpets and rugs; and lace, braid, yarn, and other primary textiles. Excluded are spinning and weaving of asbestos (688).
735	Textile finishing plant. Bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of all fabrics and fibers.
736	Knitting mills for all fibers. Included are mills engaged in producing hosiery, outerwear, underwear, and other knitwear. Excluded are the making of garments from knitted fabrics other than in knitting mills (742).
737	Cordage, rope, twine, net manufacture. Manufacture of rope, cable, cordage, twine, net, and other related goods from hemp, jute, cotton, paper, straw, coir, flax, and other fibers.
738	Floor covering, coated fabric manufacture, excluding rubber. Manufacture of linoleum and other hard-surfaced floor coverings, artificial leather, oilcloth, and impregnated and coated fabrics. Excluded are the manufacture of rubber tile (747) and clay tile (681).
730	Textiles not able to be classified further. Included are the manufacture of straw, coir, and similar matting and mats; felt by processes other than weaving; batting, padding, wadding, and upholstery filling from all fibers; and the recovery of fibers from waste and rags. Excluded are the manufacture of wood-excelior upholstery filling (751).
74	Footwear, Wearing Apparel, Leather, Rubber.
741	Footwear manufacture. Manufacture of all kinds of footwear, boots, shoes, cut stock, findings, leggings, and gaiters from leather, fabrics, plastics, wood, and other materials. Excluded are vulcanized footwear (747) and repair shops that make footwear on a custom basis (523).
742	Wearing apparel manufacture, excluding footwear. Manufacture of wearing apparel by cutting and sewing fabrics, leather, fur, and other materials; the making of hat bodies, hats, and millinery; and the manufacture of umbrellas and walking sticks.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
	Excluded are the repair of wearing apparel in connection with the cleaning and pressing of these articles (796), tailoring and dressmaking (524), and shoe repair (523).
743	Made-up textile goods manufacture, excluding wearing apparel. Manufacturers who do no weaving and primarily engage in making up cloth goods such as house furnishings, trimmings of fabric, embroideries, and pennants. Included are stitching, pleating, and tucking for the trade.
744	Tanneries, leather finishing. Included are currying, finishing, embossing, and japanning of leather.
745	Fur products manufacture, excluding wearing apparel. Included are scraping, currying, tanning, bleaching, and dyeing of fur and other pelts; the manufacture of fur and skin rugs and mats, hatter's fur, and other fur, and skin articles; and fellmongery. Excluded are wearing apparel items manufactured from fur products (742).
746	Leather products manufacture, excluding footwear, wearing apparel. Manufacture of leather products and articles made of leather, and products and articles made of leather and leather substitutes, such as leather sporting goods. Excluded are the manufacture of wooden saddlery (753), the manufacture of footwear (741), and the manufacture of wearing apparel (742).
747	Rubber, rubber products manufacture. Manufacture of natural or synthetic rubber and all kinds of rubber products. The reclaiming of rubber from used tires, scrap, and miscellaneous waste rubber.
740	Footwear, wearing apparel, leather, rubber not able to be classified further.
75	Wood, Furniture, Paper, Printing.
751	Sawmill, planing mill, wood products mill. Manufacture of lumber products; wooden building materials and prefabricated parts and structures; cooperage and other wood stock; veneers and plywood; and excelsior. Included are areas doing preservation of wood; and sawmills and planing mills, whether or not mobile or operated in the forest. Excluded are the hewing and rough shaping of poles and other wood materials in the forest (662), and the manufacture of camping trailers and motor homes (784).
752	Manufacture and assembly of mobile and modular buildings. Included are the manufacture of mobile homes.



Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
753	Wood, cane, cork products manufacture. Included are the manufacture of boxes, crates, drums, barrels, and other wooden containers; baskets and other rattan, reed, or willow containers; and small ware made entirely or mainly of wood, rattan, reed, willow, cane, or cork.
754	Furniture, fixture, bedding manufacture. Manufacture of household, office, restaurant, public building, and professional furniture; bedding and upholstery; office and store fittings and fixtures regardless of the materials used. Excluded are the manufacture of special medical furniture, equipment, fixtures, and machines (791).
755	Paper, pulp, paperboard manufacture. Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, and other fibers; and of paper, paperboard, insulation board, and fiber building paper. Included are the coating, glazing, and laminating of paper and paperboard. Excluded are the manufacture of asphalt and tar-saturated paper (768), abrasive paper (687), sensitized paper (792), and carbon and stencil paper (790).
756	Paper, pulp, paperboard products manufacture. Manufacture of pressed and molded pulp goods and articles made of paperboard.
757	Newspaper or magazine printing, publishing. Printing, lithographing, and publishing newspapers, periodicals, magazines, trade journals, reviews, and related services.
758	Printing, publishing, allied industry. Included are commercial or job printing, lithographing, and silk-screen printing; manufacture of greeting cards; looseleaf devices, library binders, and bookbinding; blank-book making, and paper ruling; and other work related to bookbinding such as bronzing, gilding, and edging; mat and mounting; services for the printing trades such as typesetting, engraving, and etching steel and copper plates; making woodcuts; photoengraving; and electrotyping and stereotyping. Excluded are type foundries (773) and engraving on precious metals (794).
750	Wood, furniture, paper, printing not able to be classified further.
76	Chemical, Plastic, Petroleum. For the purpose of this classification, a chemical is a material that has had or will have a controlled change in the molecular structure or composition, not involving polymerization; while a plastic is a material whose molecule has been polymerized. See division 61 for heavy water or for nuclear changes.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
761	Industrial chemical manufacture. Manufacture of industrial organic and inorganic chemicals and industrial gases. Included are dry ice manufacturing plants. Excluded are all monomers and plastics plants (763).
762	Hazardous chemical manufacture. Manufacture of materials requiring special handling in manufacture, shipment, storage, or use. Included are explosives, blasting agents, fireworks, matches, unstable rocket propellants, pyroxylin (cellulose nitrate) plastics, hazardous monomers, and organic peroxides. Excluded are the manufacture and handling of nuclear materials (611).
763	Plastic manufacture. Manufacture of raw materials for plastics except those included in 762, and of synthetic resins, plastics, and elastomers.
764	Plastic product manufacture. Included are facilities making plastic furnishings, housings, enclosures, covers, linings, and machine parts whether by molding, extruding, or any other method.
765	Paint, varnish, lacquer, ink, wax, adhesive manufacture. Included are the manufacture of varnish stains and shellac, enamels, japans, polishes, and gelatin.
766	Drug, cosmetic, pharmaceutical manufacture. Manufacture of drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations.
767	Petroleum refinery, natural gas plant. Included are the manufacture of petrochemicals; products from crude petroleum and its fractionation products, including asphalt; the manufacture of petroleum and petroleum products from coal and other materials, including blending of lubricating oils and greases; and refinery tankage.
768	Asphalt, coal product manufacture. Manufacture of asphalt tar or similar paving and roofing materials and fuel briquettes and packaged fuel. Included is the distillation of coal in coke ovens. Excluded are the distillation of coal in coke ovens in iron and steel works (771) and the manufacture of coal gas (616).
760	Chemical, plastic, petroleum not able to be classified further.

