

CHAPTER 33

EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS

SECTION 3301 GENERAL

3301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of *explosives*, *explosive materials*, fireworks and small arms ammunition.

Exceptions:

1. The Armed Forces of the United States, Coast Guard or National Guard.
2. *Explosives* in forms prescribed by the official United States Pharmacopoeia.
3. The possession, storage and use of small arms ammunition when packaged in accordance with DOTn packaging requirements.
4. The possession, storage and use of not more than 15 pounds (6.81 kg) of commercially manufactured sporting black powder, 20 pounds (9 kg) of smokeless powder and any amount of small arms primers for hand loading of small arms ammunition for personal consumption.
5. The use of *explosive materials* by federal, state and local regulatory, law enforcement and fire agencies acting in their official capacities.
6. Special industrial *explosive* devices which in the aggregate contain less than 50 pounds (23 kg) of *explosive materials*.
7. The possession, storage and use of blank industrial-power load cartridges when packaged in accordance with DOTn packaging regulations.
8. Transportation in accordance with DOTn 49 CFR Parts 100-185.
9. Items preempted by federal regulations.
10. The storage, handling, or use of explosives or blasting agents pursuant to the provisions of Title 45.1 of the Code of Virginia.
11. The display of small arms primers in Group M when in the original manufacturer's packaging.
12. The possession, storage and use of not more than 50 pounds (23 kg) of commercially manufactured sporting black powder, 100 pounds (45 kg) of smokeless powder, and small arms primers for hand loading of small arms ammunition for personal consumption in Group R-3 or R-5, or 200 pounds (91 kg) of smokeless powder when stored in the manufacturer's original containers in detached Group U structures at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from inhabited buildings and are accessory to Group R-3 or R-5.

3301.1.1 Explosive material standard. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, NFPA 495 shall govern the

manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, handling and use of *explosive materials*.

3301.1.2 Explosive material terminals. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, the operation of *explosive material* terminals shall conform to the provisions of NFPA 498.

3301.1.3 Fireworks. The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling and use of fireworks are prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. Storage and handling of fireworks as allowed in Section 3304.
2. Manufacture, assembly and testing of fireworks as allowed in Section 3305.
3. The use of fireworks for fireworks displays as allowed in Section 3308.
4. The possession, storage, sale, handling and use of permissible fireworks where allowed by applicable local or state laws, ordinances and regulations provided such fireworks comply with CPSC 16 CFR, Parts 1500-1507, and DOTn 49 CFR, Parts 100-185, for consumer fireworks.
5. The sale or use of materials or equipment when such materials or equipment is used or to be used by any person for signaling or other emergency use in the operation of any boat, railroad train or other vehicle for the transportation of persons or property.

3301.1.4 Rocketry. The storage, handling and use of model and high-power rockets shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 1122, NFPA 1125 and NFPA 1127.

3301.1.5 Ammonium nitrate. The storage and handling of ammonium nitrate shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 490 and Chapter 40.

Exception: Storage of ammonium nitrate in magazines with blasting agents shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 495.

3301.2 Permit required. Permits shall be required as set forth in Section 107.2 and regulated in accordance with this section. The manufacture, storage, possession, sale and use of fireworks or explosives shall not take place without first applying for and obtaining a permit.

3301.2.1 Residential uses. No *person* shall keep, possess or store, nor shall any permit be issued to keep or store, any fireworks or *explosives* at any place of habitation, or within 100 feet (30 480 mm) thereof.

Exception: Storage of smokeless propellant, black powder and small arms primers for personal use and not for resale in accordance with Section 3306.

3301.2.2 Sale and retail display. Except for the Armed Forces of the United States, Coast Guard, National Guard, federal, state and local regulatory, law enforcement and fire agencies acting in their official capacities, explosives shall not be sold, given, delivered or transferred to any person or company not in possession of a valid permit. The holder of a permit to sell explosives shall make a record of all transactions involving explosives in conformance with Section 3303.2 and include the signature of any receiver of the explosives. No *person* shall construct a retail display nor offer for sale *explosives, explosive materials* or fireworks upon highways, sidewalks, public property or in assembly or educational occupancies.

3301.2.3 Permit restrictions. The *fire official* is authorized to limit the quantity of *explosives, explosive materials* or fireworks permitted at a given location. No person, possessing a permit for storage of *explosives* at any place, shall keep or store an amount greater than authorized in such permit. Only the kind of *explosive* specified in such a permit shall be kept or stored.

3301.2.3.1 Permit applicants. As a condition of permit as provided for in Section 107.5, the fire official shall not issue a permit to manufacture, store, handle, use or sell explosives or blasting agents to any applicant who has not provided on the permit application the name and signature of a designated individual as representing the applicant. When, as provided for in Section 107.2 or 107.6, a permit is required to conduct a fireworks display, as a condition of permit as provided for in Section 107.5, the fire official shall not issue a permit to design, setup or conduct a fireworks display to any applicant who has not provided on the permit application the name and signature of a designated individual as representing the applicant.

If the applicant's designated individual changes or becomes no longer qualified to represent the applicant as responsible management or designated individual, the applicant shall notify the fire official who issued the permit on the change of status of the designated individual. The notice is to be made prior to the use of any explosives or conducting a fireworks display but in no case shall the notification occur more than seven days after the change of status and shall provide the name of another designated individual. The fire official may revoke or require the reissuance of a permit based on a change of permit conditions or status or inability to provide another designated individual.

3301.2.3.1.1 BCC. The SFMO shall process all applications for a BCC for compliance with Section 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia and will be the sole provider of a BCC. Using forms provided by the SFMO, a BCC may be applied for and issued to any person who submits to the completion of a background investigation by providing fingerprints and personal descriptive information to the SFMO. The SFMO shall forward the fingerprints and personal descriptive information to the Central Criminal Records Exchange for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining a

national criminal history records check regarding such applicant.

3301.2.3.1.2 Issuance of a BCC. The issuance of a BCC shall be denied if the applicant or designated person representing an applicant has been convicted of any felony, whether such conviction occurred under the laws of the Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof, unless his civil rights have been restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority.

3301.2.3.1.3 Fee for BCC. The fee for obtaining or renewing a background clearance card from SFMO shall be \$150 plus any additional fees charged by other agencies for fingerprinting and for obtaining a national criminal history record check through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

3301.2.3.1.4 Revocation of a BCC. After issuance of a BCC, subsequent conviction of a felony will be grounds for immediate revocation of a BCC, whether such conviction occurred under the laws of the Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof. The BCC shall be returned to the SFMO immediately. An individual may reapply for his BCC if his civil rights have been restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority.

3301.2.4 Financial responsibility. Before a permit is issued, as required by Section 3301.2, the applicant shall file with the jurisdiction a corporate surety bond in the principal sum of \$500,000 or a public liability insurance policy for the same amount, for the purpose of the payment of all damages to *persons* or property which arise from, or are caused by, the conduct of any act authorized by the permit upon which any judicial judgment results. The legal department of the jurisdiction may specify a greater amount when conditions at the location of use indicate a greater amount is required. Government entities shall be exempt from this bond requirement.

3301.2.4.1 Blasting. Before approval to do blasting is issued, the applicant for approval shall file a bond or submit a certificate of insurance in such form, amount and coverage as determined by the legal department of the jurisdiction to be adequate in each case to indemnify the jurisdiction against any and all damages arising from permitted blasting but in no case shall the value of the coverage be less than \$500,000.

Exception: Filing a bond or submitting a certificate of liability insurance is not required for blasting on real estate parcels of five or more acres conforming to the definition of "real estate devoted to agricultural use" or "real estate devoted to horticultural use" in Section 58.1-3230 of the Code of Virginia and conducted by the owner of such real estate.

3301.2.4.2 Fireworks display. The permit holder shall furnish a bond or certificate of insurance in an amount deemed adequate by the legal department of the jurisdic-

tion for the payment of all potential damages to a *person* or *persons* or to property by reason of the permitted display, and arising from any acts of the permit holder, the agent, employees or subcontractors, but in no case shall the value of the coverage be less than \$500,000.

3301.3 Prohibited explosives. Permits shall not be issued or renewed for possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale or use of the following materials and such materials currently in storage or use shall be disposed of in an *approved* manner.

1. Liquid nitroglycerin.
2. Dynamite containing more than 60-percent liquid *explosive* ingredient.
3. Dynamite having an unsatisfactory absorbent or one that permits leakage of a liquid *explosive* ingredient under any conditions liable to exist during storage.
4. Nitrocellulose in a dry and uncompressed condition in a quantity greater than 10 pounds (4.54 kg) of net weight in one package.
5. Fulminate of mercury in a dry condition and fulminate of all other metals in any condition except as a component of manufactured articles not hereinafter forbidden.
6. *Explosive* compositions that ignite spontaneously or undergo marked decomposition, rendering the products of their use more hazardous, when subjected for 48 consecutive hours or less to a temperature of 167°F (75°C).
7. New *explosive materials* until *approved* by DOTn, except that permits are allowed to be issued to educational, governmental or industrial laboratories for instructional or research purposes.
8. *Explosive materials* condemned by DOTn.
9. *Explosive materials* containing an ammonium salt and a chlorate.
10. *Explosives* not packed or marked as required by DOTn 49 CFR, Parts 100-185.

Exception: Gelatin dynamite.

3301.4 Qualifications. *Persons* in charge of magazines, blasting, fireworks display or pyrotechnic special effect operations shall not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs which impair sensory or motor skills, shall be at least 21 years of age, and possess knowledge of all safety precautions related to the storage, handling or use of *explosives, explosive materials* or fireworks.

3301.4.1 Certification of blasters and pyrotechnicians. Certificates as a restricted blaster, unrestricted blaster or pyrotechnician will be issued upon proof of successful completion of an examination approved by the SFMO commensurate to the certification sought and completion of a background investigation for compliance with Section 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia. The applicant for certification shall submit proof to the SFMO of the following experience:

1. For certification as a restricted blaster, at least one year under direct supervision by a certified unre-

stricted blaster, certified restricted blaster or other person(s) approved by the SFMO.

2. For certification as an unrestricted blaster, at least one year under direct supervision by a certified unrestricted blaster or other person or persons approved by the SFMO.
3. For certification as a pyrotechnician, aerial, or pyrotechnician, proximate, applicant was in responsible charge of, or has assisted in the documented design, setup and conducting of, a fireworks display on at least six occasions within the 24 months immediately preceding the application for certification.

The SFMO shall process all certification applicants for compliance with Section 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia and will be the sole provider of blaster and pyrotechnician certifications.

Exception: The use of explosives by the owner of real estate parcels of five or more acres conforming to the definition of “real estate devoted to agricultural use” or “real estate devoted to horticultural use” in Section 58.1-3230 of the Code of Virginia when blasting on such real estate.

3301.4.2 Certification issuance. The issuance of a certification as a blaster or pyrotechnician shall be denied if the applicant has (i) been convicted of any felony, whether such conviction occurred under the laws of the Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof, unless his civil rights have been restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority, (ii) has not provided acceptable proof or evidence of the experience required in Section 3301.4.1, or (iii) has not provided acceptable proof or evidence of the continued training or education required in Section 3301.4.5.

3301.4.3 Fee for certification. The fee for obtaining or renewing a blaster or pyrotechnician certificate from SFMO shall be \$150 plus any additional fees charged by other agencies for fingerprinting and for obtaining a national criminal history record check through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

3301.4.4 Revocation of a blaster or pyrotechnician certification. After issuance of a blaster or pyrotechnician certification, subsequent conviction of a felony will be grounds for immediate revocation of a blaster or pyrotechnician certification, whether such conviction occurred under the laws of the Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof. The certification shall be returned to the SFMO immediately. An individual may subsequently reapply for his blaster or pyrotechnician certification if his civil rights have been restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority.

