

Orange County Fire Authority

Community Risk Reduction

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Fire Master Plans for Commercial & Residential Development



Guideline B-09

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Fire Master Plans for Commercial & Residential Development

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Fire Master Plans for Commercial & Residential Development

PURPOSE

The effectiveness of emergency response and firefighting operations is directly related to the proper installation and maintenance of fire access roadways, the proper sitting of hydrants, adequate water supply, and access to structures. This document is a general guideline pertaining to the creation and maintenance of fire department access roadways, access walkways to and around buildings, and hydrant quantity and placement as required by the 2016 California Fire and Building Codes (CFC and CBC) and as amended by local ordinance. This guideline includes requirements for:

- Plan submittal
- Fire access roadway design
- Fire lane identification
- Premises identification
- Fire lane obstructions
- Access for residential development
- Alternative engineered fire access systems
- Access requirements in wildfire risk areas
- Hydrant quantity, spacing, placement, and identification
- Water availability and fire flow
- Access to structures
- Access during construction
- Fire Safe Regulations for State Responsibility Areas (SRA)

SCOPE

These guidelines apply to new, remodeled, reconstructed, or relocated residential or commercial structures and developments to which emergency response may be necessary. The information contained in this document is intended to assist the applicant in attaining compliance and to ensure that privately owned roadways necessary for emergency response purposes will be available for use at all times. Some of the issues discussed within this document may be covered in more detail through other OCFA guidelines, as referenced. Areas of particular importance and requirements that are commonly overlooked on fire master plan submittals have been identified with a black arrow in the left margin. Items available on the OCFA website (www.ocfa.org) will be identified by underlining.

NOTE!

For projects located in State Responsibility Areas (SRA), this Guideline must be used in conjunction with the detailed fire safe regulations (FSR) in Guideline B-09a to ensure that the project complies with applicable local and state fire access and hydrant requirements.

The following definitions are provided to facilitate the consistent application of this guideline:

Access Walkways - An approved walking surface leading from fire access roadways to exterior doors, the area beneath rescue windows, and other required openings in structures.

Bollards - Permanent or removable poles that are placed across a roadway for the purpose of restricting vehicular access to a portion of a site or to protect a piece of equipment from potential vehicular damage. Bollards are not permitted across a fire access roadway.

Fire Apparatus Access Roads - The means for emergency apparatus to access a facility or structure for emergency purposes. Roadways must extend to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior of the first floor of any structure and must meet specified criteria for width, pavement characteristics, roadway gradient, turning radius, etc. Fire apparatus access roads are also referred to as fire lanes.

Fire Lane Identification – Signs or curb markings that allow fire apparatus access roads to be readily recognized so that they will remain unobstructed and available for emergency use at all times.

Gates and Barriers - Devices that restrict pedestrian and vehicle ingress and egress to and from a facility.

Gate and Barrier Locks - Devices that are installed on gates and barriers to secure a property or facility.

Hose Pull – The effective distance (150 feet is standard) that firefighters can drag a hose from fire apparatus to attack a fire. Hose pull is measured along a simulated path of travel accounting for obstructions and not “as the crow flies.” See Attachments 27 and 29.

Premises Identification - The visual means (address numbers) used to readily identify a property or facility street address. It may also be used to distinguish separate buildings within a single facility or property.

Rescue Openings – Exterior doors or windows required in sleeping rooms in R occupancies located below the fourth story of a building that allow rescue of trapped occupants. See CBC Section 1029.

State Responsibility Area (SRA) – Land where the State of California has primary *financial* responsibility for the prevention and suppression of wildland fires. All SRA land is located within County unincorporated areas; SRA does not include lands within city boundaries or in federal ownership. A map showing SRA lands within Orange County can be found at: http://frap.fire.ca.gov/data/frapgismaps/sra11_2/sramap.30.pdf. For access and hydrant requirements for projects in the SRA, also refer to Guideline B-09a.

Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) – A designated area in which the type and condition of vegetation, topography, fire history, and other relevant factors increase the possibility of uncontrollable wildland fire. Structures within a VHFHSZ require special construction features to protect against wildfire hazards; please consult with the local building department and refer to CBC Chapter 7A for specific requirements.

Wildfire Risk Area - Land that is covered with vegetation, which is so situated or is of such inaccessible location that a fire originating upon it would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great or unusual damage through fire, or

such areas designated by the fire code official. For purposes of this document, Wildfire Risk Area includes Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (see above), Wildland-Urban Interfaces (WUI), and similarly hazardous areas.

SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Plan Submittal Requirements

Plans shall be provided to demonstrate compliance with all codes and other regulations governing water availability for firefighting and emergency access to sites and structures within the jurisdictions served by the OCFA. In addition, changes to existing structures or sites shall be reviewed by the OCFA to ensure that the modifications do not affect water availability or access.

- A. Submittals – Two plan sets will need to be submitted at the location specified in the OCFA Plan Submittal Routing list. In addition, an electronic copy of the plan in .pdf format on a CD, USB memory stick, or other acceptable medium shall be provided. Accompanying sets of documentation for items such as gates, water availability data, paving certification, soil gas assessment (See Guideline C-03), and conditions of approval shall be supplied, as needed. The OCFA plan review and inspection fee, as well as any city administrative fees, is due upon submittal of plans. Refer to the OCFA Fee Schedule for the current fire master plan fee.
- B. Scope – The scope of work shall be clearly indicated on the plan. If the building or site in question was approved previously, include the OCFA Service Request number of that prior approval on the new plans. A copy of the previously approved fire master plan shall be submitted along with new plan sets for any revision.
- C. Building Data – Information related to the building’s location, use, and construction shall be clearly indicated on the plan.



- 1) Include the project’s street address (or a working or proposed address of the job trailer or future building on the site if an address is not assigned yet) and the tract, tentative tract, or parcel *map* number (this is NOT the County Assessor’s parcel number or APN).
- 2) Indicate the types of occupancies that will be housed in the structure as listed in California Building Code (CBC) Section 302.
- 3) Indicate the construction type of each building (e.g., I-A, III-B, IV, V-B).
- 4) Indicate the building height on the plans as defined in CBC Chapter 2. If the building height is greater than 70 feet, also indicate the elevation change (measured from finished floor to finished floor) between the lowest floor giving access to the structure and the highest occupied floor or occupied roof deck. If this distance is more than 75 feet, the building will be subject to additional requirements for high-rise structures; see OCFA Guideline H-01.
- 5) Note the type of sprinkler system installed/proposed (e.g., NFPA 13, 13-R, or 13-D).
- 6) For unsprinklered structures larger than 6,000 square feet or sprinklered structures larger than 18,000 square feet, provide an



allowable area calculation (and a mixed occupancy calculation, if the building houses multiple occupancies) to demonstrate that the building can be of the specified size and construction type. *CBC 506*



D. Fire Master Plan Notes – Include the OCFA Fire Master Plan Notes on the plan. Some notes may need to be customized depending on the type of project or scope of work. See Attachment 1.



E. Water Availability – To facilitate the review process and avoid untimely delays in project approval, applicants are strongly encouraged to arrange a hydrant flow test with the local water department *prior to submitting plans to the OCFA* if the project includes a new structure or increase in the floor area of an existing structure. Water availability information may not be required to be submitted for every project, and plans may be submitted with a hydrant flow test pending, but the applicant should understand that project approval may be delayed if it is determined during review that this information is required. If the project requires evaluation of the available fire flow, it will not be approved without a completed OCFA Water Availability form or equivalent data sheets from a water district. Water availability information must be no older than six months.

F. Conditions of Approval – To ensure consistency of the fire master plan with project conditions, include any conditions of approval pertaining to OCFA review of the project on the plans. If the project does not require review and entitlement by the Planning Commission, City Council, Board of Supervisors, or similar body, or the planning department permit review process is required but has not yet been completed, please state this on the plan. If you are unsure whether your project requires planning approval, please contact your city or County planner.

G. Complete Attachment 2, Fire Master Plan Submittal Checklist, and verify that basic project information has been provided and that general access and water requirements have been addressed on the plan.

2. Fire Access Roadways

Fire access roadways, commonly referred to as fire lanes, shall be provided for every facility or building when any portion of an exterior wall of the first story is located more than 150 feet from a public roadway, as measured along an approved route. Extenuating circumstances, increased hazards, and additional fire safety features may affect these requirements. For additional information related to residential tract development, see Section 6. For information related to access during construction, see Section 10. For projects in the SRA, also see Guideline B-09a. CFC 503

A. Fire Apparatus Access Road Design - Fire access roadways must be engineered to support emergency response apparatus. Roadways must be designed to facilitate turning radii of apparatus and meet requirements for gradient, height clearance, and width. Specific criteria pertaining to the design of fire access roadways are detailed below.

1) Fire access roadways shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to support the imposed loads of OCFA fire apparatus with a total weight of 68,000 pounds (75,000 pounds for projects located in the



SRA—see FSR Section 1273.02 in Guideline B-09a). Apparatus weight is distributed as 46,000 pounds on tandem rear axles and 22,000 pounds on the front axle. The surface shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to provide all-weather driving capabilities. *A letter or statement, wet-stamped and signed by a registered engineer, shall be provided on the plans certifying that any new roadway meets this 68,000-pound (75,000 pounds for projects in the SRA), all-weather requirement.* Road base without an appropriate topping or binding material does not satisfy the all-weather requirement. *CFC 503.2.3*

2) Number of Fire Apparatus Access Roads Required:

- a. One is required if any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of a building is located more than 150 feet from a fire access roadway. That access is to be measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building (see Section 9: Access to Structures and Attachment 27). *CFC 503.1.1*

EXCEPTION: Hose-pull distance to the main entry door of a detached single-family home or duplex or related accessory structure (poolhouse, casita, garage, workshop, barn, etc.) may be up to 300 feet when protected throughout by a sprinkler system. See Section 6.C.

EXCEPTION: When approved by the fire code official, this distance may be increased to 300 feet for open parking garages that comply with either (a) or (b) below:

- (a) The structure is protected throughout with an NFPA 13 sprinkler system; or
- (b) The structure meets all of the following requirements:
- (i) Two stairways are directly accessible via exterior doors/doorways.
 - (ii) These stairways provide direct access to all tiers of the parking structure.
 - (iii) These stairways are equipped with Class I wet standpipe outlets at each floor or intermediate landing.
 - (iv) The doors/doorways serving these stairs are within 40' travel distance from a fire access roadway.
 - (v) These stairs are sufficiently separated and located in a manner that facilitates firefighting operations within the structure, as determined by the fire code official.
- b. More than one road is required if it is determined that access by a single road may be insufficient due to terrain, location, travel distance, potential fire or life-safety hazards, or other factors that could limit access or if vehicle congestion, railways, or weather conditions could impair the single entry point. Supplementary access points shall be located to facilitate evacuation and

emergency operations and minimize congestion or obstruction during an emergency incident. *CFC 503.1.2*

(a) A minimum of two vehicle access points is required for any development containing 150 or more residential units.

(b) A secondary access point may also be required for commercial projects more than 124,000 sq.ft. in building area. Requirements may vary depending on factors such as building use, expected vehicle and occupant load on site, traffic stacking, or impact on surrounding streets. When specified, OCFA staff will coordinate with the local jurisdiction's community development and public works or engineering departments.

(c) For projects in the SRA, see also FSR Section 1273.09 in Guideline B-09a.

3) Location of Fire Apparatus Access Roads:

For purposes of determining the suitability of public roads and fire access roadways for staging fire apparatus and facilitating fire suppression operations for a particular structure, the following criteria shall apply:

a. To protect fire apparatus, personnel, and equipment from damage and injury from falling debris, the edge of fire access roadways serving multi-story buildings should be located no closer than 10 to 30 feet from the building, the actual distance being a function of overall building height with consideration given to building construction, presence of openings, and other potential hazards. As distances greater than 40 feet inhibit the use of vehicle-mounted ladders while distances closer than 20 feet do not allow for a proper laddering angle, the edge of fire lanes serving structures four or more stories in height shall be located between 20 and 40 feet from the building. These distances are measured from the face of the building to the top edge of the curb face or rolled curb flow line nearest the structure. To ensure that vehicular access and egress from dead-end fire access roadways serving multi-story buildings are maintained at all times, staging areas shall be provided along the roadway to permit fire apparatus to pass ladder trucks that have outriggers extended. Consideration shall be given to the length of the roadway, roof and building design, obstructions to laddering, and other operational factors in determining the number, location, and configuration of such staging areas. *CFC 503.1.1, 503.2.2*

b. Access may be taken from an on-site fire apparatus access road or from a public road with an average daily trip (ADT) count below 30,000 unless a recorded access easement agreement is in effect to obtain access from adjacent properties. Contact the city or County Traffic Engineer's office or Public Works Department for ADT information. *CFC 503.1.1, 503.1.2*

c. Public roads with an ADT count of 30,000 or more may be acceptable as a fire department access point serving an adjacent

site when certain conditions and features (e.g., vehicle turnouts, acceleration/deceleration lanes) are present that limit the hazard to firefighters and other drivers. Such access roads will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. *CFC 503.1.1, 503.1.2*



- 4) Width of Fire Access Roads - The minimum width of a fire access roadway is 20 feet. If a center median is included, the required width shall be provided on both sides of the median. *CFC 503.2.1, 503.2.2, 503.4*

In wildfire risk areas, fire lanes shall be at least 28 feet wide; *Exception: fire lanes that are 150 feet or less in length may be 24 feet wide if serving one to three dwelling units; where all structures served by the fire lane are protected with fire sprinklers, this length may be increased to 400 feet.* This width shall be provided to a logical termination outside of the wildfire risk area. Refer to the Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps or contact the OCFA Planning and Development Services Section to determine whether your project is located within a wildfire risk area.

The minimum width of roadways in the SRA may vary from these requirements depending on whether they are a required fire lane and other factors; please refer to Guideline B-09a for specific requirements.

The width of fire department access roads is measured from top face of the curb to top face of the curb on streets with standard vertical curbs and gutters, and from flow line to flow line on streets with rolled, sloped, flared, or other non-vertical curb and gutter configurations. Flow line is the lowest continuous elevation on a curb. Road sections and curb details or approved city street improvement plans may be required to verify method of measurement.

- 5) Parking Restrictions - No parking is permitted on roadways that are narrower than 28 feet in width. Parking on one side is permitted on a roadway that is at least 28 feet but less than 36 feet in width. Parking on two sides is permitted on a roadway 36 feet or more in width. These restrictions apply to all roads serving as fire lanes, including those located in wildfire risk areas. See Attachment 3. *Note: Minimum street widths for allowed parking may be more restrictive in some cities. Check with the local Planning Department for specific requirements. CFC 503.4*
- 6) Vertical Clearance - Fire access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches (15 feet for driveways and at gates for projects in the SRA; see FSR Sections 1273.10 and 11 in Guideline B-09a). If trees are located adjacent to the fire access roadway, place a note on the plans stating that all



vegetation overhanging the fire access roadway shall be maintained to provide a clear height of 13 feet 6 inches (or 15 feet, if applicable) at all times. See Attachments 4 and 5. *CFC 503.2.1*

- 7) Fire Apparatus Access Road Grade - The grade for access roads shall not exceed 10% or 5.7 degrees (7% or 4 degrees in Irvine unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer). The grade may be increased to a maximum of 15% or 8.5 degrees for approved lengths of access roadways, when all structures served by the access road are protected by automatic fire sprinkler systems. Cross-slope shall not be greater than 2% for paved access roadways. *CFC 503.2.7, 503.2.8*
- 8) Inside and Outside Turning Radii - The inside turning radius for an access road shall be 17 feet or greater. The outside turning radius for an access road shall be 38 feet or greater. As fire apparatus are unable to negotiate tight "S" curves, a 56-foot straight leg must be provided between these types of compound turns or the radii and/or road width must be increased accordingly. See Attachment 6. Minimum radii for projects in SRA may be greater; see Guideline B-09a. *Note: to accommodate the OCFA's largest fire apparatus an inside and outside turning radius of 20 and 42 feet, respectively, is recommended and requested. CFC 503.2.4*
- 9) Dead-end Access Roadways - Dead-end roadways in excess of 150 feet shall be designed and constructed with approved turnarounds or hammerheads. Turnarounds shall meet the turning radius requirements identified above. The minimum cul-de-sac radius is 38 feet with no parking allowed. The maximum length of a cul-de-sac or other dead-end road without mid-way turnarounds or other mitigating features is 800 feet. See Attachment 7. Additional turnarounds may be required for projects in the SRA—see FSR Sections 1273.09 and 10 in Guideline B-09a. *Note: to accommodate the OCFA's largest fire apparatus, an outside turning radius of 42 feet or larger is recommended and requested. CFC 503.2.5*
- 10) Bridges - When a bridge is required as part of an access road, it shall be a minimum of 20' in width and designed and constructed to accommodate a total weight of 68,000 pounds (75,000 pounds for projects in the SRA—see FSR Sections 1273.02 and 07 in Guideline B-09a). Apparatus weight is distributed as 46,000 pounds on tandem rear axles and 22,000 pounds on the front axle. *CFC 503.2.6*
- 11) Median breaks - Where medians or raised islands are proposed that prevent emergency apparatus from crossing over into opposing traffic lanes, breaks or pass-throughs may be required to be provided. The location and design specifications for the pass-throughs shall be coordinated with the city/County public works or engineering department. *CFC 503.1.2*
- 12) Continuity of fire lanes – When any portion of a street, drive aisle, or other roadway is required to be a fire lane and the roadway is longer than 150 feet, the remainder of the roadway shall be treated as a fire

lane to a logical point of termination at another approved fire lane; at an approved hammerhead or turnaround; at an intersection with a public road suitable for use as a fire lane.

At the discretion of the fire code official, if the portion of the roadway that is required to be a fire lane is no more than 150 feet long, the fire lane may be terminated at that point provided that the remainder of the roadway beyond is clearly not suitable or intended for use as a fire lane. This may be due to factors including, but not limited to, insufficient width or vertical clearance, excessive grade, change in paving material/driveway apron, or other physical constraints or obvious visual indicators, as approved. *CFC 503.1.1, 503.2.5*

3. Fire Access Roadway Identification *CFC 503.3*

Fire lane identification will be required when it is necessary to restrict parking of vehicles in order to maintain the required width of fire access roadways for emergency vehicle use. Unlawful use of fire lanes will be enforced by the local law enforcement agency in accordance with the California Vehicle Code (CVC). See Attachment 8.

A. Sign and Curb Marking Options - Areas designated as a fire lane require an acceptable method of marking that shall be approved prior to installation. Examples of dimensions and acceptable options for signage installations and markings are found in Attachments 9 through 14. The following methods are acceptable means of identifying designated fire lanes for public and private streets. Choose either option 1 OR option 2 below. Acceptable signage and/or marking requirements for streets in each jurisdiction must be verified with the appropriate city or County public works, community development, or traffic engineering department prior to submittal to the OCFA. Where parking is otherwise restricted by city/County planning or traffic standards, and no parking zones are clearly identified with signs or curb markings in accordance with those standards, additional "FIRE LANE—NO PARKING" signs are not required, when approved by the Fire Code Official.

- 1) Specific areas designated by the OCFA as fire lanes must be marked with red curbs meeting the specifications in Attachment 9. In addition, where the number of entrances into the area marked with fire lanes is limited, all such vehicle entrances to the designated area shall be posted with approved fire lane entrance signs meeting the specifications in Attachment 10. This option is preferred by the OCFA.
- 2) "Fire Lane—No Parking" signs meeting the specifications in Attachment 12 shall be posted immediately adjacent to each designated fire lane and at intervals not to exceed 50 feet, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official. In addition, where the number of entrances into the area marked with fire lanes is limited, all such vehicle entrances to the designated area shall be posted with approved fire lane entrance signs.



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Note: All alternative signs must be approved through the OCFA and by the city/County engineer and/or police agency, as applicable. In areas where fire lane parking restrictions are enforced by the California Highway Patrol, “NO STOPPING—FIRE LANE” signs meeting Caltrans standards shall be used.

4. Premises Identification *CBC 501.2, CFC 505.1*

Three possible configurations of buildings or units within a building may exist and are identified as follows: freestanding buildings, multi-unit buildings, or multi-building clusters. Common to all configurations are the requirements listed in sections A through E below. Projects may also be subject to specific address and wayfinding signage requirements contained in the local jurisdiction’s municipal ordinance or security code, which may be more restrictive than the requirements listed in this guideline. For projects located in the city of Irvine, please see Irvine Uniform Security Code, Sections 5-9-516.B & C and Section 5-9-517L. For projects located in SRA land, please see FSR Article 3 in [Guideline B-09a](#) for additional addressing requirements.

- A. Approved numbers or addresses shall be placed on the front elevation of all new or existing buildings in such a position that is plainly visible and legible from the street or road on which the property is addressed. Addresses shall not be located where they have the potential of being obstructed by signs, awnings, vegetation, or other building/site elements. An address monument at the vehicle entrance or other location clearly visible and legible from the public road may be provided in lieu of an address on the structure where only a single building with a single street address is present and no other structures are accessible from the fire lane serving that structure.
- B. The numbers shall contrast with their background.
- C. The numbers shall be a *minimum* of 4 inches or more in height for single-family residential structures/duplexes, or individual unit numbers in multi-family residential structures and 6 inches or more for commercial structures or the primary building address or address range posted on multi-family residential structures. The 6-inch numbers shall have a one-inch stroke and the 4-inch numbers shall have a ½-inch stroke, or as required by local ordinance, whichever is more restrictive. Building setbacks, elevation, and landscaping can affect these minimum size requirements.
- D. Address numbers may be required to be internally or externally illuminated by the local jurisdiction’s security code. While not required by the OCFA, illumination of addresses is recommended to facilitate rapid location of a site or building.
- E. Where it is unclear as to which street a building is addressed to (e.g., a building is accessed only from a street other than the one it is addressed to; multiple main entrances to the site, or building itself, front different streets), the name of the street shall also be identified as part of the posted address.

In addition to common requirements specified above, the following additional requirements pertain to each building configuration described below:

- F. Multi-Unit Buildings - Suite/apartment numbers shall be placed on or adjacent to the primary entrance for each suite/apartment and any other door providing access to fire department personnel during an emergency. Multiple residential and commercial units having entrance doors not visible from the street or road shall, in addition, have approved numbers grouped for all units within each structure and positioned to be plainly visible from the street or road.
 - G. Multi-Building Clusters - Approved numbers or addresses shall be placed on the front elevation(s) of all buildings that form the cluster. If all building addresses are not clearly visible or legible from the public road serving the structures, an address monument shall also be provided at the entry point(s) to the site indicating the range of addresses accessible from that entrance.
5. Obstructions to Emergency Vehicle Access
- Existing or proposed gates and barriers crossing fire apparatus access roadways must be shown on the plans. Information such as the location, type of gate (e.g., swinging, sliding), dimensions, and method of operation (manual, electric) must also be provided. Note or identify the following on the fire master plan:
- A. Clear Width – Gated openings for egress and ingress of vehicles shall have at least 13 feet of clear width when serving a single 13-foot wide fire lane designed for traffic travelling in one direction and 20 feet clear for a 20-foot wide fire lane serving traffic travelling in two directions. The vertical clearance shall not be less than 13 feet 6 inches including landscaping and/or trees. This reduction in width is applicable only to the area immediately adjacent to the guard house or gate. Roads leading up to and beyond the guard house or gate shall meet standard fire lane width requirements prescribed in Section 2.A.5 of this guideline. See Attachment 4. *CFC 503.2.1*
- For projects in SRA, gate openings shall be at least 2 feet wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) passing through the gate (minimum 15' for one-way traffic, 22' for two-way traffic). An unobstructed vertical clearance of 15 feet shall be provided. See FSR Section 1273.11 in Guideline B-09a.
- B. Turning Radii - The minimum inside turning radius is 17 feet with an outside radius of 38 feet for both the exterior and the interior approach to the gate. To accommodate the OCFA's largest fire apparatus, 20 feet and 42 feet or larger for inside and outside turning radii, respectively, is recommended and requested where possible. For projects in the SRA, see FSR Sections 1273.04 and 11 in Guideline B-09a. *CFC 503.2.4*

NOTE!

