

ORDINANCE NO. 19-3253

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS AMENDING CHAPTER 58 - "INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE" OF THE CITY OF BEDFORD CODE OF ORDINANCES BY DELETING SECTIONS 58-97 AND 58-99 AND ADDING THE REVISED SECTIONS 58-97 AND 58-99 THEREBY ADOPTING THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE 2018 EDITION; PROVIDING A PENALTY NOT TO EXCEED TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH OFFENSE; PROVIDING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS AND DELETIONS THERETO; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SAVING CLAUSE; PROVIDING A REPEALING CLAUSE; AND DECLARING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Bedford desires to protect the life, health and property of the citizens and businesses of the City of Bedford;

WHEREAS, fire prevention is important to the health, safety and welfare of the citizens, businesses and visitors of the City of Bedford, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the findings above are found to be true and correct, and are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. That the International Fire Code, a copy of which will be kept on file with the City Secretary's Office, is hereby adopted as the City of Bedford Fire Code and that Chapter 58, Section 58-97 is hereby deleted in its entirety and a new section 58-97 is adopted to read as follows:

Section 58-97 Code Adopted. The Code shall be known as the City of Bedford Fire Prevention Code. The articles of the International Fire Code (IFC), 2018 edition, save and accept such portions as are hereinafter deleted, modified, or added, shall be the Fire Prevention Code of the City of Bedford.

SECTION 3. That Chapter 58, Section 58-99 is hereby deleted in its entirety and a new section 58-99 is adopted to read as follows:

Sec. 58-99 Amendments

The International Fire Code (IFC), 2018 edition, and the Bedford Fire Prevention Code are amended and changed as published in the following respects:

(1) General Terms

- (a) **Jurisdiction.** All references to "jurisdiction" shall mean the City of Bedford, Tarrant County, Texas
- (b) **Chief.** All references to "Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention" shall be replaced with "Fire Marshal."
- (c) **Fire Marshal.** All references to Fire Marshal shall include the Fire Marshal's designee.

(2) **Code official or fire code official.** The fire chief or designee, Fire Marshal or designee, or member of the fire department, charged with the duties of administration and enforcement of this code, or a duly authorized representative.

(3) The provisions of the International Fire Code 2018 Edition, including Chapter 80 Referenced Standards, adopt Appendices B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, and L, as published by the International Code Council.

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(4) **Chapter 1. Scope and Administration**

- (a) **Section 101.1 Title** is amended by deleting that section and replacing it with a new Section 101.1 to read as follows:

Title. These regulations shall be known as the *Fire Code of the City of Bedford, Texas*, hereinafter referred to as “this Code.”

- (b) **Section 102.1 Construction and design provisions** is amended by adding 102.1 #3 and 102.1.1 to read as follows:

Section 102.1 #3 Existing structures, facilities, and conditions when required in Chapter 11 or in specific sections of this code.

Section 102.1.1 Reconstruction and Remodel. A building that is being altered, remodeled or reconstructed where the cost of construction is equal to or greater than 50% of the appraised value of the structure, shall comply with current fire codes in regard to:

- (1) Panic hardware;
- (2) Fire alarms;
- (3) Exit lights;
- (4) Emergency lighting
- (5) Exits and exit ways;
- (6) Fire protection systems.

- (c) **Section 102.7** is amended by deleting and replacing with a new **Section 102.7**, to read as follows:

Section 102.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 80 of the International Fire Code (IFC) and such codes, when specifically adopted, and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between the provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall apply. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standards shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the ICC Electrical Code shall mean the Electrical Code, as adopted.

The addition of Section 104.12, entitled Governmental Immunity, to read as follows:

104.12 Governmental Immunity. This Fire Prevention Chapter is exercised by the City of Bedford of its governmental functions, for the protection of the public peace, health and safety; and neither the City nor agents and representatives of said City (or any individual, receiver, firm, partnership, corporation, association, trustee or any of the agents thereof, in good faith carrying out, complying with or attempting to comply with any order, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance) shall be liable for any damage sustained to persons or property as the result of said activity.

The addition of Section 104.13, entitled Standard of Care for Emergency Action, to read as follows:

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104.13 Standard of Care for Emergency Action. Every officer, agent or employee of the City, and every officer, agent, or employee of an authorized provider of emergency services, including, but not limited to every unit of government or subdivision thereof, while responding to emergency calls or reacting to emergency situations, regardless of whether any declaration of emergency has been declared or proclaimed by a unit of government or subdivision thereof, is hereby authorized to act or not to act in such a manner to effectively deal with the emergency. An action or inaction is "effective" if it in any way contributes or can reasonably be thought by the provider of such emergency service to contribute to preserving any lives or property. This Section shall prevail over every other ordinance of the City and, to the extent to which the City has the authority to so authorize, over any other law establishing a standard of care in conflict with this Section. Neither the City nor the employee, agent, or officer thereof; or other unit of government or subdivision thereof or its employees, agents, or officers shall be liable for failure to use ordinary care in such emergency. It is the intent of the City Council, by passing this Ordinance, to assure effective action in emergency situations by those entrusted with the responsibility of saving lives and property by protecting such governmental units from liability, and their employees, agents, and officers from non-intentional tort liability to the fullest extent permitted by statutory and constitutional law. This Section shall be liberally construed to carry out the intent of the City Council.

Section 105.1.1 Permits required is amended by deleting that section and replacing it with a new Section 105.1.1 with subsections, to read as follows:

Section 105.1.1 Permits required. Permits required by this code shall be obtained from the fire code official.

