

# 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

<b>Occupancy Risk Classification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
High	Annually
Moderate	Biennially
Low	Triennially
Critical infrastructure	Per AHJ