(continues)

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
77	Metal, Metal Products.
771	Iron, steel manufacture. Manufacture of iron and steel shapes, consisting of all processes from smelting in blast furnaces to the semi-finished stage in rolling mills and foundries. Included are coke ovens associated with blast furnaces.
772	Nonferrous metal manufacture. Manufacture of nonferrous metal shapes. Included are the processes of smelting, alloying, and refining, rolling and drawing, and founding and casting, that are necessary to produce ingots, bars, billets, sheets, strips, castings, and extrusions.
773	Metal product manufacture. Transformation of metal forms into finished products such as household cutlery. Included are industries engaged in enameling, japanning, lacquering, gilding, galvanizing, plating, and polishing metal products; and blacksmithing and welding. Excluded are plants manufacturing machinery (774), electrical equipment (775), silverware and jewelry (794), and specialized automobile, aircraft, and ship parts (division 78).
774	Machinery manufacture. Manufacture of machinery and prime movers other than electrical equipment. Included are machine shops engaged in producing and repairing machine and equipment parts, and the production of ball bearings and mechanical precision measuring instruments, as well as industrial engines, and measuring and dispensing pumps. Excluded are plants manufacturing electrical equipment (775) and engines or specialized parts for automobile, aircraft, and marine use (division 78).
775	Electrical equipment manufacture. Manufacture of machinery, apparatus, and supplies for the generation, storage, transmission, and transformation of electrical energy. Included are the manufacture of insulated wire and cable and the repair of electrical machinery. Excluded are instruments for measuring and recording electrical quantities and characteristics (791).
776	Electrical appliance, electronics equipment manufacture. Included are plants manufacturing electric lamps; computers, communication equipment, and related products, including radios and television sets; phonographs; electric batteries; x-ray and therapeutic apparatus; and electronic tubes and components as well as the repair of electrical appliances.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
	Excluded are instruments for measuring and recording electrical quantities and characteristics (791).
770	Metal, metal products not able to be classified further.
78	Vehicle Assembly, Manufacture.
781	Shipbuilding, repairing of vessels over 65 ft (20 m). Shipyards engaged in building and repair work on vessels over 65 ft (20 m) in length, including barges, lighters, and tugs, whether self-propelled or not. Included are specialized marine engines, masts, spars, rigging and ship parts manufacture, dry docks, and shipbreaking yards.
782	Boat building, repairing of vessels 65 ft (20 m) and under. Boatyards engaged in building and repair work on vessels 65 ft (20 m) and under in length, regardless of material used in manufacture and whether self-propelled or not. Included are facilities manufacturing specialized marine engines, outboard engines, masts, sails, rigging, and boat parts.
783	Railway equipment manufacture, assembly, repair. The building and rebuilding of locomotives and railroad or tramway cars for freight and passenger service, and the production of specialized parts for locomotive and railroad tramway cars. Included are shops operated by railway companies for the manufacture and repair of locomotives and cars.
784	Motor vehicle manufacture, assembly. Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles such as automobiles, buses, trucks, truck trailers, universal carriers, motorcycles, motor scooters, camping trailers, and motor homes. Included are plants manufacturing motor vehicle parts and accessories. Excluded are plants principally manufacturing tires and tubes (747), automobile glass (682), electrical equipment (775), and agricultural and road-building tractors and forklift trucks (774); facilities involved with motor vehicle repairs (573); and facilities manufacturing mobile homes or mobile buildings (752).
785	Bicycle manufacturing, assembly, repair. Manufacture of bicycles, tricycles, pedicabs, and parts.
786	Aircraft and rocket manufacturing, assembly, repair. Manufacture, assembly, and repair of airplanes, gliders, rockets, missiles, and aircraft parts such as engines, propellers, pontoons, and undercarriages.



Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
	Excluded are the manufacture of electric and electronic equipment (775 or 776) and aeronautical instruments (791).
787	Manufacture of special transport equipment. Plants manufacturing special transport equipment such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles and parts for such vehicles such as wheels and axles.
780	Vehicle assembly, manufacture not able to be classified further.
79	Other Manufacturing. Manufacturing industries not classified in any other division.
791	Instrument manufacture. Manufacture of measuring, controlling, laboratory, and scientific instruments and surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies. Excluded are the manufacture of optical instruments for scientific and medical use (792), the manufacture of x-ray and electric therapeutic apparatus (776), and the production of measuring and dispensing pumps (774).
792	Photographic, optical goods manufacture. Manufacture of optical instruments and lens grinding, ophthalmic goods, photographic equipment and supplies, including sensitized film, plates, and paper. Included are plants manufacturing optical instruments for scientific and medical use.
793	Watch, clock manufacture. The manufacture of clocks and watches, clock and watch parts and cases, and mechanisms for timing devices.
794	Jewelry manufacture. Manufacture of jewelry, silverware, and plateware, using precious metals, precious and semiprecious stones, and pearls. Included are the cutting and polishing of precious and semiprecious stones, the striking of medals and coins, and engraving on precious metals.
795	Musical instrument manufacture. The manufacture of musical instruments, such as pianos, stringed instruments, wind instruments, and percussion instruments. Included is the manufacture of phonograph record blanks. Excluded are the manufacture of phonographs and speech recording machines (776).
796	Laundry, dry cleaning plant. Mechanical and hand laundries. Included are plants supplying laundered linens (aprons, table covers, towels, napkins, or diapers) on a contract basis; cleaning, pressing, and dyeing, and performing minor repairs to apparel and household furnishings.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
797	Photographic film processing laboratory. Processing of photographic film in special plants and centers. Excluded are film-processing operations incidental to other operations, such as newspaper offices or hospitals.
798	Toy, sporting good manufacturing not classified in other divisions.
790	Other manufacturing not able to be classified further. Included are plants manufacturing carbon and stencil paper.
70	Other Manufacturing, Processing Property.
708	General maintenance shop not elsewhere classified.
700	Manufacturing, processing property not able to be classified further.
8	Storage Property. Storage properties are all buildings, structures, or areas utilized primarily for the storage or sheltering of goods, merchandise, products, vehicles, or animals; and incidental servicing, processing, and repair operations. Storage includes the resale (sale without transformation) of goods to businesses, institutions, and government, such as the resale of industrial and construction materials, machinery, and equipment; farm machinery, implements, and supplies; and business and professional equipment. Also included are warehousing, grading, sorting, breaking bulk, and repacking, which are associated with reselling. Repacking in airtight containers is canning and is classified in subdivisions 713 and 714. Storage properties are characterized by the presence of relatively small numbers of persons in proportion to the area. Any new use that increases the number of occupants to a figure comparable with other classes of properties changes the classification of the building to that of the new use. If substantial mercantile or office operations exist (10 customers or more present at busy periods), they should be reclassified where appropriate in major division 5 (Mercantile, Business Property). Waste disposal is classified in division 91.
81	Agricultural Products Storage.
811	Seeds, beans, nuts, silage storage in bulk. Storage of seeds, beans, grain, natural feed, hay, or nuts in bulk in bins, silos, or piles in the open or in cribs. Excluded are storage in barns (815) and storage in elevators (816).
812	Boxed, crated, packaged agricultural products storage. Agricultural products stored in boxes, crates, or cartons, regardless of packaging material or container size.