Section 105.1.1.1 Permit fees. The Fire Marshal's office shall collect the approved fees for all inspections and permits as provided by the International Fire Code or Section 58-99 of the City of Bedford Code of Ordinances or other fire related permit or inspection fees. Permit fees shall be paid prior to the issuance of the permit. If work or construction occurs without obtaining the appropriate permit or permits first, the permit fee shall be doubled. In cases of emergency, the Fire Marshal may waive the requirement that the permit fee double.

a. The Fire Marshal's office shall collect the approved fees for inspections, plan reviews, certificates of occupancies, annual permits, the sale and storage of hazardous materials and other permits as required by the ordinances of the City of Bedford.

b. The minimum cost of a permit shall be thirty dollars (\$30.00) unless otherwise indicated in the approved fee schedules adopted by the city. When a permit is required, the permit fee shall be doubled when work or construction has occurred without obtaining the appropriate permits. In those cases where the work occurs on City of Bedford property and no permit fee is required, an amount equal to the initial permit cost shall be charged for failure to obtain a permit.

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c. Fire Marshal Inspection Fee will be billed at the completion of an inspection.

d. Payment of annual permit fees shall be the responsibility of the property owner and business owner. Fees for the storage and sale of hazardous materials shall be the responsibility of the occupant who offers the material for sale.

e. Any occupancy hereafter opening for the purpose of doing business in Bedford, as evidenced by application to the Building Official for a Certificate of Occupancy, shall pay a fee for an initial Fire Code compliance inspection and for the establishment on an inspection file. This fee shall be collected by the Building Official at the same time that the Certificate of Occupancy fee is collected. This fee is based on square footage as indicated in the fee schedule.

f. The Fire Marshal may request copies of bid documents or other items to verify the estimated cost of construction when calculating permit fees.

Section 105.1.1.2 Party responsible for payment. Payment of permit fees shall be the responsibility of the property owner and business owner.

Section 105.1.1.3 Permits required before commencement of work. Permits must be obtained prior to taking any action requiring a permit.

Section 105.1.1.4 Permit to be on premises. Issued permits shall be kept on the premises designated therein at all times and shall be readily available for inspection by the fire code official.

Section 105.3.3; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 105.7; add Section 105.7.26 to read as follows:

Section 105.7.26 Electronic access control systems. Construction permits are required for the installation or modification of an electronic access control system, as specified in Chapter 10. A separate construction permit is required for the installation or modification of a fire alarm system that may be connected to the access control system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

(e) *Section 109 Board of Appeals* is amended by adding Section 109.1.1 to read as follows:

109.1.1 Building and Standards Commission to function as Bedford Board of Appeals for International Fire Code. The Building and Standards Commission for the City of Bedford, as defined by the Code of Ordinances of the City of Bedford, Texas shall function as the Board of Appeals under section 108 of the International Fire Code. Appeals shall be in accordance with section 58.03 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Bedford, Texas.

Section 110.3; change to read as follows:

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Section 110.3 Notice of Violation; citation

Where the *fire code official* finds a building, premises, vehicle, storage facility or outdoor area that is in violation of this code, the *fire code official* is authorized to prepare a written notice of violation describing the conditions deemed unsafe and, where compliance is not immediate, specifying a time for reinspection. The *fire code official* is authorized to issue citations alleging violations of this code for prosecution in the Municipal Court. Notice under this section is not a prerequisite to prosecution of violations of this code.

Section 110.3.2 shall be deleted in its entirety.

Section 110.3.3 shall be deleted in its entirety.

Section 110.4 Violation penalties.

Persons who shall violate a provision of this code, or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements, thereof, or who shall erect, install, alter, repair, or do work in violation of the *approved construction documents*, or directive, of the *fire code official*, or of a permit, or a certificate, used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a Class C Misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000.00 dollars. Each day that a violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 110.3.5 is added to read as follows:

“110.3.5 Compliance with codes. Any person or entity that violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with, or who resists the enforcement of the provisions of this or other codes as referenced in this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties as set forth in the Code of Ordinances of the City. In addition to these penalties the fire code official or his or her designee is authorized to close any business, or shut down any operation when any hazard or condition exists therein that poses a serious and imminent threat to life or property. Any reasonable method may be used to affect closure, including, but not limited to, disconnection of utilities and padlocking of any doors. Any person in control of or occupying any premises ordered closed, or performing or overseeing any operation ordered discontinued, who refuses an order to leave, or to discontinue is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties described herein.”

Chapter 1 Scope and Administration is amended by adding *Section 114 Compliance Certification* to read as follows:

Section 114 Compliance Certification. A certification may be required by the Fire Marshal to show compliance with the fire code, regarding technical installations of fire related equipment and systems. Such certification shall be notarized and on company letterhead. When required, certifications shall be filed with the office of the Fire Marshal before final approval of the activity or installation.

Section 114.1 When certification required. Certification shall be required for the following:

1. Automatic fire alarm systems;
2. Automatic fire extinguishing systems;
3. Storage and use of explosives;

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4. Storage of hazardous materials;
5. Fire appliance servicing;
6. Flame retardant application;
7. Liquefied gas installations and operations;
8. Radioactive material storage and handling;
9. Emergency lighting systems;
10. Emergency power system;
11. Security gates.
12. As otherwise indicated by a specific code section or amendment.

Section 114.2 Compliance testing. All compliance testing shall be witnessed by the Fire Marshal.

(4) *Chapter 2. Definitions*

Section 202. Amend by adding new definitions to the existing list of definitions in Section 202 of the IFC, 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. This group may include but not be limited to the following:

- Dialysis centers
- Procedures involving sedation
- Sedation dentistry
- Surgery centers
- Colonic centers
- Psychiatric centers

ATRIUM. An opening connecting three or more stories... {Remaining text unchanged}

DEFEND IN PLACE. A method of emergency response that engages building components and trained staff to provide occupant safety during an emergency. Emergency response involves remaining in place, relocating within the building, or both, without evacuating the building.

EMERGENCY ACCESS EASEMENT. An access road or fire lane located on private property dedicated by the owner(s) of the property to provide fire apparatus access.

