

FIRES

CHAPTER 186

H. B. No. 560
(Poling, Burvee)

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

AN ACT

To amend and reenact sections 18-08-10, 18-08-11 and 18-12-13 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the sale and use of fire extinguishers in public schools and within the state generally, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

§ 1. **Amendment.)** Section 18-08-10 of the North Dakota Century Code is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

18-08-10. Prohibiting Sale, Distribution, and Possession of Fire Extinguishers Containing Certain Toxic and Poisonous Vaporizing Liquids.) No person, firm, association, partnership or corporation shall sell, distribute or purchase any fire extinguisher, if the extinguisher contains any of the following liquids:

Carbon tetrachloride CCl_4
 Chlorobromomethane CH_2BrC_1
 Azeotropic chlormethane CM_7
 Dibromodifluoromethane CBr_2F_2
 1,2-Dibromo-2-chloro-1, 1,2-trifluoroethane $CBrF_2CBrClF$
 1,2-Dibromo-2, 2-difluoroethane $CH_2BrCBrF_2$
 Methyl bromide CH_3Br
 Ethylene dibromide CH_2BrCH_2Br
 Hydrogen bromide HBr
 Methylene bromide CH_2Br_2
 Bromodifluoromethane $CHBrF_2$

or any other toxic or poisonous vaporizing liquid. No fire extinguisher of a type not approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories or by the Factory Mutual Laboratories shall be sold or offered for sale within the state.

§ 2. **Amendment.)** Section 18-08-11 of the North Dakota Century Code is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

18-08-11. Penalty.) Any person, firm, association, partnership or corporation violating the provisions of section 18-08-10, as amended, shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or not to exceed thirty days in jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 3. Amendment.) Section 18-12-13 of the North Dakota Century Code Supplement is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

18-12-13. Fire Extinguishers.)

1. Fire extinguishers shall be of a type approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. or Factory Mutual Laboratories.
2. They shall be housed in a special cabinet or wall rack readily accessible at all times.
3. Extinguishers shall be sized and located as prescribed in the current edition of National Fire Protection Association's pamphlet No. 10.
4. Fire extinguishers of class A type shall be located in corridors, storage areas of combustible materials, wood shops, on auditorium stages.
5. Fire extinguishers of B and C type shall be located in heating plant rooms, shops, homemaking rooms, chemistry and physics laboratories, kitchens and garages.
6. No fire extinguisher containing a vaporizing type liquid prohibited by section 18-08-10 shall be installed in any school.
7. It is important to have the right type of fire extinguisher readily available for the kind of fire likely to occur in the particular location. The following information shall be used in selecting and locating fire extinguishers:
 - (a) Standpipes and Hose Racks. General use throughout school buildings. Class A. Do not use for electrical and flammable liquid fires.
 - (b) Carbon Dioxide or Bromotrifluoromethane (CBrF₃). Near flammable liquid storage, electrical equipment panels and science laboratory equipment. Class B and C. Good for use on flammable liquid or electrical fires. Not good for deep seated or smoldering fires.
 - (c) Dry Chemical. Near flammable liquid storage, garages, auto mechanic shops. Class B and C. Good for use on flammable liquid fires and electric fires.

Class A fire extinguishers are water under pressure to be used for corridor, storage areas, work shops, areas of combustible materials, and auditoriums.

Where the source of fuel for boiler or furnace rooms, or garages, is liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas or fuel oil, a ten pound dry chemical type of extinguisher shall be used.

For kitchens, science rooms, chemistry rooms, laboratories, at least five pound CO₂ type or equivalent Bromotrifluoromethane (CBrF₃) type is recommended.

Standpipe system shall be installed in buildings over two stories in height above the highest grade and more than ten thousand square feet in area per floor.

§ 4. **Emergency.**) This Act is hereby declared to be an emergency measure and shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

Approved February 8, 1963.

CHAPTER 187

H. B. No. 841
(Seel, Rieger, Bloom)

RURAL FIRE ROUTING

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of rural routing systems to enable fire and other emergency vehicles to quickly and accurately locate the scene of an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

§ 1. **State Fire Marshal to Establish Rural Routing Systems.**) The state fire marshal, with the advice and cooperation of the North Dakota firemen's association may establish a system of rural routings which shall be as uniform as is practicable throughout the state, for the purpose of aiding rural fire-fighting equipment and other emergency vehicles in locating and arriving quickly at the scene of a fire or other emergency within any area which they might logically be called upon to serve.

Approved March 13, 1963.

CHAPTER 188

H. B. No. 582
(Poling, Kitzmann)

SCHOOL FIRE PREVENTION CODE

AN ACT

To create and enact subsection 9 of section 18-12-06 and to amend and reenact section 18-12-12 of the North Dakota Century Code Supplement, relating to fire protection requirements for school buildings, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

§ 1.) Subsection 9 of section 18-12-06 of the North Dakota Century Code Supplement is hereby created and enacted to read as follows:

9. Partition construction of rooms having a capacity of less than two hundred persons separating them from corridors, shall have a fire rating of at least three-fourths hour, except doors. Such a separation may have one-fourth inch wire glass in steel framing as a part of the partition with not more than a permissible ten percent of the aggregate wall area being combustible or where outside exits are provided from every room in the affected section, such partitions will not be required.

§ 2. **Amendment.)** Section 18-12-12 of the North Dakota Century Code Supplement is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

18-12-12. Interior Finish.) 1. Exposed interior materials shall not have flame spread ratings greater than:

- a. 75 in exit stairways and exit hallways that are part of required exit ways, unless the building is sprinklered.
- b. 75 in all portions of building more than 75 feet in height except that in rooms or spaces 1500 square feet or less, the exposed interior materials may have a flame spread rating of not greater than 200, unless the building is sprinklered.
- c. 75 in all portions of buildings used for institutional occupancies, unless the building is sprinklered.
- d. 200 in all portions of buildings not required to have lower flame spread ratings by subdivisions a, b, or c.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1, not more than ten percent of the aggregate wall and ceiling areas of any room, space, stairway or hallway may have a flame spread rating of not more than 200 where interior materials are required to have a lower flame spread rating. Paint, varnish, wallpaper, wallcloth, curtains, and draperies shall not be deemed exposed wall and ceiling surface materials under this section. The exposed faces of heavy timber construction (decking, planking, and structural members) are excluded from flame spread requirements. Interior materials shall be classified in accordance with their average flame spread rating on the basis of tests conducted in accordance with American Society For Testing Materials standard No. E84, latest revision.

3. In one-story buildings wall and ceiling treatments of paint, varnish, wallpaper, wallcloth or acoustical materials if used, shall add no more than a flame spread of 50 to the flame spread rating of the basic wall, ceiling or roof deck material to which it is applied or attached. In multistoried buildings wall and ceiling treatments of paint, varnish, wallpaper, wallcloth or acoustical treatments, shall have a flame spread of 25 or less except that in lobbies, not over 20 percent of the wall or ceiling area may have a flame spread rating not over 75.

§ 3. Emergency.) This Act is hereby declared to be an emergency measure and shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 15, 1963.