

Toms River Bureau of Fire Prevention
33 Washington Street
P. O. Box 728
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
732-240-5153



EVENT COOKING REQUIREMENTS
For Events Held Within Toms River Township

Type 1 permits **SHALL** be required for all cooking operations at any event-taking place in Toms River Township. Applicant will submit a completed permit form along with a \$54.00 fee to the Toms River Bureau of Fire Prevention **no more than 7 days prior to the event.**

Type 1 permit required for tents greater than 900 square feet but less than 16,800 square feet; greater than 30 feet but less than 140 feet in any one dimension; and 11 feet high or less. Applicant will submit a completed form with a \$54.00 fee to the Toms River Bureau of Fire Prevention **no more than 7 days prior to the event.** Applicant will also include a sketch of the location of the tent being placed and certificate of flame retardant.

Any vendor performing cooking operations underneath a tent must meet the requirements set forth in supplied Bulletin: 2006-01 from the Department of Community Affairs.

Any vendor performing cooking operations utilizing propane grills **SHALL** have a minimum one ABC Fire Extinguisher, minimum 10lbs. in size.

Any vendor performing cooking operations consisting of the use of a deep fryer or any operations consisting of oil; **SHALL** have a minimum of one Class K Fire Extinguisher in addition to one ABC Fire Extinguisher, minimum 10lbs. in size.

Any vendor performing cooking operations consisting of the use of solid fuels (charcoal, wood, etc.) **SHALL** have at a minimum one Class K Fire Extinguisher in addition to one ABC Fire Extinguisher, minimum 10lbs. in size.

All propane tanks being used **SHALL** be securely fastened. Propane tanks **SHALL** be a minimum five feet from all tents and cooking operations with the exception of the tank attached to a grill.

Any vendor performing cooking operations inside a mobile trailer or food truck must meet the above requirements in addition to having a kitchen fire suppression system installed along with the proper hood and ventilation system.

All fire extinguishers & kitchen fire suppression systems shall have a current inspection sticker from a licensed company.

Any vendor that does not meet the requirements listed above will not be able to perform any cooking operations.

Please contact the Toms River Bureau of Fire Prevention if you have any questions or if you need to speak to an inspector; 732-240-5153.

Township of Toms River Bureau of Fire Prevention

33 Washington Street

Toms River, New Jersey 08753

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

The Uniform Fire Code states:

“It shall be unlawful to engage in any business activity involving the handling, storage or use of hazardous substances, materials or devices: or to maintain, store or handle materials to conduct processes which produce conditions hazardous to life or property: to install equipment used in connection with such activities: or to establish a place of assembly without first obtaining a permit from the fire official.” (N.J.A.C 5;18-2.7(a))

NOTE: Each individual act requires a separate permit. There are five types of permits. You should consult your local Fire Official for the number of types of permits required and for information on fees.

Date	Block	Lot	Location where activity will occur and proposed date
State Registration #			File #

APPLICANT

Name		Address	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> State if Corporation, partnership or as individual </div>		Telephone #	Fax#
		Insurance Co./Agent	

The above named applicant hereby request permission to conduct the following activity at the indicated location _____

And for keeping, storage, occupancy, sale, handling or manufacture of the following:

(state quantities for each category to be stored or used and the method stored or used.)

I hereby acknowledge that I have read this application, that the information given is correct and that I am the owner or duly authorized to act in the owners behalf and as such hereby agree to comply with specific conditions imposed by the Fire Official.