3301.4.5 Expiration and renewal of a BCC, or blaster or pyrotechnician certification. A certificate for an unrestricted blaster, restricted blaster or pyrotechnician shall be valid for three years from the date of issuance. A BCC shall be valid for three years from the date of issuance. Renewal of the unrestricted blaster certificate will be issued upon proof of at least 16 accumulated hours of continued training or education in the use of explosives within three consecu-

tive years and a background investigation for compliance with Section 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia. Renewal of the restricted blaster certificate will be issued upon proof of at least eight accumulated hours of continued training or education in the use of explosives within three consecutive years and a background investigation for compliance with Section 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia. Renewal of the pyrotechnician certificate will be issued upon proof of at least 12 accumulated hours of continued training or education in the subject areas of explosives storage, the design, setup, or conduct of a fireworks display within three consecutive years and a background investigation for compliance with Section 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia. The continued training or education required for renewal of a blaster or pyrotechnician certificate shall be obtained during the three years immediately prior to the certificate's published expiration date. Failure to renew a blaster or pyrotechnician certificate in accordance with this section shall cause an individual to obtain another blaster or pyrotechnician certificate upon compliance with Section 3301.4.1 to continue engaging in the unsupervised use of explosives or conducting a fireworks display.

3301.5 Supervision. The *fire code official* is authorized to require operations permitted under the provisions of Section 3301.2 to be supervised at any time by the *fire code official* in order to determine compliance with all safety and fire regulations.

3301.6 Notification. Whenever a new *explosive material* storage or manufacturing site is established, including a temporary job site, the local law enforcement agency, fire department and local emergency planning committee shall be notified 48 hours in advance, not including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, of the type, quantity and location of *explosive materials* at the site.

3301.7 Seizure. The *fire official* is authorized to remove or cause to be removed or disposed of in an *approved* manner, at the expense of the *owner*, fireworks offered or exposed for sale, stored, possessed or used in violation of this chapter.

3301.8 Establishment of quantity of explosives and distances. The quantity of *explosives* and distances shall be in accordance with Sections 3301.8.1 and 3301.8.1.1.

3301.8.1 Quantity of explosives. The quantity-distance (Q-D) tables in Sections 3304.5 and 3305.3 shall be used to provide the minimum separation distances from potential explosion sites as set forth in Tables 3301.8.1(1) through 3301.8.1(3). The classification and the weight of the *explosives* are primary characteristics governing the use of these tables. The net *explosive* weight shall be determined in accordance with Sections 3301.8.1.1 through 3301.8.1.4.

3301.8.1.1 Mass-detonating explosives. The total net *explosive* weight of Division 1.1, 1.2 or 1.5 *explosives* shall be used. See Table 3304.5.2(1) or Table 3305.3 as appropriate.

Exception: When the TNT equivalence of the *explosive material* has been determined, the equivalence is allowed to be used to establish the net *explosive* weight.

3301.8.1.2 Nonmass-detonating explosives (excluding Division 1.4). Nonmass-detonating *explosives* shall be as follows:

1. Division 1.3 propellants. The total weight of the propellants alone shall be the net *explosive* weight. The net weight of propellant shall be used. See Table 3304.5.2(2).
2. Combinations of bulk metal powder and pyrotechnic compositions. The sum of the net weights of metal powders and pyrotechnic compositions in the containers shall be the net *explosive* weight. See Table 3304.5.2(2).

3301.8.1.3 Combinations of mass-detonating and nonmass-detonating explosives (excluding Division 1.4). Combination of mass-detonating and nonmass-detonating *explosives* shall be as follows:

1. When Division 1.1 and 1.2 *explosives* are located in the same site, determine the distance for the total quantity considered first as 1.1 and then as 1.2. The required distance is the greater of the two. When the Division 1.1 requirements are controlling and the TNT equivalence of the 1.2 is known, the TNT equivalent weight of the 1.2 items shall be allowed to be added to the total *explosive* weight of Division 1.1 items to determine the net *explosive* weight for Division 1.1 distance determination. See Table 3304.5.2(2) or Table 3305.3 as appropriate.
2. When Division 1.1 and 1.3 *explosives* are located in the same site, determine the distances for the total quantity considered first as 1.1 and then as 1.3. The required distance is the greater of the two. When the Division 1.1 requirements are controlling and the TNT equivalence of the 1.3 is known, the TNT equivalent weight of the 1.3 items shall be allowed to be added to the total *explosive* weight of Division 1.1 items to determine the net *explosive* weight for Division 1.1 distance determination. See Table 3304.5.2(1), 3304.5.2(2) or 3305.3, as appropriate.
3. When Division 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 *explosives* are located in the same site, determine the distances for the total quantity considered first as 1.1, next as 1.2 and finally as 1.3. The required distance is the greatest of the three. As allowed by paragraphs 1 and 2 above, TNT equivalent weights for 1.2 and 1.3 items are allowed to be used to determine the net weight of *explosives* for Division 1.1 distance determination. Table 3304.5.2(1) or 3305.3 shall be used when TNT equivalency is used to establish the net *explosive* weight.
4. For composite pyrotechnic items Division 1.1 and Division 1.3, the sum of the net weights of the pyrotechnic composition and the *explosives* involved shall be used. See Tables 3304.5.2(1) and 3304.5.2(2).

TABLE 3301.8.1(1)
APPLICATION OF SEPARATION DISTANCE (Q-D) TABLES—DIVISION 1.1, 1.2 AND 1.5 EXPLOSIVES^{a,b,c}

ITEM	MAGAZINE	Q-D	OPERATING BUILDING	Q-D	INHABITED BUILDING	Q-D	PUBLIC TRAFFIC ROUTE	Q-D
Magazine	Table 3304.5.2(1)	IMD	Table 3305.3	ILD or IPD	Table 3304.5.2(1)	IBD	Table 3304.5.2(1)	PTR
Operating Building	Table 3304.5.2(1)	ILD or IPD	Table 3305.3	ILD or IPD	Table 3304.5.2(1)	IBD	Table 3304.5.2(1)	PTR
Inhabited Building	Table 3304.5.2(1)	IBD	Table 3304.5.2(1)	IBD	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public Traffic Route	Table 3304.5.2(1)	PTR	Table 3304.5.2(1)	PTR	NA	NA	NA	NA

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

- The minimum separation distance (D_o) shall be 60 feet. Where a building or magazine containing explosives is barricaded, the minimum distance shall be 30 feet.
- Linear interpolation between tabular values in the referenced Q-D tables shall not be allowed. Nonlinear interpolation of the values shall be allowed subject to an approved technical opinion and report prepared in accordance with Section 104.7.2.
- For definitions of Quantity-Distance abbreviations IBD, ILD, IMD, IPD and PTR, see Section 3302.1.

TABLE 3301.8.1(2)
APPLICATION OF SEPARATION DISTANCE (Q-D) TABLES—DIVISION 1.3 EXPLOSIVES^{a,b,c}

ITEM	MAGAZINE	Q-D	OPERATING BUILDING	Q-D	INHABITED BUILDING	Q-D	PUBLIC TRAFFIC ROUTE	Q-D
Magazine	Table 3304.5.2(2)	IMD	Table 3304.5.2(2)	ILD or IPD	Table 3304.5.2(2)	IBD	Table 3304.5.2(2)	PTR
Operating Building	Table 3304.5.2(2)	ILD or IPD	Table 3304.5.2(2)	ILD or IPD	Table 3304.5.2(2)	IBD	Table 3304.5.2(2)	PTR
Inhabited Building	Table 3304.5.2(2)	IBD	Table 3304.5.2(2)	IBD	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public Traffic Route	Table 3304.5.2(2)	PTR	Table 3304.5.2(2)	PTR	NA	NA	NA	NA

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

- The minimum separation distance (D_o) shall be a minimum of 50 feet.
- Linear interpolation between tabular values in the referenced Q-D table shall be allowed.
- For definitions of Quantity-Distance abbreviations IBD, ILD, IMD, IPD and PTR, see Section 3302.1.

TABLE 3301.8.1(3)
APPLICATION OF SEPARATION DISTANCE (Q-D) TABLES—DIVISION 1.4 EXPLOSIVES^{a,b,c,d}

ITEM	MAGAZINE	Q-D	OPERATING BUILDING	Q-D	INHABITED BUILDING	Q-D	PUBLIC TRAFFIC ROUTE	Q-D
Magazine	Table 3304.5.2(3)	IMD	Table 3304.5.2(3)	ILD or IPD	Table 3304.5.2(3)	IBD	Table 3304.5.2(3)	PTR
Operating Building	Table 3304.5.2(3)	ILD or IPD	Table 3304.5.2(3)	ILD or IPD	Table 3304.5.2(3)	IBD	Table 3304.5.2(3)	PTR
Inhabited Building	Table 3304.5.2(3)	IBD	Table 3304.5.2(3)	IBD	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public Traffic Route	Table 3304.5.2(3)	PTR	Table 3304.5.2(3)	PTR	NA	NA	NA	NA

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

- The minimum separation distance (D_o) shall be a minimum of 50 feet.
- Linear interpolation between tabular values in the referenced quantity-distance (Q-D) table shall not be allowed.
- For definitions of quantity-distance abbreviations IBD, ILD, IMD, IPD and PTR, see Section 3302.1.
- This table shall not apply to consumer fireworks, 1.4G.

3301.8.1.4 Moderate fire—no blast hazards. Division 1.4 *explosives*. The total weight of the *explosive material* alone is the net weight. The net weight of the *explosive material* shall be used.

SECTION 3302 DEFINITIONS

3302.1 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.

AMMONIUM NITRATE. A chemical compound represented by the formula NH_4NO_3 .

BACKGROUND CLEARANCE CARD (BCC). An identification card issued to an individual who is not a certified blaster or pyrotechnician and is responsible management or an employee of a company, corporation, firm or other entity, solely for the purpose of submitting an application to the fire official for a permit to manufacture, use, handle, store, or sell explosive materials, or conduct a fireworks display. A person to whom a BCC has been issued can fulfill the role of a designated individual on an application for permit to manufacture, use, handle, store, or sell explosive materials, or on an application for permit to design, setup and conduct a fireworks display.

BARRICADE. A structure that consists of a combination of walls, floor and roof, which is designed to withstand the rapid release of energy in an explosion and which is fully confined, partially vented or fully vented; or other effective method of shielding from *explosive materials* by a natural or artificial barrier.

Artificial barricade. An artificial mound or revetment a minimum thickness of 3 feet (914 mm).

Natural barricade. Natural features of the ground, such as hills, or timber of sufficient density that the surrounding exposures that require protection cannot be seen from the magazine or building containing *explosives* when the trees are bare of leaves.

BARRICADED. The effective screening of a building containing *explosive materials* from the magazine or other building, railway or highway by a natural or an artificial barrier. A straight line from the top of any sidewall of the building containing *explosive materials* to the eave line of any magazine or other building or to a point 12 feet (3658 mm) above the center of a railway or highway shall pass through such barrier.

BLAST AREA. The area including the blast site and the immediate adjacent area within the influence of flying rock, missiles and concussion.

BLAST SITE. The area in which *explosive materials* are being or have been loaded and which includes all holes loaded or to be loaded for the same blast and a distance of 50 feet (15 240 mm) in all directions.

BLASTER. A *person* qualified in accordance with Section 3301.4 to be in charge of and responsible for the loading and firing of a blast.

BLASTER, RESTRICTED. Any person engaging in the use of explosives or blasting agents utilizing five pounds (2.25 kg)

or less per blasting operation and using instantaneous detonators. A certified restricted blaster can fulfill the role of a designated individual on an application for permit to manufacture, use, handle, store, or sell explosive materials.

BLASTER, UNRESTRICTED. Any person engaging in the use of explosives or blasting agents without limit to the amount of explosives or blasting agents or type of detonator. A certified unrestricted blaster can fulfill the role of a designated individual on an application for permit to manufacture, use, handle, store, or sell explosive materials.

BLASTING AGENT. A material or mixture consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting provided that the finished product, as mixed for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a No. 8 test detonator when unconfined. Blasting agents are labeled and placarded as Class 1.5 material by US DOTn.

