EXHIBIT "A"

Sec. 8.02.001. Adopted.

The city hereby adopts a certain document, one copy of which is on file in the office of the city secretary, being marked and designated as the ~~2018~~2024 edition of the "ICC International Fire Code." Such document, as may be amended, is hereby adopted as the fire code of the city, and as such shall apply to all residential and commercial construction applications. The city council may establish procedures for the administration and enforcement of the fire code, and may adopt local amendments to the International Fire Code.

Sec. 8.02.002. Amendment of code.

The adoption of the ~~2018~~2024 fire code is hereby amended in its entirety to be superseded by and to read as provided in this article.

Sec. 8.02.003. Adopted codes.

(a) The following are hereby adopted as the fire code of the city, regulating and governing the safeguarding of life and property from fire, medical, and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling, and use of hazardous substances, materials, and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor, and providing for penalties for violations, as if fully set out in this article, with the specific additions, insertions, deletions, and changes set forth in this article:

(1) The ~~2018 International~~2024 Fire Code (the "IFC") and appendices B, C, D, E, F, ~~and~~ G, and O promulgated by the International Code Council, Inc., as amended by deletions, modifications, and amendments provided in this article.

(2) For the purpose of determining the types of construction referred to in appendix B of the IFC, the definitions and descriptions of types of construction provided in chapter 6 of the ~~2018 International~~2024 Building Code (the "IBC") are adopted.

(3) The provisions of any International Code (e.g. Building, Plumbing, Mechanical, and other such codes) referred to in portions of the IFC hereby adopted (as amended herein) are incorporated in this article as though fully set out herein, and compliance with such provisions of such other International Codes is required to the extent and in the manner that compliance therewith is required or allowed in the IFC.

(4) A notice of violation stated in the provision of an International Code adopted by the city is not required to be alleged or proved to prosecute an offense enacted by an ordinance.

(b) The City of Dripping Springs - Fire Protection Criteria Manual appended hereto and incorporated herein are regulations for the implementation, administration, and enforcement of the fire code and are hereby adopted and ratified.

(1) The fire chief is authorized from time to time to promulgate additional regulations as amendments, deletions, or additions to the fire protection criteria manual consistent with the fire code as authorized by section 104.1 of the IFC for the purpose of implementation, administration, enforcement, and compliance with the fire code.

(2) This article and the fire code will, to the extent reasonable, be construed in a manner consistent with the IFC. If there is a conflict between this article and the IFC, this article will prevail.

(c) As used in this article, the term "fire code" shall refer to this article and the documents referred in subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 8.02.004. Administration.

(a) The fire chief of HCESD No. 6, together with such assistants and agents as the fire chief may designate, are authorized to enforce this fire code, to take all actions required or authorized in the fire code, and to conduct all inspections, investigations, review all plans, and accept all applications for a permit or approval authorized or required by the terms of the fire code.

(b) The fire chief or his designated agent shall maintain monthly activity reports, covering inspection, investigation, review, and enforcement activities conducted by HCESD No. 6. The City of Dripping Springs shall keep an accurate account of all fees, fines, and other funds collected and received pursuant to the fire code, the names of the persons upon whose account the same were paid, the date and amount thereof, together with the location of the building or premises to which they relate.

(c) Approved plans, specifications, and other reports required by the fire code shall be maintained in the central offices of HCESD No. 6 and the ~~city~~City of Dripping Springs for a period of not less than five years, or as otherwise may be required by other regulations, following the date such document was submitted to HCESD No. 6 or prepared by the district, as applicable.

Sec. 8.02.005. Right of entry.

(a) Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of the fire code for the prevention of fires and medical emergencies, or whenever the fire chief, or his/her designated agent has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises any condition in violation of the fire code, the fire chief, or his/her designated agents may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect same or to perform any duty imposed on the fire chief, or his/her designated agents by the fire code; provided that if such building or premises is occupied, they shall first present proper credentials and request entry; and, except during construction of the improvement to be inspected, if such building or premises are unoccupied, the agent of the district shall make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other person(s) having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry. If such entry is refused, the fire chief, or his/her designated agent shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry, including obtaining a search warrant for fire inspection pursuant to ~~article~~Article 18.05 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) When a search warrant for a fire inspection has been issued, pursuant to ~~article~~Article 18.05 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no owner or occupant or any other person having authority to control access to any building or premises shall fail or neglect, after request for entry is made, to promptly permit entry therein by the fire chief, or his/her designated agent for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to the fire code. A violation of this subsection is an offense punishable by the imposition of a fine per section 8.02.014.

Sec. 8.02.006. Stop orders.

Whenever any work or construction is being done contrary to the provisions of the fire code or without any permit or approval required by the fire code, the fire chief, or his/her designated agents may order the work or construction stopped by notice in writing served on any person(s) engaged in performing or causing such work to be performed. Whenever work or construction is stopped in accordance with this section, a written notice to stop work issued by the district shall be posted on the property in a manner reasonably visible to any person to perform any work on the property. All persons shall then cease all work or construction on the property until authorized to proceed by the fire chief or his/her designated agent. A person who fails to comply with a notice to stop work, or who removes a notice to stop work from a premises without permission of the fire chief, or his/her designated agent commits an offense punishable by the imposition of a fine per ~~section~~Section 8.02.014.

Sec. 8.02.007. Permit required/procedure.

(a) A permit shall be required for any of the following activities in the territory of the district:

(1) Construction of any building or dwelling for human use or occupation, other than a single-family residence or structure used for residential purposes and comprised of fewer than three separate units;

(2) A subdivision of land effected by the filing of an application for subdivision with the county, or with a combined office between the county and any municipality in whose extraterritorial jurisdiction the subdivision is proposed to occur, and located in the territory of the district, that includes provision for one or more new road(s) or street(s) or the extension of any existing road or street, either for private use by owners of one or more lot(s) in the subdivision for access to such lot(s), or intended for dedication to the public use;

(3) The construction of a development, including single-family housing comprised of more than three dwellings, on previously undeveloped land;

(4) A controlled burn;

(5) With regard to an existing structure, a substantial enlargement, alteration or repair, a moving, removal or demolition, or the conversion from any other use to a use described in subsection (a)(1) above. The provisions of the fire code propounded for the resulting type of structure or use shall be applicable in connection with any permit obtained; and

(6) Any of the uses or construction activities described in sections 105.6 and 105.7 of the IFC.

(b) An application for a permit shall be made on a form promulgated by the district and shall include all information necessary to evaluate compliance with all applicable provisions of the fire code, including two complete sets of construction drawings, together with information identifying the applicant, the owner of the affected property and such other information reasonably necessary for considering and acting on the application. All applications for any permit and all requests for any approval required by the terms of the fire code shall be submitted in writing to the central administrative offices of the district along with payment of the applicable fee. The fees applicable for permits, approvals, and inspections shall be established from time to time by the commissioners of the district and the city in an ordinance thereof.

(c) A permit authorizing construction, repair, alteration, moving, removal, or demolition of an improvement shall expire 180 days after issuance of the permit, unless the work permitted has commenced prior to such date and such work continues without interruption until completed. A permit for handling, storing, processing or using any hazardous material or hazardous process shall expire after three years on the date such permit was issued.

(d) Subject to the right of appeal provided in the fire code, the fire chief or his/her designated agent of the district shall determine and decide the issuance of all permits and approvals, the duration of any use permit, subject to the maximum duration authorized by this section, and compliance with all provisions of the fire code.

(e) A permit or approval shall be issued in cases where compliance with all applicable provisions of the fire code has been demonstrated. Not more than 30 days after all required information and application fees have been submitted the fire chief, or his/her designated agent shall approve an application for an activity that is in compliance with applicable provisions of the fire code, deny an application for an activity that is not in compliance with applicable provisions of this fire code, or, in cases in which the fire chief, or his/her designated agent is specifically given authority by the fire code to allow alternate means of compliance, approve or deny any such alternate means of compliance.

(f) As used in this section, a "substantial" enlargement, alteration, or repair shall mean an enlargement, alteration, or repair, either:

(1) ~~The~~ the cost of which is equal to more than 50 ~~percent~~% of the most recent appraised value of the structure as determined by the county appraisal district; or

(2) ~~The~~ the total area repaired, altered or enlarged is equal to more than 50% of the total area of such structure prior to the work. Total area shall be determined by measurement of exterior walls.

Sec. 8.02.008. Identification of district, commissioners fire code official, and fire code.

(a) Whenever the terms "jurisdiction," "authority having jurisdiction," "department," or "department of fire prevention," are used in the IFC, same shall be a reference to Hays County Emergency Services District No. 6 - North Hays County Fire Rescue. Whenever the term "fire code official" is used in the IFC, the same shall be a reference to the district's fire chief, or his/her designated agent, except that for the purpose of promulgating any regulation pursuant to IFC section 104.1, the term "fire code official" shall refer only to the district's fire chief. All regulatory authority established by the provisions of the IFC incorporated in this article is established for the district.

(b) Any reference in the provisions of the IFC incorporated in this article to the "executive body" shall be a reference to the commissioners of the district.

(c) Any reference in the IFC or in this article to the "fire code" shall be a reference to the provisions of the fire code as that term is defined in this article, as same may be amended from time to time.

Sec. 8.02.009. Deletions.

The following provisions of the IFC are not incorporated in this article or the fire code, and are deleted from the provisions of the IFC incorporated herein:

(1) The entirety of section 108, ~~board~~Board of ~~appeals.~~ Appeals.

(2) The entirety of section 307.2, ~~permit required.~~ Permit Required.

(3) The entirety of appendix "A," ~~board~~Board of ~~appeals.~~ Appeals.

Sec. 8.02.010. Local Amendments.

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the ~~IFC~~ *2024 International Fire Code* are hereby amended~~, and other amendments provided below are adopted~~ as ~~follows~~described below~~:~~. Only the sections of the *2024 International Fire Code* expressly set forth below are amended by the City. All other provisions of the *2024 International Fire Code* remain as adopted.

Standard type is text from the IFC. Underlined type is text inserted. ~~Lined through type is deleted text from IFC.~~

~~Section 101.1 Title is amended to provide as follows:~~

~~These regulations shall form a part of the fire code of the City of Dripping Springs, hereinafter referred to as "the fire code."~~

~~Section 102.1 Number 3 shall read as follows:~~

~~3.Existing structures, facilities and conditions when required in chapter 11 or in specific sections of this code.~~

~~Section 102.3 Change of use or occupancy is amended to provide as follows:~~

~~No change shall be made in the use or occupancy of any structure that would place the structure in a different division of the same group or occupancy or in a different group of occupancies, unless such structure is made to comply with the requirements of this code. Subject to the approval of the fire code official, the use or occupancy of an existing structure shall be allowed to be changed and the structure is allowed to be occupied for purposes in other groups without conforming to all the requirements of this code for those groups, provided the new proposed use does not increase the hazard more than the existing use, based on life and fire risk.~~

~~Section 104.10 Fire Investigations is amended to provide as follows:~~

~~The Fire Code Official or Hays County Fire Marshal Office shall have the authority to investigate the origin, cause and circumstances of any fire, explosion or other hazardous condition. Information that could be related to trade secrets or processes shall not be made part of the public record except as directed by a court of law.~~

~~Section 109.3 Violation penalties is amended to provide as follows:~~

A person who violates a provision of this fire code or who fails to comply with any of the its requirements or who erects, installs, alters, repairs or does work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate issued under provisions of this fire code, commits an offense punishable by the imposition of a fine per section 8.02.014. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served is a separate offense. In addition to criminal enforcement provisions of this section, the district shall be entitled to bring a civil action for the enforcement of this fire code in any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any violation of this code and/or to impose a civil penalty in an amount of up to $2,000.00 per day that a violation of this fire code continues.

Section 111.4 Failure to comply is amended to provide as follows:

A person who continues work after having been served with a stop-work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, commits an offense punishable the imposition of a fine per section 8.02.014. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served is a separate offense. In addition to criminal enforcement provisions of this section, the district shall be entitled to bring a civil action for the enforcement of this fire code in any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any violation of this fire code or to impose a civil penalty in an amount of up to $2,000.00 per day that a violation of this fire code continues. Definitions are changed as follows:

(1)The definition of ambulatory care facility in section 202 General Definitions is amended to provide as follows:

AMBULATORY CARE FACILITY. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to persons who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided or staff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapable. This group may include but not be limited to the following:

(A)Dialysis centers.

(B)Procedures involving sedation.

(C)Sedation dentistry.

(D)Surgery centers.

(E)Colonic centers.

(F)Psychiatric centers.

(2)The definition of fire watch in section 202 General Definitions is amended to provide as follows:

~~FIRE WATCH. A temporary measure intended to ensure continuous and systematic surveillance of a building or portion thereof by one or more qualified individuals or standby personnel when required by the fire code official, for the purposes of identifying and controlling fire hazards, detecting early signs of unwanted fire, raising an alarm of fire and notifying the fire department.~~

~~(3)The definition of residential group R occupancies in section 202 General Definitions is amended to provide as follows:~~

~~Residential Group R. Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an institutional group I or when not regulated by the International Residential Code in accordance with section 101.2 of the International Building Code as a detached one- or two-family dwelling. Residential occupancies shall include the following: (the balance of this section to remain unchanged and shall be followed as written in the International Fire Code).~~

~~(4)The definition of high-rise building in section 202 General Definitions is added to provide as follows:~~

~~HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building having any floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.~~

~~(5)The definition of standby personnel in section 202 General Definitions is added to provide as follows:~~

~~STANDBY PERSONNEL. Qualified fire service personnel, approved by the fire chief. When utilized, the number required shall be as directed by the fire chief. Charges for utilization shall be as normally calculated by the jurisdiction.~~

~~(6)Section 307.1 General is amended to provide as follows:~~

~~A person shall not kindle or maintain or authorize to be kindled or maintained any open burning unless conducted and approved in accordance with this section and HCESD #6 outdoor burning regulations.~~

~~(7)The definition of high-piled combustible storage in section 202 General Definitions is amended to add a second paragraph as follows:~~

~~HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE: Any building classified as a group S Occupancy or Speculative Building exceeding 6,000 sq. ft. that has a clear height in excess of 14 feet, making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage. When a specific product cannot be identified, a fire protection system and life safety features shall be installed as for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.~~

~~(8)The definition of repair garage in section 202 General Definitions is amended to provide as follows:~~

~~REPAIR GARAGE. A building, structure or portion thereof used for servicing or repairing motor vehicles. This occupancy shall also include garages involved in minor repair, modification and servicing of motor vehicles for items such as lube changes, inspections, windshield repair or replacement, shocks, minor part replacement, and other such minor repairs.~~

~~(9)The definition of self-service storage facility in section 202 General Definitions is amended to provide as follows:~~

~~SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY. Real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to customers for the purpose of storing and removing personal property on a self-service basis.~~

~~(10)The definition of upgraded or replaced fire alarm system in section 202 General Definitions is amended to provide as follows:~~

~~UPGRADED OR REPLACED FIRE ALARM SYSTEM. A fire alarm system that is upgraded or replaced includes, but is not limited to the following:~~

~~(A)Replacing one single board or fire alarm control unit component with a newer model.~~

~~(B)Installing a new fire alarm control unit in addition to or in place of an existing one.~~

~~(C)Conversion from a horn system to an emergency voice/alarm communication system.~~

~~(D)Conversion from a conventional system to one that utilizes addressable or analog devices.~~

~~The following are not considered an upgrade or replacement:~~

~~(A)Firmware updates.~~

~~(B)Software updates.~~

~~(C)Replacing boards of the same model with chips utilizing the same or newer firmware.~~

~~City of Dripping Springs outdoor burning regulations:~~

~~(1)Only natural materials shall be burned. Electrical insulation, plastics, nonwood construction, or demolition materials, potentially explosive materials, chemical wastes, and items containing natural or synthetic rubber shall not be burned.~~

~~(2)Burning shall begin no earlier than one hour after sunrise and shall be completed no later than one hour before sunset.~~

~~(3)The location for open burning shall not be less than 300 feet (91 440 mm) from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 30 feet (91 440 mm) of any structure.~~

(4)Burning shall be located far enough away from roads so that smoke will not interfere with normal traffic flow, and if at any time the burning causes or may tend to cause smoke to blow onto or across a road or highway, it is the responsibility of the person initiating the burn to cease burning.