- C. Setbacks from the Street - Gates and barriers shall be located a minimum of 46 feet (for existing developments) and 56 feet (for new developments) from any major street. A private driveway serving only one single-family residence is exempt from this requirement. If existing conditions prevent installation of the minimum setback, documentation supporting an acceptable alternative shall be provided. The alternative solution must facilitate emergency ingress without endangering emergency response personnel, emergency apparatus, and the general public. The alternative shall be subject to review and approval. See Attachment 15. Note: The required minimum setback from the street may also vary from city to city. Check with the local Planning Department for specific requirements as they may be more restrictive.
- D. Setbacks from First Interior Turn - A 27-foot minimum unobstructed setback is required from a gate to the first turn to allow emergency apparatus clearance. See Attachment 15.
- E. Manually Operated Gate and Barrier Design - Typical gate designs may include sliding gates, swinging gates or arms, or guard posts with a chain traversing the opening.
- 1) Permanent or removable bollards are not permitted to be placed across fire access roadways. *CFC 503.4*
 - 2) For gates and barriers that are not used on a frequent basis or those that are located such that they have a reasonable likelihood of being blocked by vehicles, vegetation, furniture, or other obstructions (e.g., secondary fire department vehicle ingress/egress points, gates accessed from plazas or turf block areas), permanent signage constructed of 18-gauge steel or equivalent shall be attached on each face of the gate or barrier that reads "NO PARKING—FIRE LANE" or similar. See Attachment 16 for an example of a barrier sign. *CFC 503.3*
 - 3) Manually operated gates and barriers shall have frangible padlocks, Knox padlocks, or weather-resistant Knox key boxes. The key box shall be placed four to five feet above the roadway surface at the right side of the access gate in a conspicuous location that is readily visible and accessible. The key box must be clearly labeled "FIRE DEPT." *CFC 506*
 - 4) Where the gate will be used for purposes other than emergency vehicle access, installation of a Knox box containing a key to operate an owner-supplied padlock is recommended. If the gate can be reached by emergency personnel from both sides (such as for a secondary emergency access roadway serving a residential tract), the lock shall also be capable of being accessed from both sides. Knox boxes shall be provided as necessary to ensure that the lock can be accessed and opened from any direction of approach available to emergency personnel. For projects in Irvine, see also section 5-9-519.D of the Irvine Uniform Security Code for specific requirements. *CFC 503.6, 506.1*

NOTE!

F. Electrically Operated Gates and Barriers *CFC 503.6*

- 1) In the event of loss of normal power to the gate operating mechanism, it shall be automatically transferred to a fail-safe mode allowing the gate to be pushed open by a single firefighter *without any other actions, knowledge, or manipulation of the operating mechanism being necessary and without the use of battery back-up power, except as noted below.* The manufacturer's specification sheet demonstrating compliance with this method of operation during power loss shall be provided or scanned directly onto the plan. Should the gate be too large or heavy for a single firefighter to open manually, a secondary source of reliable power by means of an emergency generator or a capacitor with enough reserve to automatically, immediately, and completely open the gate upon loss of primary power shall be provided for fail-open operation. A capacitor, *but not a battery*, may also be used for fail-open operation where the gate operating mechanism does not have a fail-safe mode.
 - a. A battery may only be used in place of fail-safe manual operation when the gate operator has a fail-open mode that will automatically, immediately, and completely open the gate and keep it open upon reaching a low power threshold, regardless of the presence of normal power.
- 2) The gate control for electronic gates shall be operable by a Knox emergency override key switch (with dust cover). The key switch shall be placed between 42" and 48" above the roadway surface at the right side of the access gate within two feet of the edge of the roadway. The key switch shall be readily visible and unobstructed from the fire lane leading to the gate. The key switch shall be clearly labeled "FIRE DEPT."

To facilitate use by the Irvine Police Department, key switches serving electronic gates in that city shall be located in accordance with the city's security code. Apart from the location (left side of the access road), accessibility, and mounting requirements described therein, they shall otherwise meet all OCFA requirements listed in this guideline.

- 3) For electrically operated gates, the type of remote gate opening device that will be installed shall be noted on the plan. The remote opening device is required in addition to the Knox key switch. The remote opening systems currently available for use by OCFA are either optical or radio-controlled. Optical systems work the same as the traffic signal preemption system by using the emergency vehicle's strobe light to open the gate. The radio-controlled system opens the gate when the emergency responder clicks the receiver on an 800 MHz radio. A gate serving an individual single family residence or duplex is exempt from this requirement.

Currently approved gate opening systems include:

- 3M Opticom
- Click2Enter* (system shall be configured in single-pulse mode with 1.5 second transmission window)
- Fire Strobe Access Products, Inc.
- Tomar

**For projects located in the city of Irvine, Click2Enter shall be used.*

- 4) Upon activation of the key switch, the gate shall open and remain open until returned to normal operation by means of the key switch. Where a gate consists of two leaves, the key switch shall open both simultaneously if operation of a single leaf on the ingress side does not provide for the width, turning radii, or setbacks necessary for fire apparatus to navigate the vehicle entry point.
- 5) The key switch shall be labeled with a permanent red sign with not less than ½" contrasting letters reading "FIRE DEPT" or with a "Knox" decal. Note this requirement on the plan.
- 6) Place the OCFA notes for electric gates on the plan verbatim. See Attachment 31.

For projects in the City of Irvine, refer also to Knox and Click2Enter system requirements in the Irvine Uniform Security Code, Section 5-9-519 Emergency Access.

- G. Gate and Barrier Locks - Gate or barrier locks shall be reviewed and approved prior to their installation on any new and/or existing access gate or barrier. Authorization for Knox products is processed through the Knox Box company website at www.knoxbox.com. Knox key switches and key boxes serving only vehicle gates and not buildings shall be submastered for use by both the fire and sheriff/police department. Call the OCFA Planning and Development Services Section at 714-573-6100 for any questions regarding the need for key boxes or switches. See section 9.C.3 for information regarding installation of key boxes and key switches on pedestrian gates and buildings.

6. Requirements for Residential Tract Developments

The following requirements apply to all new residential tract developments with single-family homes or duplexes. They may also be applied to individual single-family homes or duplexes or to multi-family housing projects as approved by the fire code official.

A. Cul-de-sacs.

- 1) Any street that is a required fire lane and greater than 150 feet in length shall be provided with a 38-foot minimum outside turning radius (40 feet for projects located in the SRA—see FSR Sections 1273.05

- and 09 in Guideline B-09a) or other approved turnaround within 150' of the end of the fire lane. See Attachment 17. *CFC 503.2.5*
- 2) The cul-de-sac “bulb” (the portion at the dead-end of the cul-de-sac street which is wider than the cul-de-sac “neck” leading to it—see Attachment 17) shall be identified as a fire lane with red curbs or “Fire Lane—No Parking” signs (see Attachment 13a). Fire lane markings may be omitted from the bulb if one or more of the following applies:
 - a. A three-point turn may be made within 150' of the end of the cul-de-sac with all areas along the curb assumed to be occupied by parked vehicles. Auto-Turn software or other approved methods shall be used to demonstrate this unless a standard hammerhead turnaround template is used. See Attachment 13a; or
 - b. The length of the cul-de-sac street, including any driveway or spur road accessed from the bulb that is a required fire lane, is not more than 150 feet (see Attachment 17). For cul-de-sac streets where all homes are protected with fire sprinklers, the cul-de-sac does not need to be a designated fire lane if the distance to the front door of the most remote home, as measured from entrance to the cul-de-sac street, is no more than 300 feet (see Attachment 20); or
 - c. The radius of the cul-de-sac is at least 46 feet (48 feet in SRA); or
 - d. The cul-de-sac is a public street and local traffic or planning restrictions prohibit the designation of fire lanes in the bulb:
 - (a) The homes accessed from the bulb of the cul-de-sac shall be protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13-D. The sprinkler system shall include full protection of the attic space(s).
 - (b) Written concurrence shall be provided from the appropriate city or County development official or engineer indicating that such a prohibition on fire lane signs or red curbs is consistent with local zoning, development, and traffic codes.
 - 3) Cul-de-sacs longer than 150 feet that are required to be designated as fire lanes may contain a center island provided that:
 - a. A minimum 28-foot-wide drive lane with an adequate inside turning radius is provided around the island, and
 - b. Island landscaping will not intrude into the drive lane, and
 - c. Any home that uses the portion of the cul-de-sac beyond the beginning of the island to satisfy hose-pull requirements is protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13 D; the sprinkler system shall include full protection of the attic space(s) or another approved method of mitigation
 - (a) Where the radius of the cul-de-sac and size of the island is such that access can be taken only from the portion of the drive lane beyond the beginning of the island (i.e., the road around the island is effectively a curved road and no longer presents the same obstruction to suppression activities as an island cul-de-

sac would), attic protection need not be provided when approved by the fire code official.

- d. The island is designated a no parking area with red curbs or fire lane signs. See Attachments 18 and 19.
- 4) Cul-de-sac streets that are not required fire lanes as determined by the fire code official are exempt from fire lane identification, turnaround, and other standard requirements; see Attachment 20. Cul-de-sacs, driveways, and other roadways located in the SRA shall comply with the regulations listed in Guideline B 09a regardless of whether they are required fire lanes.
- B. Residential eyebrow roads
- 1) If the “eyebrow” does not meet OCFA’s turning radius and minimum width, fire department access will be measured around the island and any other obstructions from the nearest available fire lane. See Attachment 21.
- C. When a detached single-family home or duplex, or related accessory structure (poolhouse, casita, garage, workshop, barn, etc.) on a single-family residential lot, is protected throughout by an approved NFPA 13-D, 13-R, or 13 fire sprinkler system, access distance as measured along an approved route from the fire apparatus to the main entry door serving the interior of the structure may be up to 300 feet. Enhancements to the sprinkler system or project may be required when this distance exceeds 300 feet or when otherwise necessary to mitigate deficiencies in water supply, hydrant location, inaccessible portions of the building’s perimeter, location in a cul-de-sac with an island, etc.
- D. Since local law enforcement resources are limited for parking enforcement purposes in private developments, the OCFA requires a viable parking enforcement plan from the developer prior to approving the fire master plan. Parking enforcement plans shall include:
- 1) Detailed information specifically identifying who will be responsible for enforcing the plan, and
 - 2) Powers granted to the entity shall include vehicle towing for parking violations (include language similar to that provided in Attachment 8 of this guideline), and
 - 3) The level of enforcement to be carried out within the development.

This information must be integrated into the fire master plan. Evidence that the enforcement plan is permanently incorporated into the Conditions, Covenants, and Restrictions (CCRs) and/or recorded against the deed shall be provided prior to OCFA approval of the final map or print of linen. Once approved, these provisions cannot be amended without written approval by the OCFA. See Attachment 22 for a sample enforcement letter.

7. Engineered Alternative Fire Apparatus Access Systems

The following criteria will be used when evaluating an alternative engineered access surface material for a specific application (e.g., “Turf block,” “Grasscrete”). Prior to installation, the design professional must incorporate these criteria into a plan submittal subject to approval by OCFA P&D, which reserves the right to limit the amount or extent of alternative surface serving as required fire department access to a structure or site.

- A. Calculations and a statement stamped and signed by a registered civil engineer or other qualified registered professional shall certify that the proposed surface and substrate meets the criteria of an all-weather driving surface and is capable of withstanding the minimum weight of 68,000 pounds imposed by OCFA apparatus (75,000 pounds for projects located in the SRA—see FSR Section 1273.02 in Guideline B-09a). Apparatus weight is distributed as 46,000 pounds on tandem rear axles and 22,000 pounds on the front axle. *Note: the OCFA recommends a minimum weight capability of 71,000 pounds in order to support our largest apparatus.*
- B. Manufacturer’s specification of the material being installed must indicate that the application is consistent with the manufacturer’s recommendations.
- C. Material shall only be installed on slopes of no more than one degree (1.75% grade), unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer, and drainage shall be provided as required to provide adequate traction for OCFA apparatus. Surfaces shall be crowned or sloped to one side to drain water away from the roadway; surfaces shall not have a “V” or other configuration causing water to accumulate in the fire access roadway. This information shall be detailed on the plan.
- D. The design shall include a curb cut that delineates entry onto the engineered fire access surface from a street. A 4” or lower curb cut or a rolled/ramped curb is acceptable. The curb cut must be shown on the plan. The entry to the area shall be clearly marked as a fire lane with either a red curb or sign to prevent the entry from being blocked.
- E. A minimum four-inch wide concrete strip around the perimeter of the designated area shall be specified on the plan to clearly delineate the extent of fire department access. If the area is accessible to or intended to be used by anyone other than emergency responders, the concrete curb shall be painted red and stenciled “Fire Lane—No Parking” in white every 30 feet or portion thereof. In areas where painting the curb is not feasible, alternative methods of delineating the extent of the fire access roadway, such as by stamping “Fire Lane—No Parking” into the concrete, posting of signs, or by the use of red reflectors, may be acceptable if approved by OCFA plan review staff. Describe the method of identifying the extent of the fire access roadway clearly on the plan.
- F. The following sentence shall be placed, verbatim, as a note on the plan: “Final approval is subject to actual field acceptance testing utilizing OCFA fire apparatus.”

G. A clause requiring the maintenance of alternative access roadways shall be placed in the CCRs, deed, and/or similar documents.

8. Hydrant and Water Availability Requirements

Applicants must provide documentation that hydrants are provided in the quantity and spacing described in California Fire Code (CFC) Appendix C. They must also show that they are capable of delivering the amount of water required by CFC Appendix B. The quantity and spacing of hydrants is governed by the fire flow required for the structure(s) served. The required fire flow is dependent upon the size of the structure, type of construction, and whether the building is equipped with fire sprinklers. This information must be shown clearly on the plans to assist in the determination of the fire flow requirement.

A. Water Availability – To facilitate the review process and avoid untimely delays in project approval, applicants are strongly encouraged to arrange a hydrant flow test with the local water department *prior to submitting plans to the OCFA* if the project includes a new structure or increase in the floor area of an existing structure. Water availability information may not be required to be submitted for every project, and plans may be submitted with a hydrant flow test pending, but the applicant should understand that project approval may be delayed if it is determined during review that this information is required. If the project requires evaluation of the available fire flow, it will not be approved without a completed OCFA Water Availability form or equivalent data sheets from a water district. Water availability information must be no older than six months.



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- 1) Obtain a Water Availability form from OCFA Planning & Development Services Section.
- 2) Fill out the project and building information in the first section of the Water Availability form. Care should be taken when determining the applicable fire area for the project. As stated above, fire flow is dependent on several factors, so *the largest building or group of structures is not necessarily the most demanding* in terms of fire flow.
- 3) Determine the required fire flow from CFC Table B105.1 and B105.2, as applicable, provided in Attachment 23. A 50% reduction in fire flow (but not duration) may be taken when the fire-flow calculation area consists only of buildings equipped with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system. If you are unsure of how to calculate the fire flow requirement for your project, you may fax the form to the OCFA and we will determine the fire flow for you.
- 4) Contact the local water company to request a hydrant flow test or fire flow modeling calculation, and have a representative of the water company complete and sign the last section on the form. In some cases, the water company may allow or require a qualified third party to perform the flow test for you.
 - a. In newly developed areas without water infrastructure, the water department may issue a “will-serve” letter indicating the expected

- amount of water that will be delivered once the water system is installed and operational.
- b. If multiple hydrants are located within the maximum distance allowed by CFC Table C102.1, the amount of water available from each hydrant may be combined, provided that the hydrants are flowed simultaneously.
 - c. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the following information is provided at a minimum on either the water company's test data sheet and/or the OCFA Water Availability form:
 - (a) Static pressure and residual pressure in psi and observed flow in gpm; or
 - (b) Calculated flow in gpm at 20 psi.
 - d. Scan or photocopy the completed form or data sheets onto your plans or include the original with your plan submittal.
- 5) Please ensure that the fire area, building size, construction type, and flow data are complete and accurate. Errors or omissions in this information may result in plans having to be resubmitted or fire flow testing being redone.
- B. Fire-Flow Calculation Area – The fire-flow calculation area shall be the total floor area of all floor levels within the exterior walls, and under the horizontal projections of the roof of a building, except as modified in the following two conditions: 1) Portions of buildings which are separated by fire walls without openings, constructed in accordance with the California Building Code are allowed to be considered as separate fire-flow calculation areas; 2) The fire-flow calculation area of buildings constructed of Type IA and Type IB construction shall be the area of the three largest successive floors. *CFC Appendix B Section B104*
- C. Hydrant Location – Hydrants shall be provided along the length of the fire access roadway in the quantities and up to the maximum distances prescribed in CFC Table C102.1. See Attachments 24 and 29.
- 1) Hydrants must be located within three feet of the edge of a fire access roadway and cannot be located in areas where they will be visually or operationally obstructed (behind fences or walls, in bushes, behind parking spaces, etc.). Clearance shall be provided to a distance no less than three feet from the perimeter of the hydrant. Where hydrants are located in landscaped areas, a 4x4' concrete pad may be required by the OCFA inspector to ensure that vegetation does not encroach on this clear space. For projects in the SRA, please see FSR Section 1275.15 in Guideline B-09a.
 - 2) The hydrant outlets must face the fire access roadway. Where all of the outlets cannot face the fire access roadway (e.g., the hydrant is located in a landscape peninsula or island in a parking lot; the hydrant has three outlets), the 4" outlet(s) shall take precedence.
 - 3) The hydrant shall be located at least 40 feet from the building(s) it serves (50 feet for structures in the SRA per FSR Section 1275.15 in Guideline B-09a). Where it is impractical to locate the hydrant 40 feet



NOTE!

- from adjacent structures, additional hydrants may be provided or the hydrant may be located closer provided that nearby walls do not contain openings and the hydrant is not otherwise located where it can be rendered inoperable due to damage from collapsed walls, debris, or excessive heat.
- 4) Hydrants shall be located so that a hose line running between the hydrant and the fire department connection(s) (FDCs) served by that hydrant does not cross driveways, obstruct roads or fire lanes, or otherwise interfere with emergency vehicle response and evacuation of a site.
 - 5) Hydrants and fire department connections shall not be located behind parking stalls or in other locations where they are likely to be blocked by vehicles or other objects. Whenever possible, hydrants shall be placed at street and drive aisle intersections in preference to mid-block locations. Where on-street parking is allowed, hydrants should be placed in the shortest parkways between adjacent driveways, at corners and chokers where parking is not normally allowed, and in similar areas where impact to space available for parking and the potential for hydrants to be obstructed is minimized. Where adherence to the spacing requirements of CFC Table C102.1 does not permit hydrant locations to be optimized in this manner, the fire code official may authorize alternative spacing.
 - 6) Hydrants and fire department connections should not be located where apparatus staged at these appurtenances would then encroach on minimum fire apparatus turning radii unless alternative routes are available. Hydrants shall not be placed in the “bulb” end of a cul-de-sac where apparatus staged at the hydrant would prevent the cul-de-sac from being used as a turnaround. For projects located in the SRA, see FSR Section 1275.15 in Guideline B-09a.
- D. Protection of Hydrants – Where hydrants are located such that they are exposed to potential damage from vehicular collision, they shall be protected by curbs or bollards. See Attachment 25.
- 1) If vehicles can approach the hydrant from more than one direction, the hydrant shall be protected by four bollards of concrete-filled pipe four inches in diameter and mounted in concrete in a square around the hydrant. The bollards need to be spaced a minimum of three feet from the perimeter of the hydrant. The bollards must be placed so that their location does not impede access to or use of the hydrant. Two bollards may protect hydrants that can be approached from only one side.
 - 2) Hydrants may not require protection by bollards if they are located such that the potential for collision is minimal or if they are sufficiently protected by a standard concrete curb at least six inches in height.
- E. Hydrant Markers and Color –
- 1) Blue reflective pavement markers (“blue dots”) shall be used to identify fire hydrant locations. Blue reflective markers used for any other

purpose should be removed. See Attachment 26. Projects in the SRA shall also comply with FSR Section 1275.20 in Guideline B-09a.

- a. Two-way streets and roads – Markers shall be placed six inches from the edge of the painted centerline or from the approximate center of streets without a painted centerline on the side nearest the hydrant.
- b. Streets with left turn lanes at the intersection – Markers shall be placed six inches from the edge of the painted white line on the side nearest the hydrant.
- c. Streets with continuous two-way left turn lane – Markers shall be placed six inches from the edge of the painted yellow line on the side nearest the fire hydrant.
- d. Freeways – Because of higher maintenance at these locations, markers shall be placed on the shoulder of the roadway one foot to the right of the painted edge line nearest the hydrant.

2) Hydrant Color

- a. Private hydrants (hydrants separated from the city main by and located downstream from a backflow prevention device) shall be painted OSHA safety red or equivalent. A plan for underground piping serving private hydrants shall be submitted to the OCFA for review and approval.
- b. Public hydrants shall be painted any color other than red as specified by the local water purveyor or city/County water department.

9. Access to Structures

A. Hose pull – The dimension of 150 feet when used in relation to fire department access is commonly referred to as “hose pull distance.” As the name implies, this is the maximum distance that firefighters can effectively pull a fire hose or carry other equipment to combat a fire. The hose pull distance is set at 150 feet due to a variety of factors, including standard hose lengths, weight of equipment, hydraulic properties, and accepted operational procedures. See Attachments 27 and 29.

- 1) Hose pull is measured along a path that simulates the route a firefighter may take to access all portions of the exterior of a structure from the nearest public road or fire lane. Under most circumstances, hose pull will not be a straight-line distance and should not be measured “as the crow flies.”
- 2) All obstructions such as fences, planters, vegetation, and other structures must be considered when determining whether a building is accessible from a particular location on the fire access roadway. Topography may also affect the potential access route and any significant changes in elevation must be accounted for when measuring hose pull distances.
- 3) Hose pull measurements begin at a point in the street located 10 feet from the edge of the curb.



- B. Access walkways - CFC 504.1 provides for the installation of approved access walkways from fire access roadways to exterior openings required by either the CBC or CFC. The OCFA may require the construction of such walkways depending upon particular site conditions or project parameters. These conditions include, but are not limited to, building use or occupancy, topography, vegetation, and surface conditions. Design professionals must carefully consider these issues when developing a project site. When required:
- 1) Access walkways must be provided to all required egress doors from a building, all firefighter access doorways in buildings with high-piled storage, and the area beneath each rescue window, at a minimum. Access walkways will typically be required around the entire perimeter of a structure to facilitate control of a fire through any other available openings.
 - 2) Access walkways must be a minimum of five feet in width.
 - 3) Access walkways shall consist of a surface that lends itself to safe use during building evacuation, firefighting, and rescue efforts. Solid surface walkways such as concrete or asphalt are preferable, though alternative surfaces such as decomposed granite (DG), gravel, or grass are permissible under certain conditions. Ground covers and shrubs that prevent or impede laddering of structures are not permitted to be planted on or adjacent to access walkways.
 - 4) Where the grade itself presents a slip or fall hazard, an access walkway with a slip-resistant surface and/or stairway must be provided.
 - 5) The type of material provided for the access walkway and/or other specifications shall be indicated on the fire master plan and are subject to approval by the OCFA.
- C. Path of travel obstructions - Firefighter access to and emergency egress from required openings must remain free and unobstructed at all times. Architects, landscape designers, and facility managers must take care to ensure that fences, planters, and vegetation will not interfere with access and egress routes.
- 1) Fences - Walls, fences, hedges, and similar obstructions may not be located within the area designated as an access walkway unless a gate through the obstruction equipped with an approved padlock or Knox box has been provided for firefighters to access the perimeter of the structure. If the wall or fence blocks travel from required egress openings to the public way or an open area at least 50 feet from the structure ("safe dispersal area" per CBC 1028.5), a gate operable by the occupants evacuating the structure must be provided that allows unimpeded egress to the public way. Where doors in the path of emergency egress travel are required to be equipped with panic hardware, gates shall likewise be similarly equipped. These requirements may not apply to individual single family residences.
 - 2) Vegetation - As stated previously, certain types of ground cover and low-growing plants present an impediment to firefighting and rescue



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operations and are prohibited from being planted in the access walkway. In addition, taller vegetation such as shrubs and trees may not be located where they will, either when planted or upon maturation, present an obstruction to accessing rescue windows. Raised planter areas are not allowed to be used as rescue ladder access points where the change in elevation could be a potential impediment to firefighter access.

- 3) Key boxes and key switches - Knox devices shall be provided where necessary to ensure that immediate access for firefighting, rescue, and other emergency purposes is possible.
 - a. Location - At a minimum, Knox devices shall be provided for the following locations:
 - (a) gates along the paths of firefighter travel from the fire lane to all points along the perimeter of the structure;
 - (b) gates to pool enclosures;
 - (c) building gates or doors leading to interior courtyards containing rescue windows;
 - (d) building gates or doors leading to exterior hallways or balconies providing access to residential units or tenant suites;
 - (e) gates in exterior enclosures containing hazardous or combustible material storage;
 - (f) buildings using hazardous materials or processes where such warrants immediate access
 - (g) exterior doors to rooms containing main alarm panels or annunciators;
 - (h) doors and gates providing access to parking structures;
 - (i) within the fire command center in high-rises and other large buildings;
 - (j) main entry to buildings equipped throughout with an alarm system and not staffed 24/7;
 - (k) facilities where a high-volume of after-hours calls is expected or experienced;
 - (l) doors and gates to other areas identified by the fire department.

When approved by the OCFA, a frangible padlock or chain that can be cut with bolt cutters or a Knox padlock may be used in lieu of a key box for exterior hazardous or combustible materials storage areas. Manually operated vehicle or pedestrian access gates that are not commonly used or not required to be openable from the egress side may also be provided with a frangible padlock or chain.

Knox boxes or switches shall be located adjacent to and clearly visible from the gate or door served. For gates in walls and fences up to six feet in height, they shall be securely mounted at a height of four to five feet above grade; on buildings they shall be mounted six feet above grade, in a location that is easily accessible to firefighters and, when

required, police officers. Shared Knox devices (see section 9.C.3.e below) shall meet the installation requirements of both the OCFA and the police department unless otherwise approved by the applicable agency—refer to the local security or municipal ordinance for specific requirements. Where the potential for vandalism or tampering is significant, key boxes that are not submastered for police department use may be mounted higher with OCFA approval. Boxes and switches are not required to be electronically monitored; if they are, they shall not initiate an alarm signal that requires a response by the fire department.