BULLET RESISTANT. Constructed so as to resist penetration of a bullet of 150-grain M2 ball ammunition having a nominal muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second (fps) (824 mps) when fired from a 30-caliber rifle at a distance of 100 feet (30 480 mm), measured perpendicular to the target.

DESIGN. For the purposes of a fireworks display, either inside a building or structure or outdoors, it shall mean the pyrotechnician who will be in attendance and makes the final artistic determination for the placement of fireworks and ground display pieces suitable for the display site.

DESIGNATED INDIVIDUAL. A person in possession of a BCC issued by the SFMO, or is certified by the SFMO as a pyrotechnician, or is a restricted or unrestricted blaster, any of whom are responsible for ensuring compliance with state law and regulations relating to blasting agents and explosives and applying for explosives or firework permits; is at least 21 years of age; and demonstrates the capability to effectively communicate safety messages verbally and in writing in the English language.

DETONATING CORD. A flexible cord containing a center core of high *explosive* used to initiate other *explosives*.

DETONATION. An exothermic reaction characterized by the presence of a shock wave in the material which establishes and maintains the reaction. The reaction zone progresses through the material at a rate greater than the velocity of sound. The principal heating mechanism is one of shock compression. *Detonations* have an *explosive* effect.

DETONATOR. A device containing any initiating or primary *explosive* that is used for initiating *detonation*. A detonator shall not contain more than 154.32 grains (10 grams) of total *explosives* by weight, excluding ignition or delay charges. The term includes, but is not limited to, electric blasting caps of instantaneous and delay types, blasting caps for use with safety fuses, detonating cord delay connectors, and noninstantaneous and delay blasting caps which use detonating cord, shock tube or any other replacement for electric leg wires. All types of detonators in strengths through No. 8 cap should be rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds (0.68 kg) of explosives per 1,000 caps. For strengths higher than No. 8 cap, consult the manufacturer.

DISCHARGE SITE. The immediate area surrounding the fireworks mortars used for an outdoor fireworks display.

DISPLAY SITE. The immediate area where a fireworks display is conducted. The display area includes the discharge site, the fallout area and the required separation distance from the mortars to spectator viewing areas. The display area does not include spectator viewing areas or vehicle parking areas.

EXPLOSIVE. A chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. The term includes, but is not limited to, dynamite, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord, igniters and display fireworks, 1.3G (Class B, Special).

The term “Explosive” includes any material determined to be within the scope of USC Title 18: Chapter 40 and also includes any material classified as an explosive other than consumer fireworks, 1.4G (Class C, Common) by the hazardous materials regulations of DOTn 49 CFR Parts 100-185.

High explosive. *Explosive material*, such as dynamite, which can be caused to detonate by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

Low explosive. *Explosive material* that will burn or deflagrate when ignited. It is characterized by a rate of reaction that is less than the speed of sound. Examples of low *explosives* include, but are not limited to, black powder, safety fuse, igniters, igniter cord, fuse lighters, fireworks, 1.3G (Class B special) and propellants, 1.3C.

Mass-detonating explosives. Division 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5 *explosives* alone or in combination, or loaded into various types of ammunition or containers, most of which can be expected to explode virtually instantaneously when a small portion is subjected to fire, severe concussion, impact, the impulse of an initiating agent or the effect of a considerable discharge of energy from without. Materials that react in this manner represent a mass explosion hazard. Such an *explosive* will normally cause severe structural damage to adjacent objects. Explosive propagation could occur immediately to other items of ammunition and *explosives* stored sufficiently close to and not adequately protected from the initially exploding pile with a time interval short enough so that two or more quantities must be considered as one for quantity-distance purposes.

UN/DOTn Class 1 explosives. The former classification system used by DOTn included the terms “high” and “low” *explosives* as defined herein. The following terms further define *explosives* under the current system applied by DOTn for all *explosive materials* defined as hazard Class 1 materials. Compatibility group letters are used in concert with the Division to specify further limitations on each division noted (i.e., the letter G identifies the material as a pyrotechnic substance or article containing a pyrotechnic substance and similar materials).

Division 1.1. *Explosives* that have a mass explosion hazard. A mass explosion is one which affects almost the entire load instantaneously.

Division 1.2. *Explosives* that have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.

Division 1.3. *Explosives* that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.

Division 1.4. *Explosives* that pose a minor explosion hazard. The explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package.

Division 1.5. Very insensitive *explosives*. This division is comprised of substances that have a mass explosion hazard but which are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to *detonation* under normal conditions of transport.

Division 1.6. Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard. This division is comprised of articles that contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation.

EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL. The term “explosive” material means *explosives*, blasting agents and detonators.

FALLOUT AREA. The area over which aerial shells are fired. The shells burst over the area, and unsafe debris and malfunctioning aerial shells fall into this area. The fallout area is the location where a typical aerial shell dud falls to the ground depending on the wind and the angle of mortar placement.

FIREWORKS. Any firecracker, torpedo, skyrocket, or other substance or object, of whatever form or construction, that contains any explosive or inflammable compound or substance, and is intended, or commonly known, as fireworks and which explodes, rises into the air or travels laterally, or fires projectiles into the air. Fireworks shall not include automobile flares, paper caps containing not more than an average of 0.25 grain (16 mg) of explosive content per cap or toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices utilizing such caps and items commonly known as party poppers, pop rocks and snap-n-pops. Fireworks may be further delineated and referred to as:

Fireworks, 1.4G. (Formerly known as Class C, Common Fireworks.) Small fireworks devices containing restricted amounts of pyrotechnic composition designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion. Such 1.4G fireworks that comply with the construction, chemical composition and labeling regulations of the DOTn for Fireworks, UN 0336, and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission as set forth in CPSC 16 CFR: Parts 1500 and 1507, are not *explosive materials* for the purpose of this code.

Fireworks, 1.3G. (Formerly Class B, Special Fireworks.) Large fireworks devices, which are *explosive materials*, intended for use in fireworks displays and designed to produce audible or visible effects by combustion, *deflagration* or *detonation*. Such 1.3G fireworks include, but are not limited to, firecrackers containing more than 130 milligrams (2 grains) of explosive composition, aerial shells containing more than 40 grams of pyrotechnic composition and other display pieces that exceed the limits for classification as

EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS

1.4G fireworks. Such 1.3G fireworks are also described as Fireworks, UN0335 by the DOTn.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY. A presentation of fireworks for a public or private gathering.

HIGHWAY. A public street, public alley or public road.

INHABITED BUILDING. A building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for people, or any place of religious worship, schoolhouse, railroad station, store or other structure where people are accustomed to assemble, except any building or structure occupied in connection with the manufacture, transportation, storage or use of *explosive materials*.

MAGAZINE. A building, structure or container, other than an operating building, *approved* for storage of *explosive materials*.

Indoor. A portable structure, such as a box, bin or other container, constructed as required for Type 2, 4 or 5 magazines in accordance with NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR Part 55 so as to be fire resistant and theft resistant.

Type 1. A permanent structure, such as a building or igloo, that is bullet resistant, fire resistant, theft resistant, weather resistant and ventilated in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR Part 55.

Type 2. A portable or mobile structure, such as a box, skid-magazine, trailer or semitrailer, constructed in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR, Part 55 that is fire resistant, theft resistant, weather resistant and ventilated. If used outdoors, a Type 2 magazine is also bullet resistant.

Type 3. A fire resistant, theft resistant and weather resistant "day box" or portable structure constructed in accordance with NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR Part 55 used for the temporary storage of *explosive materials*.

Type 4. A permanent, portable or mobile structure such as a building, igloo, box, semitrailer or other mobile container that is fire resistant, theft resistant and weather resistant and constructed in accordance with NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR, Part 55.

Type 5. A permanent, portable or mobile structure such as a building, igloo, box, bin, tank, semitrailer, bulk trailer, tank trailer, bulk truck, tank truck or other mobile container that is theft resistant, which is constructed in accordance with NFPA 495, NFPA 1124 or DOTy 27 CFR, Part 55.

MORTAR. A tube from which fireworks shells are fired into the air.

NET EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT (net weight). The weight of *explosive material* expressed in pounds. The net explosive weight is the aggregate amount of *explosive material* contained within buildings, magazines, structures or portions thereof, used to establish quantity-distance relationships.

OPERATING BUILDING. A building occupied in conjunction with the manufacture, transportation or use of *explosive materials*. Operating buildings are separated from one another with the use of intraplant or intraline distances.

OPERATING LINE. A group of buildings, facilities or workstations so arranged as to permit performance of the steps

in the manufacture of an *explosive* or in the loading, assembly, modification and maintenance of ammunition or devices containing *explosive materials*.

PERMISSIBLE FIREWORKS. Any sparklers, fountains, Pharaoh's serpents, caps for pistols, or pinwheels commonly known as whirligigs or spinning jennies.

PLOSOPHORIC MATERIAL. Two or more unmixed, commercially manufactured, prepackaged chemical substances including oxidizers, flammable liquids or solids, or similar substances that are not independently classified as *explosives* but which, when mixed or combined, form an *explosive* that is intended for blasting.

PROXIMATE AUDIENCE. An audience closer to pyrotechnic devices than allowed by NFPA 1123.

PUBLIC TRAFFIC ROUTE (PTR). Any public street, road, highway, navigable stream or passenger railroad that is used for through traffic by the general public.

PYROTECHNIC ARTICLE. A pyrotechnic device for use in the entertainment industry, which is not classified as fireworks.

PYROTECHNIC COMPOSITION. A chemical mixture that produces visible light displays or sounds through a self-propagating, heat-releasing chemical reaction which is initiated by ignition.

PYROTECHNIC SPECIAL EFFECT. A visible or audible effect for entertainment created through the use of pyrotechnic materials and devices.

PYROTECHNIC SPECIAL-EFFECT MATERIAL. A chemical mixture used in the entertainment industry to produce visible or audible effects by combustion, *deflagration* or *detonation*. Such a chemical mixture predominantly consists of solids capable of producing a controlled, self-sustaining and self-contained exothermic chemical reaction that results in heat, gas sound, light or a combination of these effects. The chemical reaction functions without external oxygen.

PYROTECHNICIAN (FIREWORK OPERATOR). Any person supervising or engaged in the design, setup or conducting of any fireworks display, either inside a building or outdoors. A certified pyrotechnician can fulfill the role of a designated individual on an application for permit for a fireworks display.

Pyrotechnician, aerial. A person supervising or engaged in the design, setup or conducting of a outdoor aerial fireworks display performed in accordance with the regulations as set forth in this code and NFPA 1123, a referenced standard for fireworks displays.

Pyrotechnician, proximate. A person supervising or engaged in the design, setup or conducting of a fireworks display, either inside a building or outdoors, performed in accordance with the regulations as set forth in this code and NFPA 1126, a referenced standard for the use of pyrotechnics before a proximate audience.

PYROTECHNICS. Controlled exothermic chemical reactions timed to create the effects of heat, hot gas, sound, dispersion of aerosols, emission of visible light or a combination of

such effects to achieve the maximum effect from the least volume of pyrotechnic composition.

QUANTITY-DISTANCE (Q-D). The quantity of *explosive material* and separation distance relationships providing protection. These relationships are based on levels of risk considered acceptable for the stipulated exposures and are tabulated in the appropriate Q-D tables. The separation distances specified afford less than absolute safety:

Inhabited building distance (IBD). The minimum separation distance between an operating building or magazine containing *explosive materials* and an inhabited building or site boundary.

Intermagazine distance (IMD). The minimum separation distance between magazines.

Intraline distance (ILD) or Intraplant distance (IPD). The distance to be maintained between any two operating buildings on an *explosives* manufacturing site when at least one contains or is designed to contain *explosives*, or the distance between a magazine and an operating building.

Minimum separation distance (D_o). The minimum separation distance between adjacent buildings occupied in conjunction with the manufacture, transportation, storage or use of *explosive materials* where one of the buildings contains *explosive materials* and the other building does not.