Signed _____ Title _____

Inspectors Approval _____ Date _____

TYPE: 1 2 3 4 5 (circle) Fee: \$

EMAIL: _____

3. Type 1 permit:

- i. Bonfires;
- ii. The use of a torch or flame-producing device to remove paint from, or seal membrane roofs on, any building or structure;
- iii. The occasional use of any non-residential occupancy other than Use Groups F, H or S for group overnight stays of persons over 2½ years of age, in accordance with section F-709.0 of the Fire Prevention Code;
- iv. Individual portable kiosks or displays when erected in a covered mall for a period of less than 90 days, and when not covered by a Type 2 permit;
- v. The use of any open flame or flame-producing device, in connection with any public gathering, for purposes of entertainment, amusement, or recreation,
- vi. Welding or cutting operations except where the welding or cutting is performed in areas approved for welding by the fire official and is registered as a type B life hazard use;
- vii. The possession or use of explosives or blasting agents, other than model rocketry engines regulated under N.J.A.C. 12:194;
- viii. The use of any open flame or flame-producing device in connection with the training of non-fire service personnel in fire suppression or extinguishment procedures;
- ix. The occasional use in any building of a multi-purpose room, with a maximum permitted occupancy of 100 or more for amusement, entertainment or mercantile type purposes.
- x. The storage or handling of class I flammable liquids in closed containers of aggregate amounts of more than 10 gallons, but not more than 660 gallons inside a building, or more than 60 gallons, but not more than 660 gallons outside a building.
- xi. The storage or handling of class II or IIIA combustible liquids in closed containers of aggregate amounts of more than 25 gallons, but not more than 660 gallons inside a building, or more than 60 gallons, but not more than 660 gallons outside a building.
- xii. Any permanent cooking operation that requires a suppression system in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:70-4.7(g) and is not defined as a life hazard use in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:70-2.4.
- xiii. The use as a place of public assembly, for a total of not more than 15 days in a calendar year, of a building classified as a commercial farm building under the Uniform Construction Code.
- xiv. The temporary use of any building or portion thereof as a special amusement building for a total of not more than 15 days in a calendar year.

(1) Use of a building or portion thereof as a special amusement building for a longer period shall require the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, pursuant to the Uniform Construction Code (N.J.A.C. 5:23), for the new use.

(2) Permits issued pursuant to this section shall require compliance with the requirements for special amusement buildings at N.J.A.C. 5:70-4.16.

xv. The erection, operation, or maintenance of any tent, tensioned membrane structure, or canopy, excluding those used for recreational camping purposes, that meets the criteria in (a)3xv(1) or (2) below shall require a Type 1 permit. Tents, tensioned membrane structures, or canopies greater than 16,800 square feet in area or greater than 140 feet in any dimension, whether one unit or composed of multiple units: remaining in place for more than 180 days, used or occupied between December 1 and March 31; having a permanent anchoring system or foundation; or containing platforms or bleachers greater than 11 feet in height shall be subject to the permitting requirements of the Uniform Construction Code (N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.14).

(1) The tent, tensioned membrane structure, or canopy is greater than 900 square feet or more than 30 feet in any dimension whether it is one unit or composed of multiple units, but 16,800 square feet or less in area and 140 feet or less in any dimension, whether it is one unit or composed of multiple units.

(2) The tent, tensioned membrane structure, or canopy contains platforms or bleachers 11 feet or less in height.