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*, *detonation*, and/or activated by ignition with a match or other heat producing device that meets the definition of 1.4G fireworks or 1.3G fireworks as set forth herein

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,

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a fire protection system and life safety features shall be installed as for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building with an occupied floor located more than 55 feet (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 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.

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.

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

(5) Chapter 3 General Requirements

- (a) *Section 307 Open Burning, Recreational Fires and Portable Outdoor Fireplaces, Section 307.1 General* is amended by adding 307.1.1 and 307.1.2 to read as follows:

307.1.1 Open burning prohibited. Open burning as defined in Section 302 (IFC) shall be prohibited unless permitted by the Fire Marshal.

Section 307.1.2 Recreational fires prohibited. "Recreational fires" as defined in Section 302 (IFC) shall be prohibited unless permitted by the Fire Marshal.

Exception: Chimeneas or fire pits with a mesh screen are allowed at single family residences provided that they are at least ten (10) feet away from any structure and that they only burn wood, not yard debris, trash or any other material and only if attended at all times. Chimeneas or fire pits must be extinguished before leaving unattended. If the wind exceeds twenty (20) miles per hour, no recreational fires shall be allowed, and this prohibition includes chimeneas and fire pits.

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Section 307.2; change to read as follows:

Section 307.2 Permit Required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire code official in accordance with Section 105.6 prior to kindling a fire for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or open burning. Application for such approval shall only be presented by and permits issued to the owner of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

Examples of state or local law, or regulations referenced elsewhere in this section may include but not be limited to the following:

1. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) guidelines and/or restrictions.
2. State, County, or Local temporary or permanent bans on open burning.
3. Local written policies as established by the fire code official.

Section 307.3; change to read as follows:

Section 307.3 Extinguishment Authority. 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; change to read as follows:

Section 307.4 Location. 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.

(b) *Section 307.4.2 Recreational fires* is amended by to read as follows:

Section 307.4.2 Recreational fires prohibited. “Recreational fires” as defined in Section 302 (IFC) shall be prohibited unless permitted by the Fire Marshal.

Section 307.4.4 and 5; add section 307.4.4 and 307.4.5 to read as follows:

Section 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 International Building Code.

Section 307.4.5 Trench Burns.

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

Section 307.5; change to read as follows:

Section 307.5 Attendance. Open burning, trench burns, bonfires, recreational fires, and use of portable outdoor fireplaces shall be constantly attended until the fire is extinguished. A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher, complying with Section 906, with a minimum 4-A rating, or other approved on-site fire extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, water barrel, garden hose, or water truck, shall be available for immediate utilization.

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Section 308.1.4; change to read as follows:

Section 308.1.4 Open-flame Cooking Devices. Open-flame or electrical element cooking devices, charcoal grills and other similar devices used for cooking shall not be located or used on combustible balconies, decks, or within 10 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 lbs (5 containers).

Section 308.1.6.2, Portable fueled open-flame devices. Exception #3; change to read as follows:

Exceptions:

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

Section 308.1.6.3; change to read as follows:

Section 308.1.6.3 Sky Lanterns. A person shall not release or cause to be released an unmanned free-floating devices containing an open flame or other heat source, such as, but not limited to a sky lantern.

- (c) ***Section 308 Open Flames*** is amended by adding Section 308.1.9 to read as follows:

308.1.9 Keep warm fires

Keep warm fires will be allowed at constructions sites when the temperature is below 45 degrees Fahrenheit, provided the fire is kept in a solid fireproof metal barrel or can, covered with a wire screen and attended at all times. The keep warm fires must be at least ten (10) feet from all structures. The Fire Marshal may prohibit keep warm fires when wind or weather conditions are such that a fire hazard will be created. Keep warm fires shall always be prohibited when wind speeds exceed twenty (20) miles per hour.

- (d) ***Section 308 Open Flames*** is amended by adding Section 308.5 and subsections to read as follows:

Section 308.5 Open Burning

The use of open flame cooking devices shall be as follows:

Section 308.5.1. Multifamily structure.

It shall be a violation of this code for any person to use, allow or permit the use of a fixed or portable grill or cooking device that uses an open flame or electrical heating element within ten (10) feet of any multi-family structure, under any covered portion of a multi-family structure, under any covered parking structure or portion thereof.

Section 308.5.2 Sign.

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It shall be a violation of this code for any person to own or manage any multi-family structure without installing and maintaining on each balcony, patio, landing or similar structure of each dwelling unit an approved sign readily visible to the occupants that prohibits the use of any grill, hibachi, smoker, electrical heating element, or similar apparatus within ten (10) feet of all apartment structures. Signs shall be at least thirty (30) square inches with the word "PROHIBITED" in one (1) inch letter, and the remaining message in at least one-fourth (1/4) inch letter, red on white, and provide the following warning:

<p>-PROHIBITED- THE USE OF ANY GRILL, HIBACHI, OR SMOKER IN OR WITHIN TEN FEET OF ALL APARTMENT STRUCTURES, PATIOS AND CARPORTS. BEDFORD FIRE CODE - FINE UP TO \$2000.00</p>
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Section 308.5.3 Written proof.

It shall be a violation for any person to own or manage any multi-family structure without providing the Fire Marshal, upon request, written proof that each tenant has been advised of the prohibition on cooking with grills and cooking devices. Such proof shall consist of a warning document signed by the tenant and kept in the lease files that indicates the tenant is aware of the prohibition and that the sign is in place.

Section 311.5; change to read as follows:

Section 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 110 of this code relating to structural or interior hazards, as required by Section 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.

(e) Section 313 Fueled Equipment is amended by adding Section 313.3 Vehicle parking and storage to read as follows:

Section 313.3 Vehicle parking and storage. No motor vehicle shall be parked or stored, assembled or disassembled, at any time within any apartment, multi-family building, hotel, motel, or commercial building unless authorized by the Fire Marshal and properly zoned for such use.

Exception: Vehicles within structures properly zoned for motor vehicle sales or service that comply with all other provisions of this code.