RAILWAY. A steam, electric or other railroad or railway that carries passengers for hire.

READY BOX. A weather-resistant container with a self-closing or automatic-closing cover that protects fireworks shells from burning debris. Tarpaulins shall not be considered as ready boxes.

RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT. A person who is any of the following:

1. The sole proprietor of a sole proprietorship.
2. The partners of a general partnership.
3. The managing partners of a limited partnership.
4. The officers of a corporation.
5. The managers of a limited liability company.
6. The officers or directors of an association, or both.
7. Individuals in other business entities recognized under the laws of the Commonwealth as having a fiduciary responsibility to the firm.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION. A shotgun, rifle or pistol cartridge and any cartridge for propellant-actuated devices. This definition does not include military ammunition containing bursting charges or incendiary, trace, spotting or pyrotechnic projectiles.

SMALL ARMS PRIMERS. Small percussion-sensitive *explosive* charges, encased in a cap, used to ignite propellant powder.

SMOKELESS PROPELLANTS. Solid propellants, commonly referred to as smokeless powders or any propellant classified by DOTn as a smokeless propellant in accordance with "NA3178, Smokeless Powder for Small Arms," used in small

arms ammunition, firearms, cannons, rockets, propellant-actuated devices, and similar articles.

SOLE PROPRIETOR. A person or individual, not a corporation, who is trading under his own name, or under an assumed or fictitious name pursuant to the provisions of Section 59.1-69 through 59.1-76 of the Code of Virginia.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVE DEVICE. An explosive power pack containing an *explosive* charge in the form of a cartridge or construction device. The term includes but is not limited to explosive rivets, explosive bolts, *explosive* charges for driving pins or studs, cartridges for *explosive*-actuated power tools and charges of *explosives* used in automotive air bag inflators, jet tapping of open hearth furnaces and jet perforation of oil well casings.

THEFT RESISTANT. Construction designed to deter illegal entry into facilities for the storage of *explosive materials*.

SECTION 3303 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

3303.1 General. Records of the receipt, handling, use or disposal of *explosive materials*, and reports of any accidents, thefts or unauthorized activities involving *explosive materials* shall conform to the requirements of this section.

3303.2 Transaction record. The permittee shall maintain a record of all transactions involving receipt, removal, use or disposal of *explosive materials*. Such a record shall be maintained for a period of five years, and shall be furnished to the *fire code official* for inspection upon request.

Exception: Where only Division 1.4G (consumer fireworks) are handled, records need only be maintained for a period of three years.

3303.3 Loss, theft or unauthorized removal. The loss, theft or unauthorized removal of *explosive materials* from a magazine or permitted facility shall be reported to the *fire code official*, local law enforcement authorities and the U.S. Department of Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms within 24 hours.

Exception: Loss of Division 1.4G (consumer fireworks) need not be reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

3303.4 Accidents. Accidents involving the use of *explosives*, *explosive materials* and fireworks, which result in injuries or property damage, shall be reported to the *fire code official* immediately.

3303.5 Misfires. The pyrotechnic display operator or blaster in charge shall keep a record of all aerial shells that fail to fire or charges that fail to detonate.

3303.6 Hazard communication. Manufacturers of *explosive materials* and fireworks shall maintain records of chemicals, chemical compounds and mixtures required by DOL 29 CFR, Part 1910.1200, and Section 407.

3303.7 Safety rules. Current safety rules covering the operation of magazines, as described in Section 3304.7, shall be posted on the interior of the magazine in a visible location.

**SECTION 3304
EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS
STORAGE AND HANDLING**

3304.1 General. Storage of *explosives* and *explosive materials*, small arms ammunition, small arms primers, propellant-actuated cartridges and smokeless propellants in magazines shall comply with the provisions of this section.

3304.2 Magazine required. *Explosives* and *explosive materials*, and Division 1.3G fireworks shall be stored in magazines constructed, located, operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of Section 3304 and NFPA 495 or NFPA 1124.

Exceptions:

1. Storage of fireworks at display sites in accordance with Section 3308.5 and NFPA 1123 or NFPA 1126.
2. Portable or mobile magazines not exceeding 120 square feet (11 m²) in area shall not be required to comply with the requirements of the *International Building Code*.

3304.3 Magazines. The storage of *explosives* and *explosive materials* in magazines shall comply with Table 3304.3.

3304.3.1 High explosives. *Explosive materials* classified as Division 1.1 or 1.2 or formerly classified as Class A by the U.S. Department of Transportation shall be stored in Type 1, 2 or 3 magazines.

Exceptions:

1. Black powder shall be stored in a Type 1, 2, 3 or 4 magazine.
2. Cap-sensitive *explosive material* that is demonstrated not to be bullet sensitive shall be stored in a Type 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 magazine.

3304.3.2 Low explosives. *Explosive materials* that are not cap sensitive shall be stored in a Type 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 magazine.

3304.3.3 Detonating cord. For quantity and distance purposes, detonating cord of 50 grains per foot shall be calculated as equivalent to 8 pounds (4 kg) of high *explosives* per 1,000 feet (305 m). Heavier or lighter core loads shall be rated proportionally.

3304.4 Prohibited storage. Detonators shall be stored in a separate magazine for blasting supplies and shall not be stored in a magazine with other *explosive materials*.

3304.5 Location. The use of magazines for storage of *explosives* and *explosive materials* shall comply with Sections 3304.5.1 through 3304.5.3.3.

3304.5.1 Indoor magazines. The use of indoor magazines for storage of *explosives* and *explosive materials* shall comply with the requirements of this section.

3304.5.1.1 Use. The use of indoor magazines for storage of *explosives* and *explosive materials* shall be limited to occupancies of Group F, H, M or S, and research and development laboratories.

3304.5.1.2 Construction. Indoor magazines shall comply with the following construction requirements:

1. Construction shall be fire resistant and theft resistant.
2. Exterior shall be painted red.
3. Base shall be fitted with wheels, casters or rollers to facilitate removal from the building in an emergency.
4. Lid or door shall be marked with conspicuous white lettering not less than 3 inches (76 mm) high

**TABLE 3304.3
STORAGE AMOUNTS AND MAGAZINE REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPLOSIVES, EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS AND
FIREWORKS, 1.3G MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA**

NEW UN/ DOTn DIVISION	OLD DOTn CLASS	ATF/OSHA CLASS	INDOOR ^a (pounds)				OUTDOOR (pounds)	MAGAZINE TYPE REQUIRED				
			Unprotected	Cabinet	Sprinklers	Sprinklers & cabinet		1	2	3	4	5
1.1 ^b	A	High	0	0	1	2	1	X	X	X	—	—
1.2	A	High	0	0	1	2	1	X	X	X	—	—
1.2	B	Low	0	0	1	1	1	X	X	X	X	—
1.3	B	Low	0	0	5	10	1	X	X	X	X	—
1.4 ^c	B	Low	0	0	50	100	1	X	X	X	X	—
1.5	C	Low	0	0	1	2	1	X	X	X	X	—
1.5	Blasting Agent	Blasting Agent	0	0	1	2	1	X	X	X	X	X
1.6	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	2	1	X	X	X	X	X

For SI: 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 pound per gallon = 0.12 kg per liter, 1 ounce = 28.35 g.

a. A factor of 10 pounds per gallon shall be used for converting pounds (solid) to gallons (liquid) in accordance with Section 2703.1.2.

b. Black powder shall be stored in a Type 1, 2, 3 or 4 magazine as provided for in Section 3304.3.1.

c. This table shall not apply to consumer fireworks, 1.4G.

and minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm) stroke, reading EXPLOSIVES—KEEP FIRE AWAY.

5. The least horizontal dimension shall not exceed the clear width of the entrance door.

3304.5.1.3 Quantity limit. Not more than 50 pounds (23 kg) of *explosives* or *explosive materials* shall be stored within an indoor magazine.

Exception: Day boxes used for the storage of in-process material in accordance with Section 3305.6.4.1.

3304.5.1.4 Prohibited use. Indoor magazines shall not be used within buildings containing Group R occupancies.

3304.5.1.5 Location. Indoor magazines shall be located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of an entrance and only on floors at or having ramp access to the exterior grade level.

3304.5.1.6 Number. Not more than two indoor magazines shall be located in the same building. Where two such magazines are located in the same building, one magazine shall be used solely for the storage of not more than 5,000 detonators.

3304.5.1.7 Separation distance. When two magazines are located in the same building, they shall be separated by a distance of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm).

3304.5.2 Outdoor magazines. All outdoor magazines other than Type 3 shall be located so as to comply with Table 3304.5.2(2) or Table 3304.5.2(3) as set forth in Tables 3301.8.1(1) through 3301.8.1(3). Where a magazine or group of magazines, as described in Section 3304.5.2.2, contains different classes of *explosive materials*, and Division 1.1 materials are present, the required separations for the magazine or magazine group as a whole shall comply with Table 3304.5.2(2).

3304.5.2.1 Separation. Where two or more storage magazines are located on the same property, each magazine shall comply with the minimum distances specified from inhabited buildings, public transportation routes and operating buildings. Magazines shall be separated from each other by not less than the intermagazine distances (IMD) shown for the separation of magazines.

3304.5.2.2 Grouped magazines. Where two or more magazines are separated from each other by less than the intermagazine distances (IMD), such magazines as a group shall be considered as one magazine and the total quantity of *explosive materials* stored in the group shall be treated as if stored in a single magazine. The location of the group of magazines shall comply with the intermagazine distances (IMD) specified from other magazines or magazine groups, inhabited buildings (IBD), public transportation routes (PTR) and operating buildings (ILD or IPD) as required.

3304.5.3 Special requirements for Type 3 magazines. Type 3 magazines shall comply with Sections 3304.5.3.1 through 3304.5.3.3.

3304.5.3.1 Location. Wherever practicable, Type 3 magazines shall be located away from neighboring inhabited buildings, railways, highways and other magazines in accordance with Table 3304.5.2(2) or 3304.5.2(3) as applicable.

3304.5.3.2 Supervision. Type 3 magazines shall be attended when *explosive materials* are stored within. *Explosive materials* shall be removed to appropriate storage magazines for unattended storage at the end of the work day.

3304.5.3.3 Use. Not more than two Type 3 magazines shall be located at the same blasting site. Where two Type 3 magazines are located at the same blasting site, one magazine shall be used solely for the storage of detonators.

3304.6 Construction. Magazines shall be constructed in accordance with Sections 3304.6.1 through 3304.6.5.2.

3304.6.1 Drainage. The ground around a magazine shall be graded so that water drains away from the magazine.

3304.6.2 Heating. Magazines requiring heat shall be heated as prescribed in NFPA 495 by either hot water radiant heating within the magazine or by indirect warm air heating.

3304.6.3 Lighting. When lighting is necessary within a magazine, electric safety flashlights or electric safety lanterns shall be used, except as provided in NFPA 495.

3304.6.4 Nonsparking materials. In other than Type 5 magazines, there shall be no exposed ferrous metal on the interior of a magazine containing packages of *explosives*.

3304.6.5 Signs and placards. Property upon which Type 1 magazines and outdoor magazines of Types 2, 4 and 5 are located shall be posted with signs stating: EXPLOSIVES—KEEP OFF. These signs shall be of contrasting colors with a minimum letter height of 3 inches (76 mm) with a minimum brush stroke of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm). The signs shall be located to minimize the possibility of a bullet shot at the sign hitting the magazine.

3304.6.5.1 Access road signs. At the entrance to *explosive* material manufacturing and storage sites, all access roads shall be posted with the following warning sign or other *approved* sign:

DANGER!
NEVER FIGHT EXPLOSIVE FIRES.
EXPLOSIVES ARE STORED ON THIS SITE
CALL _____.

The sign shall be weather-resistant with a reflective surface and have lettering at least 2 inches (51 mm) high.

3304.6.5.2 Placards. Type 5 magazines containing Division 1.5 blasting agents shall be prominently placarded as required during transportation by DOTn 49 CFR, Part 172 and DOTy 27 CFR, Part 55.