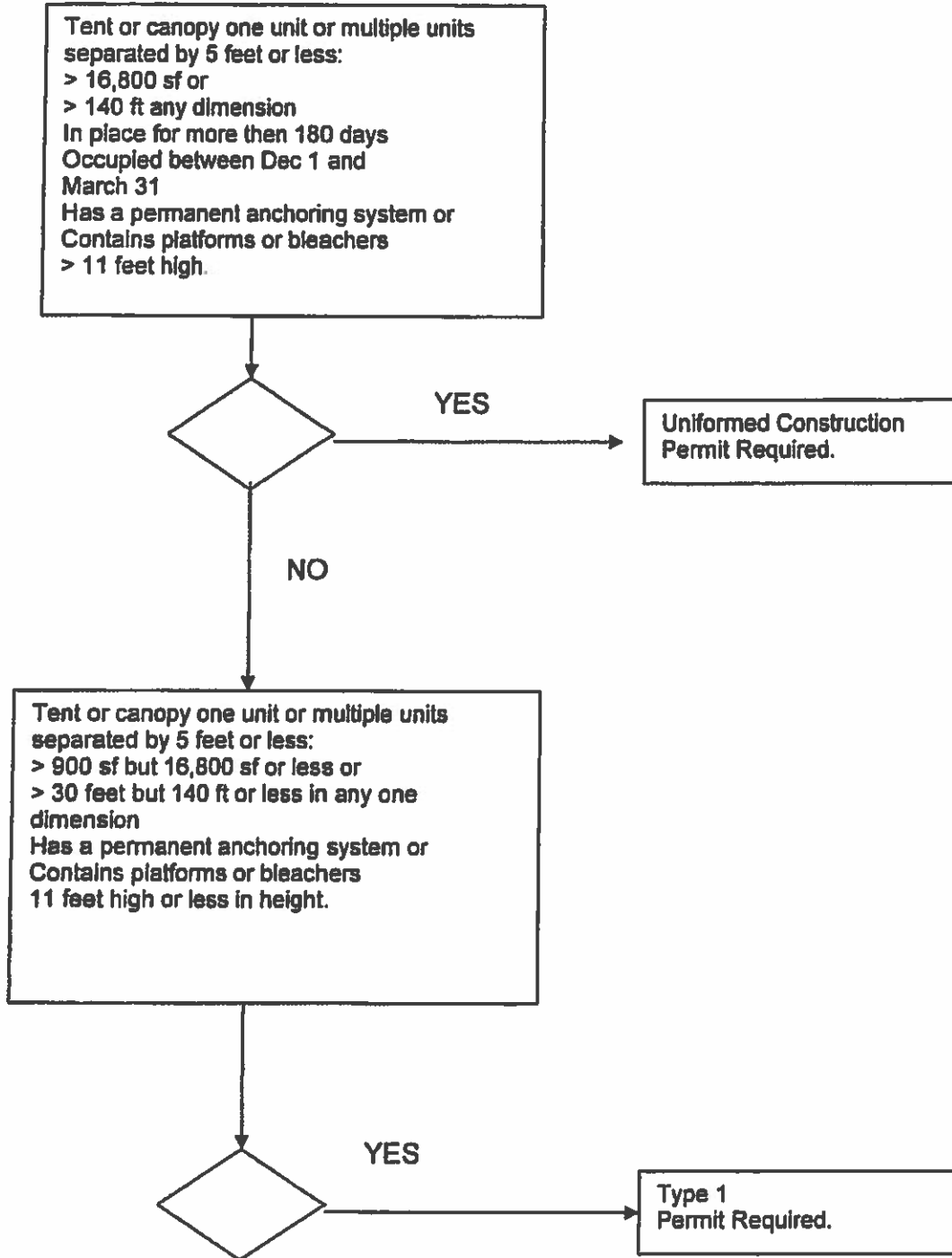
xvi. The erection, operation, or maintenance of any outdoor combustible maze shall require a Type 1 permit if the outdoor combustible maze is less than six feet in height and does not contain electrical equipment. Outdoor combustible mazes that are six feet or greater in height or contain electrical equipment shall be subject to the permitting requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.14.

(1) For the purposes of applying this requirement, an outdoor combustible maze is an attraction that lacks a roof and is designed to disorient patrons, reduce vision, present barriers, or otherwise impede the flow of traffic and does not consist solely of living rooted plants such as corn stalks or trees, but includes mazes created from plants that have been cut and attached to an object to support them.

(A) Mazes consisting solely of living, rooted plants, such as corn stalks or trees, may be repaired using cut, replacement plants that are otherwise the same as those of which the maze is created without the need for a permit.

(B) No permit shall be required for mazes up to 42 inches in height created of bales of hay or straw.

**Permit Requirements for Tents, Tensioned Membrane Structures or Canopy
(Excluding Recreational Camping)
NJAC 5:70-2.7**





DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY
P.O. BOX 809
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0809



BULLETIN: 2006-01

SUBJECT: Cooking appliances under Canopies and Tents

REFERENCE: UFC Section F-2002.2, N.J.A.C. 5:70-2.7(a)3.v.,
N.J.A.C. 5:70-4.7(g), and IFC 2003, Section 2404

ISSUE DATE: June 21, 2006

The Bureau of Fire Code Enforcement has become increasingly aware of problems associated with cooking under canopies and tents. Pursuant to fire prevention code's Chapter 20, N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.1(a)20, the current code language prohibits cooking under tents or air-supported structures.

"F-2002.2 Exposed flames: Gasoline, gas, charcoal or other cooking device or any other unapproved open flame shall not be permitted inside or located within 20 feet of the tent or air-supported structure".

A conflict has developed with this section when the application of New Jersey State Department of Health regulations by health officials has required outdoor food preparation (cooking) and serving to be conducted underneath a structure to shield the food from airborne contaminants. For temporary activities this has involved the use of membrane structures.

This bulletin includes guidance to provide for the application of the competing regulations in a coordinated and effective manner.

A second issue has been the application of State Fire Safety Code Section N.J.A.C. 5:70-4.7(g) to cooking operations that produce grease laden vapors that occur under membrane structures. The Division of Fire Safety has determined that such actions are not authorized.