- b. Key box Contents - The key used to unlock the gate or door shall be kept in the key box. When the key unlocks more than the individual adjacent gate or door, a label or tag shall be attached to the key identifying the gates or doors it operates. Where multiple gates or doors are served by a single box, two or more copies of the key(s) are recommended so that a copy will be available to each engine company responding to the site.
- c. Electric Locks – Electromagnetically or electromechanically locked pedestrian gates and doors shall be equipped either with a Knox box containing a key to open the lock or, if the door lock cannot be operated with a key from the exterior, a Knox key switch shall be provided adjacent to the door. Where key switches are provided, the door or gate lock shall remain disengaged until the key switch is returned to the “normal” closed or locked position. In the city of Irvine, a Knox box and key operated lock may be required for electromagnetically or electromechanically locked gates and doors serving common areas; Click2Enter may also be required. Please refer to Irvine Uniform Security Code, Section 5-9-519.
- d. Vehicle gates - See sections 5.E through 5.G for more information on requirements for Knox boxes and key switches serving vehicle gates across fire lanes.
- e. Master and Submaster Keying - Knox devices that provide access only to the perimeter of buildings and exterior common areas shall be submastered for dual use by the fire and police departments. Where access to interior *common* areas of buildings is mandated by the local security or municipal code, Knox devices shall also be submastered. Knox boxes containing keys to access any interior *private* spaces, such as the interior of single tenant buildings or individual suites in a multi-tenant building, shall be mastered for use by the fire department only. Where the local code requires police department access to these private interior portions of the building, a Knox box with dual master cylinders (one usable by the police, the other by the fire department), a separate device for each agency, or other arrangement may be required—contact OCFA P&D if this condition applies to your project. Where additional

devices beyond those required by the fire department are called for in the local municipal or security code, they shall also be accessible for use by the fire department to facilitate emergency response.

See Attachment 28 for a list of conditions where police department access to the interior of structures is required by each jurisdiction. If a Knox device serving any portion of the interior of a building will be submastered, indicate this on the fire master plan and provide documentation from the police department specifically stating that such access is required, including the acceptable installation specifications, on the plan.

- f. Ordering Knox Devices - Knox products are ordered through the Knox Box Company website at www.knoxbox.com. If you have questions, please contact OCFA Community Risk Reduction by email at knoxboxprogram@ocfa.org or by phone at 714-573-6177.
- D. Access to interior courtyards - Firefighter access and water supply as described below shall be provided for interior courtyards of R occupancy buildings. These requirements shall also apply to courtyards of buildings of other occupancies where the main entry door to any suite is accessed via the courtyard instead of an interior corridor or an egress balcony or door on the outer façade of the building. These are minimum requirements; structures that present unique or increased hazards to fire department operations may be subject to additional requirements. Covered courtyards designed as an atrium per CBC 404 are exempt from these requirements.
- 1) Number of access routes
 - a. A minimum of two means of access via “firefighter tunnels” shall be provided between each courtyard and the fire lane. A single tunnel may be allowed for smaller courtyards, as determined by the fire code official.
 - b. A tunnel interconnecting courtyards may suffice as a second means of access, provided that each courtyard so connected has at least one other tunnel leading directly to a fire lane.
 - 2) Design of firefighter tunnels
 - a. The outer entrance to the tunnel shall front on a fire lane.
 - b. Tunnels shall be a minimum 10 feet wide and, where possible based on the height of the story they pass through, at least 10 feet tall, but no less than 8 feet.
 - c. Doorways and gate openings in the path of firefighter travel to, through, and from the tunnel shall provide a minimum 44-inch clear width after accounting for door jambs, door hardware, and other obstructions.
 - d. Where the tunnel intersects with corridors or other interior spaces, doors shall be provided to completely separate the tunnel from

those spaces in a manner that provides an uninterrupted path of travel through the tunnel from one end to the other.

- e. Every courtyard shall have at least one tunnel that provides a straight path of travel between the fire lane and the courtyard. Slight offsets are allowed provided that the dimensions and configuration of the path and location of doors, gates, stairs, and other features facilitate passage of firefighters carrying a 35' ladder. Other tunnels shall provide the shortest route feasible between the fire lane and courtyard but, when permitted by the fire code official, may not be required to accommodate movement of a ladder.
 - f. Landscape and hardscape features such as trees, shrubs, light poles, raised planters, walls, fences, and gates near the openings to the tunnel shall not hinder or delay movement of firefighters carrying a ladder.
 - g. Where there is an elevation change between the fire lane and courtyard, code-compliant ramps or stairs with a minimum clear width of 44" between handrails shall be provided. Only straight-run stairs shall be provided; no stair returns are allowed along the path of firefighter travel.
- 3) Tunnel construction
- a. Tunnels shall be separated from adjacent construction by minimum 2-hour fire barriers and 2-hour ceiling/floor assemblies.
 - b. Interior doors opening into the tunnel shall be minimum 90-minute rated self- or automatic-closing assemblies. Doors may be equipped with mag-holds, but other door stops are not allowed.
 - c. Wall and ceiling finishes within the tunnel shall be non-combustible. Where allowed by CBC/CFC Chapter 8, floors may be carpeted.
- 4) Use of firefighter tunnels - Tunnels are permitted to be used for other purposes provided that the use does not obstruct the clear path required or otherwise interfere with use of the tunnel for emergency purposes. Combustible furnishings and fixtures within the tunnel shall be kept to a minimum, and such items shall be fixed in place. Where the tunnel is also an exit component of the egress system (e.g., exit enclosure, passageway, exit stair, horizontal exit) or functions as an egress court per CBC 1028.4, no other non-emergency use shall be allowed within the tunnel.
- 5) Standpipes
- a. At least one standpipe outlet shall be provided in the courtyard when hose-pull from fire apparatus in the fire lane to any portion of the inner façade within the courtyard exceeds 200'.
 - b. If standpipes are required, an outlet shall be provided at the opening of the firefighter tunnel(s) into the courtyard and at other approved locations as required by the fire code official so that hose-pull to all portions of the courtyard is less than 150' as measured from the fire apparatus or standpipe outlet.

- c. The standpipe shall be Class I, interconnected to the sprinkler or underground system, and able to be pressurized via a fire department connection, if not automatically pressurized to a minimum of 100 psi via a fire pump serving the sprinkler system.
 - d. The standpipe may be wall mounted or standalone. If standalone, it shall be located no more than 18” from the edge of a primary walkway in the courtyard in a position where it is immediately visible and accessible to firefighters. Access to and use of standpipes shall not be hindered by planter walls, vegetation, or other features; 18” clearance shall be provided on all sides. The standpipe shall be provided with a permanent, durable sign stating “WET AUTO STANDPIPE” or “WET MANUAL STANDPIPE” as applicable in a color that contrasts with the background, preferably red on white or vice versa.
- 6) Rescue windows - In R occupancy structures requiring rescue openings, trees, shrubs, cabanas, trellises, fences, walls, pools, and other features shall not impede laddering operations. A clear space for raising and setting a ladder shall be provided beneath each rescue opening, and a walkable path free of obstructions shall be provided between each laddering area and the firefighter tunnel.

10. Access during construction

Access and water supply during construction shall comply with CFC Chapter 33 and the provisions listed in this section and, where applicable, elsewhere in this guideline. Construction activities at job sites not complying with these requirements may suspended at the discretion of the OCFA inspector until a reasonable level of compliance is achieved.

At no time shall construction projects impair or obstruct existing fire access roadways or access to and operation of existing fire hydrants serving other structures. Should existing roadways or hydrants need to be moved or otherwise altered during the course of construction, the developer shall provide alternative access routes and other mitigation features to ensure adequate fire and life-safety protection. Such alternatives and features shall be submitted to the OCFA for review and approval prior to alteration of existing conditions.

NOTE!

- A. Lumber drop inspection – an inspection shall be scheduled with an OCFA inspector to verify that access roadways and operable hydrants have been provided for buildings under construction.
 - 1) For buildings of Type IV and V construction (and non-combustible structures that may have a portion of the exterior walls, façade, or other building elements comprised of wood or other combustible material), a lumber drop inspection shall occur prior to bringing combustible building materials on site.
 - 2) For other construction types (Type I, II, III) with exterior walls built of non-combustible materials, an inspection shall occur prior to

- commencing interior construction involving combustible materials (e.g., wooden mezzanines or partition walls, carpet, cabinetry or other woodwork, furniture, etc.). In concrete tilt-up and masonry buildings, wooden panelized roofing systems are exempt from this requirement.
- 3) An inspection shall occur prior to construction reaching 40 feet in height for buildings of any construction type that will have four or more floors when complete.
 - 4) The street address of the site shall be prominently posted at each entrance. For projects on streets that do not have a name or street signs posted yet, the sign shall include the project name and tract/lot number.
 - 5) Gates through construction fencing shall be equipped with a Knox padlock or frangible lock/chain. The local jurisdiction may also have specific construction site security requirements that may be more stringent (e.g., Irvine's Construction Site Security Ordinance). Where more stringent local requirements apply, provisions shall be made to ensure that firefighters can open the gate with bolt-cutters.
 - 6) When required by the OCFA inspector, fire lanes shall be posted with "Fire Lane—No Parking" signs or no parking areas shall be otherwise identified to maintain them free of obstructions during construction.
 - 7) Provisions shall be made to ensure that hydrants are not blocked by vehicles or obstructed by construction material or debris. A three-foot clear space shall be provided around the perimeter of the hydrant and no parking or similar obstructions shall be allowed along the adjacent road within 15 feet of the hydrant. Inoperable hydrants shall be bagged.
- B. Temporary Fire Access Roads - Temporary access roads (construction roads that do not match the final location and configuration of permanent roads as approved on a Fire Master Plan) and temporary hydrants may be permitted for single family residential model construction or a single detached custom home less than 5500 square feet in area with the conditions listed below. They may be allowed on a case-by-case basis for other structures with additional requirements, as determined by the fire code official.
- 1) Plans for temporary access shall be submitted to the OCFA Planning and Development Services Section. Plans shall be drawn to scale and show permanent (existing) roadways, proposed temporary roadway locations, location of models, space dedicated to storage of construction materials, and parking for work crews and construction vehicles. The plans shall clearly state that they have been submitted for temporary access and hydrants.
 - 2) Plans shall be stamped and signed by a licensed civil engineer stating that the temporary access road can support 68,000 pounds of vehicle weight in all-weather conditions. The road base material shall be over soil compacted to at least 90% and be mixed or topped with a suitable binding material to provide all-weather characteristics; road base alone

- does not satisfy this requirement. Provide manufacturer's documentation that demonstrates suitability of the material specifically as a *road stabilizer* as opposed to a dust palliative or for hillside erosion control, and, if applicable, indicating the mixture ratio for this purpose.
- 3) Provide a parking plan for the construction site detailing how the fire lane no parking regulations will be enforced. Include a clause in the letter stating that "the job-site superintendent is responsible for informing the work crews of parking requirements and that the entire job-site is subject to shutdown by the OCFA inspector if parking is in violation of fire lane posting." The letter shall be written on company letterhead and scanned onto the plan.
 - 4) Aboveground invasion lines are acceptable for water supply.
 - a. Provide drawings detailing how the line will be secured in place (e.g., size, depth, and interval of rebar tie-downs) and protected from vehicular damage (e.g., K-rails or bollards).
 - b. An invasion line may be run underground if the depth of bury can support the 68,000-pound weight of a fire apparatus (75,000 pounds for projects located in the SRA—see FSR Section 1273.02 in [Guideline B-09a](#)).
 - c. The temporary water line must provide the required fire flow; calculations may be required.
 - d. The pipe shall be listed for fire service.
 - e. Fire hydrants shall consist of a minimum 6" barrel with one 2-1/2" outlet and a 4" outlet. Note this on the plan.
 - 5) All other access and water requirements shall apply (e.g., width, approach clearance, premises identification, locks, gates, barriers, etc.).
 - 6) The approved plan for temporary access and water supply shall be available at the construction site prior to bringing combustible building materials on-site.
 - 7) An inspection by OCFA personnel is required to verify adherence to the approved plan prior to bringing combustible materials on-site.
- C. Phased access - Incremental installation of permanent access roadways as shown on a fire master plan may be permissible for commercial and residential developments. If phased installation is anticipated, the site superintendent or designee shall review the installation process with an OCFA inspector during the lumber drop inspection or pre-construction meeting. Depending on the complexity of the installation, size of the project, and other project-specific factors, the inspector may allow phased installation to proceed immediately or may first require that all or some of the following items are satisfied:
- 1) Plans for phased access shall be submitted to the OCFA Planning and Development Services Section either as part of the original fire master plan submittal or as a revision to an approved fire master plan. Plans shall be drawn to scale and demonstrate that all access and water

requirements are met during all phases of construction and that approval of one phase does not compromise or complicate completion of the subsequent phases. Plans shall show for each phase of construction:

- a. the extent of building construction
 - b. location of operable hydrants serving all buildings under construction
 - c. the location of construction fencing, barriers, and vehicle access gates
 - d. the location of all temporary or permanent “Fire Lane—No Parking” signs
 - e. equipment/materiel staging locations
 - f. worker parking areas (see item “4” below)
- 2) Phasing plans shall be stamped and signed by a licensed civil engineer stating that the access road can support 68,000 pounds of vehicle weight in all-weather conditions apparatus (75,000 pounds for projects located in the SRA—see FSR Section 1273.02 in Guideline B-09a). The road base material shall be over soil compacted to at least 90% and be mixed or topped with a suitable binding material to provide all-weather characteristics; road base alone does not satisfy this requirement. The final road section less the final lift of asphalt topping may be acceptable if certified by the engineer.
 - 3) The phasing plan shall identify any anticipated areas where fire department access roadways may be temporarily inaccessible due to trenching, slurry coating, striping, or other construction activities after they have been installed and inspected. The plan shall indicate the anticipated period of impairment and include provisions for providing plating over trenches and alternative access routes, notification to the fire department, and/or other forms of mitigation when such roadways are impaired.
 - 4) Provide a parking plan for the construction site detailing how the fire lane no parking regulations will be enforced. Include a clause stating that “the job-site superintendent is responsible for informing the work crews of parking requirements and that the entire job-site is subject to shut down by the OCFA inspector if parking is in violation of fire lane posting.”
 - 5) The approved phasing plan shall be available at the construction site prior to bringing combustible building materials on-site. A lumber drop inspection by an OCFA inspector will be required prior to the commencement of each phase; additional inspection fees will be due for each phase.
 - 6) All other access and water requirements shall apply (e.g., width, approach clearance, premises identification, locks, gates, barriers, etc.).

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ATTACHMENT 1

OCFA Fire Master Plan Notes (1-1-17)

All of the notes listed in the INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and GENERAL REQUIREMENTS sections shall be placed, verbatim, on the plan under the heading “FIRE AUTHORITY NOTES.” Include individual notes, as applicable, from the PROJECT-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS section.

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

1. OCFA site inspections are required for this project. Please schedule all field inspections at least 48 hours in advance. Inspections canceled after 1 p.m. on the day before the scheduled date will be subject to a re-inspection fee. Call OCFA Inspection Scheduling at (714) 573-6150.
2. A lumber drop inspection shall be performed prior to bringing combustible materials (or combustible fixtures and finishes for structures of non-combustible construction). All-weather access roads capable of supporting 68,000 lbs., topped with asphalt, concrete, or equivalent shall be in place and hydrants operational at time of lumber drop inspection.
3. For projects with fuel modification, a vegetation clearance inspection is required prior to a lumber drop inspection. Use the fuel modification plan service request number to schedule the vegetation clearance inspection.
4. Phased installation of fire access roads requires additional inspections not covered by the fees paid at plan submittal. Contact Inspection Scheduling to arrange for additional inspections that may be needed and any fees that may be due.
5. An original approved, signed, wet-stamped OCFA fire master plan shall be available on-site at time of inspection.
6. Access roads and hydrants shall be maintained and remain clear of obstructions at all times during and after construction. Areas where parking is not permitted shall be clearly identified at all times. Obstruction of fire lanes and hydrants may result in cancellation or suspension of inspections.
7. Temporary fuel tanks of 60 or more gallons shall be reviewed, inspected, and permitted by the OCFA prior to use.
8. The project address shall be clearly posted and visible from the public road during construction.
9. All gates in construction fencing shall be equipped with either a Knox or breakaway padlock.
10. Buildings of four or more stories shall be provided with stairs and a standpipe before reaching 40 feet in height.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

11. Fire lane widths shall be measured from top face of the curb to top face of the curb for fire lanes with standard curbs and gutters and from flow-line to flow-line for fire lanes with modified curb designs (e.g., rolled, ramped, etc.). The developer is responsible to verify that all approved public works or grading department street improvement plans or precise grading plans conform to the minimum street width measurements per the approved OCFA fire master plan and standards identified in OCFA Guideline B-09 for all portions of the fire access roads.
12. Permanent, temporary, and phased emergency access roads shall be designed and maintained to support an imposed load of 68,000 lbs. and surfaced to provide all-weather driving capabilities.
13. Fire lane signs and red curbs shall meet the specifications shown in OCFA Guideline B-09 and shall be installed as described therein. Additional fire lane markings may be required at the time of inspection depending on field conditions.
14. All fire hydrants shall have a “Blue Reflective Pavement Marker” indicating their location per the OCFA standard. On private property markers are to be maintained in good condition by the property owner.
15. Address numbers shall be located and be of a color and size so as to be plainly visible and legible from the roadway from which the building is addressed in accordance with OCFA Guideline B-09. Wayfinding signs, when required by the local AHJ, shall comply with the standards of that agency. When wayfinding signs are also required by the OCFA, they may be designed to local AHJ requirements provided that such standards facilitate location of structures, suites, and dwelling units by emergency personnel.

16. Access gates shall be approved prior to installation and shall be in compliance with Chapter 5 of the CFC and OCFA guidelines.
17. Approved access walkways shall be provided to all required openings and all rescue windows.
18. Vegetation shall be selected and maintained in such a manner as to allow immediate access to all hydrants, valves, fire department connections, pull stations, extinguishers, sprinkler risers, alarm control panels, rescue windows, and other devices or areas used for firefighting purposes. Vegetation or building features shall not obstruct address numbers or inhibit the functioning of alarm bells, horns, or strobes.
19. Dumpsters and trash containers larger than 1.5 cubic yards shall not be stored in buildings or placed within 5 feet of combustible walls, openings or combustible roof eave lines unless protected by an approved sprinkler system.
20. Any future modification to the approved Fire Master Plan or approved site plan, including but not limited to road width, grade, speed humps, turning radii, gates or other obstructions, shall require review, inspection, and approval by the OCFA.
21. Approval of this plan shall not be construed as approval of any information or project conditions other than those items and requirements identified in OCFA Guideline B-09 and related portions of the 2016 CFC and CBC. This project may be subject to additional requirements not stated herein upon examination of actual site and project conditions or disclosure of additional information.

PROJECT-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS (Include only those notes that are applicable to the project as designed; some notes may need to be modified to address specific project conditions)

22. An underground piping plan is required for the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system or for a private fire hydrant system. A separate plan submittal is required.
23. An architectural plan is required to be submitted to the OCFA for review and approval for projects containing A, C, E, F, H, I, L, and R-4 occupancies. A plan may also be required for R-1 and R-2 occupancies over two stories or those utilizing sprinklers or fire walls to increase the maximum building size allowed—see OCFA Info Bulletin 02-13.
24. A chemical classification and hazardous materials compliance plan shall be approved by the OCFA prior to any hazardous materials being stored or used on site. A separate plan submittal is required.
25. Buildings used for high-piled storage shall comply with CFC requirements. A separate plan submittal is required if materials will be stored higher than 12 feet for lower-hazard commodities, or higher than six feet for high-hazard commodities such as plastics, rubber, flammable/combustible liquids, tires, carpet, etc.
26. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with applicable codes and local ordinances, amendments, and guidelines. Sprinkler systems, other than those listed in CFC 903.4, shall be monitored by an approved central station. Separate plan submittals for the sprinkler and monitoring systems are required.
27. Buildings containing industrial refrigeration systems shall comply with CFC requirements. A separate plan submittal is required if refrigerant quantities exceed thresholds.
28. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with applicable codes and local ordinances, amendments, and guidelines. A separate plan submittal is required.
29. Structures located in a Fire Hazard Severity Zone or Wildland-Urban Interface area are subject to the construction requirements prescribed in Chapter 7A of the 2016 CBC and/or Section 337 of the 2016 CRC. Construction materials/methods are reviewed and inspected by the Building Department.
30. One or more structures shown on this plan are located adjacent to a fuel modification area. Changes to the fuel modification zone landscaping, new structures, or addition/alteration to existing structures requires review and approval by the OCFA.
31. Projects located in State Responsibility Areas shall also comply with all applicable requirements from Title 14, Div. 1.5, Ch. 7, SubCh. 2 “SRA Fire Safe Regulations” and Guideline B-09a.
32. Structures meeting the criteria in CFC 510.1 shall be provided with an emergency responder radio system. Refer to CFC 510.2 through 510.6.3 and DAS/BDA guidelines published by OC Sheriff's Communication and Technology Division and OCFA for technical and submittal information.

ATTACHMENT 2

Fire Master Plan Submittal Checklist

PROJECT INFORMATION

- Scope of project is clearly defined on the plan? Yes
- Conditional Use Permit conditions included with submittal? Yes N/A (CUP was not required by city/county)
- Tract/Tentative Tract/Parcel Map Number has been provided? Yes
- Standard OCFA fire master plan notes are included? Yes (Notes are tailored to this project, where applicable)
- Building area, construction, occupancy, sprinkler type noted on plan? Yes
- Allowable area calculation provided on plan? Yes No (<6,000 sf unsprinklered; <18,000 with sprinklers)
- Sheets not relevant to fire master plan removed from plan set? Yes
- Access/hydrant phasing plan provided? Yes N/A (No phasing of access/hydrant installation)

WATER AND HYDRANTS

- Water availability form completed and provided? Yes No (Test in process) No (no change in demand)
- All hydrants within 350' of the site are shown on plan? Yes
- Are hydrants provided/spaced per CFC Appendix C? Yes

ACCESS AND ROADWAYS

- Extent of the access roadway is clearly shown on the plan? Yes
- Turning radii and width (incl. road sections) shown on the plan? Yes
- Exterior of all structures within 150' hose pull distance? Yes No (AM&M proposed) No (sprinklered R-3)
- Engineer's certification provided for new paving? Yes N/A (No new paving)
- Walkable surface provided to required openings? Yes
- Road and walkway grades >10% (7% in Irvine) shown on plan? Yes N/A (Grade <10%, <7% in Irvine)

FIRE LANE IDENTIFICATION

- Red curbs are identified on plan with bold, dashed, or red lines? Yes N/A ("Fire Lane—No Parking" signs provided)
- Location of each "Fire Lane—No Parking" sign shown? Yes N/A (Red curbs provided)
- Fire lane entrance sign provided at each vehicle entrance? Yes N/A (All roads at least 36 feet wide)
- Drawings of red curbs/"No Parking"/entrance signs provided? Yes N/A (All roads at least 36 feet wide)

GATES AND OBSTRUCTIONS

- Are all gates, fences, and planters shown? Yes
- Are vehicle gates identified as manual or electric? Yes N/A (No gates proposed)
- Gate operator specs showing emergency operation provided? Yes N/A (No electric gates proposed)
- Manual vehicle gates have "No Parking" sign noted? Yes N/A (No manual gates proposed)
- Knox boxes/locks/switches are noted on plans? Yes N/A (No gates proposed)
- OCFA gate notes/specifications included on plan? Yes N/A (No gates proposed)