3304.7 Operation. Magazines shall be operated in accordance with Sections 3304.7.1 through 3304.7.9.

EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS

**TABLE 3304.5.2(1)
AMERICAN TABLE OF DISTANCES FOR STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES AS APPROVED BY THE INSTITUTE OF MAKERS
OF EXPLOSIVES AND REVISED JUNE 1991^a**

QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS ^c		DISTANCES IN FEET							
		Inhabited buildings		Public highways with traffic volume less than 3,000 vehicles per day		Public highways with traffic volume greater than 3,000 vehicles per day and passenger railways		Separation of magazines ^d	
Pounds over	Pounds not over	Barricaded	Unbarricaded	Barricaded	Unbarricaded	Barricaded	Unbarricaded	Barricaded	Unbarricaded
0	5	70	140	30	60	51	102	6	12
5	10	90	180	35	70	64	128	8	16
10	20	110	220	45	90	81	162	10	20
20	30	125	250	50	100	93	186	11	22
30	40	140	280	55	110	103	206	12	24
40	50	150	300	60	120	110	220	14	28
50	75	170	340	70	140	127	254	15	30
75	100	190	380	75	150	139	278	16	32
100	125	200	400	80	160	150	300	18	36
125	150	215	430	85	170	159	318	19	38
150	200	235	470	95	190	175	350	21	42
200	250	255	510	105	210	189	378	23	46
250	300	270	540	110	220	201	402	24	48
300	400	295	590	120	240	221	442	27	54
400	500	320	640	130	260	238	476	29	58
500	600	340	680	135	270	253	506	31	62
600	700	355	710	145	290	266	532	32	64
700	800	375	750	150	300	278	556	33	66
800	900	390	780	155	310	289	578	35	70
900	1,000	400	800	160	320	300	600	36	72
1,000	1,200	425	850	165	330	318	636	39	78
1,200	1,400	450	900	170	340	336	672	41	82
1,400	1,600	470	940	175	350	351	702	43	86
1,600	1,800	490	980	180	360	366	732	44	88
1,800	2,000	505	1,010	185	370	378	756	45	90
2,000	2,500	545	1,090	190	380	408	816	49	98
2,500	3,000	580	1,160	195	390	432	864	52	104
3,000	4,000	635	1,270	210	420	474	948	58	116
4,000	5,000	685	1,370	225	450	513	1,026	61	122
5,000	6,000	730	1,460	235	470	546	1,092	65	130
6,000	7,000	770	1,540	245	490	573	1,146	68	136
7,000	8,000	800	1,600	250	500	600	1,200	72	144
8,000	9,000	835	1,670	255	510	624	1,248	75	150
9,000	10,000	865	1,730	260	520	645	1,290	78	156
10,000	12,000	875	1,750	270	540	687	1,374	82	164

(continued)

**TABLE 3304.5.2(1)—continued
AMERICAN TABLE OF DISTANCES FOR STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES AS APPROVED BY THE INSTITUTE OF MAKERS
OF EXPLOSIVES AND REVISED JUNE 1991^a**

QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS ^c		DISTANCES IN FEET							
		Inhabited buildings		Public highways with traffic volume less than 3,000 vehicles per day		Public highways with traffic volume greater than 3,000 vehicles per day and passenger railways		Separation of magazines ^d	
Pounds over	Pounds not over	Barricaded	Unbarricaded	Barricaded	Unbarricaded	Barricaded	Unbarricaded	Barricaded	Unbarricaded
12,000	14,000	885	1,770	275	550	723	1,446	87	174
14,000	16,000	900	1,800	280	560	756	1,512	90	180
16,000	18,000	940	1,880	285	570	786	1,572	94	188
18,000	20,000	975	1,950	290	580	813	1,626	98	196
20,000	25,000	1,055	2,000	315	630	876	1,752	105	210
25,000	30,000	1,130	2,000	340	680	933	1,866	112	224
30,000	35,000	1,205	2,000	360	720	981	1,962	119	238
35,000	40,000	1,275	2,000	380	760	1,026	2,000	124	248
40,000	45,000	1,340	2,000	400	800	1,068	2,000	129	258
45,000	50,000	1,400	2,000	420	840	1,104	2,000	135	270
50,000	55,000	1,460	2,000	440	880	1,140	2,000	140	280
55,000	60,000	1,515	2,000	455	910	1,173	2,000	145	290
60,000	65,000	1,565	2,000	470	940	1,206	2,000	150	300
65,000	70,000	1,610	2,000	485	970	1,236	2,000	155	310
70,000	75,000	1,655	2,000	500	1,000	1,263	2,000	160	320
75,000	80,000	1,695	2,000	510	1,020	1,293	2,000	165	330
80,000	85,000	1,730	2,000	520	1,040	1,317	2,000	170	340
85,000	90,000	1,760	2,000	530	1,060	1,344	2,000	175	350
90,000	95,000	1,790	2,000	540	1,080	1,368	2,000	180	360
95,000	100,000	1,815	2,000	545	1,090	1,392	2,000	185	370
100,000	110,000	1,835	2,000	550	1,100	1,437	2,000	195	390
110,000	120,000	1,855	2,000	555	1,110	1,479	2,000	205	410
120,000	130,000	1,875	2,000	560	1,120	1,521	2,000	215	430
130,000	140,000	1,890	2,000	565	1,130	1,557	2,000	225	450
140,000	150,000	1,900	2,000	570	1,140	1,593	2,000	235	470
150,000	160,000	1,935	2,000	580	1,160	1,629	2,000	245	490
160,000	170,000	1,965	2,000	590	1,180	1,662	2,000	255	510
170,000	180,000	1,990	2,000	600	1,200	1,695	2,000	265	530
180,000	190,000	2,010	2,010	605	1,210	1,725	2,000	275	550
190,000	200,000	2,030	2,030	610	1,220	1,755	2,000	285	570

(continued)

EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS

**TABLE 3304.5.2(1)—continued
AMERICAN TABLE OF DISTANCES FOR STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES AS APPROVED BY THE INSTITUTE OF MAKERS
OF EXPLOSIVES AND REVISED JUNE 1991^a**

QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS ^c		DISTANCES IN FEET							
		Inhabited buildings		Public highways with traffic volume less than 3,000 vehicles per day		Public highways with traffic volume greater than 3,000 vehicles per day and passenger railways		Separation of magazines ^d	
Pounds over	Pounds not over	Barricaded	Unbarricaded	Barricaded	Unbarricaded	Barricaded	Unbarricaded	Barricaded	Unbarricaded
200,000	210,000	2,055	2,055	620	1,240	1,782	2,000	295	590
210,000	230,000	2,100	2,100	635	1,270	1,836	2,000	315	630
230,000	250,000	2,155	2,155	650	1,300	1,890	2,000	335	670
250,000	275,000	2,215	2,215	670	1,340	1,950	2,000	360	720
275,000	300,000 ^b	2,275	2,275	690	1,380	2,000	2,000	385	770

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

- a. This table applies only to the manufacture and permanent storage of commercial explosive materials. It is not applicable to transportation of explosives or any handling or temporary storage necessary or incident thereto. It is not intended to apply to bombs, projectiles or other heavily encased explosives.
- b. Storage in excess of 300,000 pounds of explosive materials in one magazine is not allowed.
- c. Where a manufacturing building on an explosive materials plant site is designed to contain explosive materials, such building shall be located with respect to its proximity to inhabited buildings, public highways and passenger railways based on the maximum quantity of explosive materials permitted to be in the building at one time.
- d. Where two or more storage magazines are located on the same property, each magazine shall comply with the minimum distances specified from inhabited buildings, railways and highways, and, in addition, they should be separated from each other by not less than the distances shown for separation of magazines, except that the quantity of explosives in detonator magazines shall govern in regard to the spacing of said detonator magazines from magazines containing other explosive materials. Where any two or more magazines are separated from each other by less than the specified separation of magazines distances, then two or more such magazines, as a group, shall be considered as one magazine, and the total quantity of explosive materials stored in such group shall be treated as if stored in a single magazine located on the site of any magazine in the group and shall comply with the minimum distances specified from other magazines, inhabited buildings, railways and highways.

**TABLE 3304.5.2(2)
TABLE OF DISTANCES (Q-D) FOR BUILDINGS CONTAINING EXPLOSIVES—DIVISION 1.3 MASS-FIRE HAZARD^{a, b, c}**

QUANTITY OF DIVISION 1.3 EXPLOSIVES (NET EXPLOSIVES WEIGHT)		DISTANCES IN FEET			
Pounds over	Pounds not over	Inhabited Building Distance (IBD)	Distance to Public Traffic Route (PTR)	Intermagazine Distance (IMD)	Intraline Distance (ILD) or Intraplant Distance (IPD)
0	1,000	75	75	50	50
1,000	5,000	115	115	75	75
5,000	10,000	150	150	100	100
10,000	20,000	190	190	125	125
20,000	30,000	215	215	145	145
30,000	40,000	235	235	155	155
40,000	50,000	250	250	165	165
50,000	60,000	260	260	175	175
60,000	70,000	270	270	185	185
70,000	80,000	280	280	190	190
80,000	90,000	295	295	195	195
90,000	100,000	300	300	200	200
100,000	200,000	375	375	250	250
200,000	300,000	450	450	300	300

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

- a. Black powder, when stored in magazines, is defined as low explosive by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF).
- b. For quantities less than 1,000 pounds, the required distances are those specified for 1,000 pounds. The use of lesser distances is allowed when supported by approved test data and/or analysis.
- c. Linear interpolation of explosive quantities between table entries is allowed.

TABLE 3304.5.2(3)
TABLE OF DISTANCES (Q-D) FOR BUILDINGS CONTAINING EXPLOSIVES —DIVISION 1.4 °

QUANTITY OF DIVISION 1.4 EXPLOSIVES (NET EXPLOSIVES WEIGHT)		DISTANCES IN FEET			
Pounds over	Pounds not over	Inhabited Building Distance (IBD)	Distance to Public Traffic Route (PTR)	Intermagazine Distance ^{a, b} (IMD)	Intraline Distance (ILD) or Intraplant Distance ^a (IPD)
50	Not Limited	100	100	50	50

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

a. A separation distance of 100 feet is required for buildings of other than Type I or Type II construction as defined in the *International Building Code*.

b. For earth-covered magazines, no specified separation is required.

1. Earth cover material used for magazines shall be relatively cohesive. Solid or wet clay and similar types of soil are too cohesive and shall not be used. Soil shall be free from unsanitary organic matter, trash, debris and stones heavier than 10 pounds or larger than 6 inches in diameter. Compaction and surface preparation shall be provided, as necessary, to maintain structural integrity and avoid erosion. Where cohesive material cannot be used, as in sandy soil, the earth cover over magazines shall be finished with a suitable material to ensure structural integrity.

2. The earth fill or earth cover between earth-covered magazines shall be either solid or sloped, in accordance with the requirements of other construction features, but a minimum of 2 feet of earth cover shall be maintained over the top of each magazines. To reduce erosion and facilitate maintenance operations, the cover shall have a slope of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical.

c. Restricted to articles, including articles packaged for shipment, that are not regulated as an explosive under Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulations, or unpacked articles used in process operations that do not propagate a detonation or deflagration between articles. This table shall not apply to consumer fireworks, 1.4G.

3304.7.1 Security. Magazines shall be kept locked in the manner prescribed in NFPA 495 at all times except during placement or removal of *explosives* or inspection.

3304.7.2 Open flames and lights. Smoking, matches, flame-producing devices, open flames, firearms and firearms cartridges shall not be allowed inside of or within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of magazines.

3304.7.3 Brush. The area located around a magazine shall be kept clear of brush, dried grass, leaves, trash, debris and similar combustible materials for a distance of 25 feet (7620 mm).

3304.7.4 Combustible storage. Combustible materials shall not be stored within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of magazines.