The intent of the State Fire Safety Code, (Retrofit Code), is to provide for an acceptable level of life safety in buildings or structures that were not built in compliance with the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code (UCC). Primarily, application of this subchapter is to occupancies constructed prior to the effective date of the UCC with some legislated exceptions such as dormitories for suppression purposes. The scope is intended to deal with occupancies that do not meet fire protection standards enacted on January 1, 1977 or later.

Since all membrane structures are regulated by the current standards of the NJ Uniform Construction Code and/or NJ Uniform Fire Code, the Retrofit Code provisions would not be applicable. Furthermore, if the guidance to restrict such cooking activities to canopies or UCC permitted tents as provided in this bulletin is followed by fire code officials, there will not be a dangerous accumulation of grease laden vapors.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
Division of Fire Safety
P.O. Box 809
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0809



BULLETIN: 2001-2

Issue Date: October 1, 2001

SUBJECT: Inspection Range Hood Suppression Systems for Cooking Appliances

REFERENCE: N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.1(a)5, F-511.0 and F-512.0

The Division of Fire Safety has received information regarding wide-spread deficiencies in the periodic inspection and testing, as performed by some servicing companies, of commercial range hood suppression systems.

The specific requirements for inspection, testing and maintenance criteria are provided in Chapter 5 of the Uniform Fire Code and are in accordance with the provisions of the 1994 Edition of NFPA 17 and 17A.

All systems shall be inspected and tested for proper operation at six-month intervals by a trained person who has undergone the instructions necessary to perform reliably the maintenance and recharged service and who has the applicable manufacturer's installation manual and service bulletins.

A complete written record of all tests and inspections are to be maintained on the premises and made available to the fire official. Tests shall include a check of the detection system alarms and releasing devices, including manual stations and other associated equipment. These tests must determine that manual and automatic-activating devices, equipment interlocks (i.e. fuel shutdowns/gas, electric shunts) and alarms (if provided)-function as intended.

System agent containers shall be inspected to ensure that hydrostatic testing has been performed at intervals not exceeding 12 years. Fixed temperature sensing elements of fusible metal alloy (fusible links) shall be replaced at least annually from the date of installation.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY
CN 809
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0809**



BULLETIN 93-4

SUBJECT: Mobile Canteen Vehicles
REFERENCE: N.J.A.C. 5:18-3
ISSUED: September 1, 1993

In 1987, the Bureau was advised by the Office of the Attorney General that authority under the Uniform Fire Code lies solely within buildings, structures or premises; and equipment for motor vehicles falls within the province of the Division of Motor Vehicles.

Mobile canteen vehicles, in motion on roadways, are definitely vehicles. Once they are parked, they take on a completely different character and become self-contained businesses, totally independent of their vehicular function. They become, in effect, premises.

The Division of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Health each have statutory authority for regulating these trucks. The Division of Motor Vehicles is silent with regard to either the cooking equipment on these trucks or the use thereof, while the Department of Health's regulations relate solely to sanitation.

The Codes Advisory Council has determined that the regulation of these uses should be a local issue. As such, the Bureau has drafted this bulletin to assist LEA's desiring to regulate mobile canteens.

Accordingly, we offer the following guidance:

1. Subchapter 3 is applicable to mobile canteens once they are parked. Additionally, N.J.A.C. 5:18-3.30(a) references NFPA 58 - 1989 edition, which in section 3-9 details specific regulations for LP-gas systems on vehicles. The general provisions of 5:18-3.3 are also applicable, as needed.
2. No provisions of Subchapter 4 are applicable to these vehicles. While these vehicles may be required by the Department of Health to have hoods to remove vapors, they are not intended to be covered by N.J.A.C. 5:18-4.7(g), provided the public does not enter the vehicle.
3. Any requirements for permits must be handled as a local amendment to the Uniform Fire Code, or as a stand alone ordinance dealing with the overall regulation of these uses.

CHAPTER 24

TENTS, CANOPIES AND OTHER MEMBRANE STRUCTURES

SECTION 2401 GENERAL

2401.1 Scope. Tents, canopies and membrane structures shall comply with this chapter. The provisions of Section 2403 are applicable only to temporary membrane structures. The provisions of Section 2404 are applicable to temporary and permanent membrane structures.

SECTION 2402 DEFINITIONS

2402.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

AIR-SUPPORTED STRUCTURE. A structure wherein the shape of the structure is attained by air pressure, and occupants of the structure are within the elevated pressure area.