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

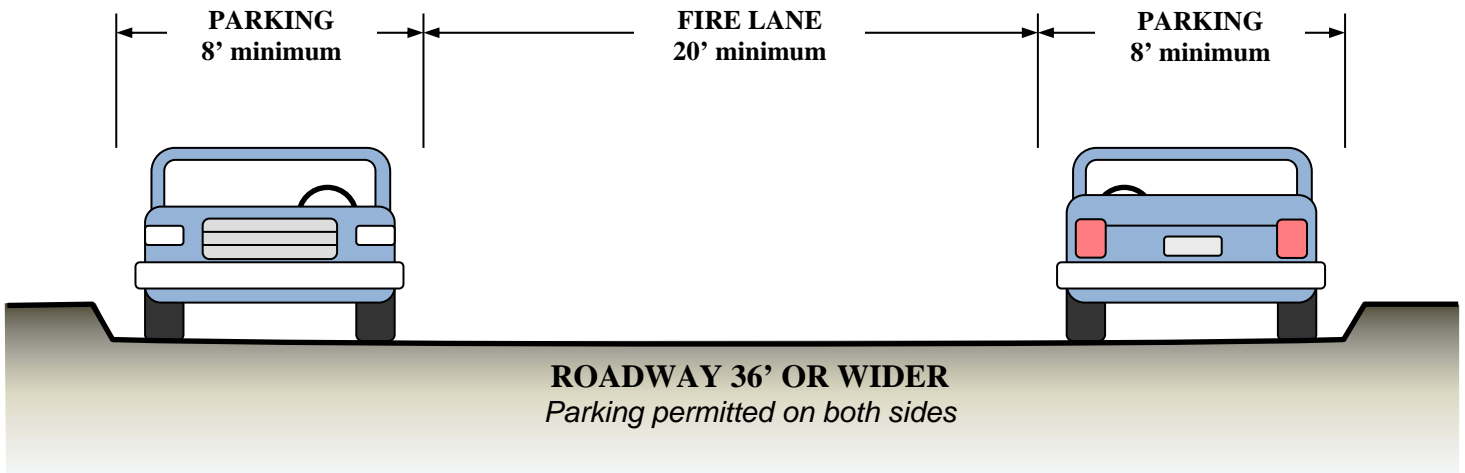
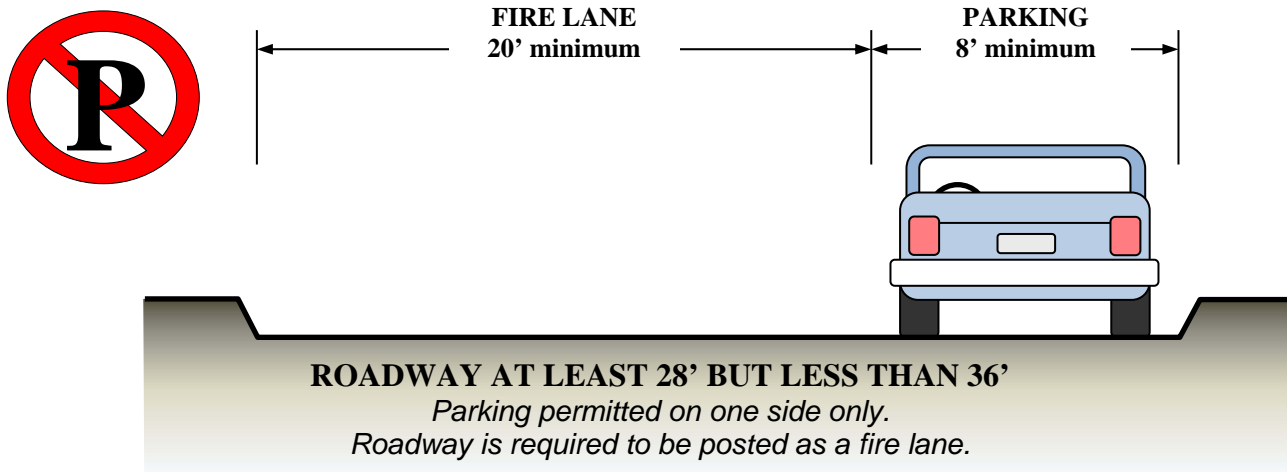
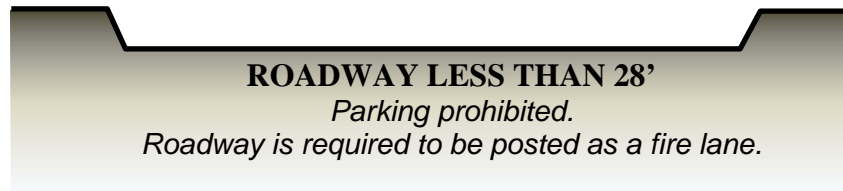
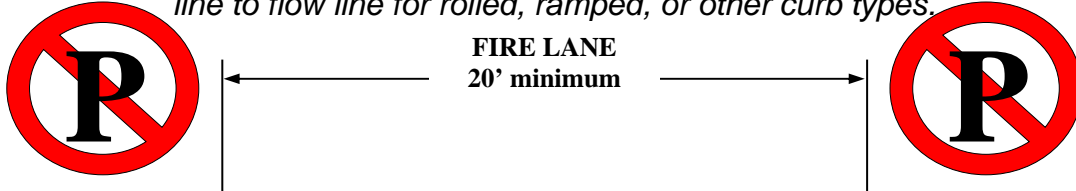
- AM&M request letter scanned onto plan? Yes N/A (No alternate methods proposed)
- Premises ID/address monument location shown on plan? Yes N/A (Single family homes)
- Trash enclosures are located at least 5' from buildings? Yes No (Enclosures are existing or sprinklered)
- Two entry points provided for 150 or more residences? Yes N/A (Non-residential project)
- Buildings >75' to highest occupiable floor called out? Yes N/A (No high-rise structures)
- Parking enforcement letter provided? Yes N/A (Public streets only)
- Project located in DOGGR area (portions of Yorba Linda, Buena Park, Placentia, Seal Beach, San Clemente, and Unincorp. OC)? See Guideline C-03. Yes No

NOTE: This is only a listing of basic fire master plan submittal requirements. Other information or requirements may be necessary depending on conditions specific to each project.

ATTACHMENT 3

Minimum Road Widths

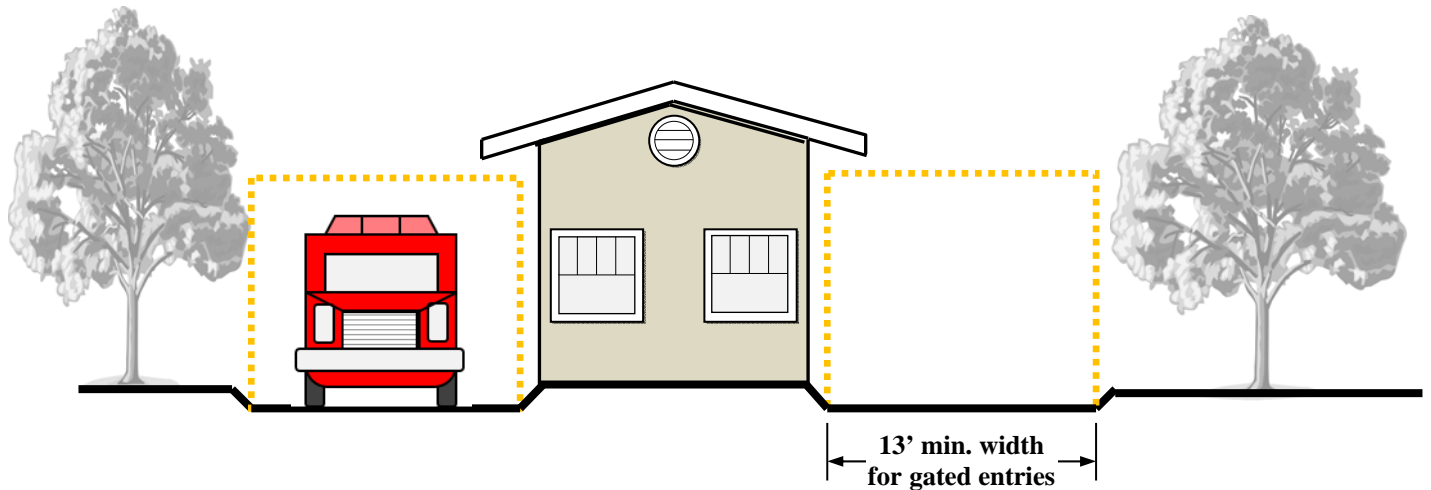
Measured from top face of curb to top face of curb for standard vertical curbs or flow line to flow line for rolled, ramped, or other curb types.



ATTACHMENT 4

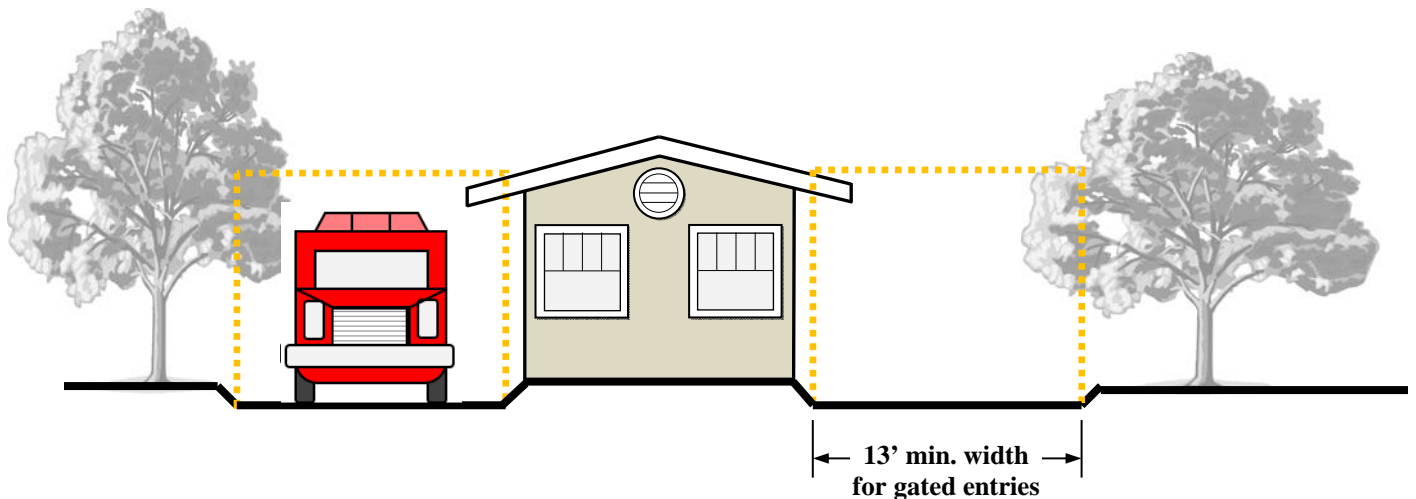
Fire Apparatus Access Roadway Clearance For Typical Gated Community Guard House

Fire lane width reductions detailed below are applicable only to the area immediately adjacent to the guard house or gate. Roads leading up to and beyond the guard house or gate shall meet standard fire lane width requirements prescribed in Section 2.A.5 of this guideline.



PROPER CLEARANCE PROVIDED

Eaves and vegetation do not encroach upon the 13'-wide by 13'-6" high minimum dimensions allowed for the fire access roadway next to the guard house.

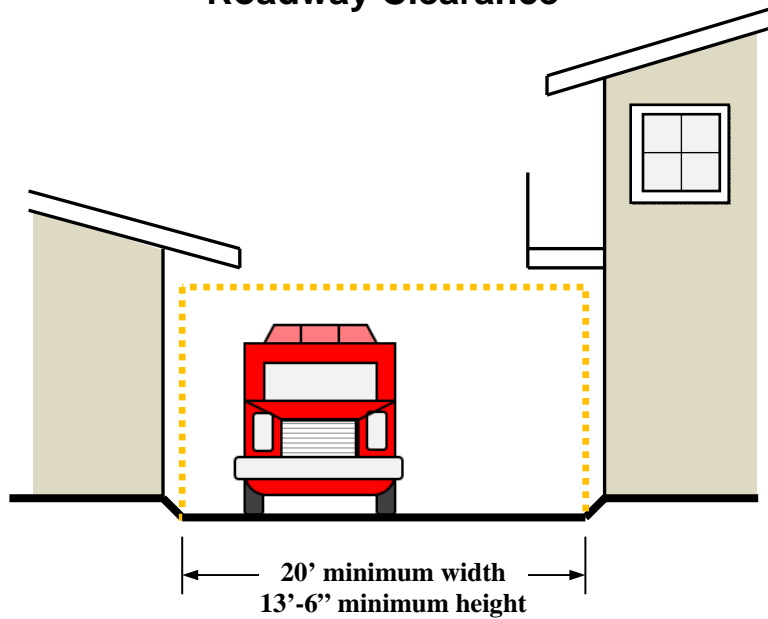


INSUFFICIENT CLEARANCE

While a 13'-wide access roadway is provided next to the guard house, eaves and vegetation encroach upon the minimum clear height of the fire lane.

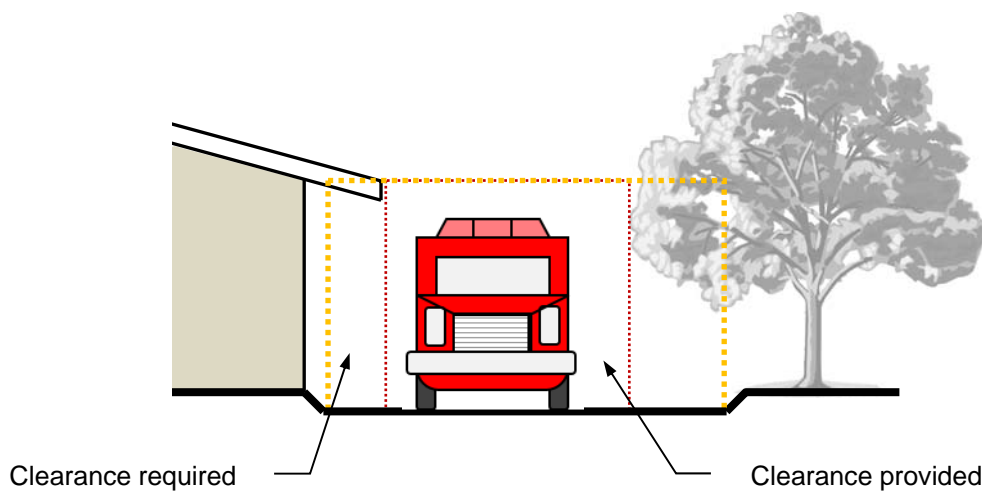
ATTACHMENT 5

Fire Apparatus Access Roadway Clearance



PROPER CLEARANCE PROVIDED

Eaves, balconies, and other obstructions do not encroach upon the 20' wide by 13'-6" high fire access roadway envelope. As projections over the fire lane can interfere with firefighting and rescue operations, such obstructions shall be limited.

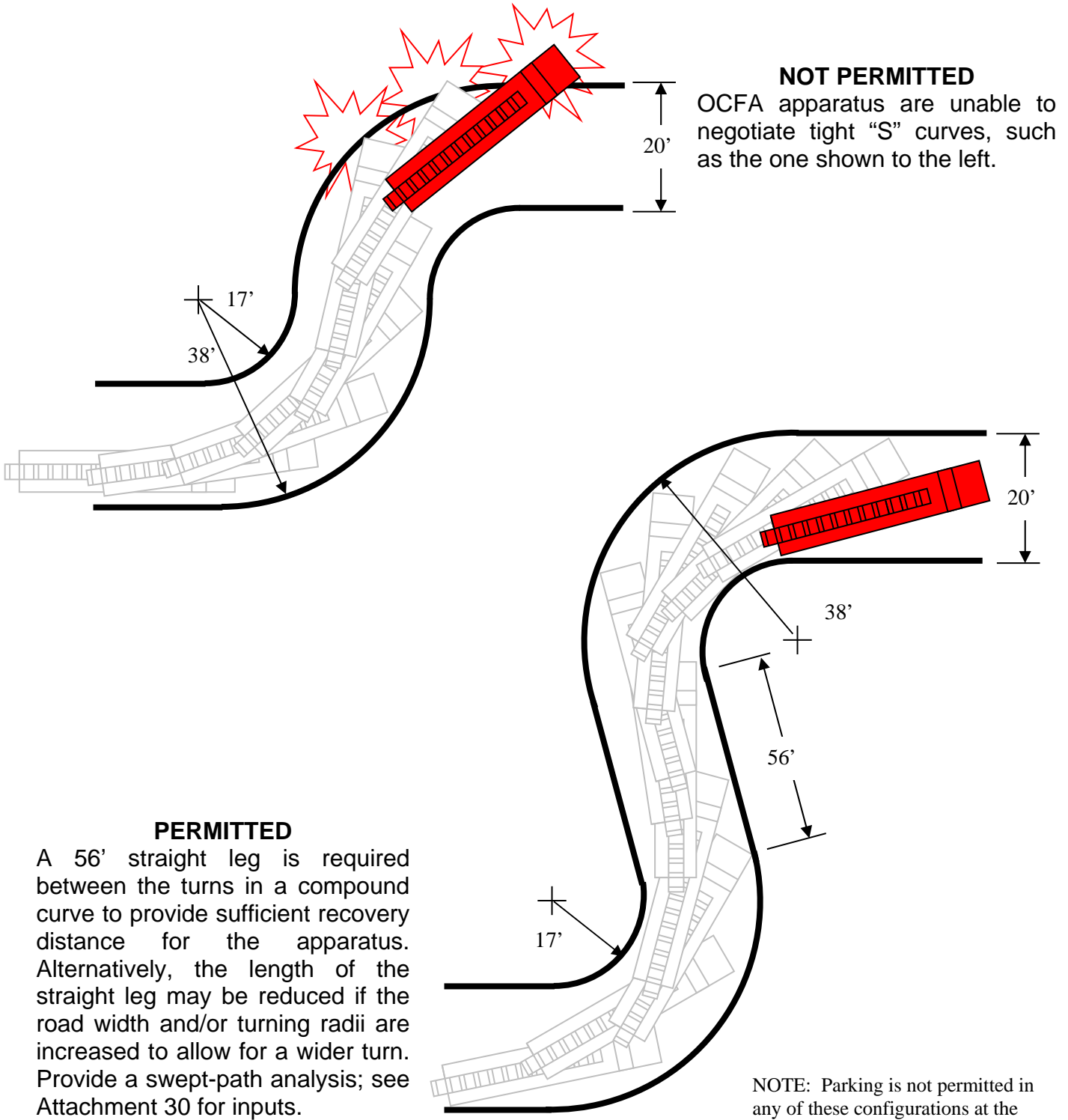


INSUFFICIENT CLEARANCE

A 20'-wide roadway has been provided, but eaves and vegetation effectively reduce the clear dimensions below required minimums.

ATTACHMENT 6

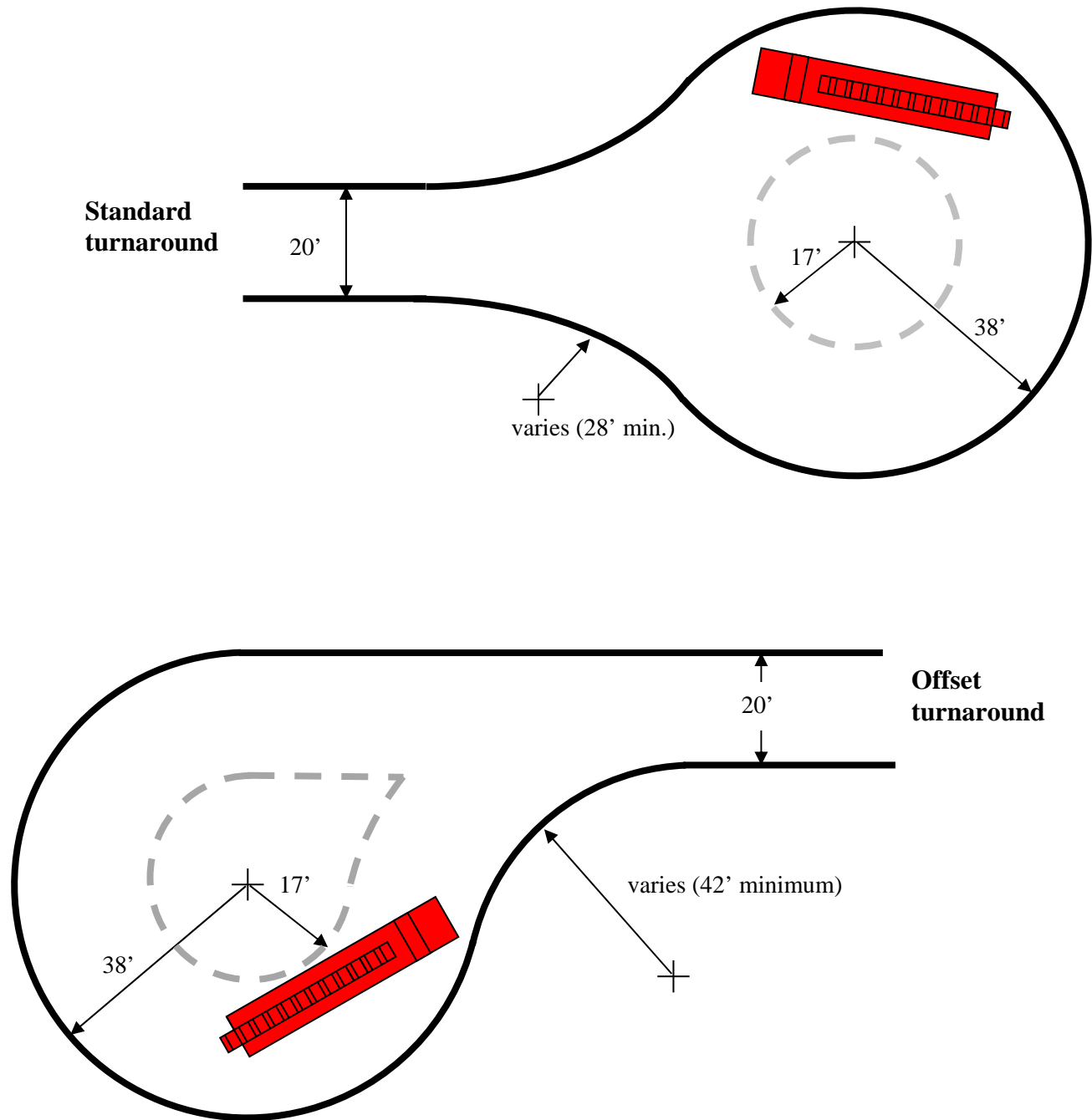
“S” Curves



Drawings not to scale; for illustration purposes only.

ATTACHMENT 7

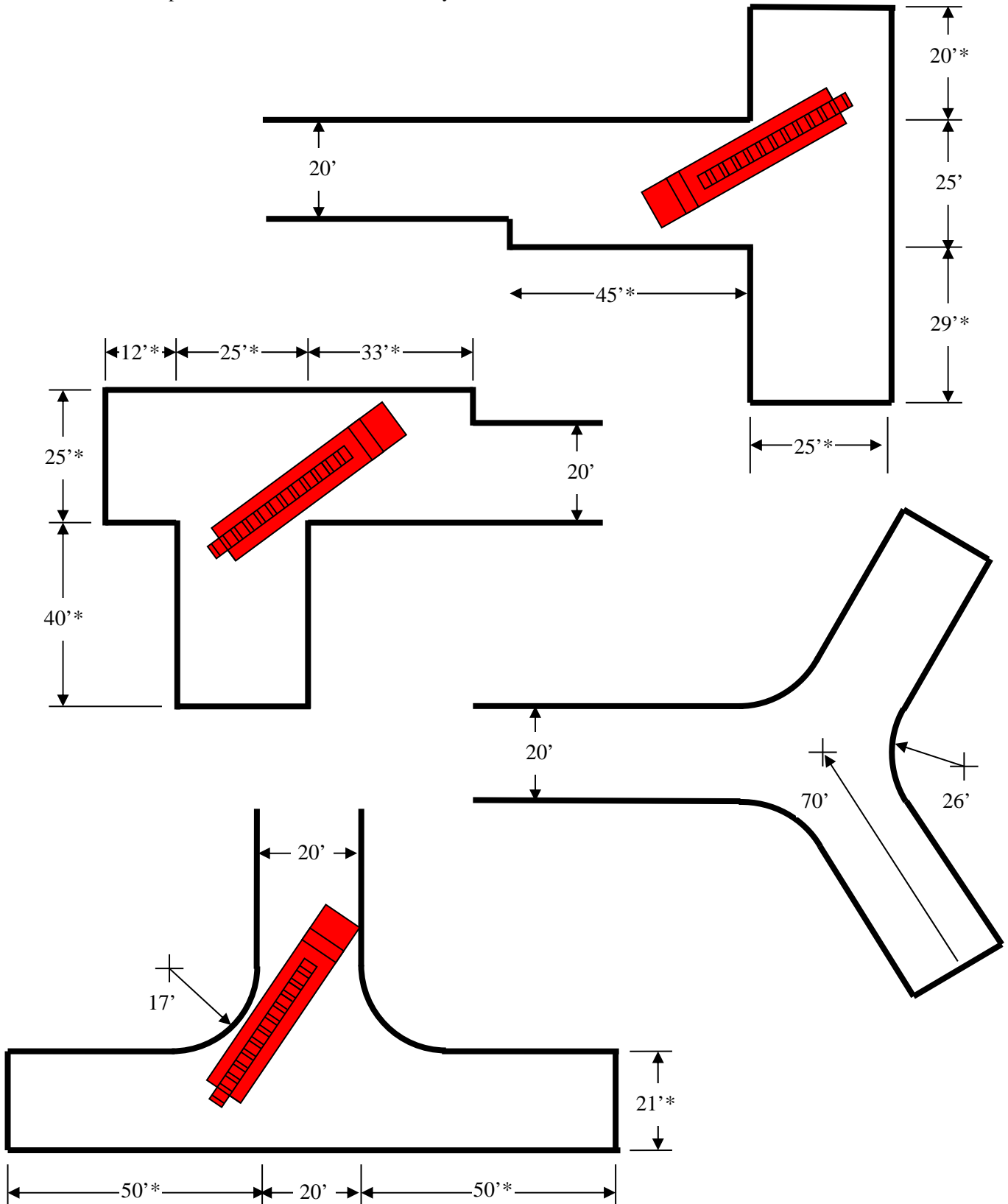
Minimum Turnaround and Hammerhead Dimensions



NOTE: Parking is not permitted in these turnarounds at the dimensions shown. Islands or other obstructions may be allowed to be located within the area bounded by the dashed line representing the inner turning radius.