3304.7.5 Unpacking and repacking explosive materials. Containers of *explosive materials*, except fiberboard containers, and packages of damaged or deteriorated *explosive materials* or fireworks shall not be unpacked or repacked inside or within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of a magazine or in close proximity to other *explosive materials*.

3304.7.5.1 Storage of opened packages. Packages of *explosive materials* that have been opened shall be closed before being placed in a magazine.

3304.7.5.2 Nonsparking tools. Tools used for the opening and closing of packages of *explosive materials*, other than metal slitters for opening paper, plastic or fiberboard containers, shall be made of nonsparking materials.

3304.7.5.3 Disposal of packaging. Empty containers and paper and fiber packaging materials that previously contained *explosive materials* shall be disposed of or reused in a *approved* manner.

3304.7.6 Tools and equipment. Metal tools, other than nonferrous transfer conveyors and ferrous metal conveyor stands protected by a coat of paint, shall not be stored in a magazine containing *explosive materials* or detonators.

3304.7.7 Contents. Magazines shall be used exclusively for the storage of *explosive materials*, blasting materials and blasting accessories.

3304.7.8 Compatibility. Corresponding grades and brands of *explosive materials* shall be stored together and in such a manner that the grade and brand marks are visible. Stocks shall be stored so as to be easily counted and checked. Packages of *explosive materials* shall be stacked in a stable manner not exceeding 8 feet (2438 mm) in height.

3304.7.9 Stock rotation. When *explosive material* is removed from a magazine for use, the oldest usable stocks shall be removed first.

3304.8 Maintenance. Maintenance of magazines shall comply with Sections 3304.8.1 through 3304.8.3.

3304.8.1 Housekeeping. Magazine floors shall be regularly swept and be kept clean, dry and free of grit, paper, empty packages and rubbish. Brooms and other cleaning utensils shall not have any spark-producing metal parts. Sweepings from magazine floors shall be disposed of in accordance with the manufacturers' *approved* instructions.

3304.8.2 Repairs. *Explosive materials* shall be removed from the magazine before making repairs to the interior of a magazine. *Explosive materials* shall be removed from the magazine before making repairs to the exterior of the magazine where there is a possibility of causing a fire. *Explosive materials* removed from a magazine under repair shall either be placed in another magazine or placed a safe distance from the magazine, where they shall be properly guarded and protected until repairs have been completed. Upon completion of repairs, the *explosive materials* shall be promptly returned to the magazine. Floors shall be cleaned before and after repairs.

3304.8.3 Floors. Magazine floors stained with liquid shall be dealt with according to instructions obtained from the manufacturer of the *explosive material* stored in the magazine.

3304.9 Inspection. Magazines containing *explosive materials* shall be opened and inspected at maximum seven-day intervals. The inspection shall determine whether there has been an unauthorized or attempted entry into a magazine or an unauthorized removal of a magazine or its contents.

3304.10 Disposal of explosive materials. *Explosive materials* shall be disposed of in accordance with Sections 3304.10.1 through 3304.10.7.

3304.10.1 Notification. The *fire code official* shall be notified immediately when deteriorated or leaking *explosive materials* are determined to be dangerous or unstable and in need of disposal.

3304.10.2 Deteriorated materials. When an *explosive material* has deteriorated to an extent that it is in an unstable or dangerous condition, or when a liquid has leaked from an *explosive material*, the *person* in possession of such material shall immediately contact the material's manufacturer to obtain disposal and handling instructions.

3304.10.3 Qualified person. The work of destroying *explosive materials* shall be directed by *persons* experienced in the destruction of *explosive materials*.

3304.10.4 Storage of misfires. *Explosive materials* and fireworks recovered from blasting or display misfires shall be placed in a magazine until an experienced *person* has determined the proper method for disposal.

3304.10.5 Disposal sites. Sites for the destruction of *explosive materials* and fireworks shall be *approved* and located at the maximum practicable safe distance from inhabited buildings, public highways, operating buildings and all other exposures to ensure keeping air blast and ground vibration to a minimum. The location of disposal sites shall be no closer to magazines, inhabited buildings, railways, highways and other rights-of-way than is allowed by Tables 3304.5.2(1), 3304.5.2(2) and 3304.5.2(3). When possible, *barricades* shall be utilized between the destruction site and inhabited buildings. Areas where *explosives* are detonated or burned shall be posted with adequate warning signs.

3304.10.6 Reuse of site. Unless an *approved* burning site has been thoroughly saturated with water and has passed a safety inspection, 48 hours shall elapse between the completion of a burn and the placement of scrap explosive materials for a subsequent burn.

3304.10.7 Personnel safeguards. Once an *explosive* burn operation has been started, personnel shall relocate to a safe location where adequate protection from air blast and flying debris is provided. Personnel shall not return to the burn area until the *person* in charge has inspected the burn site and determined that it is safe for personnel to return.

SECTION 3305 MANUFACTURE, ASSEMBLY AND TESTING OF EXPLOSIVES, EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS AND FIREWORKS

3305.1 General. The manufacture, assembly and testing of *explosives*, ammunition, blasting agents and fireworks shall

comply with the requirements of this section, Title 59.1 of the Code of Virginia, and NFPA 495 or NFPA 1124.

Exceptions:

1. The hand loading of small arms ammunition prepared for personal use and not offered for resale.
2. The mixing and loading of blasting agents at blasting sites in accordance with NFPA 495.
3. The use of binary *explosives* or phosphoric materials in blasting or pyrotechnic special effects applications in accordance with NFPA 495 or NFPA 1126.

3305.1.1 Permits. Permits for the manufacture, assembly and testing of explosives, ammunition, blasting agents and fireworks shall be required as set forth in Section 107.2 and regulated in accordance with this section. A permit to manufacture any explosive material in any quantity shall be prohibited unless such manufacture is authorized by a federal license and conducted in accordance with recognized safety practices.

3305.2 Emergency planning and preparedness. Emergency plans, emergency drills, employee training and hazard communication shall conform to the provisions of this section and Sections 404, 405, 406 and 407.

3305.2.1 Hazardous Materials Management Plans and Inventory Statements required. Detailed Hazardous Materials Management Plans (HMMP) and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statements (HMIS) complying with the requirements of Section 407 shall be prepared and submitted to the local emergency planning committee, the *fire code official* and the local fire department.

3305.2.2 Maintenance of plans. A copy of the required HMMP and HMIS shall be maintained on site and furnished to the *fire code official* on request.

3305.2.3 Employee training. Workers who handle *explosives* or *explosive* charges or dispose of *explosives* shall be trained in the hazards of the materials and processes in which they are to be engaged and with the safety rules governing such materials and processes.

3305.2.4 Emergency procedures. *Approved* emergency procedures shall be formulated for each plant which will include personal instruction in any emergency that may be anticipated. All personnel shall be made aware of an emergency warning signal.

3305.3 Intraplant separation of operating buildings. *Explosives* manufacturing buildings and fireworks manufacturing buildings, including those where *explosive* charges are assembled, manufactured, prepared or loaded utilizing Division 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 or 1.5 *explosives*, shall be separated from all other buildings, including magazines, within the confines of the manufacturing plant, at a distance not less than those shown in Table 3305.3 or 3304.5.2(3), as appropriate.

Exception: Fireworks manufacturing buildings separated in accordance with NFPA 1124.

The quantity of *explosives* in an operating building shall be the net weight of all *explosives* contained therein. Distances shall be based on the hazard division requiring the greatest sep-

ation, unless the aggregate *explosive* weight is divided by *approved* walls or shields designed for that purpose. When dividing a quantity of *explosives* into smaller stacks, a suitable barrier or adequate separation distance shall be provided to prevent propagation from one stack to another.

When distance is used as the sole means of separation within a building, such distance shall be established by testing. Testing shall demonstrate that propagation between stacks will not result. Barriers provided to protect against *explosive* effects shall be designed and installed in accordance with *approved* standards.

3305.4 Separation of manufacturing operating buildings from inhabited buildings, public traffic routes and magazines. When an operating building on an *explosive* materials plant site is designed to contain *explosive* materials, such a building shall be located away from inhabited buildings, public traffic routes and magazines in accordance with Table 3304.5.2(2) or 3304.5.2(3) as appropriate, based on the maxi-

imum quantity of *explosive* materials permitted to be in the building at one time (see Section 3301.8).

Exception: Fireworks manufacturing buildings constructed and operated in accordance with NFPA 1124.

3305.4.1 Determination of net explosive weight for operating buildings. In addition to the requirements of Section 3301.8 to determine the net *explosive* weight for materials stored or used in operating buildings, quantities of *explosive materials* stored in magazines located at distances less than intraline distances from the operating building shall be added to the contents of the operating building to determine the net *explosive* weight for the operating building.

3305.4.1.1 Indoor magazines. The storage of *explosive* materials located in indoor magazines in operating buildings shall be limited to a net *explosive* weight not to exceed 50 pounds (23 kg).

**TABLE 3305.3
MINIMUM INTRALINE (INTRAPLANT) SEPARATION DISTANCES (ILD OR IPD) BETWEEN
BARRICADED OPERATING BUILDINGS CONTAINING EXPLOSIVES—DIVISION 1.1, 1.2 OR 1.5—MASS EXPLOSION HAZARD^a**

NET EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT			NET EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT		
Pounds over	Pounds not over	Intraline Distance (ILD) or Intraplant Distance (IPD) (feet)	Pounds over	Pounds not over	Intraline Distance (ILD) or Intraplant Distance (IPD) (feet)
0	50	30	20,000	25,000	265
50	100	40	25,000	30,000	280
100	200	50	30,000	35,000	295
200	300	60	35,000	40,000	310
300	400	65	40,000	45,000	320
400	500	70	45,000	50,000	330
500	600	75	50,000	55,000	340
600	700	80	55,000	60,000	350
700	800	85	60,000	65,000	360
800	900	90	65,000	70,000	370
900	1,000	95	70,000	75,000	385
1,000	1,500	105	75,000	80,000	390
1,500	2,000	115	80,000	85,000	395
2,000	3,000	130	85,000	90,000	400
3,000	4,000	140	90,000	95,000	410
4,000	5,000	150	95,000	100,000	415
5,000	6,000	160	100,000	125,000	450
6,000	7,000	170	125,000	150,000	475
7,000	8,000	18	150,000	175,000	500
8,000	9,000	190	175,000	200,000	525
9,000	10,000	200	200,000	225,000	550
10,000	15,000	225	225,000	250,000	575
15,000	20,000	245	250,000	275,000	600
—	—	—	275,000	300,000	635

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

a. Where a building or magazine containing explosives is not barricaded, the intraline distances shown in this table shall be doubled.

3305.4.1.2 Outdoor magazines with a net explosive weight less than 50 pounds. The storage of *explosive materials* in outdoor magazines located at less than intraline distances from operating buildings shall be limited to a net *explosive* weight not to exceed 50 pounds (23 kg).

3305.4.1.3 Outdoor magazines with a net explosive weight greater than 50 pounds. The storage of *explosive materials* in outdoor magazines in quantities exceeding 50 pounds (23 kg) net *explosive* weight shall be limited to storage in outdoor magazines located not less than intraline distances from the operating building in accordance with Section 3304.5.2.

3305.4.1.4 Net explosive weight of materials stored in combination indoor and outdoor magazines. The aggregate quantity of *explosive materials* stored in any combination of indoor magazines or outdoor magazines located at less than the intraline distances from an operating building shall not exceed 50 pounds (23 kg).

3305.5 Buildings and equipment. Buildings or rooms that exceed the *maximum allowable quantity per control area* of *explosive materials* shall be operated in accordance with this section and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the *International Building Code* for Group H occupancies.

Exception: Fireworks manufacturing buildings constructed and operated in accordance with NFPA 1124.

3305.5.1 Explosives dust. *Explosives* dust shall not be exhausted to the atmosphere.

3305.5.1.1 Wet collector. When collecting *explosives* dust, a wet collector system shall be used. Wetting agents shall be compatible with the *explosives*. Collector systems shall be interlocked with process power supplies so that the process cannot continue without the collector systems also operating.