(5)Burning must be conducted downwind of or at least 300 feet from any structure, or structure containing sensitive receptors located on adjacent properties unless prior written approval is obtained from the affected occupant.

(6)Wind direction and other meteorological conditions are such that smoke, and pollutants will not cause adverse effects to any public roadway, off-site structures containing sensitive receptors, such as people with respiratory problems, sensitive vegetation, or livestock, or anything negatively affected by smoke or heat.

(7)Burning shall be attended at all times by persons with a means of calling the fire department and a water hose connected to a water supply or other fire extinguishing equipment readily available for use. Such as, but not limited to: front-end loader, road grader.

(8)Burning shall not be commenced when surface wind speed is predicted to be less than six miles per hour (mph) (five knots) or greater than 23 mph (20 knots) during the burn period.

(9)It is an offense punishable by the imposition of a fine per section 8.02.014 to deviate from regulations and any violation may result in a citation. The person conducting the burn will take full responsibility for any damages, injuries, or litigation as a result of the burn. The person conducting the burn may be liable to HCESD #6 for the reimbursement of any expenses, including, but not limited to, equipment, supplies, material, and overtime incurred by the department in the controlling and/or extinguishment of any fire resulting from or involved with the permitted burn. HCESD #6 is not responsible or liable for any damages or injuries caused by any permitted burn.

Section 307.3 Extinguishment authority shall be amended to provide as follows:

The fire code official is authorized to order the extinguishment by the permit holder, another person responsible or the fire department of open burning that creates or adds to a hazardous or objectionable situation.

Section 307.4 Location shall be amended to provide as follows:

The location for open burning shall not be less than 300 feet (91 440 mm) from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 300 feet (91 440 mm) of any structure.

Section 308.1.4 Open-flame cooking devices shall be amended to provide as follows:

(1)Open-flame cooking devices, charcoal grills and other similar devices used for cooking shall not be located or used on combustible balconies, decks, or within ten feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

~~Exceptions:~~

~~1.One- and two-family dwellings, except that LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity] with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 100 pounds (5 containers).~~

~~2.Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system, except that LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 40 lbs. (2 containers).~~

~~3.{No change.}~~

~~Section 308.1.6.3 Sky lanterns shall be amended as follows:~~

~~A person shall not release or cause to be released an untethered unmanned free-floating device containing an open flame or other heat source, such as but not limited to a sky lantern.~~

~~Section 311.5 Placards shall be amended as follows:~~

~~The fire code official is authorized to require marking of any vacant or abandoned buildings or structures determined to be unsafe pursuant to Section 110 of this code relating to structural or interior hazards, as required by Sections 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.~~

~~Section 403.5 Group E occupancies shall be amended as follows:~~

~~An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group E occupancies and for buildings containing both a Group E occupancy and an atrium. A diagram depicting two evacuation routes shall be posted in a conspicuous location in each classroom. Group E occupancies shall also comply with Sections 403.5.1 through 403.5.3.~~

~~Section 408.12 High-rise buildings is added to provide as follows:~~

~~All buildings that have occupied floors located more than 55' (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall have at least 1 automated external defibrillator (AED) located on each occupied level.~~

~~Exception: The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following buildings and structures:~~

~~(1)Airport traffic control towers in accordance with section 412 of the 2012 International Building Code.~~

~~(2)Open parking garages in accordance with section 406.5 of the 2012 International Building Code.~~

(3)Buildings with an occupancy in group A-5 in accordance with section 303.6 of the 2012 International Building Code.

(4)Low-hazard special industrial occupancies in accordance with section 503 of the 2012 International Building Code.

(5)Buildings with an occupancy in group H-1, H-2 or H-3 in accordance with section 415 of the 2012 International Building Code.

Chapter 50 shall be amended to read as follows:

(1)Section 501.4 Timing of installation is amended to provide as follows:

When fire apparatus access roads or a water supply for fire protection is required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be installed, tested, and approved prior to the time of which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure.

(2)Section 503.2.1 Dimensions is amended to provide as follows:

Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 24 feet (7315 mm), exclusive of shoulders, except for approved security gates in accordance with IFC section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet (4267 mm).

Exception: Vertical clearance may be reduced; provided such reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus and approved signs are installed and maintained indicating the established vertical clearance when approved.

(3)Section 503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads shall be amended as follows:

Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times.

(4)Section 505.1 Address Identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than 6 inches (152.4 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of ½ inch (12.7 mm). Where required by the fire code official, address numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road, buildings do not immediately front a street, and/or the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign with approved 6 inch (152.4 mm) height building numerals or addresses and 4 inch (101.6 mm) height suite/apartment numerals of a color contrasting with the background of the building or other approved means shall be used to identify the structure. Numerals or addresses shall be posted on a minimum 20 inch (508 mm) by 30 inch (762 mm) background on border. Address identification shall be maintained.

(5)Section 506.2.1 Existing key boxes/locks/key switches is added to provide as follows:

Existing key boxes/locks/key switches shall be allowed to remain.

Exception: Where a premises requires an inspection/permit from City of Dripping Springs for the purpose of remodel, renovation, addition, change of owner, occupant/tenant or occupancy type; older key boxes/locks/key switches not conforming to current district specifications for such equipment shall be replaced with a new key box/lock/key switch meeting the district's current specifications.

(6)Section 507.5.1 Where required is amended to provide as follows:

Where a portion of a facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 400 feet (122m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided as follows: A minimum of one fire hydrant shall be provided within 300 feet of all portions of exterior walls and a second hydrant provided within 500 feet. This measurement is taken from furthest required fire department vehicle access point to the building and down the access road to the hydrant (MEASUREMENT NOT TAKEN AS A RADIUS). If a building is required to have an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, and a standpipe system installed in accordance with section 905, a fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the fire department connection. The fire chief or his/her designee may approve variations to this requirement based on available water supply in the area.

(7)Section 507.5.7 Reflective pavement markers is added to provide as follows:

To identify the fire hydrant location, a blue reflective marker shall be installed in the center of the public right-of-way (roadway) or the appropriate fire access drive lane perpendicular to the nearest fire hydrant. In locations where hydrants are situated on corners, blue reflective markers shall be installed on both approaches which front the hydrant.

(8)Section 507.5.8 "Storz" adapters required is added to provide as follows:

Fire hydrants shall be provided with appropriate five inch "Storz" type adapters for the pumper (steamer) connection. This adapter must be equipped with a blind cap.

Chapter 60 is amended to provide as follows:

(1)603.3.1 Fuel oil storage in outside, above-ground tanks. Where connected to a fuel-oil piping system, the maximum amount of fuel oil storage allowed outside above ground without additional protection shall be 660 gallons (2498 L). The storage of fuel oil above ground in quantities exceeding 660 gallons (2498 L) shall comply with NFPA 31 and Chapter 57.

(2)603.3.2 Fuel oil storage inside buildings. Fuel oil storage inside buildings shall comply with Sections 603.3.2.1 through 603.3.2.5 and/or Chapter 57.

(3)603.3.2.1 Quantity limits. One or more fuel oil storage tanks containing Class II or III combustible liquid shall be permitted in a building. The aggregate capacity of all tanks shall not exceed the following:

(A)660 gallons (2498 L) in unsprinklered buildings, where stored in a tank complying with UL 80, UL 142 or UL 2085 for Class III liquids, and also listed as a double-wall/secondary containment tank for Class II liquids.

(B)1,320 gallons (4996 L) in buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, where stored in a tank complying with UL 142 or UL 2085 as a double-wall/secondary containment tank.

(C)3,000 gallons (11 356 L) where stored in protected above-ground tanks complying with UL 2085 and Section 5704.2.9.7 and the room is protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

Chapter 8 shall be amended to read as follows:

(1)807.5.2.2 Artwork in Corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 20 percent of the wall area. Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings, and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

Exception: Corridors protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be limited to 50 percent of the wall area.

(2)807.5.2.3 Artwork in Classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of the specific wall area to which they are attached. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

(3)807.5.5.2 Artwork in Corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 20 percent of the wall area. Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

Exception: Corridors protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be limited to 50 percent of the wall area.

(4)807.5.5.3 Artwork in Classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of the specific wall area to which they are attached. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

~~Chapter 9 shall be amended to provide as follows:~~

~~(1)901.6.1.1 Standpipe Testing. Building owners/managers must maintain and test standpipe systems as per NFPA 25 requirements. The following additional requirements shall be applied to the testing that is required every 5 years:~~

~~(A)The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be backflushed or inspected by approved camera when foreign material is present or when caps are missing, and also hydrostatically tested for all FDC's on any type of standpipe system. Hydrostatic testing shall also be conducted in accordance with NFPA 25 requirements for the different types of standpipe systems.~~

~~(B)For any manual (dry or wet) standpipe system not having an automatic water supply capable of flowing water through the standpipe, the tester shall connect hose from a fire hydrant or portable pumping system (as approved by the fire code official) to each FDC, and flow water through the standpipe system to the roof outlet to verify that each inlet connection functions properly. Confirm that there are no open hose valves prior to introducing water into a dry standpipe. There is no required pressure criteria at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.~~

~~(C)Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25. All hose valves shall be exercised.~~

~~(D)If the FDC is not already provided with approved caps, the contractor shall install such caps for all FDC's as required by the fire code official.~~

~~(E)Upon successful completion of standpipe test, place a blue tag (as per Texas Administrative Code, Fire Sprinkler Rules for Inspection, Test and Maintenance Service (ITM) Tag) at the bottom of each standpipe riser in the building. The tag shall be check-marked as "Fifth Year" for Type of ITM, and the note on the back of the tag shall read "5-Year Standpipe Test" at a minimum.~~

~~(F)The procedures required by Texas Administrative Code Fire Sprinkler Rules with regard to Yellow Tags and Red Tags or any deficiencies noted during the testing, including the required notification of the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (fire code official) shall be followed.~~

~~(G)Additionally, records of the testing shall be maintained by the owner and contractor, if applicable, as required by the State Rules mentioned above and NFPA 25.~~

~~(H)Standpipe system tests where water will be flowed external to the building shall not be conducted during freezing conditions or during the day prior to expected night time freezing conditions.~~

~~(I)Contact the fire code official for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the fire code official.~~

(2)901.6.4 False Alarms and Nuisance Alarms. False alarms and nuisance alarms shall not be given, signaled or transmitted or caused or permitted to be given, signaled or transmitted in any manner.

(3)901.7 Systems Out of Service. Where a required fire protection system is out of service or in the event of an excessive number of activations, the fire department and the fire code official shall be notified immediately and, where required by the fire code official, the building shall either be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all occupants left unprotected by the shut down until the fire protection system has been returned to service. . {Remaining text unchanged}

(4)Section 903.2 is amended to provide as follows:

(A)Automatic Sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine room. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating "ELEVATOR MACHINERY — NO STORAGE ALLOWED."

(B)903.2.8 Group R is amended to provide as follows:

An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a group R fire area.

Exception:

Buildings and structures classified as group R-3 one- and two-family dwellings.

(5)903.2.9.3 Self-Service Storage Facility. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all self-service storage facilities.

(6)903.2.11.3 Buildings 35 feet or more in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings that have one or more stories, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1510 of the International Building Code, located 35 feet (10 668 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

Exceptions:

Open parking structures in compliance with Section 406.5 of the International Building Code, having no other occupancies above the subject garage.

(7)903.2.11.7 High-Piled Combustible Storage. For any building with a clear height exceeding 12 feet (4572 mm), see Chapter 32 to determine if those provisions apply.

(8)903.2.11.8 Spray Booths and Rooms. New and existing spray booths and spraying rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system.

(9)903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 6,000 sq. ft. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area 6,000 sq. ft. or greater and in all existing buildings that are enlarged to be 6,000 sq. ft. or greater. For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exception: Open parking garages in compliance with Section 406.5 of the International Building Code.

(10)903.3.1.1.1 Exempt Locations. When approved by the fire code official, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such . {text unchanged}. because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

(A)Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.

(B)Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the code official.

(C)Generator and transformer rooms, under the direct control of a public utility, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

(D){Delete.}

(E)Elevator machine rooms, machinery spaces, and hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.

(F){Delete.}

(11)Section 903.3.1.2.3 Attached Garages and Attics. Sprinkler protection is required in attached garages, and in the following attic spaces:

(A)Attics that are used or intended for living purposes or storage shall be protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

(B)Where fuel-fired equipment is installed in an unsprinklered attic, not fewer than one quick-response intermediate temperature sprinkler shall be installed above the equipment.