(continues)

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
813	Loose, bagged agricultural products storage. Agricultural products stored in bags of any material or size, or stored loose. Excluded are bagged products inside cardboard boxes (812), loose tobacco storage (814), and bulk storage of seeds, feeds, beans, nuts, and grain (811).
814	Loose, baled tobacco storage. Tobacco stored in loose quantities or in bales, crates, hogsheads, or barrels before or after auction, but before manufacture of finished tobacco products. Excluded are tobacco curing sheds (656) and storage during processing (725).
815	Barns, stables. Included are facilities associated with farms, zoos, or wildlife preserves, whether for providing restraint or protection for animals or for storage of feed. Excluded are silos (811).
816	Grain elevators. Included are soybean elevators.
817	Livestock storage. Storage of livestock at any point beyond the raising ranch or farm. Included are rail and truck stockyards and other livestock pens and yards.
818	Agricultural supply storage. Storage of materials for agricultural purchase. Included are hay, feed, seed, fertilizer, and nonmotorized farm implement stores.
810	Agricultural products storage not able to be classified further.
82	Textile Storage.
821	Baled cotton storage. Included are cotton compresses.
822	Baled wool, worsted storage.
823	Baled silk, synthetic fiber storage.
824	Baled jute, hemp, flax, sisal, other mixed or blended fiber storage.
825	Cloth, yarn storage.
826	Wearing apparel, garments, finished textile storage.
827	Leather, leather products storage.
828	Fur, skin, hair products storage.
820	Textile storage not able to be classified further.
83	Processed Food, Tobacco Storage.
831	Packaged foodstuff storage. Foodstuffs stored in cardboard or paper packages.
832	Canned or bottled food, soft drink storage. Storage of canned or bottled foodstuffs. Included are plants that bottle materials made elsewhere.
833	Loose, bagged processed food storage. Processed foods stored in bulk or in bags of any material or size.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
	Excluded are animal feed in hay, grain, seed, and feed stores (818), natural animal feed stored in bulk (811), and natural animal feed stored in bags (813).
834	Food locker plants.
835	Cold storage.
836	Bulk sugar storage.
837	Bulk flour, starch storage.
838	Packaged tobacco product storage. Storage of finished tobacco products in any type of package.
830	Processed food, tobacco storage not able to be classified further.
84	Petroleum Products, Alcoholic Beverage Storage. Included are gases of all kinds, flammable liquids, and combustible liquids, except those specifically mentioned in division 86, such as 865 for paint and varnish. Waste disposal is classified in division 91.
841	Flammable, combustible liquid tank storage. Included are airport fuel dispensing systems, bulk plants, terminals, and tank farms. Excluded are refinery tankage (767) and reservoirs at oil wells (674).
842	Gasometer, cryogenic gas storage.
843	LP-Gas bulk plant. Excluded is filling individual cylinders for the public (571).
844	Missile, rocket fuel storage. Included are storage facilities at the manufacturing plant, launching site, and intermediate fixed storage locations.
845	Packaged petroleum products storage.
846	Alcoholic beverage storage. Storage of liquor, beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages, whether in barrels, casks, kegs, or bottles.
840	Petroleum products, alcoholic beverage storage not able to be classified further.
85	Wood, Paper Products Storage.
851	Lumberyard, building materials storage. Storage of lumber and building materials. Excluded are the storage of timber, pulpwood, logs, and wood fuel while in the forest (662) or at sites awaiting use (856); and wood chips (666).
852	Wood products, furniture storage.
853	Fiber products storage. Storage of products made from fibers of ordinary combustible materials, such as fiberboard; or noncombustible fiber materials with combustible components such as fiberglass insulation. Included are pulp, felt, excelsior, and rope.
854	Rolled paper storage.
855	Paper, paper products storage. Included are cartons, bags, waste paper, and baled paper. Excluded are rolled paper (854) and pulp storage (853).

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
856	Timber, pulpwood, logs, wood fuel. Included are areas where timber, pulpwood, logs, and wood fuel are stored in bulk after leaving the forest and before processing or use. Excluded is storage in the forest (662).
850	Wood, paper products storage not able to be classified further.
86	Chemical or Plastic, Chemical or Plastic Product Storage. For the purpose of this classification, a chemical is a material that has had or will have a controlled change in its molecular structure or composition, not involving polymerization; while a plastic is a material whose molecule has been polymerized. Waste disposal is classified in division 91.
861	Industrial chemical storage.
862	Hazardous chemical storage not specifically listed below. Excluded are radioactive materials (division 61).
863	Plastic, plastic product storage.
864	Fertilizer storage. Excluded is fertilizer storage in connection with agricultural supply storage (818).
865	Paint, varnish storage.
866	Drug, cosmetic, pharmaceutical storage.
867	Rubber, rubber products storage.
868	Photographic film storage. Storage of photographic films, new or exposed, including motion picture film, x-ray film, industrial film, and hobby film. Included are picture distribution facilities such as film exchanges.
860	Chemical or plastic, chemical or plastic product storage not able to be classified further.
87	Metal, Metal Product Storage.
871	Basic metal form storage.
872	Metal parts storage (often in trays or bins or on racks).
873	Hardware storage. Included are storage of auto parts, auto accessories, tools, and plumbers' supplies.
874	Machinery storage.
875	Electrical appliance, supply storage.
876	Finished metal products storage (often in cartons or crates).
877	Scrap, junkyards. Excluded are refuse dumping and recycling areas (division 91).
870	Metal, metal products storage not able to be classified further.
88	Vehicle Storage.
881	Residential parking garage. Parking of motor vehicles in one-story residential garages.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
	Included are detached residential garages or residential garages separated from another structure by a fire division assembly. Excluded are attached garages to single-family dwellings (419) and general vehicle parking garages (882).
882	General vehicle parking garage. Parking of vehicles of various ownership in facilities under the direction of one management. Excluded are facilities for repair of motor vehicles (573), dwelling or one-story residential garages (881), and garages for public works vehicles and dump trucks (884).
883	Bus, truck, auto fleet, automobile dealer storage. Parking of motor vehicles of the same ownership and management. Included are truck parking, auto fleet parking, bus parking, trackless trolley parking, and taxicab parking. Excluded are machinery and equipment storage (884).
884	Heavy machine, equipment storage. Parking of road, farm, and contracting equipment in a suitably managed location. Included are storage of public works vehicles, construction and earth-moving equipment, dump trucks, and cranes.
885	Boat, ship storage. A marine parking "garage." Docking and mooring facilities for boats in the water. Included are launching facilities and storage of boats and ships for relatively long periods of time. Excluded are yacht club buildings (143), boat repairing yards (782), and marine service stations (577).
886	Aircraft hangar.
887	Railway storage. Included are locomotive storage, car storage, and track repair equipment storage, and all fixed railroad storage facilities. Excluded are railroad yards and signaling and switching facilities (division 95).
888	Fire stations.
880	Vehicle storage not able to be classified further.
89	General Item Storage.
891	General warehouse. Excluded are warehouses storing mainly wood furniture (852), warehouses storing mainly foodstuffs (division 83), and warehouses storing mainly textiles (division 82).
892	Bagged mineral products storage. Included are storage facilities for cement, lime, and gypsum.
893	Packaged mineral products storage. Included are storage facilities for glass, clay products, pottery, and earthenware.