CANOPY. A structure, enclosure or shelter constructed of fabric or pliable materials supported by any manner, except by air or the contents it protects, and is open without sidewalls or drops on 75 percent or more of the perimeter.

MEMBRANE STRUCTURE. An air-inflated, air-supported, cable or frame-covered structure not otherwise defined as a tent or canopy.

TENT. A structure, enclosure or shelter constructed of fabric or pliable material supported by any manner except by air or the contents that it protects, with sidewalls or drops on more than 25 percent of the perimeter.

SECTION 2403 TEMPORARY TENTS, CANOPIES AND MEMBRANE STRUCTURES

2403.1 General. All temporary tents, canopies and membrane structures shall comply with this section.

2403.2 Approval required. Tents, tensioned membrane structures, and canopies meeting the following criteria shall be subject to the permitting requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:70-2.7. Tents and tensioned membrane structures that do not meet these criteria in items 1 through 5 require a construction permit pursuant to the *Uniform Construction Code*.

1. The tent, tensioned membrane structure or canopy is less than 140 feet (42 672 mm) in any dimension and less than 16,800 square feet (1561 m²) in area whether it is one unit or is composed of multiple units. For the purposes of applying this, tents that are more than 5 feet (1524 mm) apart, regardless of whether they are connected by a walkway, shall be counted as separate tents. If tents are closer than 5 feet (1524 mm), the tents shall be counted as the same tent;

2. The tent, tensioned membrane structure or canopy remains in place or will remain in place for fewer than 180 days;
3. The tent, tensioned membrane structure or canopy is used or occupied only between April 1 and November 30;
4. The tent, tensioned membrane structure or canopy does not have a permanent anchoring system or foundation. A construction permit shall be required for the original installation of a permanent anchoring system foundation. In addition, a construction permit shall be required each time a tent is erected on a portable anchoring system; and
5. The tent, tensioned membrane structure or canopy does not contain platforms or bleachers greater than 11 feet (3353 mm) in height.

2403.3 through 2403.5. Deleted.

2403.6 Construction documents. A detailed site and floor plan for tents, canopies or membrane structures with an occupant load of 50 or more shall be provided with each application for approval. The tent, canopy or membrane structure floor plan shall indicate details of the means of egress facilities, seating capacity, arrangement of the seating and location and type of heating and electrical equipment. A construction permit shall be obtained for heating, ventilation or electrical equipment that requires a construction permit pursuant to the *Uniform Construction Code*.

2403.7 Inspections. The entire tent, air-supported, air-inflated or tensioned membrane structure system shall be inspected at regular intervals, but not less than two times per permit use period, by the permittee, owner or agent to determine that the installation is maintained in accordance with this chapter.

Exception: Permit use periods of less than 30 days.

2403.7.1 Inspection report. When required by the fire code official, an inspection report shall be provided and shall consist of maintenance, anchors and fabric inspections.

2403.8 Access, location and parking. Access location and parking for temporary tents, canopies and membrane structures shall be in accordance with this section.

2403.8.1 Access. Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided in accordance with Section 503.

2403.8.2 Location. Tents, canopies or membrane structures shall not be located within 5 feet (1524 mm) of lot lines, buildings, other tents, canopies or membrane structures, parked vehicles or internal combustion engines.

Exception: Separation distance between membrane structures, tents and canopies not used for cooking, is not required when the aggregate floor area does not exceed 16,800 square feet (1561 m²).

2403.8.3. Deleted.

2403.12.8 Maintenance of means of egress. The required width of exits, aisles and passageways shall be maintained at all times to a public way. Guy wires, guy ropes and other support members shall not cross a means of egress at a height of less than 7 feet (2134 mm). The surface of means of egress shall be maintained in an approved manner.

SECTION 2404 TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT TENTS, CANOPIES AND MEMBRANE STRUCTURES

2404.1 General. All tents, canopies and membrane structures, both temporary and permanent, shall be in accordance with this section. Permanent tents, canopies and membrane structures shall also comply with the building subcode of the *Uniform Construction Code*.

2404.2 Flame propagation performance treatment. Before a permit is granted, the owner or agent shall file with the fire code official a certificate executed by an approved testing laboratory certifying that the tents; canopies and membrane structures and their appurtenances; sidewalls, drops and tarpaulins; floor coverings, bunting and combustible decorative materials and effects, including sawdust when used on floors or passageways, shall be composed of material meeting the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 or shall be treated with a flame retardant in an approved manner and meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701, and that such flame propagation performance criteria are effective for the period specified by the permit.

