

NFPA 1730 2019 Edition

3.3.1* Critical Infrastructure.

The assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, that are so vital to the community that their damage or destruction would have a debilitating effect.

A.3.3.1 Critical Infrastructure.

Examples of critical infrastructures could include water treatment plant, special structures, public safety buildings, and power plants.

3.3.3 Occupancy.

3.3.3.1* High-Risk Occupancy.

An occupancy that has a history of high frequency of fires, high potential for loss of life or economic loss, or that has a low or moderate history of fires or loss of life but the occupants have a high dependency on the built-in fire protection features or staff to assist in evacuation during a fire or other emergency.

A.3.3.3.1 High-Risk Occupancy.

Examples of high-risk occupancies could include multiple-family dwellings, high-rise buildings, hotels, dormitories, lodging and rooming, assembly, child care, detention, educational, health care, and industrial.

3.3.3.2* Low-Risk Occupancy.

An occupancy that has a history of low frequency of fires and minimal potential for loss of life or economic loss.

A.3.3.3.2 Low-Risk Occupancy.

Examples of low-risk occupancies could include storage, mercantile, and business.

3.3.3.3* Moderate-Risk Occupancy.

An occupancy that has a history of moderate frequency of fires or a moderate potential for loss of life or economic loss.

A.3.3.3.3 Moderate-Risk Occupancy.

Examples of moderate-risk occupancies could include ambulatory health care and industrial occupancies that do not maintain, store, use, or handle hazardous materials in excess of exempt amounts.

Table 6.7 Minimum Inspection Frequency

Occupancy Risk Classification	Frequency
High	Annually
Moderate	Biennially
Low	Triennially
Critical infrastructure	Per AHJ