(continues)

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
894	Freight terminal.
895	Coal, coke briquette, charcoal storage. Storage of solid fuels in bags, boxes, or bulk. Excluded are wood fuel storage facilities (662).
896	Military stores, national defense storage not elsewhere classified.
897	Ice storage. Storage of natural and manufactured ice. Included are separate, detached, portable coin-operated storage and dispensing units.
898	Wharf, pier.
899	Self-storage units for residential commodities. Included are facilities for the storage of residential commodities in areas within a structure each of which is privately controlled by the renter or lessee. Excluded are commercial storage facilities and warehouses.
890	General item storage not able to be classified further.
80	Other Storage Property.
808	Toolshed, contractor's shed. Included are sheds used primarily for storage. Excluded are sheds used as field offices (591).
800	Storage property not able to be classified further.
9	Outside or Special Property. Outside or special properties are not readily classified in any of the preceding major divisions. They include mainly outdoor properties. Fixtures such as signs, fences, and poles that are usually on outdoor property are not separate specific property uses. The specific property use upon which this item is located should be identified. The sign, fence, or fixture, if involved in ignition, should be identified in the appropriate sections of Chapter 8.
91	Landfills, Dumps, and Recycling Facilities.
911	Managed nonhazardous refuse disposal site.
912	Unmanaged nonhazardous refuse disposal site.
913	Managed hazardous materials waste disposal site.
914	Unmanaged hazardous materials waste disposal site.
915	Temporary hazardous materials waste disposal site.
916	Recycling facility.
910	Landfills, dumps, and recycling facilities not able to be classified further.
92	Special Structures.
921	Bridge, trestle. Included are overhead or elevated structures, such as overpasses, elevated roads, and railways.
922	Tunnel.
923	Public mailbox.

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
924	Toll station.
925	Shelter. Included are storm, tornado, bomb, fallout, weather, and bus shelters designed for short-term, intermittent use.
926	Outbuilding, excluding garage. Included are children's playhouses, privies, and collection sheds (boxes) used for temporary storage of miscellaneous items for routine pickup by charitable organizations.
927	Outdoor telephone booth.
928	Aerial tramway. Included are ski lifts and chair lifts.
920	Special structures not able to be classified further.
93	Outdoor Properties.
931	Open land, field. Included are lands of grass, herbaceous plants (weeds), and brush usually used for grazing (pasture land), wildlife habitat, and undeveloped recreation areas. Excluded are campsites with utilities (935), graded and cared-for plots of land (938), and improved fenced pasture land (655).
932	<i>(This subdivision not used in this edition.)</i>
933	Residential yards. Included are the cared-for spaces around residential property.
934	Cemetery.
935	Campsite with utilities. Included are facilities for camping trailers, pickup truck-mounted campers, motor homes, and travel trailers. Excluded are unimproved camping areas (931).
936	Vacant lot. Included are uncared-for plots of land. Excluded are graded and cared-for plots of land (938).
937	Beaches, seashores, riverfront areas (salt or fresh water). Excluded are piers (898).
938	Graded and cared-for plots of land. Included are parks. Excluded are residential yards (933), open land and fields (931), campsites with utilities (935), playgrounds (124), and improved fenced pasture land or land used for crops (655).
930	Outdoor properties not able to be classified further.
94	Water Areas.
941	In open sea, tidal waters.
942	Within designated port, channel, anchorage.
943	Alongside quay, pier, pilings. Excluded are flammable liquid or gas loading and unloading facilities (944).
944	At flammable liquid or gas loading, unloading facility.
945	Storm drain, flood control culvert.



Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
946	Inland water area. Included are lakes, ponds, rivers or streams, and the like.
940	Water areas not able to be classified further.
95	Railroad Property. Included are railroads, subways, railways, trolleys, and other fixed rail properties. See subdivision 921 for bridges and trestles and subdivision 922 for tunnels.
951	Railroad right of way. Included are the areas marked by fence or 30 ft (9 m) beyond ballast on each side. Excluded are switchyards (952), and sidings (953).
952	Switchyard, marshalling yard.
953	Siding. The spurs within an industrial plant or other property.
954	Railroad signaling, switch control equipment location.
950	Railroad property not able to be classified further.
96	Road, Parking Property. See subdivision 921 for bridges and trestles and subdivision 922 for tunnels.
961	Limited-access highway, divided highway.
962	Paved public street. Included are associated parallel or diagonal parking on right of way. Excluded are limited-access and divided highways (961).
963	Paved private street, way. Included are paved driveways. Excluded are uncovered parking areas (965).
964	Unpaved street, road, path. Included are unpaved driveways.
965	Uncovered parking area. Included are open parking lots, rest stops, and open car stacking mechanisms. Excluded are driveways (963), covered parking garages (882), and campsites with utilities (935).
960	Road, parking property not able to be classified further.
97	Aircraft Areas.
971	In flight.
972	On runway. Included are the approach and overrun areas.
973	On taxiway, uncovered parking area, maintenance area. Included are all airport areas other than runway or loading ramp. Excluded are aircraft hangars (886).
974	At loading ramp.
970	Aircraft areas not able to be classified further.
98	Outside Equipment Operating Areas.
981	Construction site. Excluded are oil and gas fields (982).

Table 6.6.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
	Buildings or structures under construction or demolition should be classified by their proposed or former use.
982	Oil, gas field.
983	Pipeline, power line, or other utility right of way.
984	Industrial plant yard area. Excluded are parking areas (965), areas designated as outdoor storage in the yard, or areas that have another specific use.
980	Outside equipment operating areas not able to be classified further.
90	Other Outside or Special Properties.
900	Outside or special properties not able to be classified further.
00	Other Specific Property Use.
097	Vacant structure unable to be classified elsewhere.
098	Specific property use not applicable.
000	Specific property use not able to be classified further.
UUU	Specific property use undetermined or not reported.

6.7 Mobile Property.

6.7.1 Mobile property is property that is designed to be movable in relation to fixed property whether or not it still is. Mobile property is always located on a specific property, and, when mobile property is involved, the specific property should always be reported as well.

6.7.2 When mobile property is involved, the reporting of the following data is critical for proper identification of the property:

- (1) Model year
- (2) Name of manufacturer or brand name
- (3) Model name or model number if there is one
- (4) Manufacturer's serial number or Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
- (5) License or registration number, including the state or agency issuing the license or registration

6.7.3 Mobile Property Involvement.

6.7.3.1 The data element "mobile property involvement" is used to determine how mobile property relates to a fire. Mobile property can start a fire but not burn itself, start as a fire and burn, or not start a fire but be involved in the fire. The use of this data element will assist analysts in determining the role the mobile property played, so that problems can be identified and appropriate actions taken.

6.7.3.2 Where data on mobile property involvement is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 6.7.3.2 should be used.

Table 6.7.3.2 Mobile Property Involvement Coding Structure

Code	Description
1	Mobile property was not involved in ignition, but burned in a fire following ignition.
2	Mobile property was involved in ignition, but it did not burn. Included are fires started by exhaust systems of automobiles and sparks thrown off by trains.
3	Mobile property was involved in ignition, and it burned.
N	No mobile property was involved.
U	Mobile property involvement undetermined or not reported.

6.7.4 Mobile Property Type.

6.7.4.1 This data element is used to record the specific type of mobile property involved, whether the property is still mobile or not.