Section 403.5; change Section 403.5 to read as follows:

Section 403.5 Group E Occupancies. 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 404.2.2; add Number 4.10 to read as follows:

Section 4.10 Fire extinguishing system controls.

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Section 405.4; change Section 405.4 to read as follows:

Section 405.4 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.

Section 501.4; change to read as follows:

Section 501.4 Timing of Installation. 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.

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 ten feet (10') wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure.

Section 503.2.1; change to read as follows:

Section 503.2.1 Dimensions. 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 Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet (4267 mm). The inside turning radius shall be a minimum of thirty (30) feet.

Section 503.2.2; change to read as follows:

Section 503.2.2 Authority. The fire code official shall have the authority to require an increase in the minimum access widths and vertical clearances where they are inadequate for fire or rescue operations.

Section 503.2.3; change Section 503.2.3 to read as follows:

Section 503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support imposed loads of 80,000 lbs for fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities

Appendix D; Change Appendix D102.1 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 apparatus weighing up to 80,000 pounds.

Appendix D Section 103 Minimum Specifications. Change D103.2 to read as follows:

D103.2 Grade. Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 6 percent in grade.

Exception: Grades steeper than 6 percent as determined by the fire code official will be permitted if designed in accordance to the current AASHTO *A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets* standards. A minimum

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length of 100 feet is required for all sag and crest curves.
All fire lanes shall meet the city subdivision design standards.

Section 503.3; change to read as follows:

Section 503.3 Marking. 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. 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.

Section 503.4; change to read as follows:

Section 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 any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times.

Section 503.6 change to read as follows:

Section 503.6.1.1 Distance from street, sidewalk, roadway or right-of-way. Gates shall be located at least 30 feet back from the inside edge of the sidewalk, or 40 feet from the intersection of the private drive and the street, roadway, thoroughfare, or paved portion of the right-of-way.

Section 503.6.1.2 Electronic operation. All main gates shall be electrically operated, with a manual disconnect in case of a power failure. The manual disconnect is to be placed in a weathertight box, with a piano-type hinge on one side and a Knox Box PL-1 padlock and hasp on the other side.

Section 503.6.1.3 Open with key operated switch. All main gates shall open with the fire department Knox K.S. #2 key operated switch. The Knox key-operated switch shall be provided and installed by the owner. The key-operated switch is to be located 10 feet from the gate, on the left side of the approach, placed on a pedestal with the key switch facing the fire lane. The key switch

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shall be no closer than 4 feet 6 inches, or no farther than 5 feet 5 inches, from the ground.

Section 503.6.1.4 Access codes. It shall be the owner's responsibility to program the security gate with the City of Bedford's assigned access code and to maintain the Bedford Fire Department's accessibility through the assigned access code.

Section 503.6.1.5 Medians. Where a security gate is installed with a median, the entry side of the gate shall have a minimum opening and driving surface of 20 feet.

Section 503.6.1.6 Optically controlled emergency entry devices. All electronic security gates, commercial properties and residential subdivisions, shall be equipped with an optically controlled emergency override device that is compatible with the optical activation device installed on fire apparatus. The devices shall provide for the opening of gates as the fire apparatus approaches and exits the property. The Fire Marshal shall approve the installation upon completion, to determine compliance.

Section 503.6.1.7 Public access or fire lane easement. It shall be unlawful for a security gate to be placed within a public access or fire lane easement, unless such gate complies with the following:

Section 503.6.1.7.1 Minimum requirements. The minimum fire lane width requirement of 24 feet and the minimum height requirement of 14 feet shall be maintained on the entrance side of all security gates.

Section 503.6.1.7.2 Wooden gates-break away. Wooden security gates shall be constructed to break away at the base on minor impact or the application of manual pressure at the end most remote point from the mounting base. The side of the wooden rails shall be a maximum of 5 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, where attached to the mounting base. The wooden railing shall be of soft wood and mounted on the base by a knife-edge bracket or scored to create a weak point to break away.

Section 503.6.1.7.3 Horizontal swing gates. Horizontal swing security gates shall be so constructed, mounted, and maintained, whereby, such gates will open fully when manual pressure is applied by an average size individual. When opened, the gates must remain open.

Section 503.6.1.7.4 Other. Security gates, other than electronic gates, can be locked with a light duty chain and lock only with approval of the fire department.

Section 503.6.2 Application. An application to install security gates shall be submitted to the Fire Marshal and must include adequate plan detail to indicate and ensure that code compliance shall be provided. Security gates may be installed only after receipt of a permit from the Fire Marshal.

Section 503.6.3 Disclaimer of liability. Receipt of a permit from the city for the owner to restrict public access to motor vehicles does not in any way create liability for the City of Bedford and the city hereby disclaims any and all liabilities resulting from damages sustained by any person or owner, either directly, or indirectly, as a result of any emergency function of the city, where such damage is occasioned by the non-compliance of any owner with the provisions of this section.

Section 505.1; change to read as follows:

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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.

- (1) Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each building number and letter shall be not less than eight (8) inches high with a minimum one (1) inch stroke width. Each suite number and letter shall be not less than four (4) inches high with a minimum one-half (1/2) inch stroke width. Where required by the fire code official, address numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response.
- (2) Where access is by means of a private road, buildings that do not immediately front a street, and/or cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign with approved 6 inch (152.4 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 shall be maintained.

Exception:

R-3 Single Family occupancies shall have approved numerals of a minimum (4) inches high with a minimum one-half (1/2) inch stroke width and a color contrasting with the background clearly visible and legible from the street fronting the property and rear alleyway where such alleyway exists.