2404.3 Label. Membrane structures, tents or canopies shall have a permanently affixed label bearing the identification of size and fabric or material type.

2404.4 Certification. An affidavit or affirmation shall be submitted to the fire code official and a copy retained on the premises on which the tent or air-supported structure is located. The affidavit shall attest to the following information relative to the flame propagation performance criteria of the fabric:

1. Names and address of the owners of the tent, canopy or air-supported structure.
2. Date the fabric was last treated with flame-retardant solution.
3. Trade name or kind of chemical used in treatment.
4. Name of person or firm treating the material.
5. Name of testing agency and test standard by which the fabric was tested.

2404.5 Combustible materials. Hay, straw, shavings or similar combustible materials shall not be located within any tent, canopy or membrane structure containing an assembly occupancy, except the materials necessary for the daily feeding and care of animals. Sawdust and shavings utilized for a public performance or exhibit shall not be prohibited provided the sawdust and shavings are kept damp. Combustible materials shall not be permitted under stands or seats at any time. The areas within and adjacent to the tent or air-supported structure shall be maintained clear of all combustible materials or vegetation that could create a fire hazard within 20 feet (6096 mm) of the structure. Combustible trash shall be removed at least once a

day from the structure during the period the structure is occupied by the public.

2404.6 Smoking. Smoking shall not be permitted in tents, canopies or membrane structures. Approved "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted in accordance with Section 310.

2404.7 Open or exposed flame. Open flame or other devices emitting flame, fire or heat or any flammable or combustible liquids, gas, charcoal or other cooking device or any other unapproved devices shall not be permitted inside or located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of the tent, canopy or membrane structures while open to the public unless approved by the fire code official.

Exception: Cooking tents as per Section 2404.15.1.

2404.8 Fireworks. Fireworks shall not be used within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of tents, canopies or membrane structures.

2404.9 Spot lighting. Spot or effect lighting shall only be by electricity, and all combustible construction located within 6 feet (1829 mm) of such equipment shall be protected with approved noncombustible insulation not less than 9.25 inches (235 mm) thick.

2404.10 Safety film. Motion pictures shall not be displayed in tents, canopies or membrane structures unless the motion picture film is safety film.

2404.11. Deleted.

2404.12 Portable fire extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided as required by Section 906.

2404.13 Fire protection equipment. Fire hose lines, water supplies and other auxiliary fire equipment shall be maintained at the site in such numbers and sizes as required by the fire code official.

2404.14 Occupant load factors. The occupant load allowed in an assembly structure, or portion thereof, shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 10.

2404.15 Heating and cooking equipment. Heating and cooking equipment shall be in accordance with Sections 2404.15.1 through 2404.15.7.

2404.15.1 Installation. Heating or cooking equipment, tanks, piping, hoses, fittings, valves, tubing and other related components shall be installed as specified in the mechanical subcode and the fuel gas subcode of the *Uniform Construction Code* and shall be approved by the fire code official.

2404.15.2 Venting. Gas, liquid and solid fuel-burning equipment designed to be vented shall be vented to the outside air as specified in the fuel gas subcode and the mechanical subcode of the *Uniform Construction Code*. Such vents shall be equipped with approved spark arresters when required. Where vents or flues are used, all portions of the tent, canopy or membrane structure shall be not less than 12 inches (305 mm) from the flue or vent.

2404.15.3 Location. Suitable barricades shall be provided to maintain a distance of 5 feet (1524 mm) between the heat producing appliances and the public.

2404.20 Standby personnel. When, in the opinion of the fire code official, it is essential for public safety in a tent, canopy or membrane structure used as a place of assembly or any other use where people congregate, because of the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the owner, agent or lessee shall employ one or more qualified persons, as required and approved, to remain on duty during the times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted.

Before each performance or the start of such activity, standby personnel shall keep diligent watch for fires during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted and take prompt measures for extinguishment of fires that occur and assist in the evacuation of the public from the structure.

There shall be trained crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors at a ratio of one crowd manager/supervisor for every 250 occupants, as approved.

2404.21 Vegetation removal. Combustible vegetation shall be removed from the area occupied by a tent, canopy or membrane structure, and from areas within 20 feet (6069 mm) of such structures.