(C)Attic spaces of buildings that are two or more stories in height above grade plane or above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

(D)Group R-4, Condition 2 occupancy attics not required by Item 1 or 3 to have sprinklers shall comply with one of the following:

(i)Provide automatic sprinkler system protection.

(ii)Provide a heat detection system throughout the attic that is arranged to activate the building fire alarm system.

(iii)Construct the attic using noncombustible materials.

(iv)Construct the attic using fire-retardant-treated wood complying with Section 2303.2 of the International Building Code.

(v)Fill the attic with noncombustible insulation.

(12)903.4.2 The alarm device required on the exterior of the building shall be a weatherproof horn/strobe notification appliance with a minimum 75 candela strobe rating, installed as close as practicable to the fire department connection.

(13)905.3.1 shall be amended to provide as follows:

Height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where any of the following conditions exist:

(A)Three or more stories are above or below grade plane.

(B)The floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

(C)Exceptions:

(i)Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

(ii)Class I standpipes are allowed in Group B and E occupancies.

(iii)Class I manual standpipes are allowed in open parking garages where the highest floor is located not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

(iv)Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in open parking garages that are subject to freezing temperatures, provided that the hose connections are located

(v)As required for Class II standpipes in accordance with Section 905.5.

(vi)Class I standpipes are allowed in basements equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.

(vii)Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings where occupant-use hose lines will not be utilized by trained personnel or the fire department.

(viii)In determining the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, it shall not be required to consider either of the following:

(a)Recessed loading docks for four vehicles or less.

(b)Conditions where topography makes access from the fire department vehicle to the building impractical or impossible.

(14)905.3.9 Buildings Exceeding 10,000 sq. ft. In buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet in area per story and where any portion of the building's interior area is more than 200 feet (60960 mm) of travel, vertically and horizontally, from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access, Class I automatic wet or manual wet standpipes shall be provided.

(15)905.4, Items 1, 3, and 5 are amended as follows and Item 7 is added to read as follows:

1.In every required exit stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each story above and below grade plane. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate landing between stories, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

2.{No change.}

3.In every exit passageway, at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building.

Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to an exit passageway are reachable from an interior exit stairway hose connection by a {remainder of text unchanged}

4.{No change.}

5.Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located to serve the roof or at the highest landing of an exit stairway with stair access to the roof provided in accordance with Section 1011.12.

6.{No change.}

7.When required by this Chapter, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at two hundred feet (200') intervals along major corridors thereafter, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

(16)907.1.4 Design Standards. Where a new fire alarm system is installed, the devices shall be addressable. Fire alarm systems utilizing more than 20 smoke detectors shall have analog initiating devices.

(17)907.1.12, Exception 3.

Open air portions of buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1 of the International Building Code; however, this exception does not apply to accessory uses including but not limited to sky boxes, restaurants, and similarly enclosed areas.

(18)907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more persons, or where the occupant load is more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.10 of the International Building Code shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

Exception: {No change.}

Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

1.Cause illumination of the means of egress with light of not less than 1 footcandle (11 lux) at the walking surface level, and

2.Stop any conflicting or confusing sounds and visual distractions.

1.1.Residential In-Home day care with not more than 12 children may use interconnected single station detectors in all habitable rooms. (For care of more than five children 2½ or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.) {No change to remainder of exceptions.}

907.4.2.7 Type. Manual alarm initiating devices shall be an approved double action type.

(19)907.6.1.1 Wiring Installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that a failure of any single initiating device or single open in an initiating circuit conductor will not interfere with the normal operation of other such devices. All signaling line circuits (SLC) shall be installed in such a way that a single open will not interfere with the operation of any addressable devices (Class A). Outgoing and return SLC conductors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 requirements for Class A circuits and shall have a minimum of four feet separation horizontal and one foot vertical between supply and return circuit conductors. The initiating device circuit (IDC) from a signaling line circuit interface device may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the interface device to the initiating device is ten feet or less.

(20)Section 907.6.3 all four Exceptions are deleted.

(21)Section 907.6.6 additional sentence at end of paragraph to read as follows:

See 907.6.3 for the required information transmitted to the supervising station.

(22)910.3.4 Vent Operation. Smoke and heat vents shall be capable of being operated by approved automatic and manual means. Automatic operation of smoke and heat vents shall conform to the provisions of Sections 910.3.2.1 through 910.3.2.3.

(23)910.3.4.1 Sprinklered buildings. Where installed in buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall be designed to operate automatically.

The automatic operating mechanism of the smoke and heat vents shall operate at a temperature rating at least 100 degrees F (approximately 38 degrees Celsius) greater than the temperature rating of the sprinklers installed.

Exception: Manual only systems per Section 910.2.

(24)910.3.4.2 Non-sprinklered Buildings. Where installed in buildings not equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall operate automatically by actuation of a heat-responsive device rated at between 100°F (56°C) and 220°F (122°C) above ambient.

(25)910.4.3.1 Makeup Air. Makeup air openings shall be provided within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the floor level. Operation of makeup air openings shall be automatic. The minimum gross area of makeup air inlets shall be 8 square feet per 1,000 cubic feet per minute (0.74 m2 per 0.4719 m3/s) of smoke exhaust.

Exception: Listed gravity-operated drop-out vents.

When located on the ground level at an exterior wall, the fire pump room shall be provided with an exterior fire department access door that is not less than 3 ft. in width and 6 ft. – 8 in. in height, regardless of any interior doors that are provided. A key box shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

Exception: When it is necessary to locate the fire pump room on other levels or not at an exterior wall, the corridor leading to the fire pump room access from the exterior of the building shall be provided with equivalent fire resistance as that required for the pump room, or as approved by the fire code official. Access keys shall be provided in the key box as required by Section 506.1.

(26)Section 912.2 Location is amended to provide as follows:

The fire department connection (FDC) shall be freestanding and remote from the building at a distance from the building equal to 150% of the height of the exterior wall. The FDC shall be arranged to face a paved roadway, sidewalk or other approved area and shall be installed so that it will not interfere with access to the building when hoses are laid from the closest public hydrant to the FDC. The FDC shall be located on the same side of the lot/or building as the closest public fire hydrant or a maximum of one hundred (100) feet. Any changes must be approved by the fire chief.

Chapter 10 is amended to read as follows:

1006.2.2.7 Electrical Rooms. For electrical rooms, special exiting requirements may apply. Reference the electrical code as adopted.

Exceptions:

7.Buildings regulated under State Law and built in accordance with State registered plans, including variances or waivers granted by the State, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 1009 and chapter 11.

Chapter 11 is amended to read as follows:

(1)1103.5.5 Spray Booths and Rooms. Existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 2404.

(2)1103.7.7 Fire Alarm System Design Standards. Where an existing fire alarm system is upgraded or replaced, the devices shall be addressable. Fire alarm systems utilizing more than 20 smoke and/or heat detectors shall have analog initiating devices.

Exception: Existing systems need not comply unless the total building, or fire alarm system, remodel or expansion exceeds 30% of the building. When cumulative building, or fire alarm system, remodel or expansion initiated after the date of original fire alarm panel installation exceeds 50% of the building, or fire alarm system, the fire alarm system must comply within 18 months of permit application.

(3)1103.7.7.1 Communication requirements. Refer to Section 907.6.6 for applicable requirements.

Chapter 12 is amended to read as follows:

(1)1203.1.3 Emergency power systems and standby power systems shall be installed in accordance with the International Building Code, NFPA 70, NFPA 110 and NFPA 111. Existing installations shall be maintained in accordance with the original approval, except as specified in Chapter 11.

(2)1203.1.10 Critical Operations Power Systems (COPS). For Critical Operations Power Systems necessary to maintain continuous power supply to facilities or parts of facilities that require continuous operation for the reasons of public safety, emergency management, national security, or business continuity, see NFPA 70.

(3)1203.2 Where Required. Emergency and standby power systems shall be provided where required by Sections 1203.2.1 through 1203.2.1826 or elsewhere identified in this code or any other referenced code.

(4)1203.2.4 Emergency Voice/alarm Communications Systems. Emergency power shall be provided for emergency voice/alarm communications systems in the following occupancies, or as specified elsewhere in this code, as required in Section 907.5.2.2.5. The system shall be capable of powering the required load for a duration of not less than 24 hours, as required in NFPA 72.

Covered and Open Malls, Sections 907.2.19 and 914.2.3.

Group A Occupancies, Sections 907.2.1 and 907.5.2.2.4.

~~Special Amusement Buildings, Section 907.2.11.~~

~~High-rise Buildings, Section 907.2.12.~~

~~Atriums, Section 907.2.13.~~

~~Deep Underground Buildings, Section 907.2.18.~~

~~(5)1203.2.14 Means of Egress Illumination. Emergency power shall be provided for means of egress illumination in accordance with Sections 1008.3 and 1104.5.1. (90 minutes)~~

~~(6)1203.2.15 Membrane Structures. Emergency power shall be provided for exit signs in temporary tents and membrane structures in accordance with Section 3103.12.6. (90 minutes) Standby power shall be provided for auxiliary inflation systems in permanent membrane structures in accordance with Section 2702 of the International Building Code. (4 hours) Auxiliary inflation systems shall be provided in temporary air-supported and air-inflated membrane structures in accordance with section 3103.10.4.~~

~~(7)1203.2.17 Smoke Control Systems. Standby power shall be provided for smoke control systems in the following occupancies, or as specified elsewhere in this code, as required in Section 909.11:~~

~~Covered Mall Building, International Building Code, Section 402.7.~~

~~Atriums, International Building Code, Section 404.7.~~

~~Underground Buildings, International Building Code, Section 405.8.~~

~~Group I-3, International Building Code, Section 408.4.2.~~

~~Stages, International Building Code, Section 410.2.5.~~

~~Special Amusement Buildings (as applicable to Group A's), International Building Code, Section 411.1.~~

~~Smoke Protected Seating, Section 1029.6.2.~~

~~(8)1203.2.19 Covered and Open Mall Buildings. Emergency power shall be provided in accordance with Sections 907.2.19 and 914.2.3.~~

~~(9)1203.2.20 Airport Traffic Control Towers. A standby power system shall be provided in airport traffic control towers more than 65 ft. in height. Power shall be provided to the following equipment:~~

~~1.Pressurization equipment, mechanical equipment and lighting.~~

~~2.Elevator operating equipment.~~

~~3.Fire alarm and smoke detection systems.~~

(10)1203.2.21 Smokeproof Enclosures and Stair Pressurization Alternative. Standby power shall be provided for smokeproof enclosures, stair pressurization alternative and associated automatic fire detection systems as required by the International Building Code, Section 909.20.6.2.

(11)1203.2.22 Elevator Pressurization. Standby power shall be provided for elevator pressurization system as required by the International Building Code, Section 909.21.5.

(12)1203.2.23 Elimination of Smoke Dampers in Shaft Penetrations. Standby power shall be provided when eliminating the smoke dampers in ducts penetrating shafts in accordance with the International Building Code, Section 717.5.3, exception 2.3.

(13)1203.2.24 Common Exhaust Systems for Clothes Dryers. Standby power shall be provided for common exhaust systems for clothes dryers located in multistory structures in accordance with the International Mechanical Code, Section 504.10, Item 7.

(14)1203.2.25 Hydrogen Cutoff Rooms. Standby power shall be provided for mechanical ventilation and gas detection systems of Hydrogen Cutoff Rooms in accordance with the International Building Code, Section 421.

(15)1203.2.26 Means of Egress Illumination in Existing Buildings. Emergency power shall be provided for means of egress illumination in accordance with Section 1104.5 when required by the fire code official. (90 minutes in I-2, 60 minutes elsewhere.)

(16)1203.7 Energy Time Duration. Unless a time limit is specified by the fire code official, in this chapter or elsewhere in this code, or in any other referenced code or standard, the emergency and standby power system shall be supplied with enough fuel or energy storage capacity for not less than 2-hour full-demand operation of the system.

Exception: Where the system is supplied with natural gas from a utility provider and is approved.

Chapter 24 is amended to read as follows:

Delete Section 2401.2.

Chapter 57 shall be amended to read as follows:

(1)5703.6 Piping Systems. Piping systems, and their component parts, for flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Sections 5703.6.1 through 5703.6.11. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

(2)Section 5704.2.11.4; add a sentence to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4 Leak Prevention. Leak prevention for underground tanks shall comply with Sections 5704.2.11.4.1 through 5704.2.11.4.3. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

(3)Add Section 5704.2.11.4.3 to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4.3 Observation Wells. Approved sampling tubes of a minimum 4 inches in diameter shall be installed in the backfill material of each underground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank. The tubes shall extend from a point 12 inches below the average grade of the excavation to ground level and shall be provided with suitable surface access caps. Each tank site shall provide a sampling tube at the corners of the excavation with a minimum of 4 tubes. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line excavation within ten feet of the tank excavation and one every 50 feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers, a minimum of two are required.

(4)Section 5706.5.4.5 Commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing is deleted in its entirety and replaced to provide as follows:

Dispensing of class II and III motor vehicle fuel from tank vehicles into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles located at commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishments is allowed where permitted, provided such dispensing operations are conducted in accordance with the following:

(5)5706.5.4.5.1 Site requirements.

(A)Dispensing may occur at sites that have been permitted to conduct mobile fueling.

(B)A detailed site plan shall be submitted with each application for a permit. The site plan must indicate:

(i)All buildings, structures, and appurtenances on site and their use or function;

(ii)All uses adjacent to the property lines of the site;

(iii)The locations of all storm drain openings, adjacent waterways or wetlands;

(iv)Information regarding slope, natural drainage, curbing, impounding and how a spill will be retained upon the site property; and

(v)The scale of the site plan.

(C)The code official is authorized to impose limits upon: the times and/or days during which mobile fueling operations are allowed to take place and specific locations on a site where fueling is permitted.

(D)Mobile fueling operations shall be conducted in areas not generally accessible to the public.

(E)Mobile fueling shall not take place within 15 feet (4.572 m) of buildings, property lines, or combustible storage.

(6)5706.5.4.5.2 Refueling operator requirements.

(A)The owner of a mobile fueling operations shall provide to the jurisdiction a written response plan which demonstrates readiness to respond to a fuel spill, carry out appropriate mitigation measures, and to indicate its process to properly dispose of contaminated materials when circumstances require.

(B)The tank vehicle shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 385 and local, state and federal requirements. The tank vehicle's specific functions shall include that of supplying fuel to motor vehicle fuel tanks. The vehicle and all its equipment shall be maintained in good repair.