NOTE: Parking is not permitted in any of these hammerheads at the dimensions shown.

* Wherever possible, increase this dimension by five feet.



ATTACHMENT 8

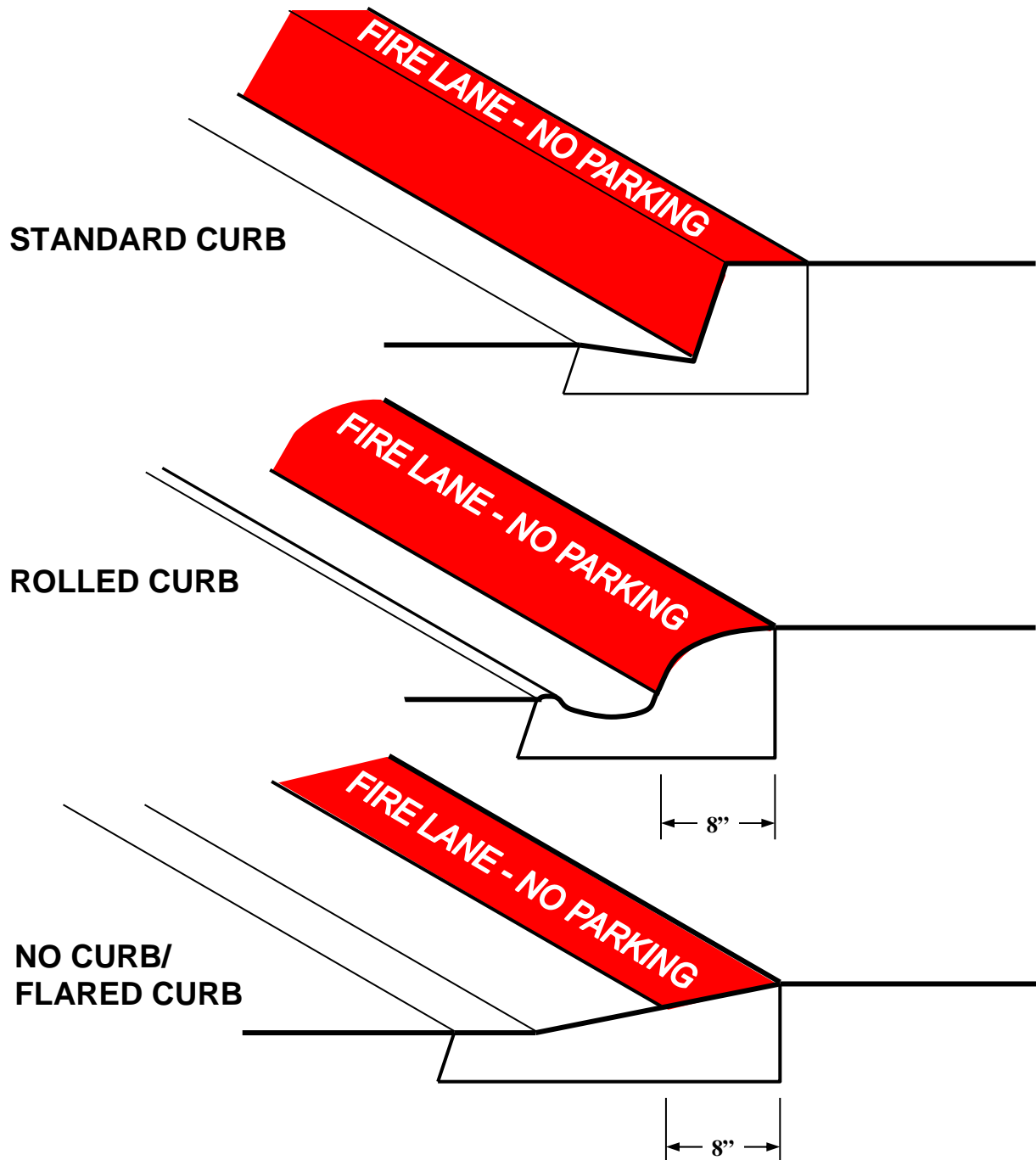
Fire Lane Parking Violations

The California Fire Code (CFC) and California Vehicle Code (CVC) specify rules of the road for stopping, standing, and parking in fire lanes or near fire hydrants.

- A. Section 22500.1 states that no person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle whether attended or unattended, in any location designated as a fire lane by the Fire Authority except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the direction of a peace officer or official traffic control device. Vehicles illegally parked in a fire lane may be towed per CVC 22953(b).
- B. There shall be no parking of any vehicles other than fire department vehicles within 15 feet of either side of a fire hydrant in accordance with CVC 22514(c). Such vehicles may be towed per CVC 22651(e).
- C. CVC 22658(a) permits the owner or person in lawful possession of any private property, subsequent to notifying local law enforcement, to cause the removal of a vehicle parked on such property to the nearest public garage, if:
 - 1) A sign is displayed in plain view at all entrances to the property specifying:
 - a) The ordinance prohibiting public parking, *and*
 - b) A notation indicating that vehicles will be removed at the owner's expense, *and*
 - c) The telephone number of the local traffic law enforcement agency, *or*
 - 2) The lot or parcel upon which the vehicle is parked has a single-family dwelling.
- D. CFC 503.4 states that the required width of a fire apparatus access road shall not be obstructed in any manner, including parking of vehicles. Minimum required widths and clearances shall be maintained at all times.
- E. CFC 507.5.4 states that vehicles and other obstructions shall not be placed or kept near fire hydrants, fire department inlet connections or fire-protection system control valves in a manner that would prevent such equipment or fire hydrants from being immediately discernible. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire-protection equipment or hydrants.

ATTACHMENT 9

Fire Lane Identification – Red Curbs

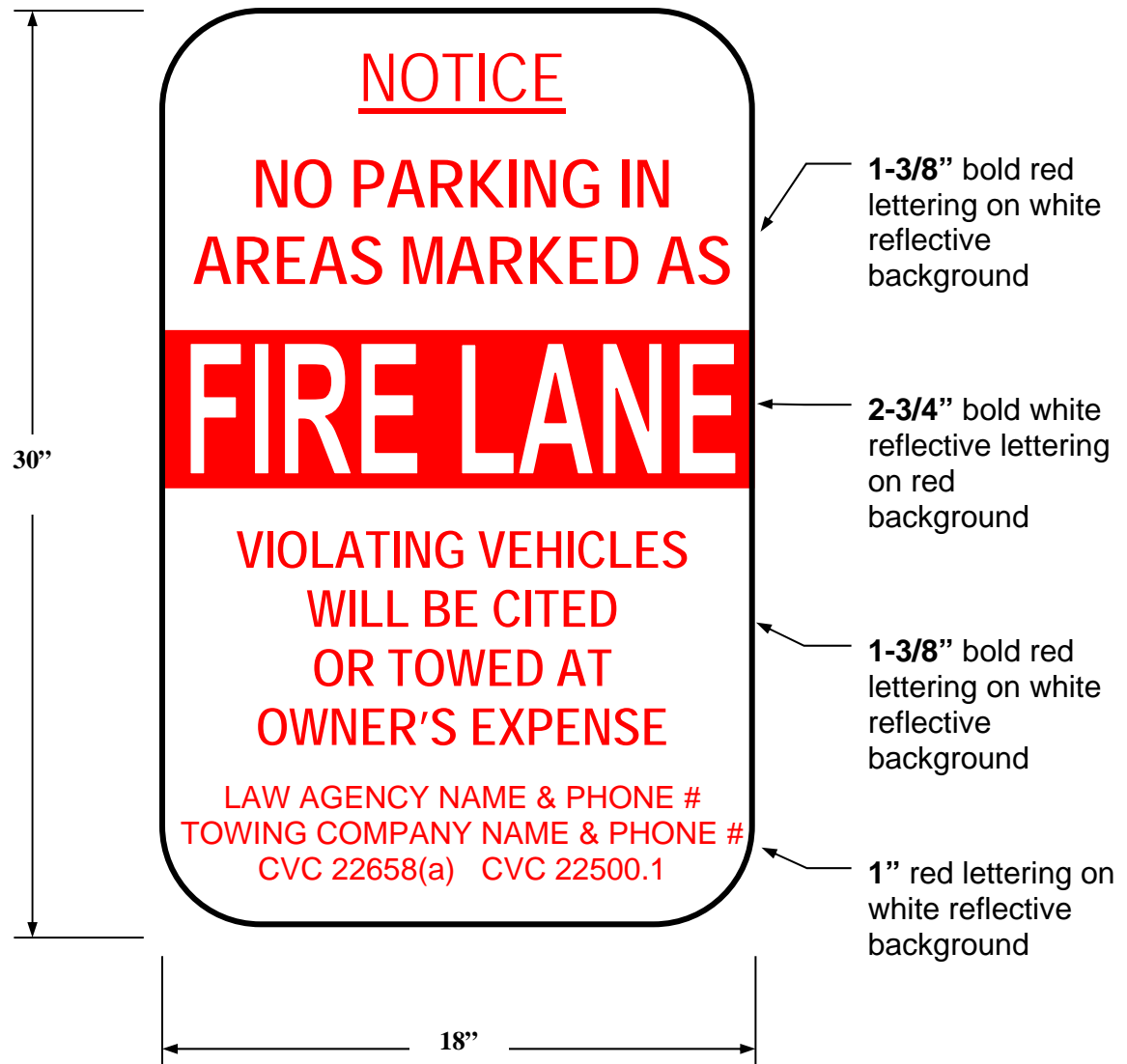


1. Fire lane entrance sign(s) shall also be provided per Attachment 10 or 11.
2. Curbs shall be painted OSHA safety red.
3. "FIRE LANE – NO PARKING" shall be painted on top of curb in 3" white lettering at a spacing of 30' on center or portion thereof.

ATTACHMENT 10

Specifications for Fire Lane Entrance Signs

To be used only at *vehicle entry points*
to areas that contain “Fire Lane—No Parking” signs or red curbs



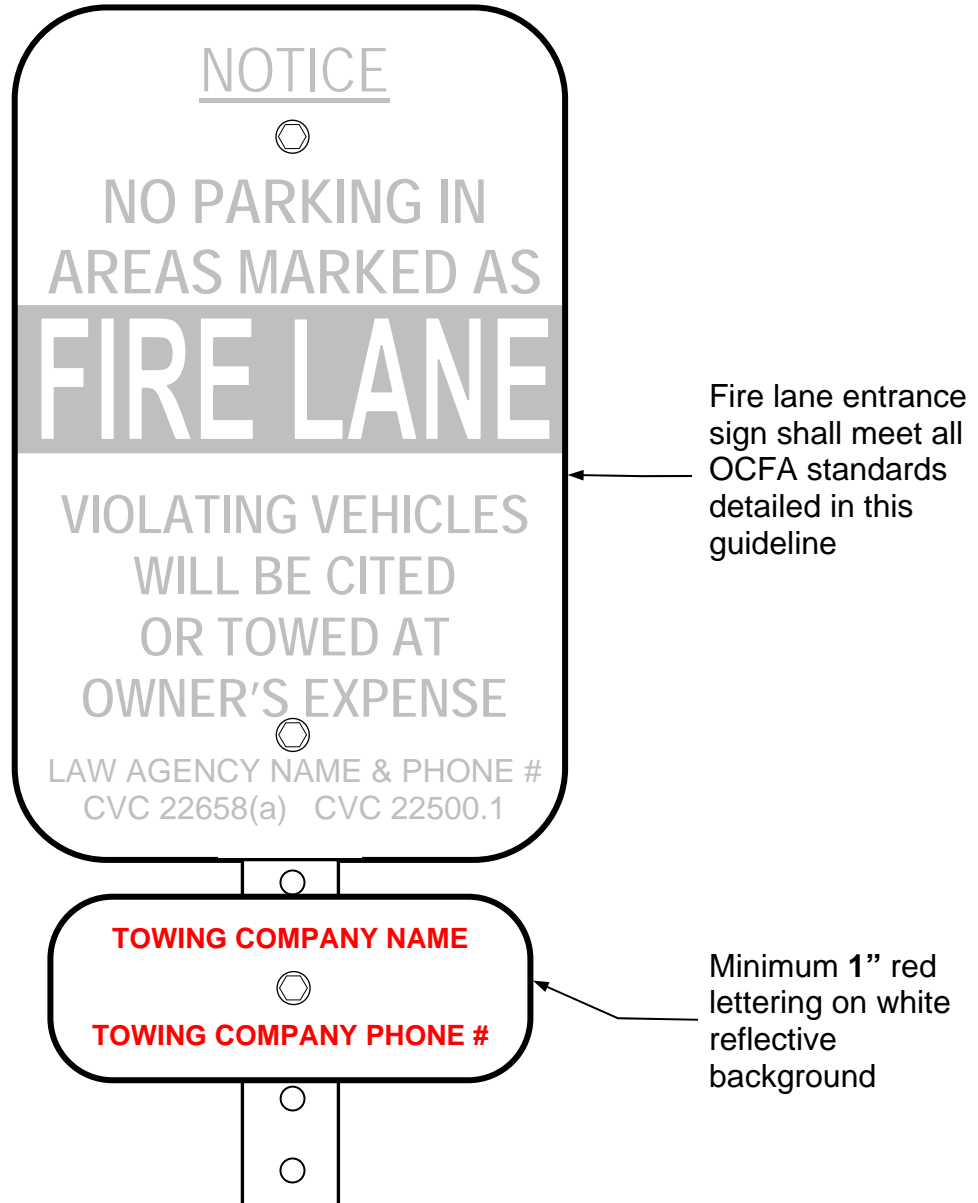
All sign and lettering dimensions shown are minimums. “Arial Narrow” font is used in sample above though other legible sans-serif fonts may be acceptable.

This sign shall be posted at all vehicle entrances to areas marked with either red curbs or fire lane “No Parking” signs. Signs shall be securely mounted facing the direction of travel and clearly visible to oncoming traffic entering the designated area. Signs shall be made of durable material and installed per Attachments 13 and 14.

Towing company contact information is required for all properties with a standing written agreement for services with a towing company per the California Vehicle Code.

ATTACHMENT 11

Specifications for Alternate Location of Towing Company Information

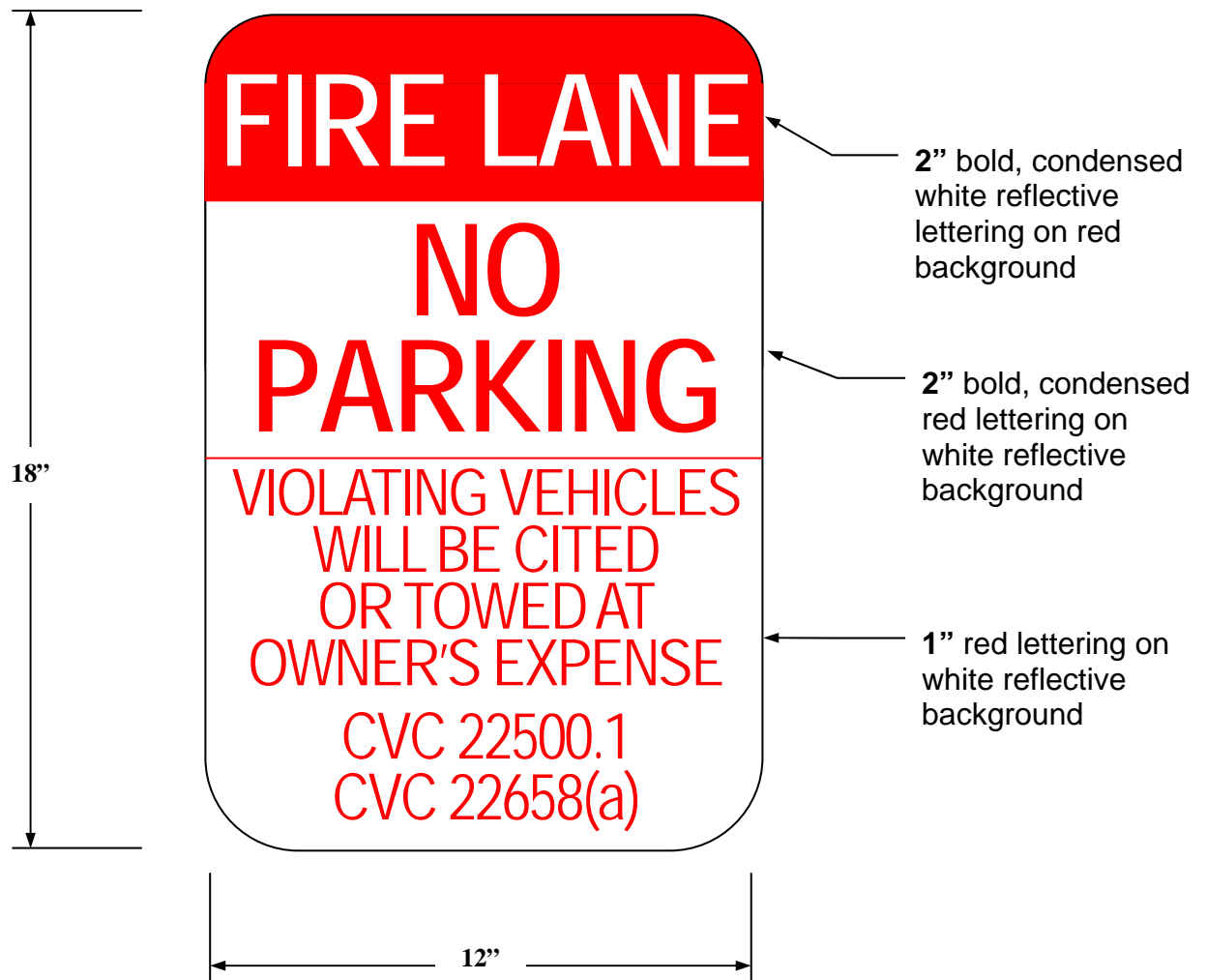


Towing company contact information is required for all properties with a standing written agreement for services with a towing company per the California Vehicle Code.

To facilitate periodic changes in towing company contracts, the towing company contact information may be posted on a separate sign mounted directly below the fire lane entrance sign instead of on the entrance sign itself. The method of attachment to the post shall not obscure the wording on either sign.

ATTACHMENT 12

Specifications for Fire Lane No Parking Signs



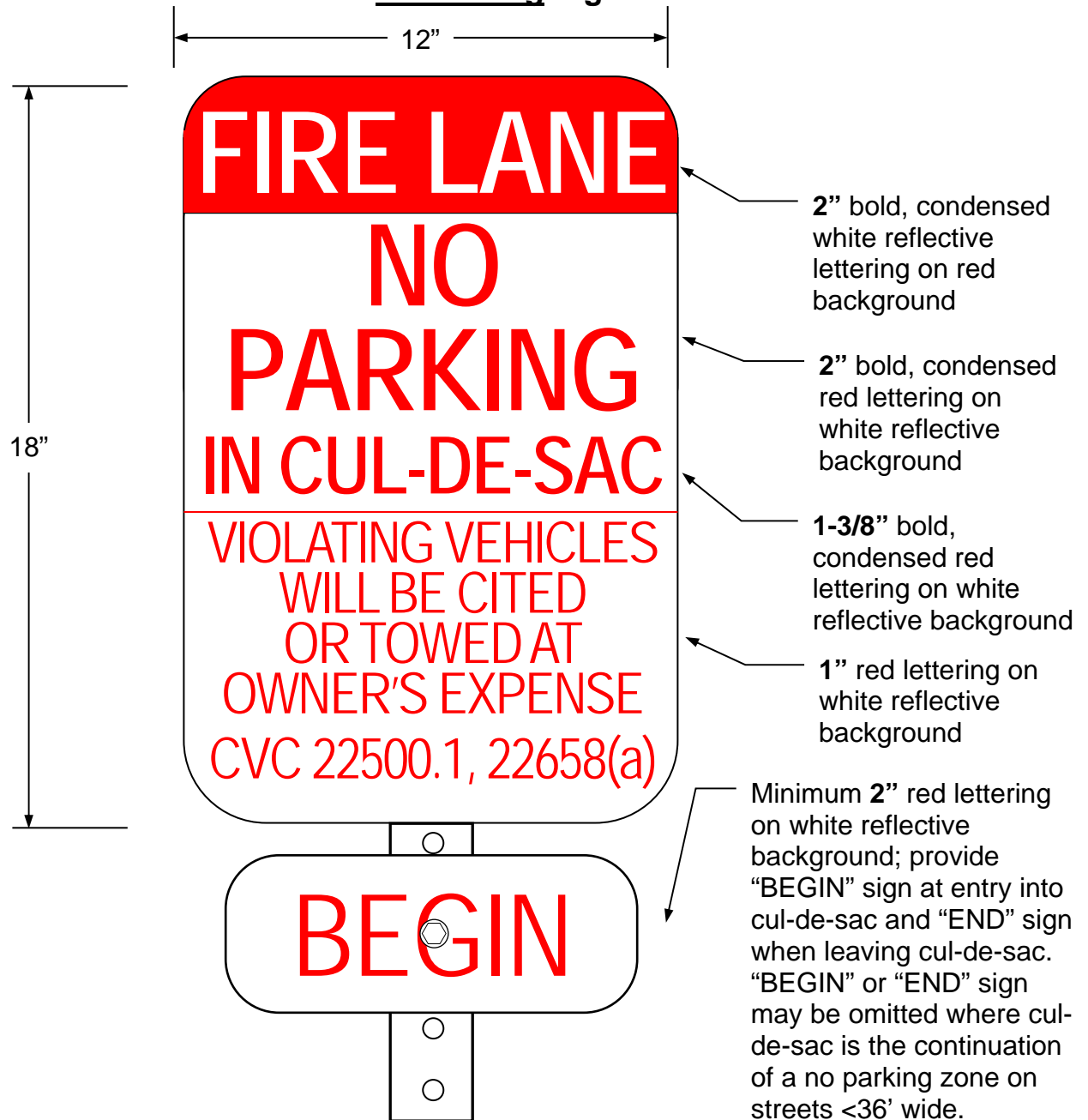
All sign and lettering dimensions shown are *minimums*. "Arial Narrow" font is used in sample above though other legible sans-serif fonts may be acceptable.

In areas where fire lane parking restrictions are enforced by the California Highway Patrol, "NO STOPPING—FIRE LANE" signs meeting Caltrans standards shall be used.

Signs shall be securely mounted facing the direction of travel and clearly visible to oncoming traffic entering the designated area. Signs shall be made of durable material and installed per Attachments 13 and 14.

ATTACHMENT 12a

Specifications for Cul-de-Sac Fire Lane No Parking Signs



All sign and lettering dimensions shown are *minimums*. "Arial Narrow" font is used in sample above though other legible sans-serif fonts may be acceptable.

Signs shall be securely mounted facing the direction of travel and clearly visible to oncoming traffic entering the designated area. Signs shall be made of durable material and installed per Attachments 13 and 14.

ATTACHMENT 12b

Specifications for Alternative Fire Lane No Parking Signs



← Additional verbiage shall be **1”** bold, condensed red lettering on white reflective background. Where parking stalls are not present, sign may omit “except in designated stalls” and sign height may be reduced to 18”.

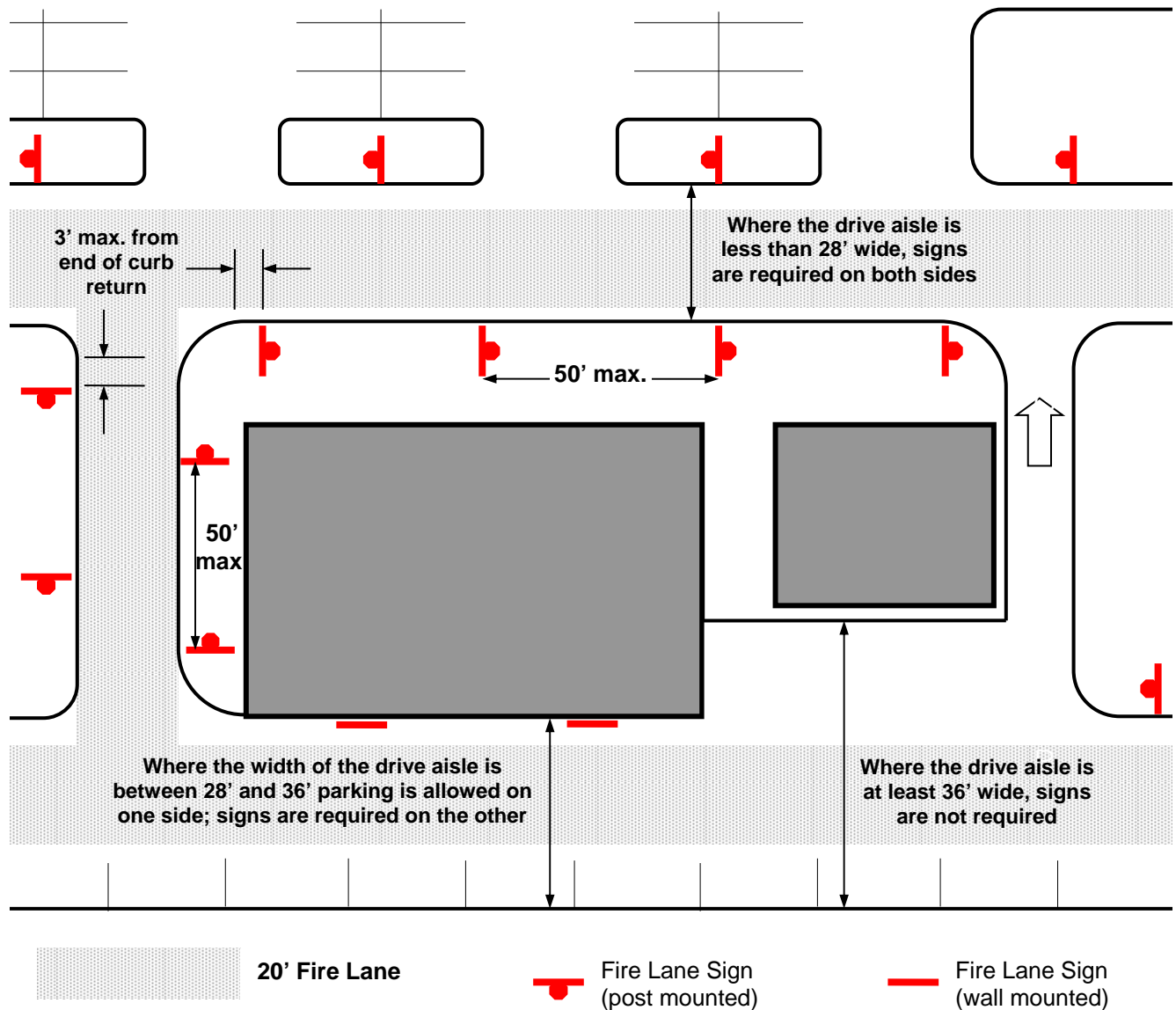
Specifications for the rest of the sign shall match those of standard fire lane no parking signs.