2404.22 Waste material. The floor surface inside tents, canopies or membrane structures and the grounds outside and within a 20-foot (6069 mm) perimeter shall be kept clear of combustible waste. Such waste shall be stored in approved containers until removed from the premises.

904.9.5 Total flooding systems. In any use of halon total flooding systems where there is a possibility that personnel will be trapped in, or enter into, an atmosphere made hazardous by a discharge, warning signs, discharge alarms and breathing apparatus, when provided, shall be maintained to ensure prompt evacuation of and to prevent entry into such atmospheres and also to provide means for prompt rescue of any trapped personnel.

904.10 Clean-agent systems. Clean-agent fire-extinguishing systems shall be maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with NFPA 2001 and their listing.

904.10.1 System test. Systems shall be inspected and tested for proper operation at 12-month intervals.

904.10.2 Containers. The extinguishing agent quantity and pressure of the containers shall be checked at 6-month intervals. Where a container shows a loss in original weight of more than 5 percent or a loss in original pressure, adjusted for temperature, of more than 10 percent, the container shall be refilled or replaced. The weight and pressure of the container shall be recorded on a tag attached to the container.

904.10.3 System hoses. System hoses shall be examined at 12-month intervals for damage. Damaged hoses shall be replaced or tested. All hoses shall be tested at 5-year intervals.

904.11 Commercial cooking systems. The automatic fire-extinguishing system for commercial cooking systems shall be of a type recognized for protection of commercial cooking equipment and exhaust systems of the type and arrangement protected. Preengineered automatic dry- and wet-chemical extinguishing systems shall be tested in accordance with UL 300 and listed and labeled for the intended application. Other types of automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be listed and labeled for specific use as protection for commercial cooking operations. The system shall be installed in accordance with this code, its listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems of the following types shall be installed in accordance with the referenced standard indicated, as follows:

1. Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems, NFPA 12.
2. Automatic sprinkler systems, NFPA 13.
3. Foam-water sprinkler system or foam-water spray systems, NFPA 16.
4. Dry-chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA 17.
5. Wet-chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA 17A.

Exception: Factory-built commercial cooking recirculating systems that are tested in accordance with UL 710B and listed, labeled and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the mechanical subcode of the *Uniform Construction Code*.

904.11.1 Manual system operation. A manual actuation device shall be located at or near a means of egress from the cooking area a minimum of 10 feet (3048 mm) and a maximum of 20 feet (6096 mm) from the kitchen exhaust system. The manual actuation device shall be installed not more than 48 inches (1200 mm) nor less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the floor and shall clearly identify the hazard protected. The manual actuation shall require a maximum force of 40

pounds (178 N) and a maximum movement of 14 inches (356 mm) to actuate the fire suppression system.

Exception: Automatic sprinkler systems shall not be required to be equipped with manual actuation means.

904.11.2 System interconnection. The actuation of the fire extinguishing system shall automatically shut down the fuel or electrical power supply to the cooking equipment. The fuel and electrical supply reset shall be manual.

904.11.3. Deleted.

904.11.3.1 Ventilation system. Commercial-type cooking equipment protected by an automatic carbon dioxide extinguishing system shall be arranged to shut off the ventilation system upon activation.

904.11.4 Special provisions for automatic sprinkler systems. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting commercial-type cooking equipment shall be supplied from a separate, readily accessible, indicating-type control valve that is identified.

904.11.4.1 Listed sprinklers. Sprinklers used for the protection of fryers shall be tested in accordance with UL 199E, listed for that application and installed in accordance with their listing.

904.11.5 Portable fire extinguishers for commercial cooking equipment. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided within a 30-foot (9144 mm) travel distance of commercial-type cooking equipment. Cooking equipment involving vegetable or animal oils and fats shall be protected by a Class K rated portable extinguisher.

904.11.5.1 Portable fire extinguishers for solid fuel cooking appliances. All solid fuel cooking appliances, whether or not under a hood, with fireboxes 5 cubic feet (0.14 m³) or less in volume shall have a minimum 2.5-gallon (9 L) or two 1.5-gallon (6 L) Class K wet-chemical portable fire extinguishers located in accordance with Section 904.11.5.