(C)Signs prohibiting smoking or open flames within 25 feet (7.62 m) of the tank vehicle or the point of fueling shall be prominently posted on 3 sides of the vehicle including the back and both sides.

(D)A fire extinguisher with a minimum rating of 40:BC shall be provided on the vehicle with signage clearly indicating its location.

(E)The dispensing nozzles and hoses shall be of an approved and listed type.

(F)The dispensing hose shall not be extended from the reel more than 100 feet (30.48m) in length.

(G)Absorbent materials, nonwater absorbent pads, a ten foot (3.048 m) long containment boom, an approved container with lid, and a nonmetallic shovel shall be provided to mitigate a minimum 5-gallon fuel spill.

(H)Tanker vehicles shall be equipped with a fuel limit switch such as a count-back switch, limiting the amount of a single fueling operation to a maximum of 500 gallons (1893 L) between resetting of the limit switch.

Exception: Tankers utilizing remote emergency shut-off device capability where the operator constantly carries the shut-off device which when activated immediately causes flow of fuel from the tanker to cease.

(I)Persons responsible for dispensing operations shall be trained in the appropriate mitigating actions in the event of a fire, leak, or spill. Training records shall be maintained by the dispensing company and shall be made available to the fire code official upon request.

(J)Operators of tank vehicles used for mobile fueling operations shall have in their possession at all times an emergency communications device to notify the proper authorities in the event of an emergency.

(7)5706.5.4.5.3 Operational requirements.

(A)The tank vehicle dispensing equipment shall be constantly attended and operated only by designated personnel who are trained to handle and dispense motor fuels.

(B)Prior to beginning dispensing operations, precautions shall be taken to assure ignition sources are not present.

(C)The engines of vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during dispensing operations.

(D)Nighttime fueling operations shall only take place in adequately lighted areas.

(E)The tank vehicle shall be positioned with respect to vehicles being fueled so as to preclude traffic from driving over the delivery hose and between the tank vehicle and the motor vehicle being fueled.

(F)During fueling operations, tank vehicle brakes shall be set, chock blocks shall be in place and warning lights shall be in operation.

(G)Motor vehicle fuel tanks shall not be topped off.

(H)The dispensing hose shall be properly placed on an approved reel or in an approved compartment prior to moving the tank vehicle.

The code official and other appropriate authorities shall be notified when a reportable spill or unauthorized discharge occurs.

(8)Section 5707.4; add paragraph to read as follows:

Mobile fueling sites shall be restricted to commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing, where the parking area having such operations is primarily intended for employee vehicles. Mobile fueling shall be conducted for fleet fueling or employee vehicles only, not the general public. Commercial sites shall be restricted to office-type or similar occupancies that are not primarily intended for use by the public.

Chapter 61 is amended to read as follows:

(1)6103.2.1.8 Jewelry Repair, Dental Labs and Similar Occupancies. Where natural gas service is not available, portable LP-Gas containers are allowed to be used to supply approved torch assemblies or similar appliances. Such containers shall not exceed 20-pound (9.0 kg) water capacity. Aggregate capacity shall not exceed 60-pound (27.2 kg) water capacity. Each device shall be separated from other containers by a distance of not less than 20 feet.

(2)Section 6104.2, Exception; add an exception 2 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

1.{existing text unchanged}

2.Except as permitted in Sections 308 and 6104.3.2, LP-gas containers are not permitted in residential areas.

(3)6104.3.3 Spas, Pool Heaters, and Other Listed Devices. Where natural gas service is not available, an LP-gas container is allowed to be used to supply spa and pool heaters or other listed devices. Such container shall not exceed 250-gallon water capacity per lot. See Table 6104.3 for location of containers.

~~Exception: Lots where LP-gas can be off-loaded wholly on the property where the tank is located may install up to 500 gallon above ground or 1,000 gallon underground approved containers.~~

~~(4)6107.4 Protecting Containers from Vehicles. Where exposed to vehicular damage due to proximity to alleys, driveways or parking areas, LP-gas containers, regulators and piping shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 58 Section 312.~~

~~(5)6109.13 Protection of Containers. LP-gas containers shall be stored within a suitable enclosure or otherwise protected against tampering. Vehicle impact protection shall be provided as required by Section 6107.4.~~

~~Exception: Vehicle impact protection shall not be required for protection of LP-gas containers where the containers are kept in lockable, ventilated cabinets of metal construction.~~

~~Chapter 80 Referenced standards.~~

~~The referenced NFPA Standards are amended to include the most current published standards promulgated by the NFPA at the time of the adoption of this article, which standards are incorporated herein by reference.~~

~~The exceptions provided in appendix D, section D104.2 are amended to provide as follows:~~

~~Exceptions:~~

~~(1)Projects having a gross building area of up to 124,000 square feet that have a single approved apparatus road when all buildings are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems.~~

~~(2)As approved by the district's fire chief or his/her designated agent, when the topography of the affected property makes it impracticable to provide for a secondary means of fire apparatus access, and when an equivalent method of protection and safety is proposed and the alternative measures so proposed will not result in an increased risk of fire, additional threat to public safety, and will not result in the necessity of extraordinary public expense.~~

~~D102.1 Section change to read as follows:~~

~~D102.1 Access and loading. Facilities, buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be accessible to the fire department apparatus by way of an approved fire apparatus access road with an asphalt, concrete or other approved driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing up to 80,000 pounds (36 287kg) FAMA Appendix A: Typical Fire Apparatus configurations. States that maximum weight of what axles can support for a tandem axle aerial platform rear mount apparatus results at 86,000 lbs.~~

(a) Section 102.1; change #3 to read as follows:

3**.** Existing structures, facilities, and conditions when required in Chapter 11 or in specific sections of this code.

(b) Section 104.2.3; delete exception as follows:

104.2.3 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment.

The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative is not specifically prohibited by this code and has been *approved*.

Exception: Performance-based alternative materials, designs or methods of construction and equipment complying with the *International Code Council Performance Code*.

(c) Section 104.6; change to read as follows:

104.6 Notices and orders. The *fire code official* shall is authorized to issue necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this code. Notices of violations shall be in accordance with Section 113.

(d) Section 105.3.3; change to read as follows:

105.3.3 Occupancy Prohibited before Approval. The building or structure shall not be occupied prior to the fire code official issuing a permit when required and conducting associated inspections indicating the applicable provisions of this code have been met.

(e) Section 105.6; change to read as follows:

105.1 General. Permits shall be in accordance with Sections 105.1.1 through 105.6.~~25~~ 27 .

(f) Section 105.6.26; add to read as follows:

105.6.26 Electronic access control systems. Construction permits are required to install or modify an electronic access control system, as specified in Chapter 10. A separate construction permit is required to install or modify a fire alarm system that may be connected to the access control system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a permit.

(g) Section 105.6.27; add to read as follows:

105.6.27 Electric vehicle (EV) charging stations. Construction permits are required to install or modify an electric vehicle charging station. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a permit.

Section 108.3; delete this section in its entirety:

108.3 Permit valuations. The applicant for a permit shall provide an estimated value of the work for which the permit is being issued at the time of application. Such estimated valuations shall include the total value of work, including materials and labor, for which the permit is being issued, such as electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing equipment and permanent systems. Where, in the opinion of the fire code official, the valuation is underestimated, the permit shall be denied unless the applicant can show detailed estimates acceptable to the fire code official. The fire code official shall have the authority to adjust the final valuation for permit fees.

(h) Section 202; amend and add definitions to read as follows:

AMBULATORY CARE FACILITY. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to persons who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided or staff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapable. This group may include but not be limited to the following:

- Dialysis centers

- Sedation dentistry

- Surgery centers

- Colonic centers

- Psychiatric centers

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES. A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff.

CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE. ~~A piece of commonly used equipment or permanently installed appliance, fireplace or process that produces or emits carbon monoxide gas.~~ A combustion process that has the potential to produce carbon monoxide as a product of combustion under normal or abnormal conditions. Carbon monoxide sources include, but are not limited to solid-, liquid-, or gas-fueled appliances, equipment, devices, or systems, such as fireplaces, furnaces, heaters, boilers, cooking equipment, and vehicles with internal combustion engines.

FIRE WATCH. A temporary measure intended to ensure continuous and systematic surveillance of a building or portion thereof by one or more qualified individuals or *standby personnel* when required by the *fire code official*, for the purposes of identifying and controlling fire hazards, detecting early signs of unwanted fire, raising an alarm of fire and notifying the fire department.

FIREWORKS. Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, *deflagration*, ~~or~~ *detonation*, and/or activated by ignition with a match or other heat-producing device that meets the definition of 1.3G fireworks or 1.4G fireworks. ... *{Remainder of text unchanged}*

HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE: *add a second paragraph to read as follows:*

Any building classified as a group S Occupancy or Speculative Building exceeding 6,000 sq. ft. that has a clear height in excess of 14 feet, making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage. When a specific product cannot be identified (speculative warehouse), a fire protection system and life safety features shall be installed for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building with an occupied floor or occupied roof located more than ~~75~~ 55 feet (~~22 860~~ 16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

REPAIR GARAGE. A building, structure, or portion thereof used for servicing or repairing motor vehicles. This occupancy shall also include garages involved in minor repair, modification, and servicing of motor vehicles for items such as lube changes, inspections, windshield repair or replacement, shocks, minor part replacement, and other such minor repairs.

SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY. Real property designed and used to rent or lease individual storage spaces to customers to store and remove personal property on a self-service basis.

STANDBY PERSONNEL. Qualified fire service personnel, approved by the Fire Code Official. When utilized, the number required shall be as directed by the Fire Code Official. Charges for utilization shall be as normally calculated by the jurisdiction.

UPGRADED OR REPLACED FIRE ALARM SYSTEM. A fire alarm system that is upgraded or replaced includes, but is not limited to the following:

Replacing one single board or fire alarm control unit component with a newer model

Installing a new fire alarm control unit in addition to or in place of an existing one

Conversion from a horn system to an emergency voice/alarm communication system

Conversion from a conventional system to one that utilizes addressable or analog devices

The following are not considered an upgrade or replacement:

Firmware updates

Software updates

Replacing boards of the same model with chips utilizing the same or newer firmware

(i) Section 203.2.3; add a sentence to read as follows:

203.2.3 Associated with Group E occupancies. A room or space used for assembly purposes that is associated with a Group E occupancy is not considered a separate occupancy, except when applying the assembly requirements of Chapters 10 and 11.

(j) Section 304.1.1; change to read as follows:

304.1.1 Valet trash. Valet trash collection shall be permitted only where approved. The owner and valet trash collection service provider shall comply with the rules and limitations established by the jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix O for further information.

(k) Section 307.3; change to read as follows:

307.3 Extinguishment Authority. When open burning creates or adds to a hazardous or objectionable situation, or a required permit for open burning has not been obtained, the fire code official is authorized to order ~~the extinguishment of the open burning operation. The fire code official is authorized to order~~ the extinguishment of the open burning operation by the permit holder, another responsible party, or the fire department.

(l) Section 307.4 and 307.4.1; change to read as follows:

307.4 Location. The location for open burning shall not be less than ~~50~~ 300 feet (~~15 240~~ 91 440 mm) from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within ~~50~~ 300 feet (~~15 240~~ 91 440 mm) of any structure.

Exceptions: {No change.}

307.4.1 Bonfires. A bonfire shall not be conducted within 50 feet (15 240 mm), or greater distance as determined by the fire code official, of a structure or combustible material, unless the fire is contained in a barbecue pit. Conditions that could cause a fire to spread to within the required setback ~~50 feet (15 240 mm)~~ of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

(m) Section 307.4.3, Exceptions; add exception #2 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

1. Portable outdoor fireplaces used at one- and two-family dwellings.

2. Where buildings, balconies, and decks are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(n) Section 307.4.4 and 307.4.5; add sections to read as follows:

307.4.4 Permanent Outdoor Firepit. Permanently installed outdoor firepits for recreational fire purposes shall not be installed within 10 feet of a structure or combustible material.

Exception: Permanently installed outdoor fireplaces constructed in accordance with the International Residential Code or International Building Code.

307.4.5 Trench Burns. Trench burns shall be conducted in air curtain trenches and in accordance with Section 307.2.

(o) Section 307.5; change to read as follows:

307.5 Attendance. *Open burning*, trench burns, bonfires, *recreational fires*, and use of portable or permanent outdoor fireplaces or firepits shall be constantly attended until the… *{Remainder of section unchanged}*

(p) Section 308.1.6, Exception #3; change to read as follows:

3. Torches or flame-producing devices in accordance with Section 308.4 or 308.1.3.

(q) Section 308.1.7; change to read as follows:

308.1.7 *Sky Lanterns*. A person shall not release or cause to be released an ~~untethered~~ unmanned free-floating device containing an open flame or other heat source, such as but not limited to a *sky lantern*.

(r) Section 308.1.9; change to read as follows:

308.1.9 Aisles and exits.

Candles or open flames shall be prohibited in areas where occupants stand, or in an *aisle* or *exit*.

(s) Section 308.1.11; add a section to read as follows

308.1.11 Open-flame Cooking Devices. Open flame cooking devices shall comply with Section 4104.

(t) Section 311.5; change to read as follows:

311.5 Placards. The *fire code official* is authorized to require marking of any vacant or abandoned buildings or structures determined to be unsafe pursuant to Section 115 of this code relating to structural or interior hazards, shall be marked as required by Section 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.

(u) Section 314.4; change to read as follows:

314.4 Vehicles. Electric, liquid-fueled, or gaseous-fueled vehicles, aircraft, boats, or other motor craft shall not be located indoors except as follows:

The engine starting system is made inoperable or ignition batteries are disconnected except where the *fire code official* requires that the batteries remain connected to maintain safety features.

Fuel in fuel tanks does not exceed any of the following:

1. Class I, II, and III liquid fuel does not exceed one-quarter tank or 5 gallons (19 L), whichever is less.

2. LP gas does not exceed one-quarter tank or 6.6 gallons (25 L), whichever is less.

3. CNG does not exceed one-quarter tank or 630 cubic feet (17.8 m^3), whichever is less.

4. Hydrogen does not exceed one-quarter tank or 2,000 cubic feet (57 m^3), whichever is less.

5. Fuel tanks and fill openings are closed and sealed to prevent tampering.

6. Vehicles, aircraft, boats, or other motor craft equipment are not fueled or defueled within the building.

7. Electric vehicles shall not be charged inside buildings or other structures, other than where approved in parking garages, or unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

(v) Section 323; add new sections to read as follows:

323 Electric Vehicles (EVs).

323.1 Electric Vehicle Charging Stations. Electric vehicle (EV) charging stations shall not be located inside buildings and/or structures, except where approved for parking garage locations as per the National Electrical Code.