Section 505.1.1: add Section 505.1.1 to read as follows:

Section 505.1.1 Multi-family Complex Supplemental Addresses. Reflective supplemental building addresses shall be installed in conjunction with fire lane marking at all multi-family occupancies in excess of 4 dwelling units including club rooms and offices where a single street address number is used to designate the buildings official address. Supplemental building addresses shall be installed as follows:

- (1) The marking shall be a minimum of 24 inches by 12 inches red rectangle painted on the pavement, in conjunction to the red fire lane markings.
- (2) The red rectangle shall have white reflective numbers that indicate the street address of the building.
- (3) Numbers shall be in bold font, measuring a minimum of 10 inches in height, easily readable from a moving vehicle.
- (4) Supplemental building addresses shall only be installed on private property, near the center of the building. Where the front and end of the building, or any part of the front or end of the building border a fire lane, the numbers shall be required on each side. Maintenance of the supplemental numbers shall be the same as required for fire lanes.

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Section 505.1.2 Emergency access easements-street names.

Emergency access easements and access roads, when assigned a street name for the purpose of addressing, shall have street name signs in a format approved by the City of Bedford Public Services Department. Installation and maintenance of the signs shall be the responsibility of the owner/operator of the property.

Section 507.4; change to read as follows:

Section 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. 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 the applicable referenced NFPA standard. Reference Section 903.3.5 for additional design requirements.

(f) Section 507.5 Fire hydrant systems is amended to read as follows:

Section 507.5 Fire hydrant systems. Fire hydrant systems shall comply with Section 507.5.1 through 507.5.7.

(g) Section 507.5.1 Where required is amended by deleting the Section 507.5.1 Where required and replacing it with Section 507.5.1 Where required and subsections, to read as follows:

Section 507.5.1 Where required. When a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into, or within the jurisdiction, is more than 300 feet from a hydrant on the 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 where required by the Fire Marshal.

Exception: For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 500 feet.

Exception 2 is deleted.

Section 507.5.1.2 Location. The location of fire hydrants on private property or along fire access roads shall be approved by the Fire Marshal.

Section 507.5.1.3 Fire system connections to read as follows:

Section 507.5.1.3 Fire system connections. Fire hydrants shall be located within a 100 foot hose lay of the Fire Department Connection (FDC) of the fire protection system(s). Fire Department Connections shall have a 42" by 42" concrete pad below each connection.

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Section 507.5.1.4 Requirements when not on public street. Fire hydrants not installed on a public street shall be looped to provide a water supply from 2 directions.

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 hydrants, fire department inlet connections or protection systems control valves in a manner that would prevent such equipment or fire hydrants from being immediately discernable. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants.

(h) Section 507.5.7 Color is added to read as follows:

Section 507.5.7 Color. All fire hydrants shall be painted an approved shade of red. This requirement applies to all fire hydrants, regardless of whether location of the fire hydrant is on public or private property. Hydrants may be color coded to indicate the water flow, or water main size, as required by NFPA Standard 291 – “Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants”, if approved by the fire code official.

Section 509.1.2; add new Section 509.1.2 to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 603.3.2 and 603.3.2.1; change to read as follows:

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.

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 Chapter 57.

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:

1. 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.
2. 1320 gallons (4996 L) in buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, where stored in a tank with UL 142, or UL 2085 as a double-wall/secondary containment tank.

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3. 3000 gallons (11356 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.

- (6) **Chapter 6 – Building services and systems** is amended by adding the following subsections to **Section 606.1 Emergency operation.**

Section 606.1.1 Elevator recall – firefighter recalled. Where elevator travel is in excess of 2 floors, the elevator shall be “firefighter recalled” to the designated level by the initiation of any automatic fire alarm in the building.

Section 606.1.2 Elevator Recall – shunt trip mechanism. Where a shunt trip mechanism is present, a smoke and heat activated device shall be provided to return the elevator car to an egress point approved by the Fire Marshal.

Section 607.2; change to read as follows:

607.2 Where Required. A Type I hood shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease vapors, including but not limited to cooking equipment used in fixed, mobile, or temporary concessions, such as trucks, buses, trailers, pavilions, or any form of roofed enclosure, as required by the fire code official.

Exceptions:

1. Tents, as provided for in Chapter 31.
2. {No change to existing Exception.}

Additionally, fuel gas and power provided for such cooking appliances shall be interlocked with the extinguishing system, as required by Section 904.12.2. Fuel gas containers and piping/hose shall be properly maintained in good working order and in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Section 704.1; now 704.1.1 change to read as follows:

704.1.1 Enclosure. Interior vertical shafts including, but not limited to, stairways, elevator hoistways, service and utility shafts, that connect two or more stories of a building shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with the codes in effect at the time of construction but, regardless of when constructed, not less than as required in Chapter 11. New floor openings in existing buildings shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

Section 807.2; change to read as follows:

807.2 Combustible Decorative Materials. In occupancies in Groups A, E, I, and R-1, and dormitories in Group R-2, curtains, draperies, fabric hangings and other similar combustible decorative materials suspended from walls or ceilings shall comply with Section 807.3 and shall not exceed 10 percent of the specific wall or ceiling area to which they are attached.

Section 807.5.2.2 and 807.5.2.3; 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.

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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.

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.

Section 807.5.5.2 and 807.5.5.3; change to read as follows:

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.

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.

(7) Chapter 9 – Fire protection systems

(a) Section 901 General is amended by changing Section 901.3 and 901.5 as shown in the International Fire Code. to read as follows:

Section 901.3.1 Permit required. Permits shall be required as set forth in Section 105.6 and 105.7 and as required by this section. A permit shall be required for the installation, reconsideration, modification, moving or alteration of any fixed system. Work shall not begin on any system without first obtaining a permit.

Exemption: Emergency repairs, due to system malfunctions or discharging, may begin, providing a permit is obtained as soon as possible, but no later than the next working day.

Section 901.3.2 Permit application. The permit application shall be submitted to the office of the Fire Marshal and must have attached to the application detailed construction plans and a copy of the applicant's state license. The following will be required with the plan submission: A CD, or other media, as approved by the Fire Marshal, containing state license, plan drawings, calculations, and spec sheets, in PDF format.