904.11.5.2 Class K portable fire extinguishers for deep fat fryers. When hazard areas include deep fat fryers, listed Class K portable fire extinguishers shall be provided as follows:

1. For up to four fryers having a maximum cooking medium capacity of 80 pounds (36.3 kg) each: One Class K portable fire extinguisher of a minimum 1.5 gallon (6 L) capacity.
2. For every additional group of four fryers having a maximum cooking medium capacity of 80 pounds (36.3 kg) each: One additional Class K portable fire extinguisher of a minimum 1.5 gallon (6 L) capacity shall be provided.
3. For individual fryers exceeding 6 square feet (0.55 m²) in surface area: Class K portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in accordance with the extinguisher manufacturer's recommendations.

904.11.6 Operations and maintenance. Commercial cooking systems, including mobile enclosed cooking operations, shall be operated and maintained in accordance with this section.

308.2.1 Throwing or placing sources of ignition. No person shall throw or place, or cause to be thrown or placed, a lighted match, cigar, cigarette, matches, or other flaming or glowing substance or object on any surface or article where it can cause an unwanted fire.

308.3 Open flame. A person shall not utilize or allow to be utilized, an open flame in connection with a public meeting or gathering for purposes of deliberation, entertainment, amusement, instruction, education, recreation, awaiting transportation or similar purpose in Group A or E occupancies without first obtaining a permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:70-2.7.

308.3.1 Open-flame cooking devices and outdoor fireplaces. Charcoal burners, other open-flame cooking devices and outdoor fireplaces shall not be operated or stored on combustible balconies or decks or within 5 feet (1524 mm) of combustible construction.

Exceptions:

1. Detached one- and two-family dwellings.
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

308.3.1.1 Liquefied-petroleum-gas-fueled cooking devices. Portable LP-gas cooking equipment such as barbecue grills and outdoor fireplaces shall not be stored or used:

1. On any porch, balcony or any other portion of a building;
2. Within any room or space of a building;
3. Within 5 feet (1524 mm) of any combustible exterior wall;
4. Within 5 feet (1524 mm), vertically or horizontally, of an opening in any wall; or
5. Under any building overhang.

Exception: Detached one- and two-family dwellings.

308.3.2 Open-flame decorative devices. Open-flame decorative devices shall comply with all of the following restrictions:

1. Class I and Class II liquids and LP-gas shall not be used.
2. Liquid- or solid-fueled lighting devices containing more than 8 ounces (237 ml) of fuel must self-extinguish and not leak fuel at a rate of more than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) if tipped over.
3. The device or holder shall be constructed to prevent the spillage of liquid fuel or wax at the rate of more than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) when the device or holder is not in an upright position.
4. The device or holder shall be designed so that it will return to the upright position after being tilted to an angle of 45 degrees from vertical.

Exception: Devices that self-extinguish if tipped over and do not spill fuel or wax at the rate of more

than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) if tipped over.

5. The flame shall be enclosed except where openings on the side are not more than 0.375 inch (9.5 mm) diameter or where openings are on the top and the distance to the top is such that a piece of tissue paper placed on the top will not ignite in 10 seconds.
6. Chimneys shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame device.
Exception: A chimney is not required to be attached to any open-flame device that will self-extinguish if the device is tipped over.
7. Fuel canisters shall be safely sealed for storage.
8. Storage and handling of combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Chapter 34.
9. Shades, where used, shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame device holder or chimney.
10. Candelabras with flame-lighted candles shall be securely fastened in place to prevent overturning, and shall be located away from occupants using the area and away from possible contact with drapes, curtains or other combustibles.

308.3.3 Location near combustibles. Open flames such as from candles, lanterns, kerosene heaters, and gas-fired heaters shall not be located on or near decorative material or similar combustible materials.

308.3.4 Aisles and exits. Candles shall be prohibited in areas where occupants stand, or in an aisle or exit.

308.3.5. Deleted.

308.3.6 Theatrical performances. Where approved, open-flame devices used in conjunction with theatrical performances are allowed to be used when adequate safety precautions have been taken in accordance with NFPA 160.

308.3.7 Group A occupancies. Open-flame devices shall not be used in a Group A occupancy.

Exceptions:

1. Open-flame devices are allowed to be used in the following situations, provided approved precautions are taken to prevent ignition of a combustible material or injury to occupants:
 - 1.1. Where necessary for ceremonial or religious purposes.
 - 1.2. On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance in accordance with Section 308.3.6.
 - 1.3. Where candles on tables are securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases and the candle flames are protected.
2. Heat-producing equipment complying with Chapter 6 and the mechanical subcode of the *Uniform Construction Code*.