323.1.1 Charging Stations Inside Parking Garage. EV charging stations located in parking garages shall be located at grade level along the exterior perimeter walls and shall be within 150 feet of fire apparatus access roadway, or shall be located on the top level of the garage with no roof or structure above.

323.1.2 Charging Stations inside R-3 and R-4 occupancies. Approved charging stations in the private garage shall have a listed heat alarm installed in the garage and interconnected to the smoke alarms inside the dwelling.

323.2 Disconnect. Locations containing electric vehicle charging stations shall be provided with a clearly identified and readily accessible emergency disconnect installed in an approved location.

The emergency disconnects for exterior electric vehicle charging stations shall be located within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of, but not less than 20 feet (6096 mm) from the charging stations, unless otherwise approved by the f*ire code official*.

323.2.1 Height. The height of the emergency disconnect switch shall be not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) and not more than 48 inches (1219 mm) measured vertically, from the floor level to the activating button.

323.2.2 Emergency Disconnect Sign. Emergency disconnect devices shall be distinctly labeled as: "EMERGENCY ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGER DISCONNECT." Signs shall be placed in an *approved* location and shall consist of all of the following:

1. White reflective background with red letters.

2. Weather-resistant durable material.

3. Lettering not less than 2 inches (51 mm) high.

4. Permanently affixed to the building or structure in an approved manner.

323.3 Damaged Electric Vehicle Batteries. Damaged electric vehicle batteries shall not be stored inside any building or structure, unless otherwise approved by the Fire Code Official.

(w) Section 404.2.2; add Number 4.10. to read as follows:

4.10. Fire Protection system controls.

(x) Section 405.5; change to read as follows:

405.5 Time. The fire code official may require an evacuation drill at any time. Drills shall be held at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of fire.

Exceptions:

{No change.}

{No change.}

Notification of teachers/staff having supervision of light- or sound-sensitive students/occupants, such as those on the autism spectrum, for the protection of those students/occupants, shall be allowed prior to conducting a drill.

(y) Section 501.4; change to read as follows:

501.4 Timing of Installation. When fire apparatus access roads or a water supply for fire protection are required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be installed, tested, and approved prior to the time of which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure. such protection shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except when approved alternative methods of protection are provided. Temporary street signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles in accordance with Section 505.2.

(z) Section 503.1.1; add sentence to read as follows:

Except for one- or two-family dwellings, the path of measurement shall be along a minimum of a 10 feet (3048 mm) wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure.

(aa) Section 503.2.1; change to read as follows:

503.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than ~~20~~ 24 feet (~~6096 mm~~ 7315 mm), exclusive of shoulders, except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than ~~13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm)~~ 14 feet (4267 mm).

Exception: Vertical clearance may be reduced; provided such reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus and *approved* signs are installed and maintained indicating the established vertical clearance when approved.

(bb) Section 503.2.2; change to read as follows:

503.2.2 Authority. The *fire code official* shall have the authority to require or permit modifications to the required an increase in the minimum access widths and vertical clearances where they are inadequate for fire or rescue operations or where necessary to meet the public safety objectives of the jurisdiction.

(cc) Section 503.2.3; change Section 503.2.3 to read as follows:

503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support imposed loads of 85,000 Lbs. for fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

(dd) Section 503.3; change to read as follows:

503.3 Marking. Where required by the fire code official, approved signs or other approved notices or markings that include the words NO PARKING – FIRE LANE Striping, signs, or other markings, when approved by the *fire code official*, shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. The means by which fire lanes are designated Striping, signs and other markings shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility.

(1) Striping – Fire apparatus access roads shall be continuously marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six inches (6") in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" shall appear in four inch (4") white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.

(2) Signs – Signs shall read "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" and shall be 12" wide and 18" high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than 2" lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six feet, six inches (6'6") above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty feet (50') apart along both sides of the fire lane. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Chief.

(ee) Section 503.4; change to read as follows:

503.4 Obstruction of Fire Apparatus Access Roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times.

(ff) Section 505.1; change to read as follows:

505.1 Address Identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) 6 inches (152.4 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 1/2 inch (12.7 mm). Where required by the fire code official, address numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road, buildings do not immediately front a street, and/or the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign with approved 6 inch (152.4 mm) height building numerals or addresses and 4 inch (101.6 mm) height suite/apartment numerals of a color contrasting with the background of the building or other approved means shall be used to identify the structure. Numerals or addresses shall be posted on a minimum 20-inch (508 mm) by 30-inch (762 mm) background on border. Address identification shall be maintained. (Committee recommends removal)

Exception: R-3 Single Family occupancies shall have approved numerals of a minimum 3 ½ inches (88.9 mm) in height and a color contrasting with the background clearly visible and legible from the street fronting the property and rear alleyway where such alleyway exists.

(gg) Section 507.4; change to read as follows:

507.4 Water Supply Test Date and Information. The water supply test used for hydraulic calculation of fire protection systems shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 291 "Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants" and within one year of sprinkler plan submittal. The *fire code official* shall be notified prior to the water supply test. Water supply tests shall be witnessed by the *fire code official*, as required or approved documentation of the test shall be provided to the *fire code official* prior to final approval of the water supply system. The exact location of the static/residual hydrant and the flow hydrant shall be indicated on the design drawings. All fire protection plan submittals shall be accompanied by a hard copy of the waterflow test report, or as approved by the *fire code official*. The report must indicate the dominant water tank level at the time of the test and the maximum and minimum operating levels of the tank, as well, or identify applicable water supply fluctuation. The licensed contractor must then design the fire protection system based on this fluctuation information, as per Section 903.3.5 and the applicable referenced NFPA standard. Reference Section 903.3.5 for additional design requirements.

Exception: This exception is only applicable to the NFPA 291 fire hydrant flow test above. Water supply test information may be provided by the water authority via hydraulic water model where approved by the fire code official. The water model report shall include the exact location of the water model node on the city's water supply piping, elevation, water supply fluctuation information, and all other pertinent water supply test information for fire protection design, as applicable.

(hh) Section 507.5.4; change to read as follows:

507.5.4 Obstruction. Unobstructed access to fire hydrants shall be maintained at all times. Posts, fences, vehicles, growth, trash, storage and other materials or objects 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 fire hydrants.

(ii) Section 509.1.2; add to read as follows:

509.1.2 Sign Requirements. Unless more stringent requirements apply, lettering for signs required by this section shall have a minimum height of 2 inches (50.8 mm) when located inside a building and 4 inches (101.6 mm) when located outside, or as approved by the *fire code official*. The letters shall be of a color that contrasts with the background.

(jj) The inspecting radio contractor shall provide an annual inspection tag/sticker on the ERCES' BDA and any remote annunciator. Tag/sticker shall identify approved inspecting contractor's name, physical address, phone number, and FCC license number, and inspector's name, as well as the date of inspection. System shall not be tagged until all inspection requirements of this section are conducted. Tag/sticker shall be blue in color for a passing system. If this is not possible for any reason, tag/sticker shall be red in color for a failing system with reasons for failure indicated on the tag if possible. If red tag/sticker is placed, AHJ/Fire Marshal shall be notified within a maximum of 24 hours.

(kk) Section 604.7; change to read as follows:

Section 604.7 Storage. Storage is prohibited in elevator cars or elevator machine rooms. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating "ELEVATOR MACHINERY – NO STORAGE ALLOWED." *{Exceptions remain unchanged}*

(ll) Section 605.4 through 605.4.2.2; change to read as follows:

605.4 Fuel oil storage systems. Fuel oil storage systems shall be installed and maintained in accordance with this code. Tanks and fuel-oil piping systems shall be installed in accordance with Chapter 13 of the *International Mechanical Code* and Chapter 57.

605.4.1 Fuel oil storage in outside, above-ground tanks. Where connected to a fuel-oil piping system, the maximum amount of fuel oil storage allowed outside above ground without additional protection shall be 660 gallons (2498 L). The storage of fuel oil above ground in quantities exceeding 660 gallons (2498 L) shall comply with NFPA 31 and Chapter 57.

605.4.1.1 Approval. Outdoor fuel oil storage tanks shall be in accordance with UL 80, UL 142, UL142A or UL 2085, and also listed as double-wall/secondary containment tanks.

605.4.2 Fuel oil storage inside buildings. Fuel oil storage inside buildings shall comply with Sections 605.4.2.12 through 605.4.2.8 or and Chapter 57.

605.4.2.1 Approval. Indoor fuel oil storage tanks shall be in accordance with UL 80, UL 142, UL142A or UL 2085.

605.4.2.2 Quantity limits. One or more fuel oil storage tanks containing Class II or III *combustible liquid* shall be permitted in a building. The aggregate capacity of all tanks shall not exceed the following:

660 gallons (2498 L) in unsprinklered buildings, where stored in a tank complying with UL 80, UL 142, UL 142A or UL 2085, and also listed as a double-wall/secondary containment tank for Class II liquids, and the secondary containment shall be monitored visually or automatically.

1,320 gallons (4996 L) in buildings equipped with an *automatic sprinkler* system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, where stored in a tank complying with UL 142, UL 142A or UL 2085. The tank shall be listed as a secondary containment tank, and the secondary containment shall be monitored visually or automatically.

3,000 gallons (11 356 L) in buildings equipped with an *automatic sprinkler* system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, where stored in protected above-ground tanks complying with UL 2085 and Section 5704.2.9.7. The tank shall be listed as a secondary containment tank, as required by UL 2085, and the secondary containment shall be monitored visually or automatically.

(mm) Section 807.5.2.2; change to read as follows:

807.5.2.2 Artwork in Corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 20 percent of the wall area. Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings, and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

Exception: Corridors protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be limited to 50 percent of the wall area.

(nn) Section 807.5.2.3; change to read as follows:

807.5.2.3 Artwork in Classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of the specific wall area to which they are attached. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

(oo) Section 901.6.1.1; add to read as follows:

901.6.1.1 Standpipe Testing. Building owners/managers must maintain and test standpipe systems as per NFPA 25 requirements. The following additional requirements shall be applied to the testing that is required every 5 years:

The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be backflushed or inspected by approved camera when foreign material is present or when caps are missing, and also hydrostatically tested for all FDC's on any type of standpipe system. Hydrostatic testing shall also be conducted in accordance with NFPA 25 requirements for the different types of standpipe systems.

For any manual (dry or wet) standpipe system not having an automatic water supply capable of flowing water through the standpipe, the tester shall connect hose from a fire hydrant or portable pumping system (as approved by the *fire code official*) to each FDC, and flow water through the standpipe system to the roof outlet to verify that each inlet connection functions properly. Confirm that there are no open hose valves prior to introducing water into a dry standpipe. There are no required pressure criteria at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.

Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25. All hose valves shall be exercised.

If the FDC is not already provided with approved caps, the contractor shall install such caps for all FDC's as required by the *fire code official*.

Upon successful completion of standpipe test, place a blue tag (as per Texas Administrative Code, Fire Sprinkler Rules for Inspection, Test and Maintenance Service (ITM) Tag) at the bottom of each standpipe riser in the building. The tag shall be check-marked as "Fifth Year" for Type of ITM, and the note on the back of the tag shall read "5 Year Standpipe Test" at a minimum.

The procedures required by Texas Administrative Code Fire Sprinkler Rules with regard to Yellow Tags and Red Tags or any deficiencies noted during the testing, including the required notification of the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (*fire code official*) shall be followed.

Additionally, records of the testing shall be maintained by the owner and contractor, if applicable, as required by the State Rules mentioned above and NFPA 25.

Standpipe system tests where water will be flowed external to the building shall not be conducted during freezing conditions or during the day prior to expected night time freezing conditions.

Contact the *fire code official* for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the *fire code official*.

(pp) 901.6.4 False Alarms and Nuisance Alarms. False alarms and nuisance alarms shall not be given, signaled or transmitted or caused or permitted to be given, signaled or transmitted in any manner.

(qq) Section 901.7; change to read as follows:

901.7 Systems Out of Service. Where a required *fire protection system* is out of service or in the event of an excessive number of activations, the fire department and the *fire code official* shall be notified immediately and, where required by the *fire code official*, the building shall either be evacuated or an *approved fire watch* shall be provided for all occupants left unprotected by the shut down until the *fire protection system* has been returned to service. ... *{Remainder of section unchanged}*

(rr) Section 903.1.1; change to read as follows:

903.1.1 Alternative Protection. Alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems complying with Section 904 shall be permitted instead of in addition to automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard and, or as *approved* by the *fire code official*.

(ss) Section 903.2; add paragraph to read as follows and delete the Exception:

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12. Automatic Sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.

(tt) Section 903.2.2.1; change exception to read as follows:

903.2.2.1 Ambulatory care facilities. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire floor containing an ambulatory care facility where either of the following conditions exist at any time:

Four or more care recipients are incapable of self-preservation.

One or more care recipients that are incapable of self-preservation are located at other than the level of exit discharge serving such a facility.

In buildings where ambulatory care is provided on levels other than the level of exit discharge, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire floor as well as all floors below where such care is provided, and all floors between the level of ambulatory care and the nearest level of exit discharge, the level of exit discharge, and all floors below the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Unless otherwise required by this code, floors classified as an open parking garage are not required to be sprinklered.

(uu) Section 903.2.4.2; change to read as follows:

903.2.4.2 Group F-1 distilled spirits. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group F-1 fire area used for the manufacture of distilled spirits involving more than 120 gallons of distilled spirits (>20% alcohol) in the fire area at any one time.

(vv) Section 903.2.9.3; change to read as follows:

903.2.9.3 Group S-1 distilled spirits or wine. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group S-1 fire area used for the bulk storage of distilled spirits or wine involving more than 120 gallons of distilled spirits or wine (>20% alcohol) in the fire area at any one time.

(ww) Section 903.2.9.4; delete Exception:

903.2.9.4 Group S-1 upholstered furniture and mattresses. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group S-1 fire area where the area used for the storage of upholstered furniture or mattresses exceeds 2,500 square feet (232 m^2).

Exception: Self-service storage facilities not greater than one story above grade plane where all storage spaces can be accessed directly from the exterior.