6.7.4.2* Where data on mobile property type is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 6.7.4.2 should be used.

Table 6.7.4.2 Mobile Property Type Coding Structure

Code	Description
1	Passenger Road Vehicles. Passenger vehicles such as automobiles, buses, or motor homes used primarily for transporting people. Included are abandoned vehicles. 11 Automobile. Included are passenger cars, taxicabs, limousines, ambulances, pickup trucks used basically as passenger vehicles, sport utility vehicles (SUVs), and vans. 12 Bus, trackless trolley. Included are school buses. 13 All-terrain vehicles. Included are golf carts, snowmobiles, and dune buggies. Excluded are motorcycles (division 18). 14 Motor home. A mobile unit containing its own motive power. Included are pickup truck-mounted campers. 15 Travel trailer. A portable structure built or placed on a chassis, designed to be pulled by a vehicle, and occupied as a mobile dwelling unit. Excluded are portable industrial units and manufactured homes when in use as dwellings (<i>see 7.4.2.2</i>). 16 Camping trailer. A collapsible portable structure built on a chassis and designed to be pulled by a vehicle. 17 Manufactured home, in transit. For manufactured homes when set up and used as a dwelling (<i>see 7.4.2.2</i>). 18 Motorcycle, trail bike. 10 Passenger road vehicles not able to be classified further.

Table 6.7.4.2 Continued

Code	Description
2	Freight Road Vehicles. Vehicles primarily for transporting goods. Included are abandoned vehicles. Excluded are materials-handling equipment (63). 21 General use single-chassis trucks. Included are mail trucks, dump trucks, fire apparatus, contractor's trucks, delivery trucks, and other commercial use trucks. (<i>This subdivision not used in this edition.</i>) 22 23 Truck tractor, semi-trailer or non-motorized trailer, or tractor-trailer combination. 24 Tank truck for nonflammable cargo. 25 Tank truck for flammable or combustible liquid, chemical. 26 Tank truck for compressed gas or LP-Gas. 27 Trash truck. Included are refuse-rendering and waste-collection vehicles. 28 Commercial mobile business vehicle. A mobile business vehicle containing its own motive power. Included are lunch and carnival-type cook wagons and kitchens, mobile library or book mobiles, and other motorized self-contained vehicles used for business purposes. Excluded are portable industrial units or manufactured homes (<i>see 7.4.2.2</i>). 20 Freight road vehicles not able to be classified further.
3	Rail Vehicles. Included are railroad, subway, railway, trolley car, and other rail vehicles. 31 Passenger, diner car. 32 Freight, box, hopper car. 33 Tank car. 34 Container, piggyback car. 35 Locomotive, engine. 36 Self-powered rail car. Included are trolley and rapid transit cars. Excluded are trackless trolleys (division 12). 37 Maintenance equipment, car. Included are cabooses and cranes. 30 Rail vehicle not able to be classified further.
4	Water Vessels. Included are all water vessels, irrespective of ownership. 41 Motor boat under 65 ft (20 m) length overall. Excluded are commercial fishing vessels (division 48). 42 Boat or ship greater in length overall, but under 1000 gross tons (907 metric tons). Included are water taxis, industrial vessels, and yachts. 43 Passenger ship greater than or equal to 1000 gross tons Included are cruise ships and passenger or vehicle ferries. 44 Tank ship. 45 Personal water craft. Included are jet skis, canoes, kayaks, rowboats. 46 Cargo or military ship over 1000 tons (907 metric tons). Excluded are vessels classified in divisions 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.

Table 6.7.4.2 *Continued*

Code	Description
47	Non-self-propelled vessel. All vessels without their own motive power. Included are towed petroleum balloons, barges, and other towed or towable vessels. Excluded are sailboats (division 49).
48	Commercial fishing vessel. Included are vessels on inland, coastal, and ocean waters, vessels involved with oyster beds and fish hatcheries, and factory vessels. Excluded are fish hatcheries that are a specific property use. (<i>See 6.6.5, subdivision 665.</i>)
49	Sailboats without auxiliary power.
40	Water vessels not able to be classified further.
5	Air Vehicles. Included are vehicles for the transport by air of passengers and freight, whether by regular services or by private charter.
51	Personal, business, utility aircraft under 12,500 lb (5670 kg) gross weight.
52	Personal, business, utility aircraft 12,500 lb (5670 kg) gross weight and over.
53	Commercial aircraft, reciprocating-engine-powered, fixed-wing.
54	Commercial aircraft, jet- and other turbine-powered, fixed-wing.
55	Nonmilitary helicopters, vertical takeoff aircraft. Included are gyrocopters.
56	Military fixed-wing aircraft. Included are bomber, fighter, patrol, and vertical takeoff and landing (fixed-wing vertical stall) aircraft.
57	Military non-fixed-wing aircraft. Included are helicopters.
58	Balloon vehicles. Included are hot air balloons, blimps, and the like.
59	Gliders and kites.
50	Air vehicles not able to be classified further.
6	Heavy Industrial and Agricultural Equipment.
61	Construction equipment. Included are bulldozers, shovels, graders, scrapers, trenchers, and plows, drilling equipment, pile drivers, tunneling equipment, air compressors, and the like.
62	(<i>This subdivision not used in this edition.</i>)
63	Materials-handling equipment. Included are forklifts, industrial tow motors, loaders, and stackers.
64	Crane.
65	Tractor, harvester, picker.
66	(<i>This subdivision not used in this edition.</i>)
67	Timber harvest equipment.
60	Heavy industrial and agricultural equipment not able to be classified further.
7	Special Mobile Property and Military Vehicles.
71	Garden equipment. Included are power-driven lawn, yard, and snow equipment.
72	(<i>This subdivision not used in this edition.</i>)
73	Mechanically moved shipping container.
74	Armored equipment. Included are armored cars and military vehicles.

Table 6.7.4.2 *Continued*

Code	Description
75	Manned, unmanned space vehicles. Included are rockets and missiles. Excluded are launching sites that are a specific property use (<i>see 6.6.5, subdivision 631</i>).
76	Aerial tramway vehicle.
77	Non-road rated racing vehicles. Included are vehicles designed only for competition purposes.
70	Special mobile property and military vehicles not able to be classified further.
9	Other Mobile Property Types.
98	Mobile property type not applicable.
99	Mobile property type not able to be classified further.
UU	Mobile property type undetermined or not reported.

6.7.5 Vehicle Make. Where data on the make of a vehicle is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 6.7.5 should be used. The vehicle make data element does not apply to aircraft or watercraft.