3305.5.1.2 Waste disposal and maintenance. *Explosives* dust shall be removed from the collection chamber as often as necessary to prevent overloading. The entire system shall be cleaned at a frequency that will eliminate hazardous concentrations of *explosives* dust in pipes, tubing and ducts.

3305.5.2 Exhaust fans. Squirrel cage blowers shall not be used for exhausting hazardous fumes, vapors or gases. Only nonferrous fan blades shall be used for fans located within the ductwork and through which hazardous materials are exhausted. Motors shall be located outside the duct.

3305.5.3 Work stations. Work stations shall be separated by distance, barrier or other *approved* alternatives so that fire in one station will not ignite material in another work station. Where necessary, the operator shall be protected by a personnel shield located between the operator and the *explosive* device or *explosive material* being processed. This shield and its support shall be capable of withstanding a blast from the maximum amount of *explosives* allowed behind it.

3305.6 Operations. Operations involving *explosives* shall comply with Sections 3305.6.1 through 3305.6.10.

3305.6.1 Isolation of operations. When the type of material and processing warrants, mechanical operations involving *explosives* in excess of 1 pound (0.454 kg) shall be carried on at isolated stations or at intraplant distances, and machinery shall be controlled from remote locations behind *barricades* or at separations so that workers will be at a safe distance while machinery is operating.

3305.6.2 Static controls. The work area where the screening, grinding, blending and other processing of static-sensitive *explosives* or pyrotechnic materials is done shall be provided with *approved* static controls.

3305.6.3 Approved containers. Bulk *explosives* shall be kept in *approved*, nonsparking containers when not being used or processed. *Explosives* shall not be stored or transported in open containers.

3305.6.4 Quantity limits. The quantity of *explosives* at any particular work station shall be limited to that posted on the load limit signs for the individual work station. The total quantity of *explosives* for multiple workstations shall not exceed that established by the intraplant distances in Table 3305.3 or 3304.5.2(3), as appropriate.

3305.6.4.1 Magazines. Magazines used for storage in processing areas shall be in accordance with the requirements of Section 3304.5.1. All *explosive materials* shall be removed to appropriate storage magazines for unattended storage at the end of the work day. The contents of indoor magazines shall be added to the quantity of *explosives* contained at individual workstations and the total quantity of material stored, processed or used shall be utilized to establish the intraplant separation distances indicated by Table 3305.3 or 3304.5.2(3), as appropriate.

3305.6.5 Waste disposal. *Approved* receptacles with covers shall be provided for each location for disposing of waste material and debris. These waste receptacles shall be emptied and cleaned as often as necessary but not less than once each day or at the end of each shift.

3305.6.6 Safety rules. General safety rules and operating instructions governing the particular operation or process conducted at that location shall be available at each location.

3305.6.7 Personnel limits. The number of occupants in each process building and in each magazine shall not exceed the number necessary for proper conduct of production operations.

3305.6.8 Pyrotechnic and explosive composition quantity limits. Not more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of pyrotechnic or *explosive* composition, including not more than 10 pounds (5 kg) of salute powder shall be allowed at one time in any process building or area. All compositions not in current use shall be kept in covered nonferrous containers.

Exception: Composition that has been loaded or pressed into tubes or other containers as consumer fireworks.

3305.6.9 Posting limits. The maximum number of occupants and maximum weight of pyrotechnic and *explosive* composition permitted in each process building shall be posted in a conspicuous location in each process building or magazine.

3305.6.10 Heat sources. Fireworks, *explosives* or *explosive* charges in *explosive materials* manufacturing, assembly or testing shall not be stored near any source of heat.

Exception: *Approved* drying or curing operations.

3305.7 Maintenance. Maintenance and repair of *explosives*-manufacturing facilities and areas shall comply with Section 3304.8.

3305.8 Explosive materials testing sites. *Detonation* of *explosive* materials or ignition of fireworks for testing purposes shall be done only in isolated areas at sites where distance, protection from missiles, shrapnel or flyrock, and other safeguards provides protection against injury to personnel or damage to property.

3305.8.1 Protective clothing and equipment. Protective clothing and equipment shall be provided to protect *persons* engaged in the testing, ignition or *detonation* of *explosive materials*.

3305.8.2 Site security. When tests are being conducted or *explosives* are being detonated, only authorized *persons* shall be present. Areas where *explosives* are regularly or frequently detonated or burned shall be *approved* and posted with adequate warning signs. Warning devices shall be activated before burning or detonating *explosives* to alert *persons* approaching from any direction that they are approaching a danger zone.

3305.9 Waste disposal. Disposal of *explosive materials* waste from manufacturing, assembly or testing operations shall be in accordance with Section 3304.10.

SECTION 3306 SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

3306.1 General. Indoor storage and display of black powder, smokeless propellants and small arms ammunition shall comply with this section and NFPA 495.

3306.2 Prohibited storage. Small arms ammunition shall not be stored together with Division 1.1, Division 1.2 or Division 1.3 *explosives* unless the storage facility is suitable for the storage of *explosive materials*.

3306.3 Packages. Smokeless propellants shall be stored in *approved* shipping containers conforming to DOTn 49 CFR, Part 173.

3306.3.1 Repackaging. The bulk repackaging of smokeless propellants, black powder and small arms primers shall not be performed in retail establishments.

3306.3.2 Damaged packages. Damaged containers shall not be repackaged.

Exception: *Approved* repackaging of damaged containers of smokeless propellant into containers of the same type and size as the original container.

3306.4 Storage in residences. Propellants for personal use in quantities not exceeding 50 pounds (23 kg) of black powder or 100 pounds (45 kg) of smokeless powder shall be stored in original containers in occupancies limited to Group R-3 and R-5, or 200 pounds (91 kg) of smokeless powder when stored

in the manufacturer's original containers in detached Group U structures that are at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from inhabited buildings and are accessory to Group R-3 or R-5. In other than Group R-3 or R-5, smokeless powder in quantities exceeding 20 pounds (9 kg) but not exceeding 50 pounds (23 kg) shall be kept in a wooden box or cabinet having walls of at least 1 inch (25 mm) nominal thickness or equivalent.

3306.4.1 Black powder and smokeless propellants. (Section deleted)

3306.4.2 Small arms primers. (Section deleted)

3306.5 Display and storage in Group M occupancies. The display and storage of small arms ammunition in Group M occupancies shall comply with this section.

3306.5.1 Display. Display of small arms ammunition in Group M occupancies shall comply with Sections 3306.5.1.1 through 3306.5.1.3.

3306.5.1.1 Smokeless propellant. No more than 100 pounds (45 kg) of smokeless propellants, each in containers of 8 pounds (3.6 kg) or less capacity, shall be displayed in Group M occupancies.

3306.5.1.2 Black powder. No more than 1 pound (0.454 kg) of black powder shall be displayed in Group M occupancies.

3306.5.1.3 Small arms primers. (Section deleted)

3306.5.2 Storage. Storage of small arms ammunition shall comply with Sections 3306.5.2.1 through 3306.5.2.3.

3306.5.2.1 Smokeless propellant. Commercial stocks of smokeless propellants shall be stored as follows:

1. Quantities exceeding 20 pounds (9 kg), but not exceeding 100 pounds (45 kg) shall be stored in portable wooden boxes having walls of at least 1 inch (25 mm) nominal thickness or equivalent.
2. Quantities exceeding 100 pounds (45 kg), but not exceeding 800 pounds (363 kg), shall be stored in storage cabinets having walls at least 1 inch (25 mm) nominal thickness or equivalent. Not more than 400 pounds (182 kg) shall be stored in any one cabinet, and cabinets shall be separated by a distance of at least 25 feet (7620 mm) or by a *fire partition* having a *fire-resistance rating* of at least 1 hour.
3. Storage of quantities exceeding 800 pounds (363 kg), but not exceeding 5,000 pounds (2270 kg) in a building shall comply with all of the following:
 - 3.1. The storage is inaccessible to unauthorized personnel.
 - 3.2. Smokeless propellant shall be stored in nonportable storage cabinets having wood walls at least 1 inch (25 mm) nominal thickness or equivalent and having shelves with no more than 3 feet (914 mm) of vertical separation between shelves.
 - 3.3. No more than 400 pounds (182 kg) is stored in any one cabinet.

- 3.4. Cabinets shall be located against walls with at least 40 feet (12 192 mm) between cabinets. The minimum required separation between cabinets may be reduced to 20 feet (6096 mm) provided that barricades twice the height of the cabinets are attached to the wall, midway between each cabinet. The barricades must extend a minimum of 10 feet (3048 mm) outward, be firmly attached to the wall, and be constructed of steel not less than 0.25 inch thick (6.4 mm), 2-inch (51 mm) nominal thickness wood, brick, or concrete block.
 - 3.5. Smokeless propellant shall be separated from materials classified as *combustible liquids*, flammable liquids, flammable solids or oxidizing materials by a distance of 25 feet (7620 mm) or by a *fire partition* having a *fire-resistance rating* of 1 hour.
 - 3.6. The building shall be equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
4. Smokeless propellants not stored according to Item 1, 2, or 3 above shall be stored in a Type 2 or 4 magazine in accordance with Section 3304 and NFPA 495.

3306.5.2.2 Black powder. Commercial stocks of black powder in quantities less than 50 pounds (23 kg) shall be allowed to be stored in Type 2 or 4 indoor or outdoor magazines. Quantities greater than 50 pounds (23 kg) shall be stored in outdoor Type 2 or 4 magazines. When black powder and smokeless propellants are stored together in the same magazine, the total quantity shall not exceed that permitted for black powder.

3306.5.2.3 Small arms primers. Commercial stocks of small arms primers shall be stored as follows:

1. Quantities not to exceed 750,000 small arms primers stored in a building shall be arranged such that not more than 100,000 small arms primers are stored in any one pile and piles are at least 15 feet (4572 mm) apart.
2. Quantities exceeding 750,000 small arms primers stored in a building shall comply with all of the following:
 - 2.1. The warehouse or storage building shall not be accessible to unauthorized personnel.
 - 2.2. Small arms primers shall be stored in cabinets. No more than 200,000 small arms primers shall be stored in any one cabinet.
 - 2.3. Shelves in cabinets shall have vertical separation of at least 2 feet (610 mm).
 - 2.4. Cabinets shall be located against walls of the warehouse or storage room with at least 40 feet (12 192 mm) between cabinets. The

minimum required separation between cabinets shall be allowed to be reduced to 20 feet (6096 mm) provided that *barricades* twice the height of the cabinets are attached to the wall, midway between each cabinet. The *barricades* shall be firmly attached to the wall and shall be constructed of steel not less than 1/4 inch thick (6.4 mm), 2-inch (51 mm) nominal thickness wood, brick or concrete block.

- 2.5. Small arms primers shall be separated from materials classified as *combustible liquids*, flammable liquids, flammable solids or oxidizing materials by a distance of 25 feet (7620 mm) by a *fire partition* having a *fire-resistance rating* of 1 hour.
 - 2.6. The building shall be protected throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
3. Small arms primers not stored in accordance with Item 1 or 2 of this section shall be stored in a magazine meeting the requirements of Section 3304 and NFPA 495.

SECTION 3307 BLASTING

3307.1 General. Blasting operations shall be conducted only by persons certified by the State Fire Marshal as a restricted or unrestricted blaster or shall be supervised onsite by a person properly certified by the State Fire Marshal as a restricted or unrestricted blaster.

3307.2 Manufacturer's instructions. Blasting operations shall be performed in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer of the *explosive materials* being used.

3307.3 Blasting in congested areas. When blasting is done in a congested area or in close proximity to a structure, railway or highway, or any other installation, precautions shall be taken to minimize earth vibrations and air blast effects. Blasting mats or other protective means shall be used to prevent fragments from being thrown.

3307.4 Restricted hours. Surface-blasting operations shall only be conducted during daylight hours between sunrise and sunset. Other blasting shall be performed during daylight hours unless otherwise *approved* by the *fire code official*.