(xx) Section 903.2.9.5; add to read as follows:

903.2.9.5 Self-Service Storage Facility. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all self-service storage facilities. The minimum sprinkler system design shall be based on an Ordinary Hazard Group II classification, in accordance with NFPA 13 requirements. Physical construction in compliance with open-grid ceilings as per NFPA 13, such as an open metal grid ceiling or chicken wire that does not obstruct the overhead sprinkler protection, shall be installed to prevent storage from exceeding the lower of either 12 feet above finished floor or 18 inches beneath standard sprinkler head deflectors. At least one sprinkler head shall be provided in each storage unit/room (additional sprinklers may be necessary for compliance with NFPA 13 spacing requirements), regardless of wall height or construction type separating such units.

(yy) Section 903.2.11; change 903.2.11.3 and add 903.2.11.7, 903.2.11.8, and 903.2.11.9 as follows:

903.2.11.3 Buildings 55 35 feet or more in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings that have one or more stories with an occupant load of 30 or more, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1511 of the *International Building Code*, located 55 35 feet (16 764 10 668 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

Exception:

1. Occupancies in Group F-2.

903.2.11.7 High-Piled Combustible Storage. For any building with a clear height exceeding 12 feet (4572 mm), see Chapter 32 to determine if those provisions apply.

903.2.11.8 Spray Booths and Rooms. New and existing spray booths and spraying rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system.

903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 6,000 sq. ft. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area 6,000 sq. ft. or greater and in all existing buildings that are enlarged to be 6,000 sq. ft. or greater. For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exception: Open parking garages complying with 903.2.10

(zz) Section 903.3.1.1.1; change to read as follows:

903.3.1.1.1 Exempt Locations. When approved by the *fire code official*, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such ... *{text unchanged}*... because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

A room or space where sprinklers constitute a serious life or fire hazard because of the nature of the contents, where approved by the fire code official.

Generator and transformer rooms, under the direct control of a public utility, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

Rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.

Fire service access Elevator machine rooms, and machinery spaces, and hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.

Machine rooms, machinery spaces, control rooms and control spaces associated with occupant evacuation elevators designed in accordance with Section 3008 of the International Building Code.

(aaa) Section 903.3.1.1.4; add the following Section:

903.3.1.1.4 Dry pipe sprinkler systems. Dry pipe sprinkler systems protecting fire areas of Type V construction shall be required to meet the 60 second water delivery time, per NFPA 13, to the system test connection regardless of the system size, unless more stringent criteria are applicable in NFPA 13, and all dry pipe sprinkler systems shall be trip tested to flow/discharge water to verify compliance with this requirement, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

(bbb) Section 903.3.1.2.2; change to read as follows:

903.3.1.2.2 Corridors and balconies in the means of egress. Sprinkler protection shall be provided in all corridors and for all balconies. in the means of egress where any of the following conditions apply:

1. Corridors with combustible floor or walls.

2. Corridors with an interior change of direction exceeding 45 degrees (0.79 rad).

3. Corridors that are less than 50 percent open to the outside atmosphere at the ends.

4. Open-ended corridors and associated exterior stairways and ramps as specified in Section 1027.6, Exception 3.

5. Egress balconies not complying with Sections 1021.2 and 1021.3.

(ccc) Section 903.3.1.2.3; delete section and replace as follows:

Section 903.3.1.2.3 Attached Garages and Attics. Sprinkler protection is required in attached garages, and in the following attic spaces:

1. Attics that are used or intended for living purposes or storage shall be protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

2. Where fuel-fired equipment is installed in an unsprinklered attic, not fewer than one quick-response intermediate temperature sprinkler shall be installed above the equipment.

3. Attic spaces of buildings that are two or more stories in height above grade plane or above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

4. Group R-4, Condition 2 occupancy attics not required by Item 1 or 3 to have sprinklers shall comply with one of the following:

4.1. Provide automatic sprinkler system protection.

4.2. Provide a heat detection system throughout the attic that is arranged to activate the building fire alarm system.

4.3. Construct the attic using noncombustible materials.

4.4. Construct the attic using fire-retardant-treated wood complying with Section 2303.2 of the International Building Code.

4.5. Fill the attic with noncombustible insulation.

(ddd) Section 903.3.1.3; change to read as follows:

903.3.1.3 NFPA 13D Sprinkler Systems. *Automatic sprinkler systems* installed in one- and two-family *dwellings*; Group R-3; Group R-4, Condition 1; and *townhouses* shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13D or in accordance with state law.

(eee) Section 903.3.1.4; add to read as follows:

903.3.1.4 Freeze protection. Freeze protection systems for automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be in accordance with the requirements of the applicable referenced NFPA standard and this section.

903.3.1.4.1 Attics. Only dry-pipe, preaction, or listed antifreeze automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be allowed to protect unheated attic spaces.

Exception: Wet-pipe fire sprinkler systems shall be allowed to protect non-ventilated attic spaces where:

The attic sprinklers are supplied by a separate floor control valve assembly to allow ease of draining the attic system without impairing sprinklers throughout the rest of the building, and

Adequate heat shall be provided for freeze protection as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard, and

The attic space is a part of the building's thermal, or heat, envelope, such that insulation is provided at the roof deck, rather than at the ceiling level.

903.3.1.4.2 Heat trace/insulation. Heat trace/insulation shall only be allowed where approved by the fire code official for small sections of large diameter water-filled pipe.

(fff) Section 903.3.5; add a second paragraph to read as follows:

Water supply as required for such systems shall be provided in conformance with the supply requirements of the respective NFPA standards; however, every water-based fire protection system shall be designed with a 10-psi safety factor. Reference Section 507.4 for additional design requirements.

(ggg) Section 903.3.9; change to read as follows:

903.3.9 High-rise Building floor control valves. Approved supervised indicating control valves shall be provided at the point of connection to the riser as indicated below: in high-rise buildings

In High Rise Buildings, f*loor control assemblies shall be located in protected stairwells, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.*

In all other buildings, floor control assemblies shall be located as approved by the fire code official.

(hhh) Section 903.4.1; add a second paragraph after the Exceptions to read as follows:

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. Reference Section 903.3.9 for required floor control assemblies. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

(iii) Section 903.4.3; add second paragraph to read as follows:

The alarm device required on the exterior of the building shall be a weatherproof horn/strobe notification appliance with a minimum 75 candela strobe rating, installed as close as practicable to the fire department connection.

(jjj) Section 905.3.8; add to read as follows:

905.3.8 Buildings Exceeding 10,000 sq. ft. In buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet in area per story and where any portion of the building's interior area is more than 200 feet (60960 mm) of travel, vertically and horizontally, from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access, Class I standpipes shall be provided.

(kkk) Section 905.4; change Item 5, and add Item 7 to read as follows:

5. Where the roof has a slope less than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way a hose connection shall be located to serve the roof or at the highest landing of an interior exit stairway with stair access to the roof provided in accordance with Section 1011.12.

6. {No change.}

7. When required by this Chapter, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at two hundred feet (200') intervals along major corridors thereafter, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

(lll) Section 905.8; change to read as follows:

905.8 Dry standpipes. Dry standpipes shall not be installed.

Exception: Where subject to freezing and in accordance with NFPA 14. Additionally, manual dry standpipe systems shall be supervised with a minimum of 10 psig and a maximum of 40 psig air pressure with a high/low Supervisory alarm.

(mmm)Section 905.9; add a second paragraph after the exceptions to read as follows:

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. Reference Section 903.3.9 for required floor control assemblies. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

(nnn) Section 906.1(1); delete Exception 3 as follows:

~~3. In storage areas of Group S occupancies where forklift, powered industrial truck or powered cart operators are the primary occupants,~~

~~fixed extinguishers, as specified in NFPA 10, shall not be required where in accordance with all of the following:~~

~~3.1. Use of vehicle-mounted extinguishers shall be approved by the fire code official.~~

~~3.2. Each vehicle shall be equipped with a 10-pound, 40A:80B:C extinguisher affixed to the vehicle using a mounting bracket approved~~

~~by the extinguisher manufacturer or the fire code official for vehicular use.~~

~~3.3. Not less than two spare extinguishers of equal or greater rating shall be available on-site to replace a discharged extinguisher.~~

~~3.4. Vehicle operators shall be trained in the proper operation, use and inspection of extinguishers.~~

~~3.5. Inspections of vehicle-mounted extinguishers shall be performed daily.~~

(ooo) Section 907.1.4; add to read as follows:

907.1.4 Design Standards. Where a new fire alarm system is installed, the devices shall be addressable.

(ppp) Section 907.2.1; change to read as follows:

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies where the having an occupant load due to the assembly occupancy is of 300 or more persons, or where the Group A occupant load is more than 100 persons above or below the *lowest level of exit discharge*. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.10 of the *International Building Code* shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

Exceptions: {No change.}

(qqq) Section 907.2.3; change to read as follows:

907.2.3 Group E. A manual fire alarm system that initiates the occupant notification signal utilizing an emergency voice/alarm communication system meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 and installed in accordance with Section 907.6 shall be installed in Group E educational occupancies. When *automatic sprinkler systems* or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group E day care occupancies. Unless separated by a minimum of 100' open space, all buildings, whether portable buildings or the main building, will be considered one building for alarm occupant load consideration and interconnection of alarm systems.

Exceptions:

{No change.}

Residential In-Home day care with not more than 12 children may use interconnected single station detectors in all habitable rooms. (For care of more than five children 2 1/2 or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.)

{No change to remainder of exceptions.}

(rrr) Section 907.2.10.1; change to read as follows:

907.2.10.1 Public- and Self-Storage Occupancies. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group S public- and self-storage occupancies three stories or greater in height for interior corridors and interior common areas. Visible notification appliances are not required within storage units.

Exception: {No change.}

(sss) Section 907.2.13, Exception #3; change to read as follows:

3. Open air portions of buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1 of the *International Building Code*; however, this exception does not apply to accessory uses including but not limited to sky boxes, restaurants, and similarly enclosed areas.

(ttt) Section 907.4.2.7; add to read as follows:

907.4.2.7 Type. Manual alarm initiating devices shall be an approved double action type.

(uuu) Section 907.6.1.1; add to read as follows:

907.6.1.1 Wiring Installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that a failure of any single initiating device or single open in an initiating circuit conductor will not interfere with the normal operation of other such devices. All signaling line circuits (SLC) shall be installed in such a way that a single open will not interfere with the operation of any addressable devices (Class A). Outgoing and return SLC conductors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 requirements for Class A circuits and shall have a minimum of four feet separation horizontal and one foot vertical between supply and return circuit conductors. The initiating device circuit (IDC) from a signaling line circuit interface device may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the interface device to the initiating device is ten feet or less.

(vvv) Section 907.6.1.1; add to read as follows:

907.6.1.1 Wiring Installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that a failure of any single initiating device or single open in an initiating circuit conductor will not interfere with the normal operation of other such devices. All signaling line circuits (SLC) shall be installed in such a way that a single open will not interfere with the operation of any addressable devices (Class A). Outgoing and return SLC conductors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 requirements for Class A circuits and shall have a minimum of four feet separation horizontal and one foot vertical between supply and return circuit conductors. The initiating device circuit (IDC) from a signaling line circuit interface device may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the interface device to the initiating device is ten feet or less.

(www) Section 907.6.3; delete all four Exceptions.

907.6.3 Initiating device identification. The fire alarm system shall identify the specific initiating device address, location, device type, floor level where applicable and status including indication of normal, alarm, trouble and supervisory status, as appropriate.

Exceptions:

~~Fire alarm systems in single-story buildings less than 22,500 square feet (2090 m2) in area.~~

~~Fire alarm systems that only include manual fire alarm boxes, waterflow initiating devices and not more than 10 additional alarm initiating devices.~~

~~Special initiating devices that do not support individual device identification.~~

~~Fire alarm systems or devices that are replacing existing equipment.~~

(xxx) Section 907.6.6; add sentence at end of paragraph to read as follows:

See 907.6.3 for the required information transmitted to the supervising station.

(yyy) Section 910.2.3; add to read as follows:

910.2.3 Group H. Buildings and portions thereof used as a Group H occupancy as follows:

1. In occupancies classified as Group H-2 or H-3, any of which are more than 15,000 square feet (1394 m^2) in single floor area.

Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

2. In areas of buildings in Group H used for storing Class 2, 3, and 4 liquid and solid oxidizers, Class 1 and unclassified detonable organic peroxides, Class 3 and 4 unstable (reactive) materials, or Class 2 or 3 water-reactive materials as required for a high-hazard commodity classification.

Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

(zzz) Section 910.4.3.1; change to read as follows:

910.4.3.1 Makeup Air. Makeup air openings shall be provided within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the floor level. Operation of makeup air openings shall be manual or automatic. The minimum gross area of makeup air inlets shall be 8 square feet per 1,000 cubic feet per minute (0.74 m2 per 0.4719 m3/s) of smoke exhaust.

(aaaa) Section 912.2.3; add to read as follows:

912.2.3 Hydrant Distance. An approved fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the fire department connection as the fire hose lays along an unobstructed path.

(bbbb) Section 913.2.1; add second paragraph and exception to read as follows:

When located on the ground level at an exterior wall, the fire pump room shall be provided with an exterior fire department access door that is not less than 3 ft. in width and 6 ft. – 8 in. in height, regardless of any interior doors that are provided. A key box shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

Exception: When it is necessary to locate the fire pump room on other levels or not at an exterior wall, the corridor leading to the fire pump room access from the exterior of the building shall be provided with equivalent fire resistance as that required for the pump room, or as approved by the *fire code official*. Access keys shall be provided in the key box as required by Section 506.1.

(cccc) Section 913.2.1; add second paragraph and exception to read as follows:

When located on the ground level at an exterior wall, the fire pump room shall be provided with an exterior fire department access door that is not less than 3 ft. in width and 6 ft. – 8 in. in height, regardless of any interior doors that are provided. A key box shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

Exception: When it is necessary to locate the fire pump room on other levels or not at an exterior wall, the corridor leading to the fire pump room access from the exterior of the building shall be provided with equivalent fire resistance as that required for the pump room, or as approved by the *fire code official*. Access keys shall be provided in the key box as required by Section 506.1.

(dddd) Section 914.3.1.2; change to read as follows:

914.3.1.2 Water Supply to required Fire Pumps. In all buildings that are more than 420 120 feet (128 36.6 m) in *building height*, and buildings of Type IVA and IVB construction that are more than 120 feet (36.6 m) in building height, required fire pumps shall be supplied by connections to no fewer than two water mains located in different streets. Separate supply piping shall be provided between each connection to the water main and the pumps. Each connection and the supply piping between the connection and the pumps shall be sized to supply the flow and pressure required for the pumps to operate.