Section 901.3.3 Permit fee. The permit fee for the construction, repair, alteration, or relocation of a fixed system shall be in accordance with the fee schedule adopted by the City of Bedford.

Section 901.5 Installation acceptance testing. Fire detection and alarm systems, fire extinguishing systems, fire hydrant systems, fire standpipe systems, fire pump systems, private fire service mains, and all other fire protection systems, and appurtenances thereto, shall be subject to acceptance tests, as contained in the installation standards and as

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approved by the fire code official. The fire code official shall be notified before any required acceptance testing. No system shall be approved until a complete inspection of materials and a functional test has been completed and witnessed by the Fire Marshal. The installer/technician must be present for all inspections and testing.

Section 901.6.1; add Section 901.6.1.1 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:

1. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be viewed by a camera and backflushed when necessary 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.
2. 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.
3. Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25. All hose valves shall be exercised.
4. 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*.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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*.

Section 901.6.4; add Section 901.6.4 to read as follows:

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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.

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.... {Remaining text unchanged}

Section 901.8.2; change to read as follows:

901.8.2 Removal of Occupant-use Hose Lines. The *fire code official* is authorized to permit the removal of occupant-use hose lines and hose valves where all of the following conditions exist:

1. The hose line(s) would not be utilized by trained personnel or the fire department.
2. If the occupant-use hose lines are removed, but the hose valves are required to remain as per the fire code official, such shall be compatible with local fire department fittings.

Add Sections 901.11 Certification, Section 901.12 Failure of system, and Section 901.13 Message alarms. To read as follows:

Section 901.11 Certification. A notarized certification indicating all work has been performed as permitted and that the work meets code requirements must be submitted at final inspection.

Section 901.12 Failure of system. All fire alarm systems shall be designed and constructed so the failure, malfunction, or removal of any single device, or failure of the wiring to a device does not interfere with the operation of other devices in the system.

Section 901.13 Message alarms. Pre-recorded or voice message fire alarms shall not be approved unless accompanied by a fire alarm signal of audio-visual devices that meet the minimum standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

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 in addition to automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard or as *approved by the fire code official*.

Section 903 Automatic Sprinkler Systems is amended as follows:

Section 903.1.2 is amended by adding subsection 903.1.2 and 903.1.3 to read as follows:

903.1.2 Residential sprinklers. Unless specifically allowed by this Code, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D or NFPA 13R shall not be granted exemptions or reductions, commonly known as "trade-offs" permitted by other requirements of this Code. Additionally, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R must include attic protection.

903.1.3 No CPVC Piping. No fire sprinkler system shall be installed using CPVC piping.

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Exception: CPVC is allowed in private residences and townhomes.

Section 903.2; add paragraph to read as follows:

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."

Section 903.2; delete the exception.

Section 903.2.1.1 Group A-1, Section 903.2.1.3 Group A-3, and Section 903.2.1.4 Group A-4 are amended by deleting the number "12,000" in number one of each section and replacing it with the number "6,000". The sections are also amended by adding the following exception:

"Exception:

Open parking garages in compliance with Section 406.3 of the International Building Code, provided fire department standpipes and connections are installed in such a way that no portion of the garage is more than 100 feet, unobstructed hose lay from the connection".

Section 903.2.8 Group R is amended to read as follows:

Section 903.2.8 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R-2 occupancy where the fire area is 2 stories in height, including basements, or where the building has more than 3 units. Any Group R-2 occupancy two (2) or more stories in height shall be required to have a sprinkler system meeting the requirements of NFPA Standard 13.

Section 903.2.9.2 Bulk storage of tires, Section is amended by deleting that section and replacing it with a new **Section 903.2.9.2**, to read as follows:

Section 903.2.9.2 Bulk storage of tires. Buildings and structures where the area for the storage of tires exceeds 10,000 cubic feet shall be equipped throughout with an automatic fire sprinkler system meeting the requirements of NFPA Standard 13.

Section 903.2.9; add Section 903.2.9.3 to read as follows:

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

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 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.

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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 6,000 sq. ft. or greater under roof. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings and any portion of a building that meet any one of the following criteria listed below:

- (1) A building area 6,000 sq. ft. or greater
- (2) A tenant space 6,000 sq. ft. or greater
- (3) An existing building that is enlarged to be 6,000 sq. ft. or greater
- (4) A tenant space within an existing building that is 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 406.3 of the International Building Code, provided fire department standpipes and connections are installed in such a way that no portion of the garage is more than 100 feet, unobstructed hose lay from the connection.

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.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the code official.
3. 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.
4. {Delete}
5. Elevator machine rooms, machinery spaces, and hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.
6. {Delete}

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 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 less 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:

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- 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 non-combustible 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 non-combustible insulation.

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.

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.

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

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

1. 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
2. Adequate heat shall be provided for freeze protection as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard, and
3. 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.

Section 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.

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 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.

Section 903.3.7 Fire Department Connections.

Is amended by deleting that section and adding the following section, to read as follows:

Section 903.3.7 Fire Department Connections.

The location of fire Department Connections shall be approved by the fire code official. Locking caps, of an approved style or vendor shall be required by the fire code official. Locking caps shall be installed on all new installations, as replacements for lost or damaged caps on existing locations, and when and where deemed necessary by the fire code official to address tampering problems at existing facilities.

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Section 903.4; 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. 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.

Section 903.4.2; 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.

Section 903.7 Installation schedule is amended by adding **903.7 Installation schedule**, to read as follows:

Section 903.7 Installation schedule. Approved fire sprinkler systems shall be operational in a building under construction when:

- (1) The building is sufficiently constructed to the point that the exterior sheathing and roof have been installed; or
- (2) At the start of combustible interior construction; or
- (3) When there is an accumulation of combustible material within the building including, but not limited to, building supplies, rubbish, and furniture, or
- (4) When the building goes under conditioned atmosphere.