Table 6.7.5 Vehicle Make Coding Structure

Code	Description
AC	Acura
AM	Aston Martin
AR	Alfa Romeo
AT	ATK
AU	Audi
AV	Antique Vehicle
BE	Beta
BL	Buell
BM	BMW
BU	Buick
CC	Crane Carrier (CCC)
CD	Cadillac
CH	Chevrolet
CP	Caterpillar
CR	Chrysler
CV	Classic Vehicle
DA	Daihatsu
DO	Dodge
DR	Diamond Reo
DU	Ducati
EA	Eagle
FE	Ferrari
FO	Ford
FR	Freightliner
FW	FWD
GE	Geo
GM	GMC (General Motors)
HD	Harley Davidson
HI	Hino
HO	Honda
HU	Husqvarna

(continues)

Table 6.7.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
HY	Hyundai
IF	Infiniti
IN	International
IS	Isuzu
IT	Italjet
IV	Iveco
JA	Jaguar
JE	Jeep
KA	Kawasaki
KE	Kenworth
KI	Kia
KT	KTM
LE	Lexus
LI	Lincoln
LO	Lotus
LR	Land Rover
MA	Maico
MB	Mercedes Benz
MC	Mercury
MG	Moto Guzzi
MH	Marmon
MK	Mack
ML	Maely
MM	Moto Morini
MO	Montesa
MR	Merkur
MS	Maserati
MT	Mitsubishi
MZ	Mazda
NA	Navistar
NI	Nissan
OL	Oldsmobile
OS	Oshkosh
PI	Pierce
PL	Plymouth
PN	Pontiac
PR	Porsche
PT	Peterbilt
PU	Peugeot
RG	Rogue (Ottawa)
RN	Range Rover
RR	Rolls Royce
SA	Saturn
SB	Saab
SC	Scania
SD	Simon Duplex
ST	Sterling
SU	Subaru
SZ	Suzuki
TO	Toyota
TR	Triumph
UD	UD
UT	Utilmaster
VE	Vespa
VG	Volvo GMC
VL	Volvo
VO	Volkswagen
WG	White GMC
WK	Walker
WL	Walter

Table 6.7.5 *Continued*

Code	Description
WS	Western Star
YA	Yamaha
YU	Yugo
00	Other make of vehicle
UU	Make of vehicle undetermined or not reported

6.8 Property Management.

6.8.1 The property management data element can be used to distinguish between entities that control or manage property. The source for this data is often an assessor's office or fire prevention records. In post-incident documentation where the incident spreads over multiple properties, the ownership and/or property management of the property where the incident started should be recorded.

6.8.2 Where data on property management is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 6.8.2 should be used.

Table 6.8.2 Property Management Coding Structure

Code	Description
1	Private tax-paying property.
2	Private non-tax-paying property.
3	City, town, village, or other local government property.
4	County or parish government property.
5	State or provincial government property, except military.
6	Central or federal government property, except military.
7	Foreign government property.
8	Military property.
0	Property management not able to be classified further.
U	Property management undetermined or not reported.

6.9 On-Site Material.

6.9.1 The identification of the type of material on-site and its use can broaden the understanding of how the property is used. This data element can be used to identify significant amounts of commercial, industrial, energy, or agricultural products or materials on the property, whether or not they became involved in the fire. Information on materials and products present can assist in targeting fire prevention and suppression programs, as well as in identifying fire fighter training and equipment needs.

6.9.2 Each type of material identified in Table 6.9.3 should have its use or application recorded using the classifications in Table 6.9.4.

6.9.3 On-Site Material Type. Where data on on-site materials is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 6.9.3 should be used.

Table 6.9.3 On-Site Material Type Coding Structure

Code	Description
1	Foods, Beverages, Agricultural Materials.
11	Food.
111	Baked goods.
112	Meat products. Included are poultry and fish.
113	Dairy products.
114	Produce, fruit or vegetables.
115	Sugar, spices.
116	Deli products.
117	Packaged cereals or grains.
118	Fat or cooking grease. Included are lard and animal fat.
110	Food not able to be classified further.
12	Beverages.
121	Alcoholic beverage.
122	Nonalcoholic beverage.
120	Beverages not able to be classified further.
13	Agricultural materials.
131	Trees, plants, flowers.
132	Feed, grain, seed.
133	Hay, straw.
134	Crop, not grain.
135	Livestock.
136	Pets.
137	Pesticides.
138	Fertilizer.
130	Agricultural materials not able to be classified further.
10	Foods, beverages, or agricultural materials not able to be classified further.
100	Foods, beverages, or agricultural materials not able to be classified further.
2	Personal and Home Products.
21	Fabrics.
211	Curtains, drapes.
212	Linens.
213	Bedding.
214	Cloth, yarn, dry goods.
210	Fabrics not able to be classified further.
22	Wearable products.
221	Clothes.
222	Footwear.
223	Eyeglasses.
225	Perfumes, colognes, cosmetics.
226	Toiletries.
220	Wearable products not able to be classified further.
23	Accessories.
231	Jewelry, watches.
232	Luggage, suitcases.
233	Purses, satchels, briefcases, wallets, belts, backpacks.
230	Accessories not able to be classified further.
24	Furnishings.
241	Furniture.
242	Beds, mattresses.
243	Clocks.
244	Housewares.
245	Glass, ceramics, china, pottery, stoneware, earthenware.

Table 6.9.3 Continued

Code	Description
246	Silverware.
240	Furnishings not able to be classified further.
20	Personal and home products not able to be classified further.
200	Personal and home products not able to be classified further.
3	Raw Materials.
31	Wood.
311	Lumber, sawn wood.
312	Timber.
313	Cork.
314	Pulp.
315	Sawdust, wood chips.
310	Wood not able to be classified further.
32	Fibers.
321	Cotton.
322	Wool.
323	Silk.
320	Fibers not able to be classified further.
33	Animal skins.
331	Leather.
332	Fur.
330	Animal skins not able to be classified further.
34	Other raw materials.
341	Ore.
342	Rubber.
343	Plastics.
344	Fiberglass.
345	Salt.
30	Raw material not able to be classified further.
300	Raw material not able to be classified further.
4	Paper Products, Rope.
41	Paper products.
411	Newspaper, magazines.
412	Books.
413	Greeting cards.
414	Paper — rolled.
415	Cardboard.
416	Packaged paper products, including stationery.
417	Paper records or reports.
410	Paper products not able to be classified further.
42	Rope, twine, cordage.
421	Rope, twine, cordage.
40	Paper products or rope not able to be classified further.
400	Paper products or rope not able to be classified further.
5	Flammables, Chemicals, Plastics.
51	Flammable or combustible liquids.
511	Gasoline, diesel fuel.
512	Flammable liquid. Excluded is gasoline (511).
513	Combustible liquid. Included is heating oil. Excluded is diesel fuel (511).
514	Motor oil.
515	Heavy oils, grease, non-cooking-related.
516	Asphalt.
517	Adhesive, resin, tar.

(continues)

Table 6.9.3 *Continued*

Code	Description
510	Flammable or combustible liquids not able to be classified further.
52	Flammable gases.
521	Natural gas.
522	LP-Gas, butane, propane.
523	Hydrogen gas.
520	Flammable gas not able to be classified further.
53	Solid fuel — coal type.
531	Charcoal.
532	Coal.
533	Peat.
534	Coke.
530	Solid fuel — coal type not able to be classified further.
54	Chemicals or drugs.
541	Hazardous chemicals.
542	Nonhazardous chemicals.
543	Cleaning supplies.
544	Pharmaceuticals, drugs.
545	Illegal drugs.
540	Chemicals or drugs not able to be classified further.
55	Radioactive materials.
551	Radioactive materials.
50	Flammables, chemicals, plastics not able to be classified further.
500	Flammables, chemicals, plastics not able to be classified further.
6	Construction, Machinery, Metals.
61	Machinery or tools.
611	Industrial machinery.
612	Machine parts.
613	Tools (power and hand tools).
610	Machinery or tools not able to be classified further.
62	Construction supplies.
621	Hardware products.
622	Construction and home improvement products. Excluded are pipes and fittings (623), electrical parts and supplies (626), insulation (627), and lumber (311).
623	Pipes, fittings.
624	Stone-working materials.
625	Lighting fixtures and lamps.
626	Electrical parts, supplies, equipment.
627	Insulation.
628	Abrasives. Included are sandpaper and grinding materials.
629	Fencing, fence supplies.
620	Construction supplies not able to be classified further.
63	Floor and wall coverings.
631	Carpets, rugs.
632	Linoleum, tile.
633	Ceramic tile.
634	Wallpaper.
635	Paint.