All sign and lettering dimensions shown are *minimums*. “Arial Narrow” font used is used in sample above though other legible sans-serif fonts may be acceptable.

Signs shall be securely mounted facing the direction of travel and clearly visible to oncoming traffic entering the designated area. Signs shall be made of durable material and installed per Attachments 13 and 14.

ATTACHMENT 13

Fire Lane No Parking Sign Locations

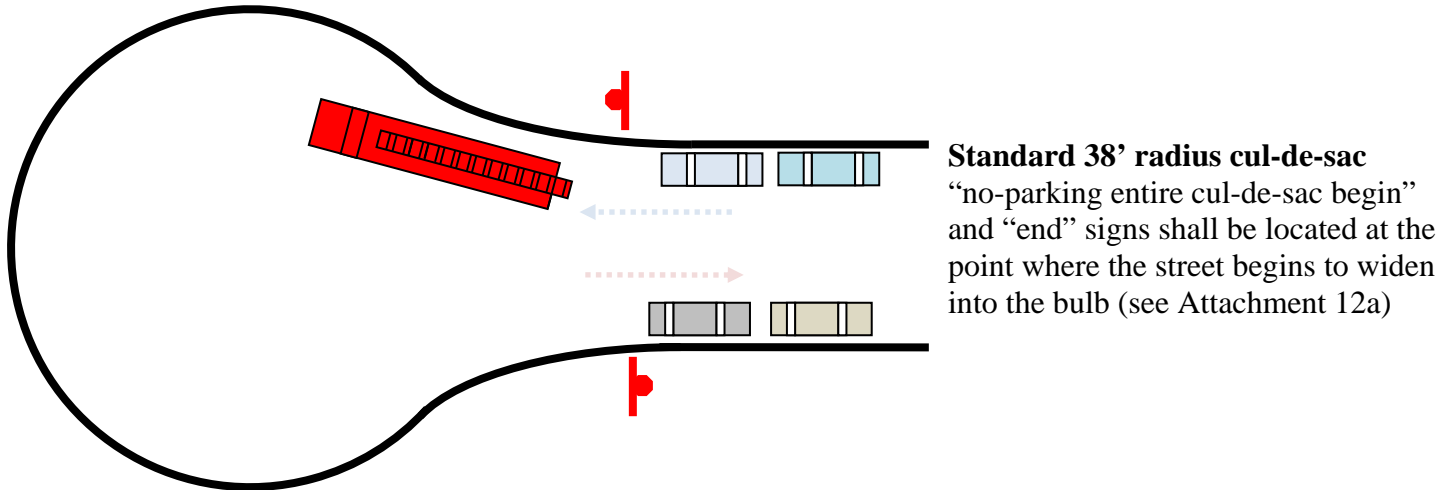


Signs are required within 3' of the end of the curb return at the beginning of each "block" along the fire lane and spaced a maximum of 50' along the entire designated lane. A sign shall be located within a reasonable distance of the end of each block as necessary to clearly identify the extent of the no parking zone. One sign is required for each island adjacent to the fire lane that is large enough to accommodate a parked car.

Signs shall be securely mounted facing the direction of travel and clearly visible to oncoming traffic entering the designated area. Signs shall be made of durable material and installed per Attachment 14. Where sign posts are not practical, signs may be mounted on a wall or fence and are allowed to be oriented perpendicular to the length of the fire lane. OCFA inspectors will determine if additional signs or sign locations are required.

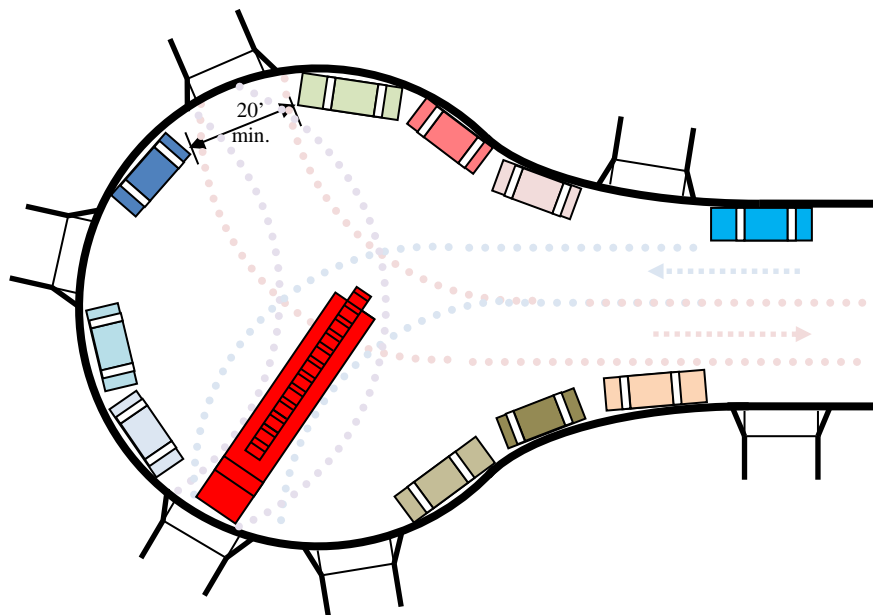
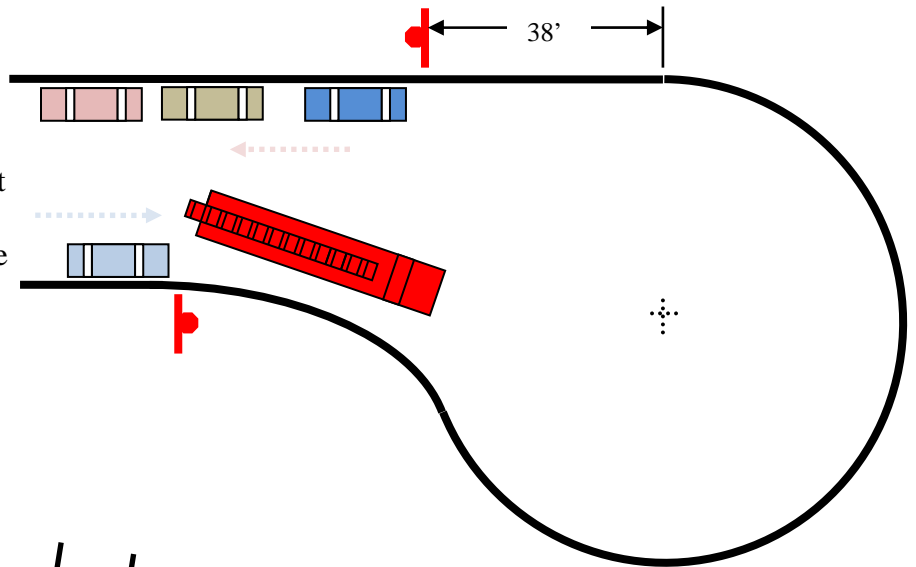
ATTACHMENT 13a

Fire Lane No Parking Sign Locations for Cul-de-sacs



Standard 38' radius cul-de-sac
“no-parking entire cul-de-sac begin” and “end” signs shall be located at the point where the street begins to widen into the bulb (see Attachment 12a)

Offset 38' radius cul-de-sac: “no-parking entire cul-de-sac begin” and “end” signs shall be located at the point where the street begins to widen into the bulb and at a point 38' from where the cul-de-sac and street are tangent (see Attachment 12a)

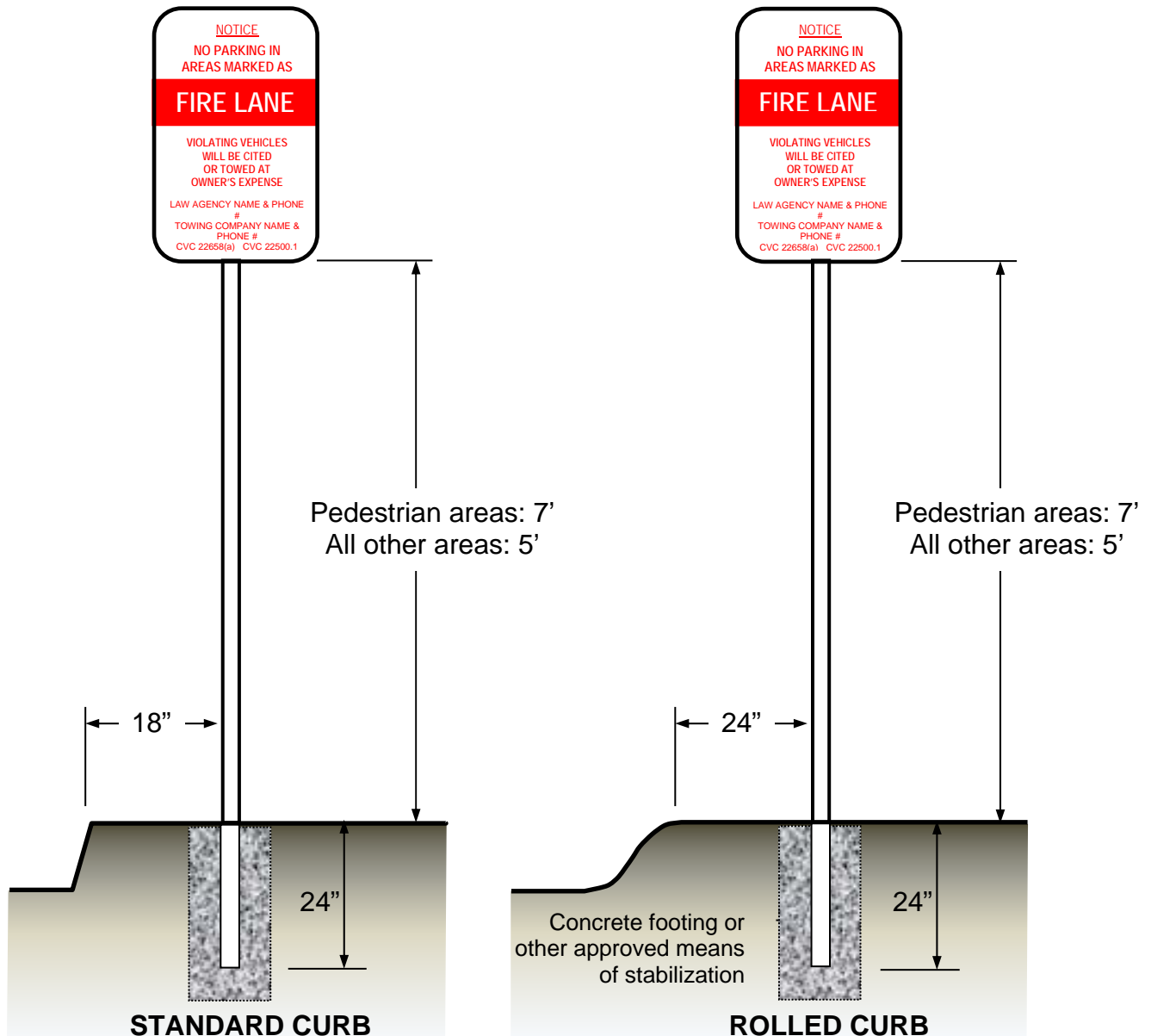


Where size and placement of driveways ensure sufficient space is available to execute a three-point turn, no-parking signs are unnecessary.

*Drawing
not to scale*

ATTACHMENT 14

Mounting Specifications for Fire Lane Entrance and No Parking Signs



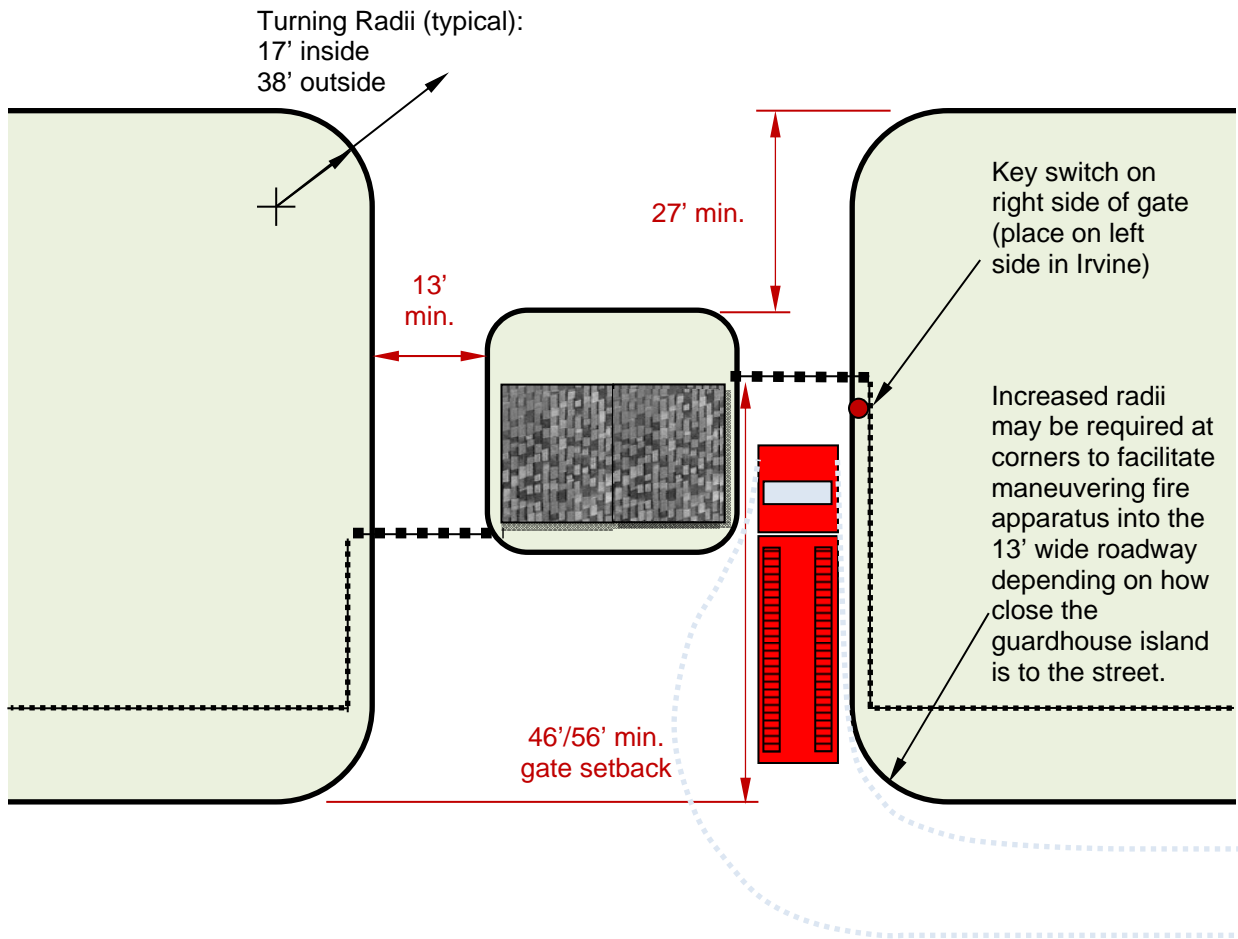
Signs shall be mounted facing the direction of vehicular travel.

Signs may be mounted on existing posts or buildings where the centerline of the sign is no more than 24" from the edge of the roadway.

Depth of bury shall be a *minimum* of 24" and rebar, a concrete footing, or another method to prevent removal of the sign is recommended. Footings for signs located in the public right-of-way shall be per the local jurisdiction's requirements.

ATTACHMENT 15

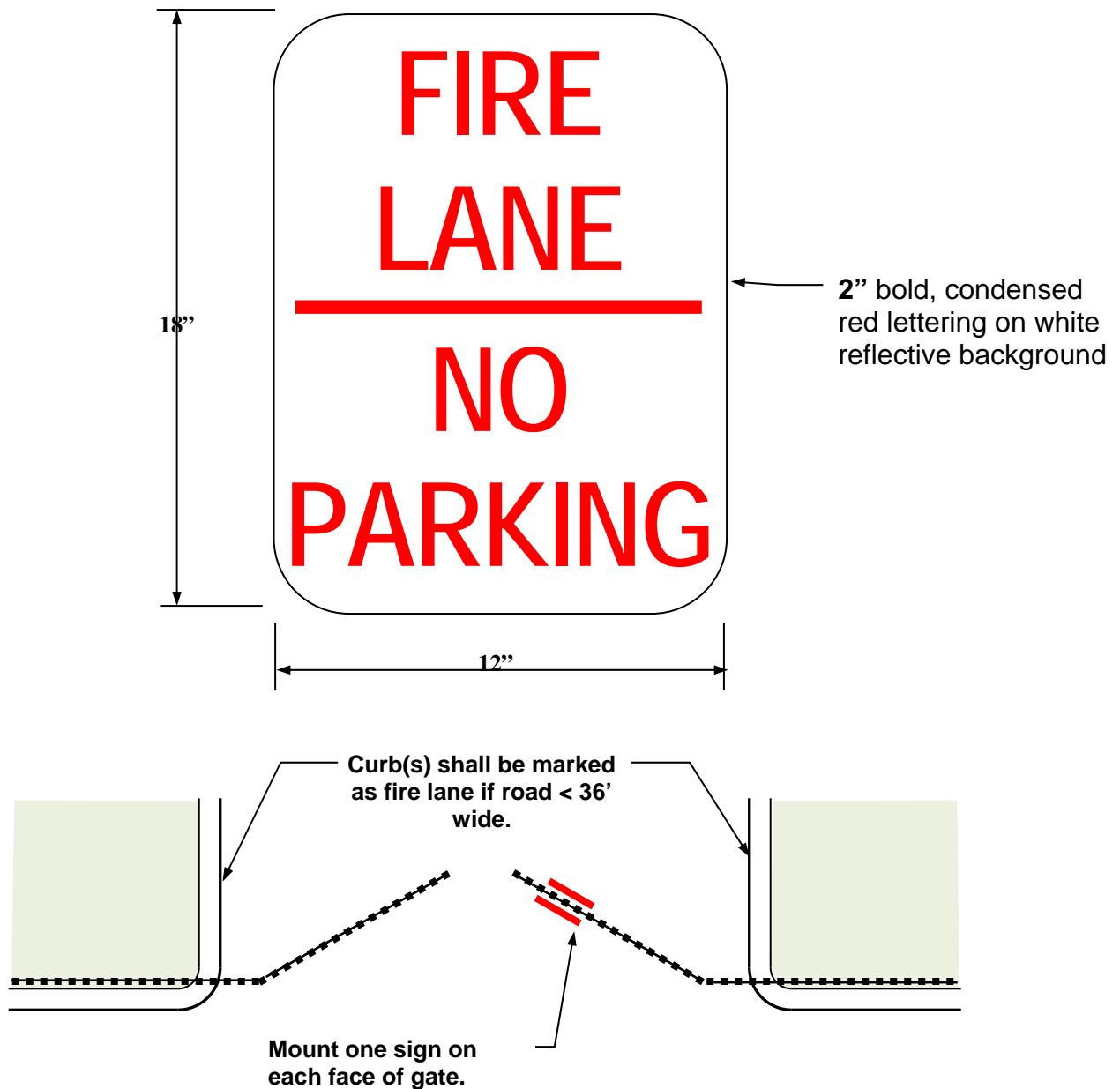
Minimum Gate Setbacks



*Drawing
not to scale*

ATTACHMENT 16

Specifications for “Fire Lane - No Parking” Signs for Manually Operated Gates and Barriers



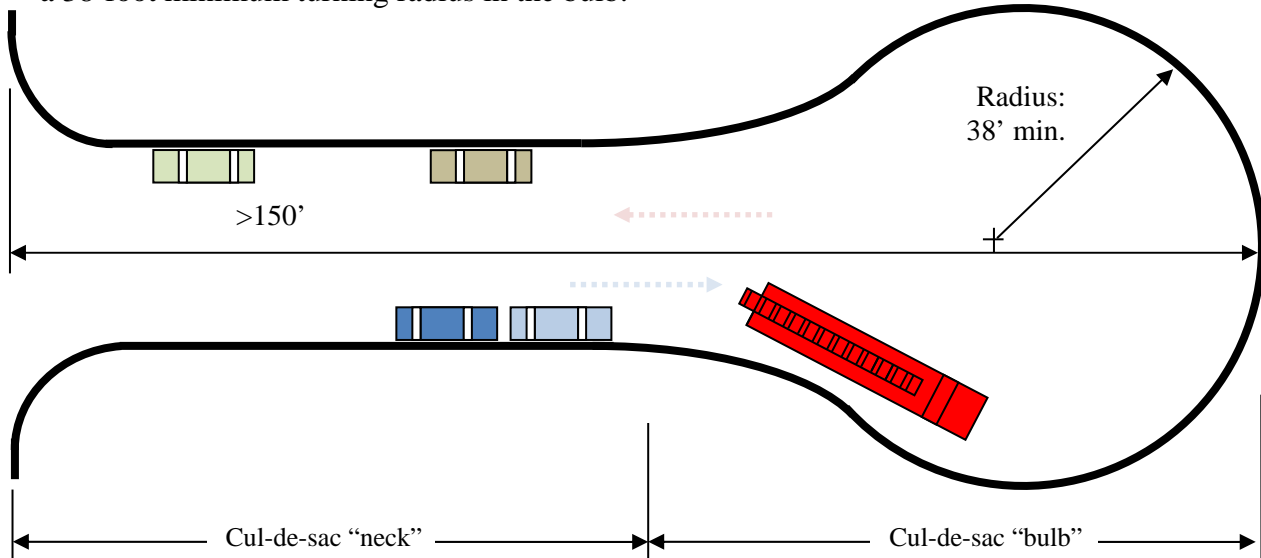
All sign and lettering dimensions shown are minimums. “Arial Narrow” font used is used in sample above though other legible sans-serif fonts may be acceptable.

“Fire Lane—No Parking” sign shown in Attachment 12 may be used as an alternative. Signs shall be securely mounted on the front and back face of the gate clearly visible to traffic entering the designated area. Signs shall be made of a durable material.