Section 903.8 Wet sprinkler system is amended by adding **903.8 Wet sprinkler system**, to read as follows:

Section 903.8 Wet sprinkler system. Whenever the outside atmospheric temperature is predicted to be below 25 Degrees Fahrenheit, for 6, or more hours, a wet sprinkler system may be drained to prevent freeze damage, provided:

- (1) It has been determined by a fire sprinkler service technician and the Fire Marshal, that there is not adequate freeze protection for the system.
- (2) The owner/occupant notifies the fire department that the system will be drained.
- (3) The owner/occupant provides an alternative means of early fire discovery and control by the employment of approved 24 hour security personnel, and/or an approved fire alarm and detection system to supplement the fire sprinkler systems. Alarms must be monitored 24 hours a day, by an approved central monitoring service.
- (4) When the temperature rises above 30 Degrees Fahrenheit, the drained systems shall be restored. It is the intent of this section that a fire sprinkler system will be in service and operational at all times, except the cases of very cold weather.

Section 905.2; change to read as follows:

905.2 Installation Standard. Standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14. 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 alarm.

Section 905.3; add Section 905.3.9 and exception to read as follows:

905.3.9 Buildings In buildings where any portion of the building's interior area is more than 200 feet (60960 mm) of travel, vertically and horizontally,

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from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access, Class I automatic wet or manual wet standpipes shall be provided.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic dry, semi-automatic dry, and manual dry standpipes are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14, where approved by the fire code official.
2. R-2 occupancies of four stories or less in height having no interior corridors.

Section 905.4, change Item 1, 3, and 5, and add Item 7 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 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.

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. 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.

Section 907.1; add Section 907.1.4 and 907.1.4.1 to read as follows:

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.

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 having an occupant load 150 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.

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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 foot-candle (11 lux) at the walking surface level, and
2. Stop any conflicting or confusing sounds and visual distractions.

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:

1. {No change.}

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 2 1/2 or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.) {No change to remainder of exceptions}

Section 907.2.12, 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.

Section 907.4.2; add Section 907.4.2.7 to read as follows:

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

Section 907.6.1; add Section 907.6.1.1 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 (4) 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 shall be wired Class A, provided the distance from the interface device to the initiating device is ten feet or less. All wiring, SLC, IDC, NAC shall be wired Class A.

Section 907.6.3; delete all four Exceptions.

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.

Section 909.22; add to read as follows:

909.22 Stairway or Ramp Pressurization Alternative.

Where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the stair pressurization alternative is chosen for compliance with Building Code requirements for a smokeproof enclosure, interior exit stairways or ramps shall be pressurized to a minimum of 0.10 inches of water (25 Pa) and a maximum of 0.35 inches of water (87 Pa) in the shaft relative to the building measured with all interior exit stairway and ramp doors closed under maximum anticipated conditions of stack effect and wind effect. Such systems shall comply with Section 909, including the installation of a separate fire-fighter's smoke control panel as per Section 909.16, and a Smoke Control Permit shall be required from the fire department as per Section 105.7.

Section 909.22.1 Ventilating equipment.

The activation of ventilating equipment for the stair or ramp pressurization system shall be by smoke detectors installed at each floor level at an approved location at the entrance to the smokeproof enclosure. When the closing device for the stairway or ramp shaft and vestibule doors is activated by smoke detection or power failure, the mechanical equipment shall activate and operate at the required performance levels. Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with Section 907.3.

Section 909.22.1.1 Ventilation Systems.

Smokeproof enclosure ventilation systems shall be independent of other building ventilation systems. The equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall comply with one of the following:

1. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located exterior to the building and directly connected to the smokeproof enclosure or connected to the smokeproof enclosure by ductwork enclosed by not less than 2-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the Building Code or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the Building Code, or both.
2. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located within the smokeproof enclosure with intake or exhaust directly from and to the outside or through ductwork enclosed by not less than 2-hour barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the Building Code or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the Building Code, or both.
3. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located within the building if separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, by not less than 2-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the Building Code or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the Building Code, or both.

Exceptions:

1. Control wiring and power wiring utilizing a 2-hour rated cable or cable system.
2. Where encased with not less than 2 inches (51 mm) of concrete.
3. Control wiring and power wiring protected by a listed electrical circuit protective systems with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

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Section 909.21.1.2 Standby Power.

Mechanical vestibule and stairway and ramp shaft ventilation systems and automatic fire detection systems shall be provided with standby power in accordance with Section 2702 of the Building Code.

Section 909.22.1.3 Acceptance and Testing.

Before the mechanical equipment is approved, the system shall be tested in the presence of the fire code official to confirm that the system is operating in compliance with these requirements.

Section 910.2; change Exception 2. and 3. to read as follows:

2. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall be required in areas of buildings equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.

3. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall be required in areas of buildings equipped with control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of $50(m^2S)^{1/2}$ or less that are listed to control a fire in stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.

Section 910.2; add subsections 910.2.3 with exceptions 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.

Section 910.3; add section 910.3.4 to read as follows:

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.

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.

910.3.4.2 Nonsprinklered 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 (56C) and 220 F (122C) above ambient temperature.

Exception: Listed gravity-operated drop out vents.

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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 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.

Section 912.2; add Section 912.2.3 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.

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 of an approved type or vendor 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.

Section 914.3.1.2; change to read as follows:

914.3.1.2 Water Supply to required Fire Pumps. In buildings that are more than 120 feet (128 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}

Section 1003.6 Means of egress continuity is amended by adding Section 1003.6.1 vehicle parking, to read as follows:

Section 1003.6.1 Vehicle parking. No motor vehicle shall be parked within 10 feet of any patio, stairs, or egress path at any apartment, multi-family building, hotel, motel, or commercial structure, unless on approved parking space.