Table 6.9.3 *Continued*

Code	Description
630	Floor and wall coverings not able to be classified further.
64	Metal products.
641	Steel, iron products.
642	Nonferrous metal products. Included are aluminum products (no combustible metals).
643	Combustible metals products. Included are magnesium and titanium.
640	Metal products not able to be classified further.
60	Construction, machinery, metals not able to be classified further.
600	Construction, machinery, metals not able to be classified further.
7	Appliances, Electronics, Medical and Laboratory Products.
71	Appliances and electronics.
711	Appliances.
712	Electronic parts, supplies, equipment. Included are components such as circuit boards, radios, and computers.
713	Electronic media. Included are diskettes, CD-ROMs, and recorded music.
714	Photographic equipment, supplies, materials. Included are cameras and film. Excluded are digital electronic cameras (712) and electronic storage media (713).
710	Appliances and electronics not able to be classified further.
72	Medical and laboratory products.
721	Dental supply.
722	Medical supply. Included are surgical products.
723	Optical products.
724	Veterinary supplies.
725	Laboratory supplies.
720	Medical and laboratory products not able to be classified further.
70	Appliances, electronics, and medical and laboratory products not able to be classified further.
700	Appliances, electronics, and medical and laboratory products not able to be classified further.
8	Vehicles and Vehicle Parts.
81	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts.
811	Autos, trucks, buses, recreational vehicles. Included are riding mowers and farm vehicles.
812	Construction vehicles.
813	Motor vehicle parts. Excluded are tires (814).
814	Tires.
810	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts not able to be classified further.
82	Watercraft.
821	Boats, ships.
820	Watercraft not able to be classified further.
83	Aircraft.
831	Planes, airplanes.



Table 6.9.3 *Continued*

Code	Description
832	Helicopters.
830	Aircraft not able to be classified further.
84	Rail.
841	Trains, light rail, rapid transit cars.
842	Rail equipment.
840	Rail not able to be classified further.
85	Nonmotorized vehicles.
851	Bicycles, tricycles, unicycles. Included are tandem bicycles.
850	Nonmotorized vehicles not able to be classified further.
80	Vehicles and vehicle parts not able to be classified further.
800	Vehicles and vehicle parts not able to be classified further.
9	Other Products.
91	Containers, packing materials.
911	Bottles, barrels, boxes.
912	Packing material.
913	Pallets.
910	Containers, packing materials not able to be classified further.
92	Previously owned products.
921	Antiques.
922	Collectibles.
923	Used merchandise.
920	Previously owned products not able to be classified further.
93	Ordnance, explosives, fireworks.
931	Guns.
932	Ammunition.
933	Explosives.
934	Fireworks commercially made.
935	Rockets, missiles.
930	Ordnance, explosives, fireworks not classified above.
94	Recreational or art products.
941	Musical instruments.
942	Hobbies, crafts. Excluded is artwork (943).
943	Art supplies and artwork. Included are finished works, paint, and finishing materials.
944	Sporting goods. Included are balls, nets, rackets, and protective equipment used in sport.
945	Camping, hiking, outdoor products. Included are related equipment such as portable stoves and rope.
946	Games, toys.
940	Recreational or art products not able to be classified further.
95	Mixed sales products.
951	Office supplies.
952	Restaurant supplies, not including food.
950	Mixed sales products not able to be classified further.
96	Discarded material.
960	Discarded material, other.
961	Junkyard materials.

Table 6.9.3 *Continued*

Code	Description
962	Recyclable materials. Included are materials gathered specifically for the purpose of recycling.
963	Trash, not recyclable.
00	On-site materials, other.
000	On-site materials not able to be classified further.
NNN	No on-site materials.
UUU	On-site material undetermined or not reported.

6.9.4 On-Site Materials Storage or Use. Where data on on-site materials storage or use is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 6.9.4 should be used.

Table 6.9.4 On-Site Material Storage or Use Coding Structure

Code	Description
1	Bulk storage or warehousing.
2	Processing or manufacturing.
3	Packaged goods for sale.
4	Repair or service.
N	No on-site material storage or use.
U	On-site material storage or use undetermined or not reported.

Chapter 7 Structure Characteristics

7.1 Purpose and Application. When collected in pre-fire surveys, the information may be used in connection with address and census tract information for the purposes of fire flow calculations and for allocating and deploying fire suppression resources throughout a jurisdiction. Similarly, when this information is recorded after an incident occurs, it may be used with geographic designators and supplemented with incident frequency and mutual aid information to analyze the effectiveness of current fire suppression resource allocation and deployment.

7.2 Limitations. The use of the data elements in this chapter should be limited to reporting information on structures.

7.3 Definition of Structure. A structure is an assembly of materials forming a construction for occupancy or use in such a manner as to serve a specific purpose. A building is a form of a structure. Open platforms, bridges, roof assemblies over open storage or process areas, tents, air-supported structures, and grandstands are other forms of a structure.

7.4 Structure Features.

7.4.1 Type of Construction.

7.4.1.1 The data element for type of construction is used to measure the type of construction of the structure. The construction types are taken from NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*. Fire-resistive ratings are determined by NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building*

Construction and Materials. Both Type III and Type IV have exterior bearing walls of noncombustible construction having a minimum fire resistance of 2 hours and stability under fire conditions, while roofs, floors, and interior framing are of combustible materials. The combustible materials must be heavier and stronger in Type IV construction.

7.4.1.2 Categories from the following five model codes are also given to maintain uniformity in data classification: the *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, *ICC International Building Code (IBC)*; *BOCA® National Building Code (NBC)*, formerly the *Basic Building Code*, *Standard Building Code (SBC)*, formerly the *Southern Building Code*, and *Uniform Building Code (UBC)*.