Exception: {No change to exception.}

(eeee) Section 915; delete and replace to read as follows:

~~**915.1 General.** Carbon monoxide (CO) detection shall be installed in new buildings in accordance with Section 915.1.1. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in existing buildings in accordance with Section 1103.9.~~

~~**Exception:** Carbon monoxide detection is not required in Group S, Group F and Group U occupancies that are not normally occupied.~~

~~**915.1.1 Where required.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in the locations specified in Section 915.2 where any of the following conditions exist.~~

~~In buildings that contain a CO source.~~

~~In buildings that contain or are supplied by a CO-producing forced-air furnace.~~

~~In buildings with attached private garages.~~

~~In buildings that have a CO-producing vehicle that is used within the building.~~

~~**915.2 Locations.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in the locations specified in Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.3.~~

~~**915.2.1 Dwelling units.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in dwelling units outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. Where a CO source is located within a bedroom or its attached bathroom, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed within the bedroom.~~

~~**915.2.2 Sleeping units.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in sleeping units.~~

Exception: Carbon monoxide detection shall be allowed to be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping unit where the sleeping unit or its attached bathroom does not contain a CO source and is not served by a CO-producing forced-air furnace.

915.2.3 Group E occupancies. A carbon monoxide system that uses carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in Group E occupancies. Alarm signals from carbon monoxide detectors shall be automatically transmitted to an on-site location that is staffed by school personnel.

Exception: Carbon monoxide alarm signals shall not be required to be automatically transmitted to an on-site location that is staffed by school personnel in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 30 or less.

915.2.4 CO-producing forced-air furnace. Carbon monoxide detection complying with Item 2 of Section 915.1.1 shall be installed in all enclosed rooms and spaces served by a fuel-burning, forced-air furnace.

Exceptions:

Where a carbon monoxide detector is provided in the first room or space served by each main duct leaving the furnace, and the carbon monoxide alarm signals are automatically transmitted to an approved location.

Dwelling units that comply with Section 915.2.1.

915.2.5 Private garages. Carbon monoxide detection complying with Item 3 of Section 915.1.1 shall be installed within enclosed occupiable rooms or spaces that are contiguous to the attached private garage.

Exceptions:

In buildings without communicating openings between the private garage and the building.

In rooms or spaces located more than one story above or below a private garage.

Where the private garage connects to the building through an open-ended corridor.

An open parking garage complying with Section 406.5 of the International Building Code or an enclosed parking garage complying with Section 406.6 of the International Building Code shall not be considered a private garage.

Dwelling units that comply with Section 915.2.1.

915.2.6 All other occupancies. For locations other than those specified in Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.5, carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on the ceiling of enclosed rooms or spaces containing CO-producing devices or served by a CO source forced-air furnace.

Exception: Where environmental conditions prohibit the installation of carbon monoxide detector in an enclosed room or space, carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in an approved enclosed location contiguous with the room or space that contains a CO source.

915.3 Carbon monoxide detection. Carbon monoxide detection required by Sections 915.1 through 915.2.3 shall be provided by carbon monoxide alarms complying with Section 915.4 or carbon monoxide detection systems complying with Section 915.5.

915.3.1 Alarm limitations. Carbon monoxide alarms shall only be installed in dwelling units and in sleeping units. They shall not be installed in locations where the code requires carbon monoxide detectors to be used.

915.3.2 Fire alarm system required. New buildings that are required by Section 907.2 to have a fire alarm system and by Section 915.2 to have carbon monoxide detectors shall be connected to the fire alarm system in accordance with NFPA 72.

915.3.3 Fire alarm systems not required. In new buildings that are not required by Section 907.2 to have a fire alarm system, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by one of the following:

Carbon monoxide detectors connected to an approved carbon monoxide detection system in accordance with NFPA 72.

Carbon monoxide detectors connected to an approved combination system in accordance with NFPA 72.

Carbon monoxide detectors connected to an approved fire alarm system in accordance with NFPA 72.

Where approved by the fire code official, carbon monoxide alarms maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

915.3.4 Installation. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 and the manufacturer's instructions.

915.4 Carbon monoxide alarms. Carbon monoxide alarms shall comply with Sections 915.4.1 through 915.4.4.

915.4.1 Power source. Carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source, and when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than that required for overcurrent protection.

Exception: Where installed in buildings without commercial power, battery-powered carbon monoxide alarms shall be an acceptable alternative.

915.4.2 Listings. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034.

~~**915.4.3 Combination alarms.** Combination carbon monoxide/smoke alarms shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide alarms. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 217 and UL 2034.~~

~~**915.4.4 Interconnection.** Where more than one carbon monoxide alarm is required to be installed, carbon monoxide alarms shall be interconnected in such a manner that the actuation of one alarm will activate all of the alarms. Physical interconnection of carbon monoxide alarms shall not be required where listed wireless alarms are installed and all alarms sound upon activation of one alarm.~~

~~**915.5 Carbon monoxide detection systems.** Carbon monoxide detection systems shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide alarms and shall comply with Sections 915.5.1 through 915.5.3.~~

~~**915.5.1 General.** Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 2075.~~

~~**915.5.2 Locations.** Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the locations specified in Section 915.2. These locations supersede the locations specified in NFPA 72.~~

~~**915.5.3 Combination detectors.** Combination carbon monoxide/smoke detectors shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide detectors, provided that they are listed in accordance with UL 268 and UL 2075.~~

~~**915.5.4 Occupant notification.** Activation of a carbon monoxide detector shall annunciate at the control unit and shall initiate audible and visible alarm notification throughout the building.~~

~~**Exception:** Occupant notification is permitted to be limited to the area where the carbon monoxide alarm signal originated and other signaling zones in accordance with the fire safety plan, provided that the alarm signal from an activated carbon monoxide detector is automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or off-premises location.~~

~~**915.5.5 Duct detection.** Carbon monoxide detectors placed in environmental air ducts or plenums shall not be used as a substitute for the required protection in Section 915.~~

~~**915.6 Maintenance.** Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detection systems shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 72. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors that become inoperable or begin producing end-of-life signals shall be replaced.~~

~~**915.6.1 Enclosed parking garages.** Carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide detectors installed in enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 404.1 of the International Mechanical Code shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and their listing. Detectors that become inoperable or begin producing end-of-life signals shall be replaced.~~

915.1 General. New and existing buildings shall be provided with carbon monoxide (CO) detection in accordance with Sections 915.2 through 915.5.

915.2 Where required. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in interior spaces, other than dwelling units or sleeping units, that are exposed to a carbon monoxide source in accordance with Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.3. Carbon monoxide detection for dwelling units or sleeping units that are exposed to a carbon monoxide source shall be in accordance with Section 915.2.4.

915.2.1 Interior spaces with direct carbon monoxide sources. In all occupancies, interior spaces with a direct carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection located in close proximity to the direct carbon monoxide source and in accordance with Section 915.3.

Exception: Where environmental conditions in an enclosed space are incompatible with carbon monoxide detection devices, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in an approved adjacent location.

915.2.2 Interior spaces adjacent to a space containing a carbon monoxide source. In Groups A, B, E, I, M and R Occupancies, interior spaces that are separated from and adjacent to an enclosed parking garage or an interior space that contains a direct carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection if there are communicating openings between the spaces. Detection devices shall be located in close proximity to communicating openings on the side that is furthest from the carbon monoxide source and in accordance with Section 915.3

Exceptions:

1. Where communicating openings between the space containing a direct carbon monoxide source and the adjacent space are permanently sealed airtight, carbon monoxide detection is not required for the adjacent space.

2. Where the fire code official determines that the volume or configuration of the adjacent interior space is such that dilution or geometry would diminish the effectiveness of carbon monoxide detection devices located in such spaces, detection devices additional to those required by Section 915.2.1 shall be located on the side of communicating openings that is closest to the carbon monoxide source.

915.2.3 Interior spaces with forced-indirect carbon monoxide sources. In all occupancies, interior spaces with a forced-indirect carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection in accordance with either of the following:

1. Detection in each space with a forced-indirect carbon monoxide source, located in accordance with Section 915.3.

2. Detection only in the first space served by the main duct leaving the forced-indirect carbon monoxide source, located in accordance with Section 915.3, with an audible and visual alarm signal provided at an approved location.

915.2.4 Dwelling units and sleeping units. Carbon monoxide detection for dwelling units and sleeping units shall comply with Sections 915.2.4.1 and 915.2.4.2.

915.2.4.1 Direct carbon monoxide sources. Where a direct carbon monoxide source is located in a bedroom or sleeping room, or a bathroom attached to either, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in the bedroom or sleeping room. Where carbon monoxide detection is not installed in bedrooms or sleeping rooms, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in close proximity to bedrooms or sleeping rooms for either of the following conditions:

1. The dwelling unit or sleeping unit has a communicating opening to an attached, enclosed garage.

2. A direct carbon monoxide source is located in the dwelling unit or sleeping unit outside of bedrooms or sleeping rooms.

915.2.4.2 Forced-indirect carbon monoxide sources. Bedrooms or sleeping rooms in dwelling units or sleeping units that are exposed to a forced-indirect carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection in accordance with Section 915.2.4.1 or Section 915.2.3.

915.3 Location of detection devices. Carbon monoxide detection devices shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in a location that avoids dead air spaces, turbulent air spaces, fresh air returns, open windows, and obstructions that would inhibit accumulation of carbon monoxide at the detection location. Carbon monoxide detection in air ducts or plenums shall not be permitted as an alternative to required detection locations.

915.4 Permissible detection devices. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by a carbon monoxide detection system complying with Section 915.4.2 unless carbon monoxide alarms are permitted by Sections 915.4.1.

915.4.1 Carbon monoxide alarms. Carbon monoxide alarms complying with Sections 915.4.1.1 through 915.4.1.3 shall be permitted in lieu of a carbon monoxide detection system in both of the following:

1. Dwelling units and sleeping units.

2. Locations other than dwelling units or sleeping units, where approved, provided that the manufacturer's instructions do not prohibit installation in locations other than dwelling units or sleeping units and that the alarm signal for any carbon monoxide alarm installed in a normally unoccupied location is annunciated by an audible and visual signal in an approved location.

915.4.1.1 Power source. In buildings with a wired power source, carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from a permanent connection to building wiring, with no disconnecting means other than for overcurrent protection, and shall be provided with a battery backup. In buildings without a wired power source, carbon monoxide alarms shall be battery powered.

Exception: For existing buildings not previously required to have carbon monoxide alarms permanently connected to a wired power source, existing battery-powered and plug-in with battery backup carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted to remain in service. When replaced, replacement with battery-powered and plug-in with battery backup carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted.

915.4.1.2 Listings. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke alarms shall also be listed in accordance with UL 217.

915.4.1.3 Interconnection. Where more than one carbon monoxide alarm is installed, actuation of any alarm shall cause all of the alarms to signal an alarm condition.

915.4.2 Carbon monoxide detection systems. Carbon monoxide detection systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72.

915.4.2.1 Fire alarm system integration. Where a building fire alarm system or combination fire alarm system, as defined in NFPA 72, is installed, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by connecting carbon monoxide detectors to the fire alarm system. Where a building fire alarm system or a combination fire alarm system is not installed, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by connecting carbon monoxide detectors to a carbon monoxide detection system complying with NFPA 72.

915.4.2.2 Listings. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 2075. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 268 and UL 2075.

915.4.2.3 Alarm notification. For other than Group E Occupancies, activation of a carbon monoxide detector shall initiate alarm notification in accordance with any of the following:

1. An audible and visible alarm notification throughout the building and at the control unit.

2. Where specified in an approved fire safety plan, an audible and visible alarm in the signaling zone where the carbon monoxide has been detected and other signaling zones specified in the fire safety plan, and at the control unit.

3. Where a sounder base is provided for each detector, an audible alarm at the activated carbon monoxide detector and an audible and visible alarm at the control unit.

For Group E Occupancies having an occupant load of 30 or less, alarm notification shall be provided in an on-site location staffed by school personnel or in accordance with the notification requirements for other occupancies. For Group E occupancies having an occupant load of more than 30, an audible and visible alarm shall be provided in an on-site location staffed by school personnel.

915.5 Maintenance. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detection systems shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 72 and the manufacturer's instructions. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors that become inoperable or begin producing end-of-life signals shall be replaced.

(ffff) Section 1006.2.1; change Exception #3 to read as follows:

1006.2.1 Egress based on occupant load and common path of egress travel distance. Two exits or exit doorways from any space shall be provided where the design occupant load or the common path of egress travel distance exceeds the values listed in Table 1006.2.1. The cumulative occupant load from adjacent rooms, areas or space shall be determined in accordance with Section 1004.2.

Exceptions:

1. {No change.}

2. {No change.}

3. Unoccupied rooftop mechanical rooms and penthouses are not required to comply with the common path of egress travel distance measurement.

(gggg) Section 1103.5.3; add sentence to read as follows:

Fire sprinkler system installation shall be completed within 24 months from date of notification by the fire code official.

(hhhh) Section 1103.5.6; add to read as follows:

1103.5.6 Spray Booths and Rooms. Existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 2404.

(aaab) **Section 1103.7.7; add to read as follows:**

1103.7.7 Fire Alarm System Design Standards. Where an existing fire alarm system is upgraded or replaced, the devices shall be addressable. Fire alarm systems utilizing more than 20 smoke and/or heat detectors shall have analog initiating devices.

Exception: Existing systems need not comply unless the total building, or fire alarm system, remodel or expansion exceeds 30% of the building. When cumulative building, or fire alarm system, remodel or expansion initiated after the date of original fire alarm panel installation exceeds 50% of the building, or fire alarm system, the fire alarm system must comply within 18 months of permit application.

1103.7.7.1 Communication requirements. Refer to Section 907.6.6 for applicable requirements.

(iiii) Section 1103.9; delete and change to read as follows:

1103.9 Carbon monoxide detection. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in existing buildings where any of the conditions identified in Section 915.1.1 exist. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in the locations specified in Section 915.2 and the installation shall be in accordance with Section 915.4.

Exceptions:

1. Carbon monoxide alarms are permitted to be solely battery operated where the code that was in effect at the time of construction did not require carbon monoxide detectors to be provided.

2. Carbon monoxide alarms are permitted to be solely battery operated in dwelling units that are not served from a commercial power source.

3. A carbon monoxide detection system in accordance with Section 915.5 shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide alarms.