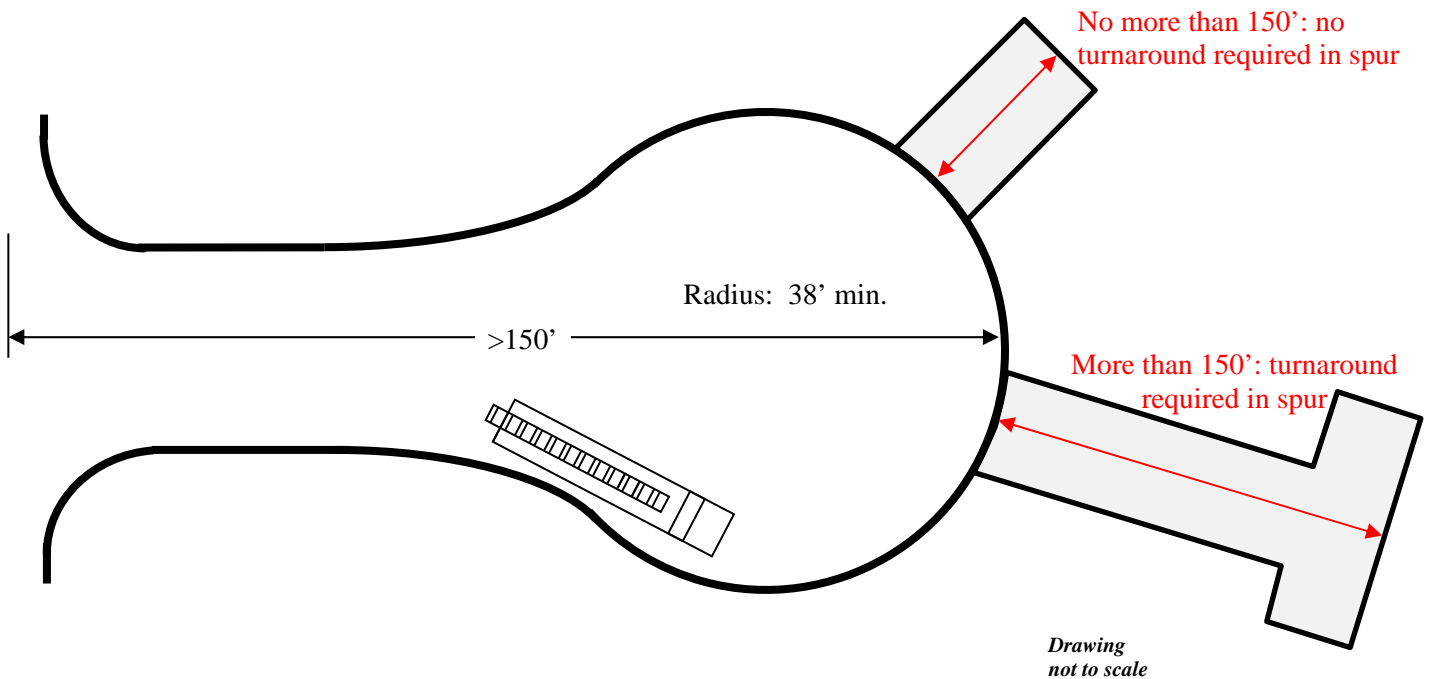
ATTACHMENT 17

Cul-de-sacs and Dead-end Roadways

- 1) Cul-de-sac streets greater than 150 feet in length that are required fire lanes shall be provided with a 38-foot minimum turning radius in the bulb.



- 2) Where a spur road or private driveway that is a required fire lane is accessed via the cul-de-sac road, the driveway or spur shall be no more than 150' in length unless an approved turnaround has been provided within 150' of the end of the spur or driveway.



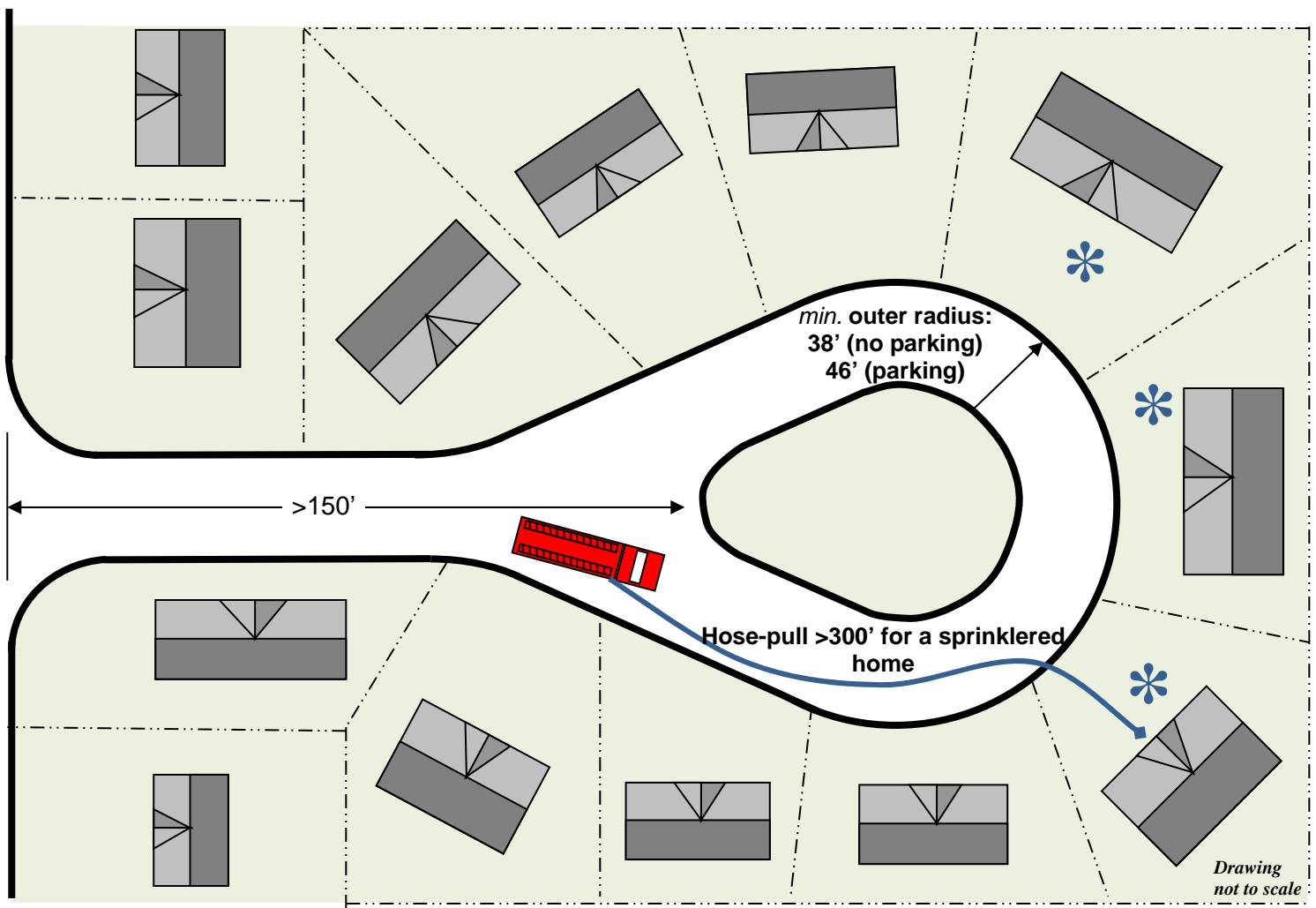
Drawing
not to scale

ATTACHMENT 18

Cul-de-sacs Longer than 150' with Islands

Cul-de-sac streets greater than 150 feet in length may contain a center island provided that:

- 1) A *minimum* 28-foot-wide drive lane with an adequate inside turning radius is provided, and
- 2) The island is designated a no parking area with red curbs or signs, and
- 3) Island landscaping will not intrude into the drive lane, and
- 4) An NFPA 13-D sprinkler system with full protection of the attic space(s) is installed in the homes where hose-pull requirements can only be satisfied by taking access from the drive lane beyond the beginning of the island.

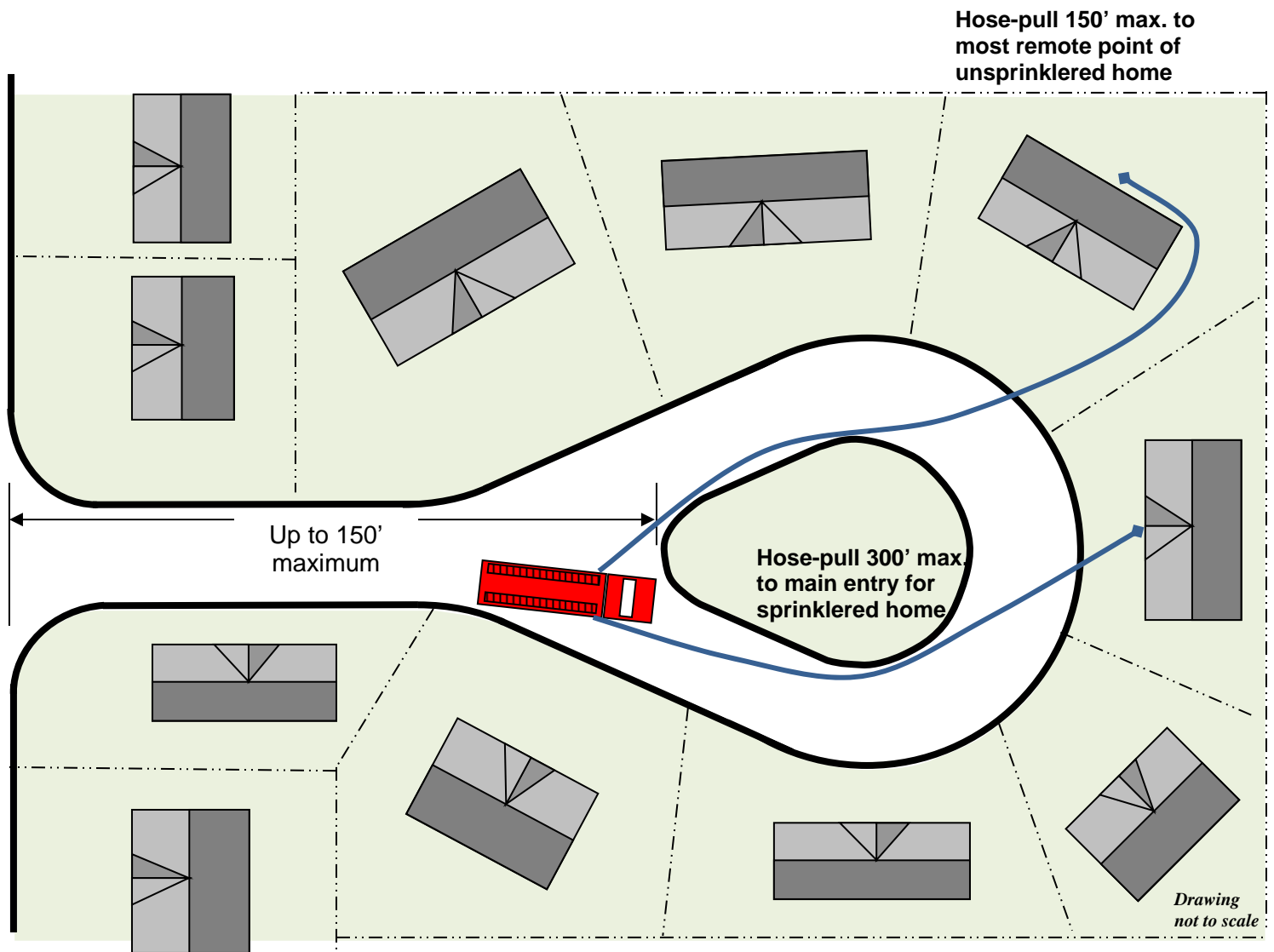


- * Attic protection required where hose-pull distance from the portion of the cul-de-sac preceding the island to the front entry of a sprinklered home exceeds 300'. For existing unsprinklered homes, hose pull may not exceed 150' to the most remote point around the perimeter of the home or sprinklers with attic protection will be required.

ATTACHMENT 19

Cul-de-sacs up to 150' with Islands

Access to the homes will be measured along an approved route around the island and any other obstructions in the path of travel from the point where the island begins to impede fire apparatus. If hose-pull to the main entry of a sprinklered home exceeds 300' (or 150' to the most remote point around the perimeter for unsprinklered homes), the portion of the bulb beyond the island shall be designed as a fire lane or other mitigating features shall be provided. If all homes are in access from the area preceding the island, the portion of the bulb beyond the island is not required to comply with OCFA fire access roadway requirements. The neck and portion of the bulb preceding the island shall meet all other fire lane requirements prescribed in this guideline if it is a required fire lane.

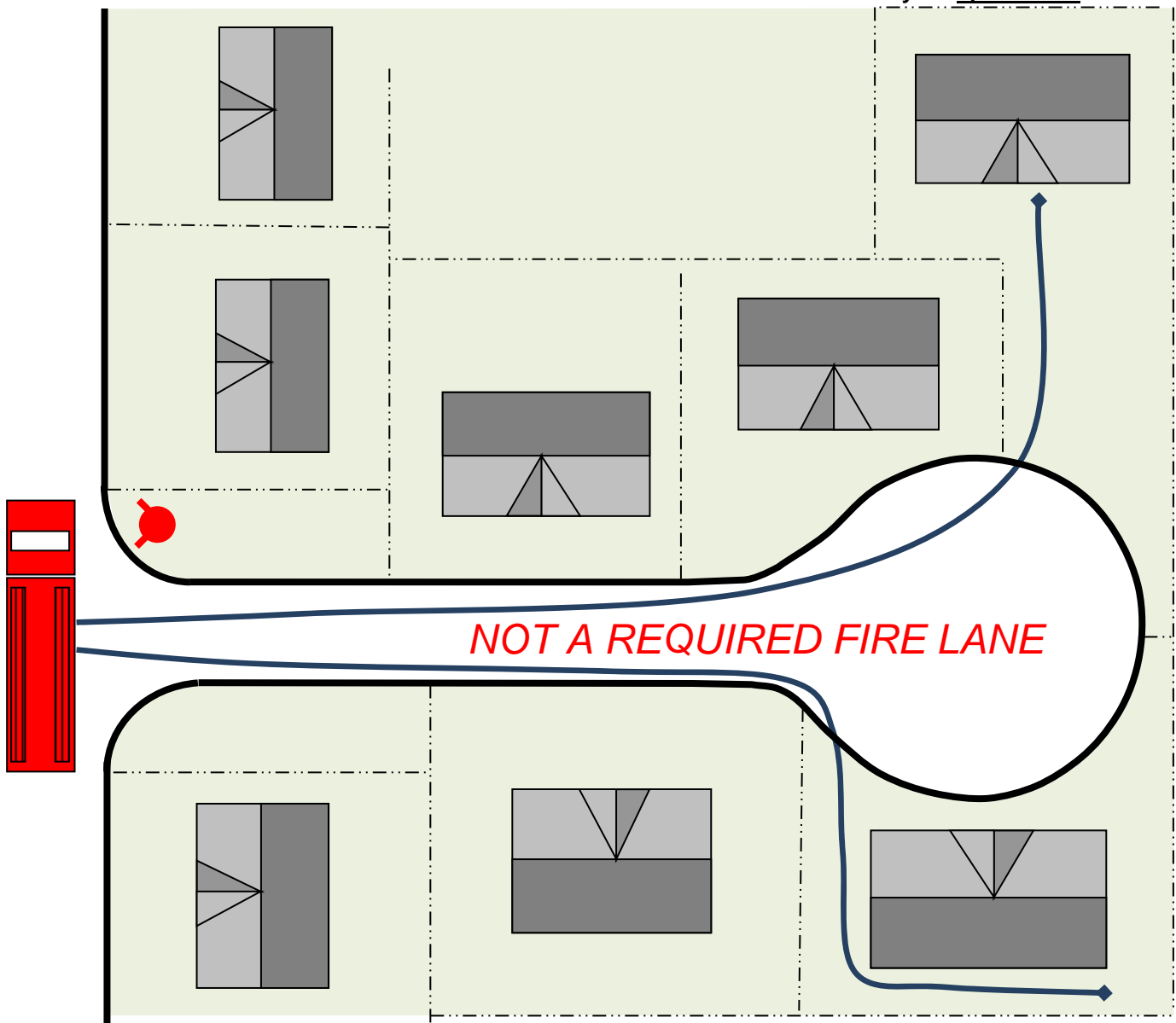


ATTACHMENT 20

Short Cul-de-sacs and Dead-end Roads

If hose-pull distance can be satisfied without fire apparatus entering the cul-de-sac or dead-end road, and the road is not otherwise required to be a fire lane as determined by the fire code official, the street is not required to have a bulb or hammerhead with minimum OCFA turning radii or meet other standard fire lane requirements.

Hose-pull 300' max. to main entry for sprinklered homes



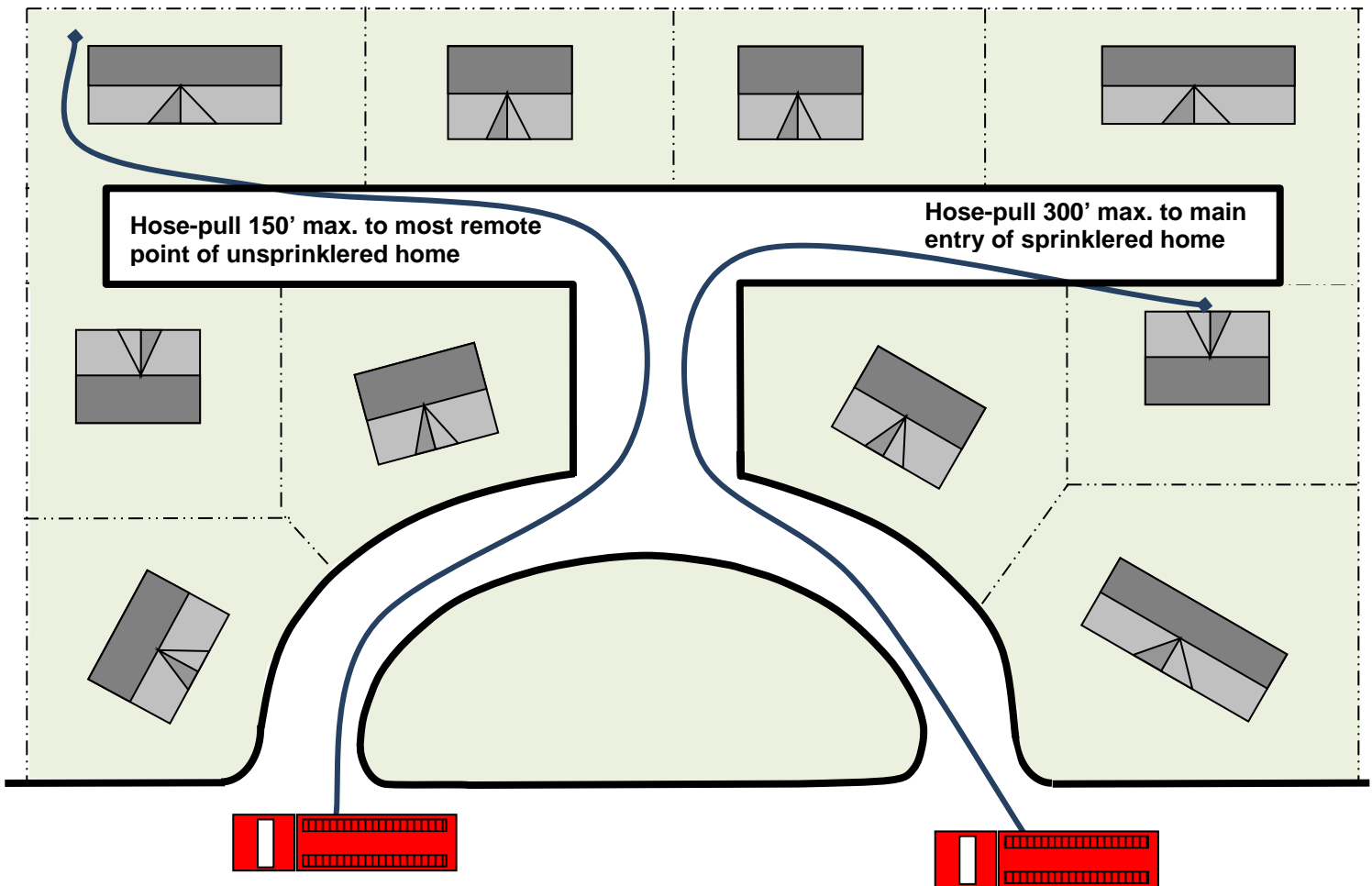
Hose-pull 150' max. to most remote point of unsprinklered homes

Drawing not to scale

ATTACHMENT 21

Eyebrows

If the eyebrow does not meet OCFA's minimum turning radius and width requirements, fire department access will be measured from the nearest available fire lane around the island and any other obstructions. If hose-pull to the main entry of a sprinklered home exceeds 300' (or 150' to the most remote point around the perimeter for unsprinklered homes), the eyebrow shall be designed as a fire lane or other mitigating features shall be provided.



*Drawing
not to scale*

ATTACHMENT 22

Sample Parking Enforcement Letter

Date

Planning and Development Services Section
Orange County Fire Authority
1 Fire Authority Road
Irvine, CA. 92602

Re: *(Project Name, Location, and Service Request Number)*
Parking Enforcement Plan

The fire lane parking enforcement plan for the above referenced project is stated as follows:

All fire lanes within *(list development address or tract information)* shall be maintained and in no event shall parking be permitted along any portion of a street or drive that required fire lanes or any area designated as a fire lane for turn-around purposes either during construction or after occupancy.

(Association name) shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations regarding the parking of vehicles along the streets, roads and or drives within the project that are not in conflict with applicable law.

In furtherance thereof, *(Association name)*, through its officers, committees and agents, will establish the “parking” and “no parking” areas within the property in accordance with Section 22658 of the California Vehicle Code and OCFA Guideline B-09. The law shall be enforced through such rules and regulations by all lawful means, including, written warnings, citing, levying fines and towing vehicles in violation.

(Association name) will contract with a certified patrol and towing company to remove vehicles that violate no parking restrictions. First time violators will receive a written warning and with subsequent violations, the vehicle shall be subject to towing. The vehicle owner shall be responsible for all costs incurred in remedying such violation, including without limitation towing cost, citations and legal fees.

Company Name
Authorized Agent Signature

Cc:

ATTACHMENT 23

CFC TABLE B105.1(2): Minimum Required Fire Flow and Flow Duration for Buildings in OCFA Jurisdiction

FIRE FLOW CALCULATION AREA (square feet)					DETACHED SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE/DUPLEX		OTHER BUILDINGS			
					FIRE FLOW (gallons per minute at 20 psi residual)		DURATION (hours)	FIRE FLOW (gallons per minute at 20 psi residual)		DURATION (hours)
Type IA/IB	Type IIA/IIIA	Type IV/VA	Type IIB/IIIB	Type VB	NS	S		NS	S	
0-22700	0-12700	0-8200	0-5900	0-3600	1000	1000	1	1500	1500	2
22701-30200	12701-17000	8201-10900	5901-7900	3601-4800	1750	1000	NS: 2 S: 1	1750	1500	
30201-38700	17001-21800	10901-12900	7901-9800	4801-6200	2000	1000		2000	1500	
38701-48300	21801-24200	12901-17400	9801-12600	6201-7700	2250	1125		2250	1500	
48301-59000	24201-33200	17401-21300	12601-15400	7701-9400	2500	1250		2500	1500	
59001-70900	33201-39700	21301-25500	15401-18400	9401-11300	2750	1375		2750	1500	
70901-83700	39701-47100	25501-30100	18401-21800	11301-13400	3000	1500	NS: 3 S: 1	3000	1500	3
83701-97700	47101-54900	30101-35200	21801-25900	13401-15600	3250	1625		3250	1625	
97701-112700	54901-63400	35201-40600	25901-29300	15601-18000	3500	1750		3500	1750	
112701-128700	63401-72400	40601-46400	29301-33500	18001-20600	3750	1875	NS: 4 S: 1	3750	1875	4
128701-145900	72401-82100	46401-52500	33501-37900	20601-23300	4000	2000		4000	2000	
145901-164200	82101-92400	52501-59100	37901-42700	23301-26300	4250	2125		4250	2125	
164201-183400	92401-103100	59101-66000	42701-47700	26301-29300	4500	2250		4500	2250	
183401-203700	103101-114600	66001-73300	47701-53000	29301-32600	4750	2375		4750	2375	
203701-225200	114601-126700	73301-81100	53001-58600	32601-36000	5000	2500		5000	2500	
225201-247700	126701-139400	81101-89200	58601-65400	36001-39600	5250	2625		5250	2625	
247701-271200	139401-152600	89201-97700	65401-70600	39601-43400	5500	2750		5500	2750	
271201-295900	152601-166500	97701-106500	70601-77000	43401-47400	5750	2875		5750	2875	
295901+	166501+	106501-115800	77001-83700	47401-51500	6000	3000		6000	3000	
		115801-125500	83701-90600	51501-55700	6250	3125		6250	3125	
		125501-135500	90601-97900	55701-60200	6500	3250		6500	3250	
		135501-145800	97901-106800	60201-64800	6750	3375		6750	3375	
		145801-156700	106801-113200	64801-69600	7000	3500		7000	3500	
		156701-167900	113201-121300	69601-74600	7250	3625	7250	3625		
		167901-179400	121301-129600	74601-79800	7500	3750	7500	3750		
		179401-191400	129601-138300	79801-85100	7750	3875	7750	3875		
		191401+	138301+	85101+	8000	4000	8000	4000		

S: Provided with an approved sprinkler system throughout the structure NS: No fire sprinklers or partially protected with a sprinkler system

ATTACHMENT 24

CFC TABLE C102.1: Hydrant Quantity and Spacing in OCFA Jurisdiction

DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES/DUPLEXES *with* SPRINKLERS

Flow Requirement from Table B105.1(2)	Minimum Number of Hydrants	Maximum Distance to a Hydrant		Maximum Distance between Hydrants ¹		Average Distance between Hydrants ¹	
		Thru road	Dead-end	Thru road	Dead-end	Thru road	Dead-end
1000 - 1750	1	300	250	600	500	600	500
1751+	Use the table below						