7.4.1.3 Where type of construction is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 7.4.1.3 should be used.

Table 7.4.1.3 Type of Construction Coding Structure

1	Type I — Structural members, including walls, columns, beams, floors, and roofs are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials having high fire-resistive ratings. Structural frames have a fire-resistive rating of at least 3 hours. (Previously called “fire resistive.”) Included are NFPA, Type I(442) and Type I(332); IBC, Type IA; NBC, Type 1A and Type 1B; SBC, Type I and Type III; and UBC, Type I.
2	Type II — Structural members, including walls, columns, beams, floors, and roofs are of approved noncombustible or limited combustible materials having fire-resistive ratings of 2 hours or less. (Previously called “noncombustible.”) Included are NFPA, Type II(222), Type II(111), and Type II(000); IBC, Type IB, Type IIA, and Type IIB; NBC, Type 2A, Type 2B, and Type 2C; SBC, Type IV; and UBC, Type II.
3	Type III — Exterior walls are of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, and interior structural members, including walls, columns, beams, floors, and roofs, are of combustible materials. (Previously called “ordinary.”) Included are NFPA, Type III(211) and Type III(200); IBC, Type IIIA and Type IIIB; NBC, Type 3A and Type 3B; SBC, Type V; and UBC, Type III.
4	Type IV — Exterior walls are of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, and interior structural members including columns, beams, arches, floors, and roofs, are of solid wood at least 2 in. (51 mm) nominal, qualifying as heavy timber under NFPA 220, <i>Standard on Types of Building Construction</i> . Included are NFPA, Type IV (2HH); IBC, Type IV; NBC, Type 4; SBC, Type III; and UBC, Type IV.
5	Type V — Exterior walls, bearing walls, and floors and roofs and their supports are wholly or partly of wood or other combustible material in dimensions smaller than those required in Type IV. (Previously called “wood frame.”) Included are NFPA, Type V(111) and Type V(000); IBC, Type VA and Type VB; NBC, Type 4A and Type 4B; SBC, Type VI; and UBC, Type V.
0	Type of construction not able to be classified further.
U	Type of construction undetermined or not reported.

7.4.2 Method of Construction.

7.4.2.1 The data element for method of construction is used to measure the method by which the structure was constructed. In cases where different methods of construction were used, the principal method should be considered as the primary fire defense present in the structure. This data can be used where a more detailed description of construction would be helpful.

7.4.2.2 Where method of construction is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 7.4.2.2 should be used.

Table 7.4.2.2 Method of Construction Coding Structure

1	Site-built structure.
2	Factory-built, site-installed, or assembled structure. Included are panelized structures, modular structures, and industrialized units. Also included are industrialized units designed to be portable in nature and located on a specific property on a temporary basis. Excluded are manufactured homes (3).
3	Manufactured home. Included are all manufactured homes built on a permanent chassis, whether or not constructed to the Federal Manufactured Home Construction Safety Standards.
0	Method of construction not able to be classified further.
U	Method of construction undetermined or not reported.

7.4.3 Year of Construction or Total Renovation. The estimated year in which a structure was built or underwent major renovation is an important determinant of the effectiveness of the construction methods and materials used, and of the effectiveness of the building and fire regulations and codes in effect at that time. This information also relates to the construction of manufactured homes. Manufactured homes built before July 1976 were not built to the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards. Manufactured homes built in the United States after this date are built to the federal standards, which continue to be revised. The date should represent the date the structure was constructed or was totally renovated and brought up to complete compliance with a more recent building code. It should also be noted that the latest building permit on file for the structure may reflect the date of minor renovation or appliance installation, not the actual date of initial construction or major renovation.

7.4.4 Structure Height or Depth. It is important for emergency service agencies to know the structure height and the distance below grade. This information helps with pre-fire planning, quickly illustrating how much of the building is unavailable to ladders. Some departments even use this information to help them assign “life safety hazard” values to buildings in their jurisdiction; the harder it is for people to leave or be rescued, the higher the life safety hazard value.

7.4.4.1 Structure height is the distance from grade to highest structural member or peak, not including flagpoles, antennas, and the like. It should be recorded in feet or meters, not stories. The units of measure must be consistent throughout the application.

7.4.4.2 Structure depth or distance below grade is the distance from grade to the floor level of the lowest story that

provides usable floor space and where there is room for a person to stand. It does not include pits and small vaults or machinery areas where the equipment must be removed to be serviced. Structure depth should be recorded in feet or meters, not stories. The units of measure must be consistent throughout the application.

7.4.5 Number of Stories. The total number of stories in a structure is often important in determining the total volume of the structure and its potential fire loading. If the number of stories is recorded, it should be done consistently and should include all below-grade and above-grade stories. A mezzanine should be considered as an additional story if the building code defines the area as a mezzanine. Unused crawl spaces and unused ceiling/roof spaces should not be considered as additional stories.

7.4.6 Floor Area. There are many reasons for recording the size of floor areas. One is that the total floor area of a structure on all usable stories is useful information in calculating fire flow requirements for the structure. Another reason is that the ground-story floor area of a structure is useful information in understanding the general size of the structure and the resources that might be needed to deal with an emergency at the property. The total floor area involved in the incident is useful in assessing the magnitude of the fire and, when it is compared with the total floor area of the structure, will often influence what the property owner can do in restoring the structure. Floor area should be recorded in square feet or square meters. The units of measure must be consistent throughout the application.

7.4.7 Manufactured Home or Industrialized Unit Identification. When a manufactured home or an industrialized unit is involved, the reporting of the following nameplate data is critical for the proper identification of the property:

- (1) Name and address of the manufacturer
- (2) Serial number and model designation of the unit
- (3) Manufacture date or model year if there is one (*see 7.4.3*)

7.4.8 Structure Type.

7.4.8.1 The data element for structure type is used to describe the type of structure on a specific property. Structure type is useful in understanding fire behavior and the potential for loss of life and property.

7.4.8.2 Where structure type is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 7.4.8.2 should be used.

7.4.9 Property Value. Property value should include the estimated total value of any building or structure, machinery and equipment, and contents. It does not include the value of the land. If structure and content value are to be recorded separately, machinery and equipment should be included with the content value. Values should be recorded only to the whole-dollar level. Property values, even though they can be estimates that change significantly with time, provide vital trending and management information necessary for the development and allocation of resources.

Table 7.4.8.2 Structure Type Coding Structure

1	Enclosed building. Included are buildings with earthen walls and fabricated roofs and buildings that are totally below grade but that are designed for gathering of people, such as subway terminals and underground buildings. Excluded are underground structures that persons may work in or pass through but which are not designed for occupancy by the public (7).
2	Portable or mobile structure. Included are mobile homes, campers, portable buildings, and the like that are used as permanent fixed structures.
3	Open structure. Included are roofs with no walls, open steel framing, bridges, trestles, outdoor process equipment, and outdoor tanks.
4	Air-supported structure.
5	Tent. Included are membrane structures.
6	Open platform. Included are piers and wharves without superstructure, and loading docks without roofs.
7	Underground structure work areas. Included are tunnels and mines. Excluded are subway terminals and underground buildings (1).
8	Connective structure. Included are fences, telephone poles, and pipelines.
0	Structure type not able to be classified further.
N	Not a structure.
U	Structure type undetermined or not reported.

7.4.10 Structure Status.

7.4.10.1 Structure status, when used in conjunction with specific property use (Chapter 6), can help to identify the likely effectiveness of fire protection that existed prior to or at the time of an incident.

7.4.10.2 Where structure status is to be coded, the coding structure in Table 7.4.10.2 should be used.

Table 7.4.10.2 Structure Status Coding Structure

1	Under construction. The specific property use should show its intended use.
2	In use, with furnishings in place and the property being routinely used.
3	Idle, with furnishings in place but the property not being routinely used. Included are seasonal properties during the off-season.
4	Under major renovation. The specific property use should show its new intended use.
5	Vacant, but property secured and maintained. The specific property use should show its last significant use.
6	Vacant, with property unsecured and not maintained. The specific property use should show its last significant use.
7	Being demolished. The specific property use should show its last significant use.
0	Structure status not able to be classified further.
U	Structure status undetermined or not reported.