3307.5 Utility notification. Whenever blasting is being conducted in the vicinity of utility lines or rights-of-way, the blaster shall notify the appropriate representatives of the utilities at least 24 hours in advance of blasting, specifying the location and intended time of such blasting. Verbal notices shall be confirmed with written notice.

Exception: In an emergency situation, the time limit shall not apply when *approved*.

3307.6 Electric detonator precautions. Precautions shall be taken to prevent accidental discharge of electric detonators

from currents induced by radar and radio transmitters, lightning, adjacent power lines, dust and snow storms, or other sources of extraneous electricity.

3307.7 Nonelectric detonator precautions. Precautions shall be taken to prevent accidental initiation of nonelectric detonators from stray currents induced by lightning or static electricity.

3307.8 Blasting area security. During the time that holes are being loaded or are loaded with *explosive materials*, blasting agents or detonators, only authorized *persons* engaged in drilling and loading operations or otherwise authorized to enter the site shall be allowed at the blast site. The blast site shall be guarded or barricaded and posted. Blast site security shall be maintained until after the post-blast inspection has been completed.

3307.9 Drill holes. Holes drilled for the loading of *explosive* charges shall be made and loaded in accordance with NFPA 495.

3307.10 Removal of excess explosive materials. After loading for a blast is completed and before firing, excess *explosive materials* shall be removed from the area and returned to the proper storage facilities.

3307.11 Initiation means. The initiation of blasts shall be by means conforming to the provisions of NFPA 495.

3307.12 Connections. The blaster shall supervise the connecting of the blastholes and the connection of the loadline to the power source or initiation point. Connections shall be made progressively from the blasthole back to the initiation point.

Blasting lead lines shall remain shunted (shorted) and shall not be connected to the blasting machine or other source of current until the blast is to be fired.

3307.13 Firing control. No blast shall be fired until the blaster has made certain that all surplus *explosive materials* are in a safe place in accordance with Section 3307.10, all *persons* and equipment are at a safe distance or under sufficient cover and that an adequate warning signal has been given.

3307.14 Post-blast procedures. After the blast, the following procedures shall be observed.

1. No *person* shall return to the blast area until allowed to do so by the blaster in charge.
2. The blaster shall allow sufficient time for smoke and fumes to dissipate and for dust to settle before returning to or approaching the blast area.
3. The blaster shall inspect the entire blast site for misfires before allowing other personnel to return to the blast area.

3307.15 Misfires. Where a misfire is suspected, all initiating circuits shall be traced and a search made for unexploded charges. Where a misfire is found, the blaster shall provide proper safeguards for excluding all personnel from the blast area. Misfires shall be reported to the blasting supervisor immediately. Misfires shall be handled under the direction of the *person* in charge of the blasting operation in accordance with NFPA 495.

3307.16 Blast records. A record of each blast shall be kept and retained for at least five years and shall be available for inspection by the code official. The record shall contain the following minimum data:

1. Name of contractor;
2. Location and time of blast;
3. Name of certified blaster in charge;
4. Type of material blasted;
5. Number of holes bored and spacing;
6. Diameter and depth of holes;
7. Type and amount of explosives;
8. Amount of explosive per delay of 8 milliseconds or greater;
9. Method of firing and type of circuit;
10. Direction and distance in feet to nearest dwelling, public building, school, church, commercial or institutional building;
11. Weather conditions;
12. Whether or not mats or other precautions were used;
13. Type of detonator and delay period;
14. Type and height of stemming; and
15. Seismograph record when utilized.

Exception: Items 8 and 13 of this section are not applicable to restricted blasters.

SECTION 3308 FIREWORKS DISPLAY

3308.1 General. Outdoor fireworks displays, use of pyrotechnics before a *proximate audience* and pyrotechnic special effects in motion picture, television, theatrical and group entertainment productions shall comply with Sections 3308.2 through 3308.10 and NFPA 1123 or NFPA 1126.

3308.2 Permit application. Prior to issuing permits for a fireworks display, plans for the fireworks display, inspections of the display site and demonstrations of the display operations shall be *approved*. A plan establishing procedures to follow and actions to be taken in the event that a shell fails to ignite in, or discharge from, a mortar or fails to function over the fallout area or other malfunctions shall be provided to the *fire code official*.

In addition to the requirements of Section 3301.2.3.1, a permit to conduct a fireworks display shall not be issued to any applicant without the applicant identifying on the application the pyrotechnician who will be in responsible charge of the fireworks display and who is appropriately certified as a pyrotechnician in accordance with Section 3301.4.1.

Exception: Permits are not required for the use or display of permissible fireworks on private property with the consent of the owner of such property.

3308.2.1 Outdoor fireworks displays. In addition to the requirements of Section 403, permit applications for outdoor fireworks displays using Division 1.3G fireworks shall

include a diagram of the location at which the fireworks display will be conducted, including the site from which fireworks will be discharged; the location of buildings, highways, overhead obstructions and utilities; and the lines behind which the audience will be restrained.

3308.2.2 Use of pyrotechnics before a proximate audience. Where the separation distances required in Section 3308.4 and NFPA 1123 are unavailable or cannot be secured, fireworks displays shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 1126 for *proximate audiences*. Applications for use of pyrotechnics before a *proximate audience* shall include plans indicating the required clearances for spectators and combustibles, crowd control measures, smoke control measures and requirements for standby personnel and equipment when provision of such personnel or equipment is required by the *fire code official*.

3308.3 Approved fireworks displays. *Approved* fireworks displays shall include only the *approved* fireworks 1.3G, fireworks 1.4G, fireworks 1.4S and pyrotechnic articles, 1.4G. The design, setup, conducting or direct on-site supervision of the design, setup and conducting of any fireworks display, either inside a building or outdoors, shall be performed only by persons certified by the SFMO in accordance with Section 3301.4.1 as a pyrotechnician (firework operator) and at least one person properly certified by the SFMO as a pyrotechnician shall be present at the site where the fireworks display is being conducted. The *approved* fireworks shall be arranged, located, discharged and fired in a manner that will not pose a hazard to property or endanger any person.

Exception: Certification as a pyrotechnician is not required for the use or display of permissible fireworks when con-

ducted on private property with the consent of the owner of such property.

3308.4 Clearance. Spectators, spectator parking areas, and *dwellings*, buildings or structures shall not be located within the display site. The site for the outdoor land or water display shall have at least 100 ft/in. (31 m/2.4 mm) radius of internal mortar distance of the largest shell to be fired as shown in Table 3308.4.

Exceptions:

1. This provision shall not apply to pyrotechnic special effects and fireworks displays using Division 1.4G materials before a *proximate audience* in accordance with NFPA 1126.
2. This provision shall not apply to unoccupied *dwellings*, buildings and structures with the approval of the building owner and the *fire code official*.

3308.5 Storage of fireworks at display site. The storage of fireworks at the display site shall comply with the requirements of this section and NFPA 1123 or NFPA 1126.

3308.5.1 Supervision and weather protection. Beginning as soon as fireworks have been delivered to the display site, they shall not be left unattended.

3308.5.2 Weather protection. Fireworks shall be kept dry after delivery to the display site.

3308.5.3 Inspection. Shells shall be inspected by the operator or assistants after delivery to the display site. Shells having tears, leaks, broken fuses or signs of having been wet shall be set aside and shall not be fired. Aerial shells shall be checked for proper fit in mortars prior to discharge. Aerial shells that do not fit properly shall not be fired. After the fire-

TABLE 3308.4
DISTANCES FOR OUTDOOR FIREWORKS DISPLAY SITES:
MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES TO SPECTATORS FOR LAND AND WATER DISPLAYS

MORTAR SIZE ^a		MINIMUM SECURED DIAMETER OF SITE		VERTICAL MORTARS ^b		ANGLED MORTARS ^c 1/3 OFFSET		MORTARS TO SPECIAL HAZARDS	
in	mm	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m
< 3	< 76	300	92	150	46	100	31	300	92
3	76	600	183	300	92	200	61	600	183
4	102	800	244	400	122	266	81	800	244
5	127	1,000	305	500	152	334	102	1,000	305
6	152	1,200	366	600	183	400	122	1,200	366
7	178	1,400	427	700	213	467	142	1,400	427
8	203	1,600	488	800	244	534	163	1,600	488
10	254	2,000	610	1,000	305	667	203	2,000	610
12	305	2,400	732	1,200	366	800	244	2,400	732
> 12	Requires the approval of the fire official								

- a. Aerial shells, mines, and comets shall be classified and described only in terms of the inside diameter of the mortar from which they are fired [e.g., 3-inch (76 mm) aerial shells, mines and comets are only for use in 3-inch (76 mm) mortars].
- b. Where the mortars are positioned vertically, the mortars shall be placed at the approximate center of the display site.
- c. Mortars shall be permitted to be angled during a display to allow for wind and to carry shells away from the main spectator viewing areas. For angled mortars, the minimum secured diameter of the display site does not change. Only the location of the mortars within the secured area changes when the mortars are angled.
- d. Note that this is only the distance to the special hazards. The minimum secured diameter of the display site does not change.

works display, damaged, deteriorated or dud shells shall either be returned to the supplier or destroyed in accordance with the supplier's instructions and Section 3304.10.

Exception: Minor repairs to fuses shall be allowed. For electrically ignited displays, attachment of electric matches and similar tasks shall be allowed.

3308.5.4 Sorting and separation. After delivery to the display site and prior to the fireworks display, all shells shall be separated according to size and their designation as salutes.

Exception: For electrically fired displays, or displays where all shells are loaded into mortars prior to the show, there is no requirement for separation of shells according to size or their designation as salutes.

3308.5.5 Ready boxes. Display fireworks, 1.3G, that will be temporarily stored at the site during the fireworks display shall be stored in ready boxes located upwind and at least 25 feet (7620 mm) from the mortar placement and separated according to size and their designation as salutes.

Exception: For electrically fired fireworks displays, or fireworks displays where all shells are loaded into mortars prior to the show, there is no requirement for separation of shells according to size, their designation as salutes or for the use of ready boxes.

3308.6 Installation of mortars. Mortars for firing fireworks shells shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 1123 and shall be positioned so that shells are propelled away from spectators and over the fallout area. Under no circumstances shall mortars be angled toward the spectator viewing area. Prior to placement, mortars shall be inspected for defects, such as dents, bent ends, damaged interiors and damaged plugs. Defective mortars shall not be used.

3308.7 Handling. Aerial shells shall be carried to mortars by the shell body. For the purpose of loading mortars, aerial shells shall be held by the thick portion of the fuse and carefully loaded into mortars.

3308.8 Fireworks display supervision. Whenever in the opinion of the *fire code official* or the operator a hazardous condition exists, the fireworks display shall be discontinued immediately until such time as the dangerous situation is corrected.

3308.9 Post-fireworks display inspection. After the fireworks display, the firing crew shall conduct an inspection of the fallout area for the purpose of locating unexploded aerial shells or live components. This inspection shall be conducted before public access to the site shall be allowed. Where fireworks are displayed at night and it is not possible to inspect the site thoroughly, the operator or designated assistant shall inspect the entire site at first light.

A report identifying any shells that fail to ignite in, or discharge from, a mortar or fail to function over the fallout area or otherwise malfunction, shall be filed with the *fire code official*.

3308.10 Disposal. Any shells found during the inspection required in Section 3308.9 shall not be handled until at least 15 minutes have elapsed from the time the shells were fired. The fireworks shall then be doused with water and allowed to remain for at least 5 additional minutes before being placed in a plastic bucket or fiberboard box. The disposal instructions of the manufacturer as provided by the fireworks supplier shall then be followed in disposing of the fireworks in accordance with Section 3304.10.

SECTION 3309 TEMPORARY STORAGE OF CONSUMER FIREWORKS

3309.1 General. Where the temporary storage of consumer fireworks, 1.4G is allowed by Section 3301.1.3, Exception 4, such storage shall comply with the applicable requirements of NFPA 1124.