1103.9 Carbon monoxide detection. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in existing buildings in accordance with Section 915.

(jjjj) Section 1201.4; add to read as follows:

1201.4 Electrical Shutdown. Energy systems including solar photovoltaic power systems, stationary fuel cell power systems, or electrical energy storage systems shall have a remote power shut down box. The location shall be at an *approved* location. The box shall only be accessible by the fire department and shall be keyed to the fire department Key Box as outlined in Section 506.

(kkkk) Section 1207.2; add to read as follows:

1207.2 Commissioning, decommissioning, operation and maintenance. Commissioning, decommissioning, operation and maintenance shall be conducted in accordance with this section. In addition to the ordinary inspection and test requirements that buildings, structures and parts thereof are required to undergo, Energy Storage Systems subject to the provisions of Section 1207 shall undergo special inspections and tests sufficient to verify the proper commissioning of the Energy Storage System in its final installed condition. The design submission accompanying the construction documents shall clearly detail procedures and methods to be used and the items subject to such inspections and tests. Such commissioning shall be in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice and, where possible, based on published standards for the particular testing involved. The special inspections and tests required by this section shall be conducted under the same terms as in Chapter 17 of the International Building Code.

(llll) Section 2304.1; change to read as follows:

2304.1 Supervision of Dispensing. The dispensing of fuel at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be conducted by a qualified attendant or shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant at all times or shall be in accordance with Section 2204.3. the following:

Conducted by a qualified attendant; and/or,

Shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant; and/or

Shall be an unattended self-service facility in accordance with Section 2304.3.

At any time, the qualified attendant of item Number 1 or 2 above is not present, such operations shall be considered as an unattended self-service facility and shall also comply with Section 2304.3.

(mmmm) Section 3307.1; change to read as follows:

Section 3307.1 Required access. Approved vehicle access for firefighting and emergency response shall be provided to all construction or demolition sites. Vehicle access shall be provided to within ~~100~~ 50 feet (~~30 480~~ 15 240 mm) of temporary or permanent fire department connections. Vehicle access shall be provided by either temporary or permanent roads, capable of supporting vehicle loading under all weather conditions. Vehicle access shall be maintained until permanent fire apparatus access roads are available. When fire apparatus access roads are required to be installed for any structure or development, access shall be approved prior to the time which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure. Whenever the connection is not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an *approved* sign.

(nnnn) Section 3307.1.2; change to read as follows:

3307.1.2 Stairways required. Where building construction exceeds 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, a temporary or permanent stairway shall be provided. As construction progresses, such stairways shall be extended to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring. Whenever the stairways are not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the stairways locations shall be indicated by an *approved* sign.

(oooo) Section 3307.5.3; add section to read as follows:

3307.5.3 Standpipe Signage. Whenever the standpipes are not visible to approaching fire apparatus, locations shall be indicated by an *approved* sign.

(pppp) Section 4104.2; change to read as follows:

4104.2 Open-flame Cooking Devices. Charcoal burners and other open-flame cooking devices, charcoal grills and other similar devices used for cooking shall not be operated or located on combustible balconies, decks, or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exceptions:

One- and two-family dwellings where LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20-pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity] with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 100 pounds (5 containers). All LP-gas containers shall be stored outside, as per Chapter 61.

Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved *automatic sprinkler system*, and LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20-pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 40 lbs. (2 containers). All LP-gas containers shall be stored outside, as per Chapter 61.

LP-gas cooking devices having LP-gas containers with a water capacity not greater than 2-1/2 pounds [nominal 1-pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity].

(qqqq) Section D102.1; change to read as follows:

D102.1 Access and loading. Facilities, buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be accessible to fire department apparatus by way of an *approved* fire apparatus access road with an asphalt, concrete or other *approved* driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing up to ~~75,000~~ 85,000 pounds (~~34 050~~ 38 556 kg).

(rrrr) Section D103.4; change to read as follows:

D103.4 Dead ends. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with Table D103.4.

TABLE D103.4

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEAD-END FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

LENGTH (feet)	**WIDTH (feet)**	**TURNAROUNDS REQUIRED**
0–150	20 24	None required
151–500	20 24	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot "Y" or 96-foot diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
501–750	26	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot "Y" or 96-foot diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1

Over 750	Special approval required

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

(ssss) Section D103.5; change Item 1 to read as follows:

D103.5 Fire apparatus access road gates. Gates securing the fire apparatus access roads shall comply with all of the following criteria:

Where a single gate is provided, the gate width shall be not less than 20 24 feet (6096 7315.2 mm). Where a fire apparatus road consists of a divided roadway, the gate width shall be not less than 12 feet (3658 mm).

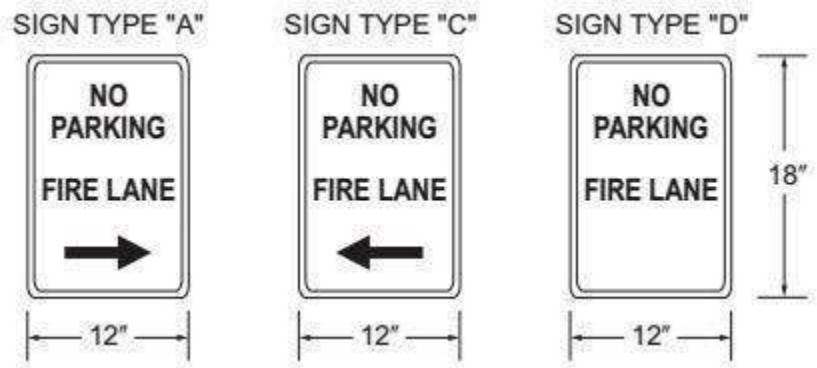
(tttt) Section D103.6; change to read as follows:

D103.6 ~~Signs.~~ Marking. Striping, signs, or other markings, when approved by the *fire code official*, shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Striping, signs and other markings shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility.

(1) Striping – Fire apparatus access roads shall be continuously marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six inches (6") in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" shall appear in four inch (4") white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.

(2) Signs – Signs shall read "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" and shall be 12" wide and 18" high (See Figure D103.6). Signs shall have red letters on a white reflective background, using not less than 2" lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six feet, six inches (6'6") above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty feet (50') apart along both sides of the fire lane. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Chief.

~~Where required by the *fire code official*, fire apparatus access roads shall be marked with permanent "NO PARKING – FIRE LANE" signs complying with Figure D103.6, or other approved method. Signs shall have a minimum dimension of 12 inches (305 mm) wide by 18 inches (457 mm) high and have red letters on a white reflective background. Signs shall be posted on one or both sides of the fire apparatus road as required by Section D103.6.1 or D103.6.2.~~



(uuuu) Section D103.6.1 and D103.6.2; delete sections as follows:

~~**D103.6.1 Roads 20 to 26 feet in width.** *Fire lane* signs as specified in Section D103.6 shall be posted on both sides of fire apparatus access roads that are 20 to 26 feet wide (6096 to 7925 mm).~~

~~**D103.6.2 Roads more than 26 feet in width.** *Fire lane* signs as specified in Section D103.6 shall be posted on one side of fire apparatus access roads more than 26 feet wide (7925 mm) and less than 32 feet wide (9754 mm).~~

(vvvv) Section D104.3; change to read as follows:

D104.3 Remoteness. Where two fire apparatus access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the lot or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses, or as *approved* by the *fire code official*.

(wwww) Section D105.3; change to read as follows:

D105.3 Proximity to building. Unless otherwise approved by the fire code official, one or more of the required access routes meeting this condition shall be located not less than 15 feet (4572 mm) and not greater than 30 feet (9144 mm) from the building, and shall be positioned parallel to one entire side of the building. The side of the building on which the aerial fire apparatus access road is positioned shall be *approved* by the *fire code official*.

(xxxx) Section D106.3; change to read as follows:

D106.3 Remoteness. Where two fire apparatus access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses, or as *approved* by the *fire code official*.

(yyyy) Section D107.2; change to read as follows:

D107.2 Remoteness. Where two fire apparatus access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses, or as *approved* by the *fire code official*.

Sec. 8.02.011. Building official.

Any provision in the IFC or other provision incorporated in this article by reference that refers to any act to be referred to or conducted by a building official shall be a reference to the district's fire chief or his/her designated agent.

Sec. 8.02.012. Permit fees.

The fees applicable for permits, approvals, and inspections shall be established from time to time by the commissioners of the district and the city in an ordinance thereof.

Sec. 8.02.013. Appeals.

(a) ~~The city council shall serve as~~The City Council of the City of Dripping Springs shall appoint five residents or owners of businesses in the territory of the district to serve as members of an appeals commission to hear and decide the complaint of any person aggrieved by a decision of the fire chief or the chief's designated agent, regarding any request for a permit or approval, any decision to stop work, or stop use, and any decision to abate, repair, rehabilitate, demolish, or remove an unsafe structure or premises. Three members of the appeals commission shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of hearing and deciding an appeal. Any commissioner may serve as a member of the appeals commission. Members of the appeals commission shall serve for a period of two years or until their successor is appointed.

(b) ~~The city council~~An appellate panel of not less than three members of the appeals commission shall hear the timely appeal of any decision of the fire chief or other authorized official described in subsection (a). A request to appeal such a decision shall be submitted in writing addressed to the city secretary and forwarded to the ~~city council~~appeal panel members ~~-~~not more than ten days after the date of the decision or action that is the subject of the appeal. A request to appeal shall include the mailing address of the appellant for the purpose of receiving notice of a hearing on the appeal. A notice of appeal shall not stay the decision or action from which the appeal is taken.

(c) The appeals commission shall hear an appeal not later than 31 days following receipt of a timely notice of appeal.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (g), the commissioners, or the president of the commissioners, as applicable, shall serve written notice of the date, time, and place of the appeal hearing not less than ten days prior to the date of the hearing.

(e) An appellant shall be entitled to present evidence in support of the appeal and to cross-examine opposing witnesses. The fire chief or his/her designated agent shall be entitled to present evidence in support of such decision or action and to cross-examine witnesses. At the start of the hearing, the members of the appeals commission present (the "appellate panel") shall appoint from among them a presiding officer, who, with the advice of the other members of the appellate panel, shall make all determinations regarding the admissibility of evidence, and may make reasonable rulings regarding the conduct of the hearing and the manner that evidence is presented. The appellate panel may be assisted by legal counsel for the district in making evidentiary rulings and determining reasonable procedures for conduct of the hearing. The appellate panel shall determine the credibility of all witnesses and other evidence presented at the hearing.

(f) The appellate panel may affirm, reverse, or modify the decision from which an appeal is taken. The decision of the majority of the appellate panel shall be the decision of the appellate panel. The panel may reverse a decision only if, in the opinion of the majority:

(1) The decision appealed is manifestly unjust; or

(2) Special circumstances make strict application of the rule that is the basis of the original decision impractical and the reversal of the decision is in conformity with the intent and purpose of this article; and

(3) Such reversal would not result in a greater threat of danger to life or property in or near the district.

(g) The appellate panel may affirm, reverse, or modify the decision from which an appeal is taken. The decision of the majority of the appellate panel shall be the decision of the appellate panel. The panel may reverse a decision only if, in the opinion of the majority:

(h) If the fire chief or the chief's designated agent determines in a written order served on the owner of property that a structure constitutes an imminent threat to the life or safety of any persons, the fire chief or the chief's designated agent may require the demolition or removal of such structure not later than ten days following the date notice of such order is served on the owner of the affected property. Such owner may request an emergency appeal of such decision in writing delivered to the city secretary at any time prior to the expiration of such ten-day period. In such event, the ~~city administrator~~ president of the commissioners is authorized to appoint an appellate panel and schedule a hearing of such appeal as soon as practicable and serve notice of the time, date and place of such appeal on such owner not less than two ~~seven~~ days prior to the date of the hearing of such appeal.

Sec. 8.02.014. Offenses/penalties.

(a) ~~It is an offense if any person:~~A person commits an offense if the person:

(1) Undertakes any action or commences any construction or development for which a permit or approval is required pursuant to the fire code or the fire protection criteria manual without first obtaining the requisite permit or approval;

(2) Uses or occupies any property, or effects the development or construction of any improvement to real property in the territory of the district that is not in compliance with any condition of a permit or approval given pursuant to the fire code and the fire protection criteria manual;

(3) Uses or occupies any property, or effects the development or construction of any improvement to real property in the territory of the district that is not in compliance with any provision of the fire code and the fire protection criteria manual, except as allowed pursuant to any variance, modification, or alternative means approved in a permit or approval given pursuant to the fire code; or

(4) Violates any other provision of the fire code or the fire protection criteria manual.

(b) An offense described in subsection (a) or elsewhere in this article is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed:

(1) Five hundred dollars; or

(2) Two thousand dollars if the person acted intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly.

(c) Per ~~section~~Section 6.02(b) Penal Code, a violation of a provision designated as an offense in this article is a strict liability offense requiring no showing of a culpable mental state unless it is alleged that the person acted intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly.

(d) In addition to the criminal enforcement provisions of this section, the district shall be entitled to bring a civil action for the enforcement of the fire code and the fire protection criteria manual in any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any violation of the fire code or the fire protection criteria manual or to impose a civil penalty in an amount of up to $2,000.00 per day that a violation of the fire code continues.

(e) A separate offense shall occur each day that a violation of the fire code or the fire protection criteria manual continues.

Sec. 8.02.015. Severability/enforceability.

(a) Should any section, subsection, part, sentence, clause or phrase of the fire code or this article for any reason be held to be void or unenforceable such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this article and the fire code. The board of commissioners hereby declares that each provision of this article and the fire code is severable and that the board of commissioners would have passed this article, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase included therein or incorporated by reference, irrespective of the fact that any one or more of such sections, subsections, parts, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared void or unenforceable.

(b) Notwithstanding anything else to the contrary herein, in the event that applicable law, including but not limited to the provisions of Texas Local Government Code chapter 245, exempts from any provision of this article or the fire code a project or development that is pending or existing on the effective date of this article, the most recent regulations adopted by the district that may lawfully be applied to such pending or existing project or development shall remain in effect for the purpose of regulating such project or development.

Sec. 8.02.016. Maintenance of article.

A copy of this article together with all provisions incorporated herein, and the fire protection criteria manual shall be maintained at the central administrative offices of the district for inspection and use by interested persons. The district shall inform any person inquiring where copies of the IFC and other provisions incorporated in this article may be purchased from the publisher thereof.