ALL OTHER STRUCTURES

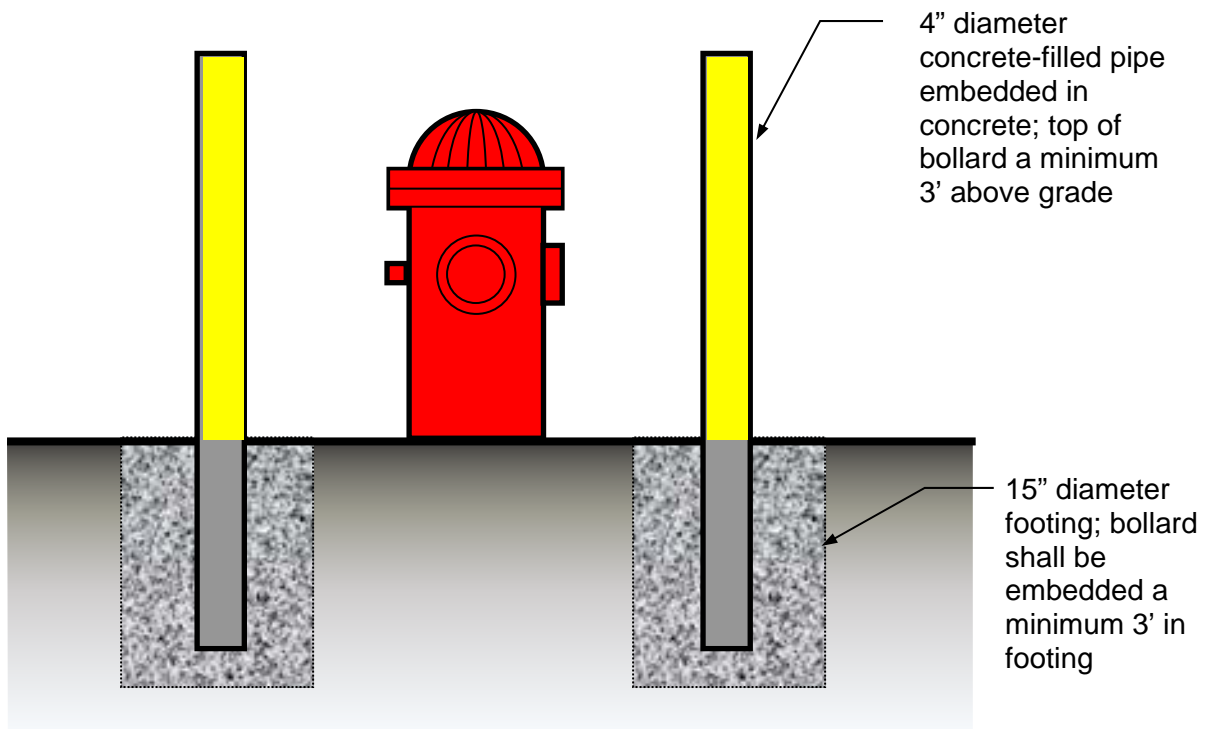
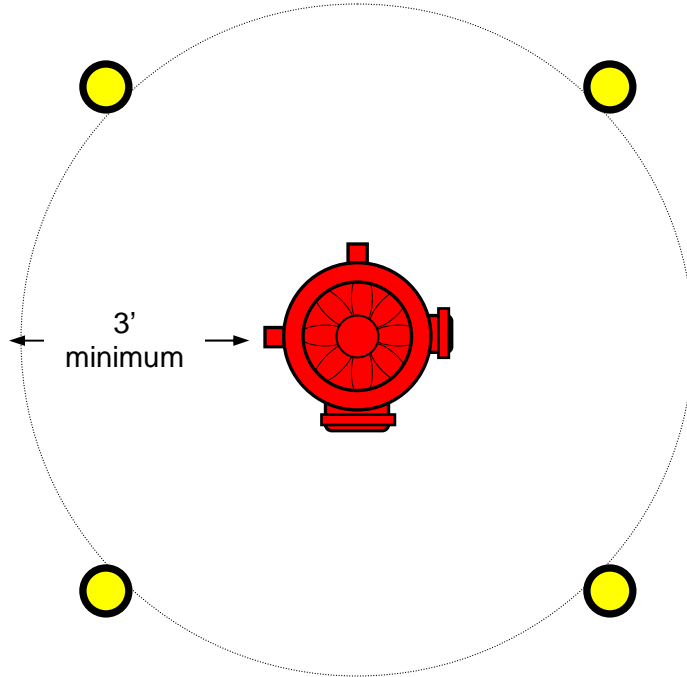
Flow Requirement from Table B105.1(2)	Minimum Number of Hydrants	Maximum Distance to a Hydrant		Maximum Distance between Hydrants ^{1,2}		Average Distance between Hydrants ^{1,2}	
		Thru road	Dead-end	Thru road	Dead-end	Thru road	Dead-end
1000 - 1750	1	250	200	500	400	500	400
1751 - 2250	2	225	175	450	350	450	350
2251 - 2500	3	225	175	450	350	450	350
2501 - 3000	3	225	175	450	350	400	300
3001 - 4000	4	210	160	420	320	350	250
4001 - 5000	5	180	130	360	260	300	200
5001 - 5500	6	180	130	360	260	300	200
5501 - 6000	6	150	100	300	200	250	150
6001 - 7000	7	150	100	300	200	250	150
7001+	1 per 1000 gpm or fraction thereof	120	70	240	140	200	100

All distances are in feet.

- ¹ Where streets are provided with median dividers which cannot be crossed by fire fighters pulling hose lines, or where arterial streets are provided with four or more traffic lanes and have a traffic count of more than 30,000 vehicles per day, hydrant spacing shall average 500 feet on each side of the street and be arranged on an alternating basis.
- ² Where new water mains are extended along streets where hydrants are not needed for protection of structures or similar fire problems, fire hydrants shall be provided at spacing not to exceed 1,000 feet to provide for transportation hazards.

ATTACHMENT 25

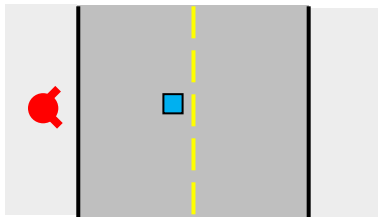
Protection of Hydrants, Detector Checks, Fire Department Connections, and other Appurtenances



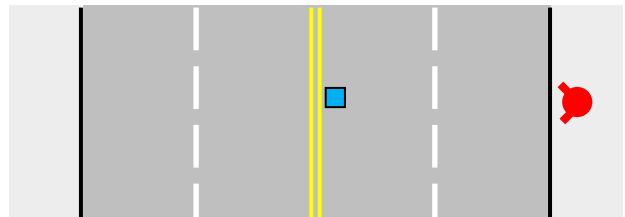
ATTACHMENT 26

“Blue Dot” Reflective Hydrant Marker Location

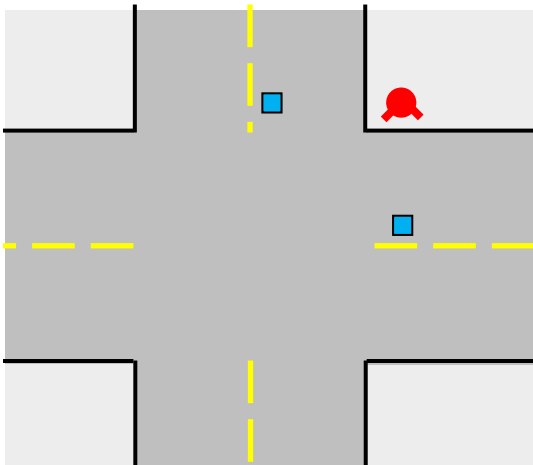
TWO LANE STREET



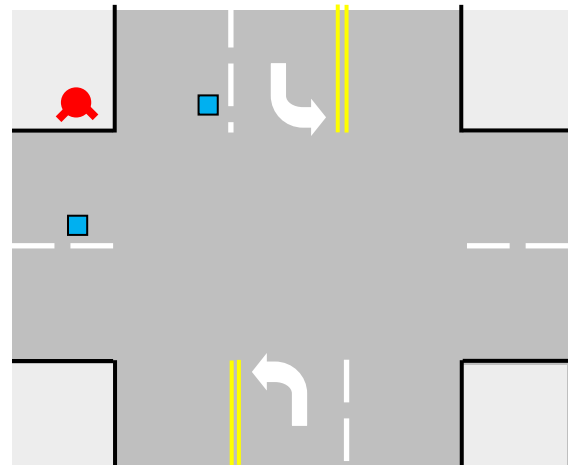
MULTI-LANE STREET



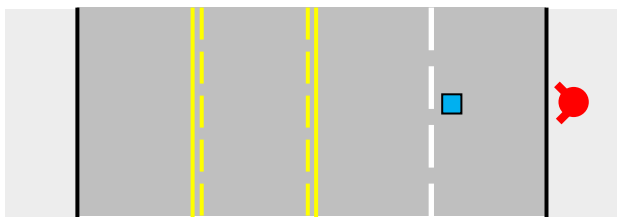
INTERSECTION



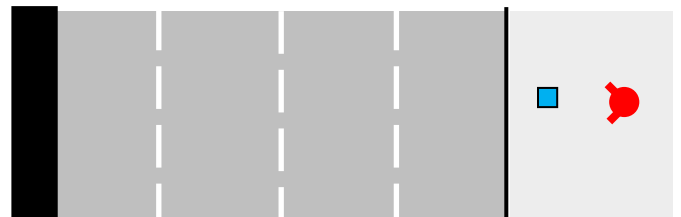
INTERSECTION WITH TURN LANES



MULTILANE STREET WITH TURN LANE



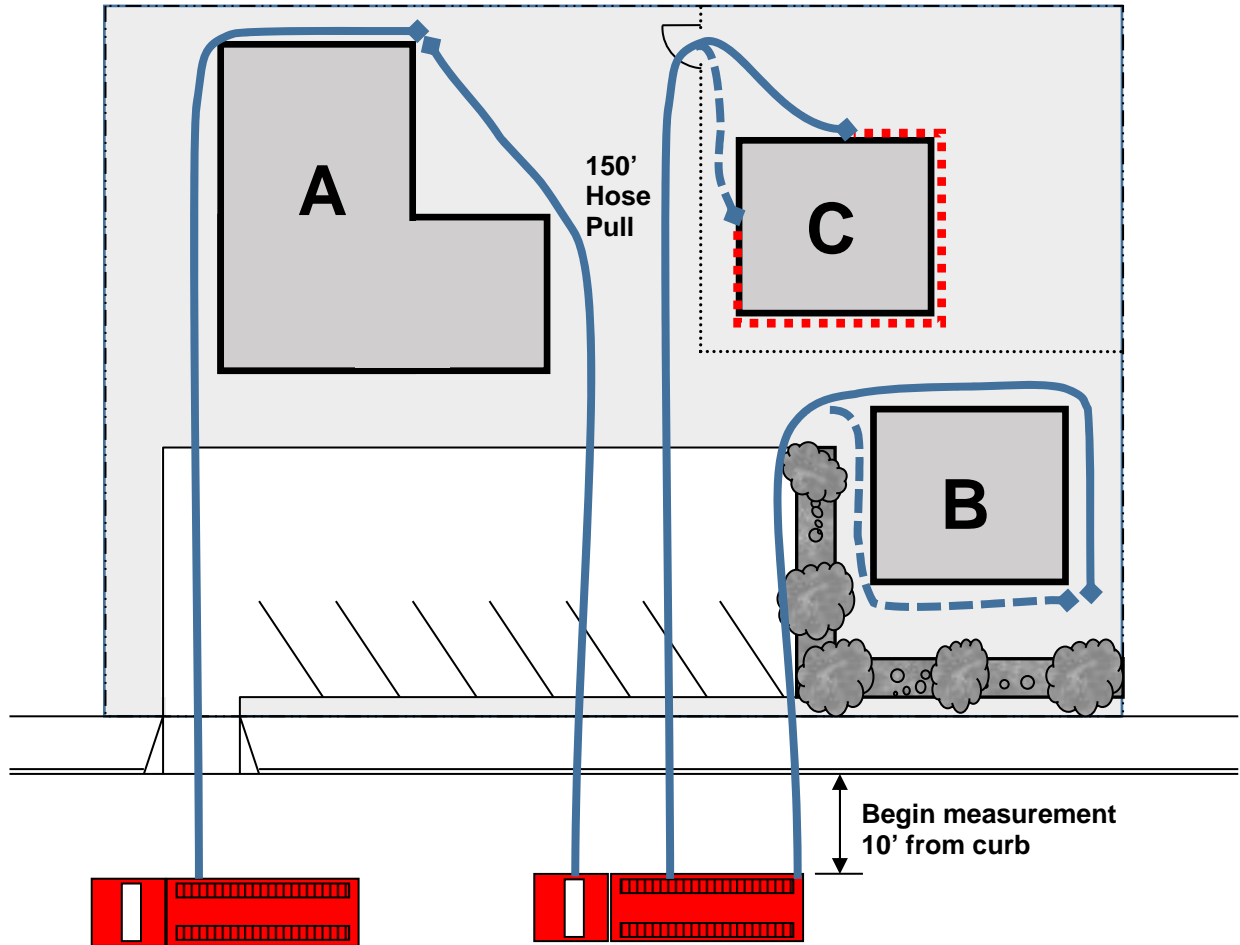
FREEWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS



The developer may contact the local water company to arrange the installation of the blue dots. If the water agency does not participate in the blue dot program, the developer is still responsible to install the dots in an approved manner.

ATTACHMENT 27

Hose Pull



In the example above, assume that the parking lot is not accessible to fire apparatus due to turning radii and fire lane widths less than the required minimums.

- All portions of building “A” are within 150’ feet of the public road as measured along the path of firefighter travel. This building is in access.
- Building “B” is also in access despite the obstruction presented by the planter and hedges due to its proximity to the road.
- Building “C” is out of access; the presence of a chainlink fence forces firefighters to backtrack once they pass through the gate, increasing their travel distance to the dashed part of the perimeter beyond 150’. On-site fire access roadways or a change in the location of the gate and would be necessary to provide access to Building “C”.

ATTACHMENT 28

Requirements for Key boxes/Key switches by Jurisdiction

This table is provided for purposes of facilitating sharing of key boxes/key switches for emergency access and security purposes by fire and police departments. It is not intended to be comprehensive or in any way supersede the requirements of the local jurisdiction; please refer to the local municipal or security code to verify the exact location of where devices are required for police access and other installation specifications. For fire department Knox device requirements, please see Sections 5.E through 5.G of this guideline for vehicle gates crossing fire lanes and Section 9.C.3 for pedestrian gates and buildings.

		OCFA ¹	IRVINE ^{1,2}	OTHER JURISDICTIONS ¹
Vehicular	Parking Structures	See Section 9.C.3 of this guideline	Irvine Uniform Security Code Section 5-9-519	See local municipal or security code
	Vehicle Gates	See Section 5.E through 5.G of this guideline	Irvine Uniform Security Code Section 5-9-519	
	Other		n/a	
Residential	Residential recreation areas >5 units	See Section 9.C.3 of this guideline	Irvine Uniform Security Code Section 5-9-519	See local municipal or security code
	Common interior/exterior circulation walkways and hallways >3 units		Irvine Uniform Security Code Section 5-9-519	
	Other		n/a	
Commercial/Industrial	Main entry of enclosed retail shopping centers	See Section 9.C.3 of this guideline	Irvine Uniform Security Code Section 5-9-519	See local municipal or security code
	Main entry of multi-tenant commercial/industrial structures		Irvine Uniform Security Code Section 5-9-519	
	Pedestrian gates to common exterior areas		Irvine Uniform Security Code Section 5-9-519	
	Other		n/a	

¹ Where additional devices beyond those required by the fire department are called for in the local municipal or security code, they shall also be accessible for use by the fire department to facilitate emergency response.

² Knox boxes and key switches serving pedestrian gates and buildings shall be located four feet above ground and within two feet of the strike side of the door. Refer to the Irvine Uniform Security Code, Section 5-9-519 for specific requirements for devices serving electric vehicle and pedestrian gates.

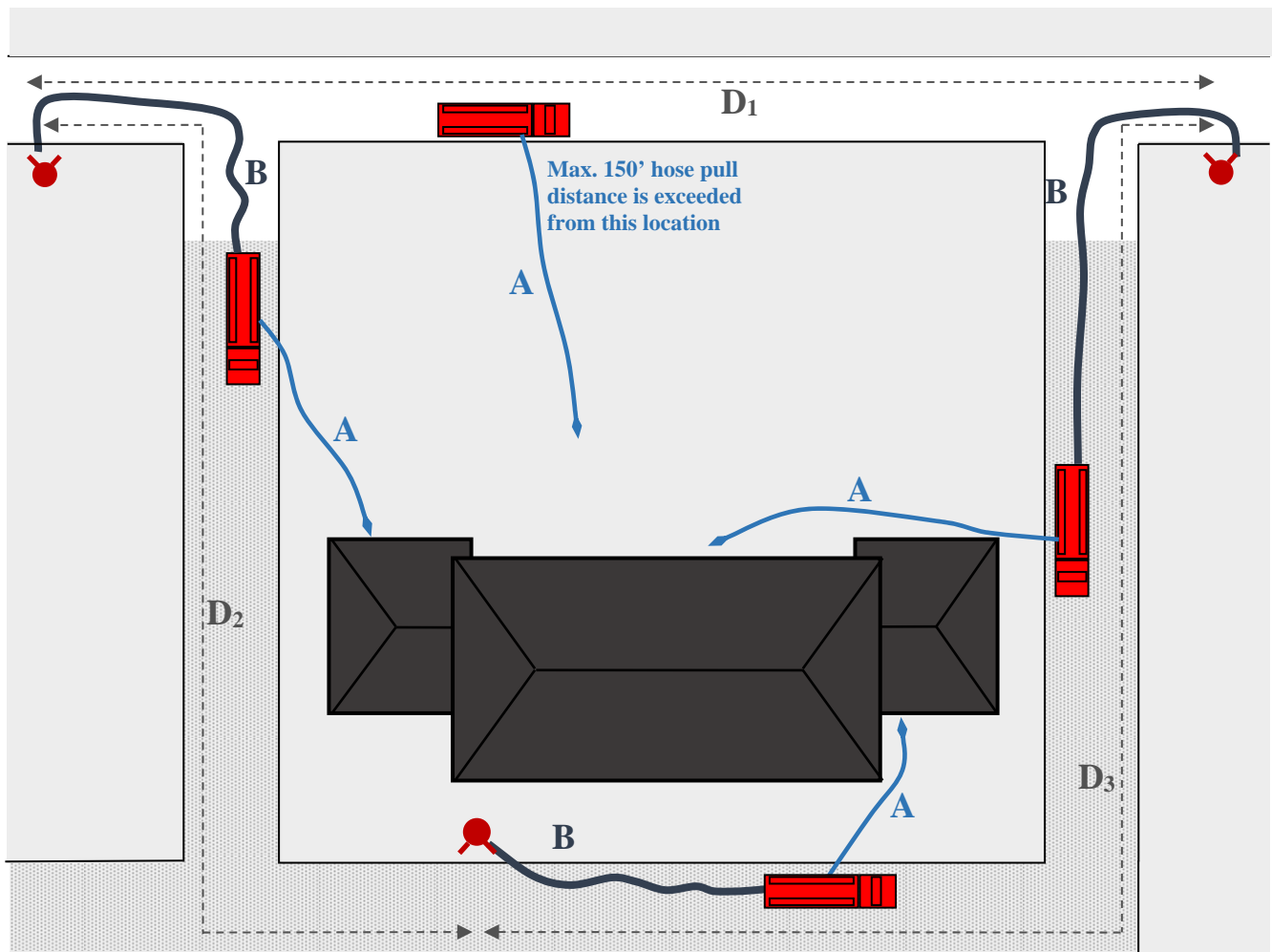
ATTACHMENT 29

Distance from Hydrant to Engine, Engine to Building, Between Hydrants

A: Hose Pull (Distance from Fire Engine to Building): Represents the amount of fire hose that firefighters must pull from the engine to reach the structure. Hose pull may not exceed 150' from the engine to the most remote point of the perimeter of the structure (for sprinklered detached single family homes and duplexes 300' to the front door). *Hose pull is measured along the firefighter path of travel, avoiding any obstacles, not "as the crow flies."* In the diagram below, firefighters would be able to reach the entire perimeter of the building by pulling no more than 150' of hose from one or more fire engines staged in the shaded portion of the fire lane; the engine in the unshaded roadway has a hose pull distance greater than 150' and the building would be considered "out of access" from that point. For hydrant evaluation purposes, the shaded part of the fire lane is considered to serve the building and must meet hose lay requirements. See Attachment 27 for further information on hose pull measurement and access to structures.

B: Hose Lay (Distance from Engine to a Hydrant): Represents the amount of hose that must be laid out of the engine to supply water from the hydrant to the engine. No point along the portion of the fire lane serving the structure (the shaded road) may be farther from a hydrant than the distance specified in CFC Table C102.1 (see Attachment 24). The hydrant may be located along portions of the fire lane that exceed the hose pull distance (unshaded roadway) provided that it is 1) on the same property, 2) on an adjacent property where an emergency access easement has been obtained, or 3) on a public road leading to the fire lane serving the property. *Hose lay is measured along the vehicle path of travel in the fire lane, not "as the crow flies."*

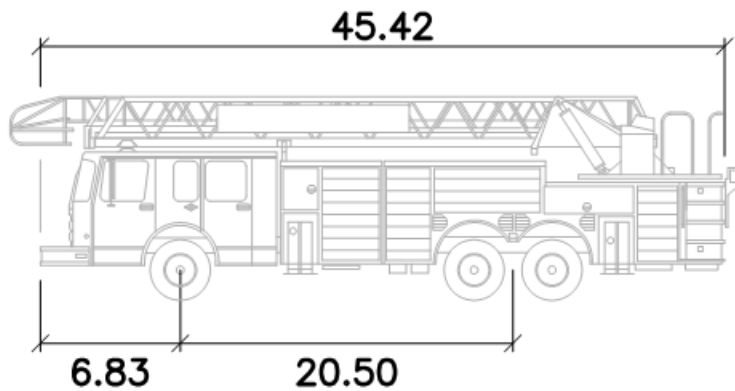
C: Hydrant Spacing (Distance between Hydrants)—the distance between hydrants serving the building shall not exceed that listed in CFC Table C102.1, as measured along the fire lane. Hydrants located on portions of the fire lane that do not serve the building do not need to be evaluated for spacing relative to each other, only with respect to hydrants that do serve the structure. For example, when evaluating hydrant placement for the building shown in the diagram below, D_1 may exceed the hydrant spacing requirements, while D_2 and D_3 cannot. The "Average Spacing" from Table C102.1 shall be maintained to prevent multiple hydrants from being concentrated in only one portion of the fire lane.



ATTACHMENT 30

Apparatus Data for Swept Path Analysis

Use the following inputs for analyzing the swept path of a “typical” OCFA fire truck. To improve maneuverability for *all* OCFA apparatus, increase the speed of apparatus navigation through tight turns, and reduce the potential for property damage and resulting delays to emergency response, projections such as light poles, sign posts, mailboxes, planter walls, and vegetation shall not be placed near the edge of the fire lane where they can obstruct or be struck by portions of the vehicle that may overhang the curb.



Width (cab)	8.00 feet
Width (mirror to mirror)	9.50 feet
Track (wheel)	8.50 feet
Lock to Lock Time	6 seconds
Steering Angle	40 degrees
Height Clearance	13.50 feet

ATTACHMENT 31

OCFA Notes for Electric Vehicle Gates

All of the notes listed below shall be placed on the plan verbatim, under the heading "OCFA Notes for Electric Vehicle Gates." Indicate the type of remote gate operator under Note #1.

OCFA Notes for Electric Vehicle Gates

- 1) A remote opening device is required. The remote gate opening device that will be installed is (check one):
 - 3M Opticom
 - Click2Enter* (single-pulse mode with 1.5 second transmission window)
 - Fire Strobe Access Products, Inc.
 - Tomar
- 2) In the event of loss of normal power to the gate operating mechanism, it shall be automatically transferred to a fail-safe mode allowing the gate to be pushed open by a single firefighter *without any other actions, knowledge, or manipulation of the operating mechanism being necessary.*
 - a) A battery may only be used in place of fail-safe manual operation when the gate operator has a fail-open mode that will automatically, immediately, and completely open the gate and keep it open upon reaching a low power threshold, regardless of the presence of normal power.
 - b) Should the gate be too large or heavy for a single firefighter to open manually, a secondary source of reliable power by means of an emergency generator or a capacitor with enough reserve to automatically, immediately, and completely open the gate upon loss of primary power shall be provided for fail-open operation.
- 3) In addition to the remote operator, the gate control shall be operable by a Knox emergency override key switch equipped with a dust cover. Upon activation of the key switch, the gate shall open and remain open until returned to normal operation by means of the key switch. Where a gate consists of two leaves, the key switch shall open both simultaneously if operation of a single leaf on the ingress side does not provide for the width, turning radii, or setbacks necessary for fire apparatus to navigate the vehicle entry point.
- 4) The key switch shall be placed between 42" and 48" above the roadway surface at the right side of the access gate within two feet of the edge of the roadway. In Irvine, the switch shall be on the left side in accordance with Irvine's Uniform Security Ordinance.
- 5) The key switch shall be readily visible and unobstructed from the fire lane leading to the gate.
- 6) The key switch shall be labeled with a permanent red sign with not less than ½" contrasting letters reading "FIRE DEPT" or with a "Knox" decal.