Section 1006.2.2.7; add a new Section 1006.2.2.7 as follows:

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

Section 1009.1; add the following Exception 3:

Exceptions:

{previous exceptions unchanged}

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

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Section 1009.8; add the following Exception 7:

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.

Section 1010.1.9.5 Bolt Locks; amend Exceptions 3 and 4 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

3. Where a pair of doors serves an *occupant load* of less than 50 persons in a Group B, F, M or S occupancy. *{Remainder unchanged}*

4. Where a pair of doors serves a Group A, B, F, M or S occupancy *{Remainder unchanged}*

Section 1015.8 Window Openings; change number 1 to read as follows:

1. Operable windows where the top of the sill of the opening is located more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the finished grade or other surface below and that are provided with window fall prevention devices that comply with ASTM F 2006.

Section 1020.1 Construction; add Exception 6 to read as follows:

6. In group B occupancies, corridor walls and ceilings need not be of fire-resistive construction within a single tenant space when the space is equipped with approved automatic smoke-detection within the corridor. The actuation of any detector shall activate self-annunciating alarms audible in all areas within the corridor. Smoke detectors shall be connected to an approved automatic fire alarm system where such system is provided.

Section 1024 Exit Passageways is amended by adding Section 1024.1.1 Exit ways – hotels, motels, and multi-family, to read as follows:

Section 1024.1.1 Exit ways – hotels, motels, and multi-family. All public exit ways and balconies shall be constructed of material having a minimum of a class “C” flame spread rating (75 to 200 flame spread). All balconies and landings utilized as exit ways shall have a minimum length of 8 feet and a minimum width of 4 feet.

Section 1029.1.1.1; delete this section. Spaces under Grandstands and Bleachers:

Section 1031.2; change to read as follows:

1031.2 Reliability. Required exit accesses, exits and exit discharges shall be continuously maintained free from obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency. An exit or exit passageway shall not be used for any purpose that interferes with a means of egress.

Section 1103.3; add sentence to end of paragraph as follows:

Provide emergency signage as required by Section 606.3.

Section 1103.5.1: 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.

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Section 1103.5; add Section 1103.5.5 to read as follows:

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.

Section 1103.7; add Section 1103.7.7 and 1103.7.7.1 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.

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

Section 1203; change and add to read as follows:

1203.1.1 {No change}

1203.1.2 {No change}

1203.1.3 Installation. 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.

1203.1.4 through 1203.1.9 {No changes to these sections}

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.

1203.2 Where required.

Emergency and standby power systems shall be provided where required by Sections 1203.2.1 through 1203.2.26, or elsewhere identified in this code, or any other referenced code.

1203.2.1 through 1203.2.3 {No change}

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, Section 907.2.19 and 914.2.3
- Group A Occupancies, Sections 907.2.1 and 907.5.2.2.4.

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- 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

1203.2.5 through 1203.2.13 {No change}

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)

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.

1203.2.16 {No change}

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.

1203.2.18 {No change}

1203.2.19 Covered and Open Mall Buildings.

Emergency power shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.19 and 914.2.3.

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.

1203.2.21 Smokeproof Enclosures and Stair Pressurization Alternative.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.)

1203.3 through 1203.6 {No change}

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.

Section 2304.1; change to read as follows:

2304.1 Supervision of Dispensing. The dispensing of fuel at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Conducted by a qualified attendant; and/or,
2. Shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant; and/or
3. 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.

Section 2401.2; delete this section.

Section 3103.3.1; delete this section.

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Table 3206.2, footnote h; change text to read as follows:

h. Where storage areas are protected by either early suppression fast response (ESFR) sprinkler systems or control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of 50 (m • s) ¹/₂ or less that are listed to control a fire in the stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers, installed in accordance with NFPA 13, manual smoke and heat vents or manually activated engineered mechanical smoke exhaust systems shall be required within these areas.

Table 3206.2, footnote j; add footnote j to row titled "High Hazard" and Greater than 300,000' to read as follows:

j. High hazard high-piled storage areas shall not exceed 500,000 square feet. A 2-hour fire wall, constructed in accordance with Section 706 of the International Building Code, shall be used to divide high-piled storage exceeding 500,000 square feet in area.

Section 3310.1; add sentence to end of paragraph to read as follows:

When fire apparatus access roads are required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be approved prior to the time at which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure.

Section 5003.3.1.4 Responsibility for cleanup shall be amended by deleting Section 5003.3.1.4 Responsibility for cleanup in the IFC and replacing it with the following:

The person, firm or corporation, responsible for an unauthorized discharge or hazardous condition shall institute and complete all actions necessary to remedy the effects of such unauthorized discharge, whether sudden or gradual, at no cost to the jurisdiction. When deemed necessary, by the fire code official, cleanup may be initiated by the fire department, or by an authorized individual or firm. Costs associated with such cleanup shall be borne by the owner, operator, or other person responsible for the unauthorized discharge. Any costs associated with a fire department response to accomplish control and mitigation of an unauthorized discharge may be charged back to the person, firm, or corporation responsible for the release.

Section 5601.1.3; change to read as follows:

5601.1.3 Fireworks. The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling, and use of fireworks are prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. Only when approved for fireworks displays, storage, and handling of fireworks as allowed in Section 5604 and 5608.
 2. The use of fireworks for approved fireworks displays as allowed in Section 5608.
- {Delete remainder of text.}

Section 5703.6; add a sentence to read as follows:

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

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secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

Section 5704.2.9.5; change Section 5704.2.9.5 and add Section 5704.2.9.5.3 to read as follows:

5704.2.9.5 Above-ground Tanks Inside of Buildings. Above-ground tanks inside of buildings shall comply with Section 5704.2.9.5.1 and 5704.2.9.5.2 through 5704.2.9.5.3.

5704.2.9.5.1 {No change.}

5704.2.9.5.2 {No change.}

Section 5704.2.9.5.3 Combustible Liquid Storage Tanks Inside of Buildings.

The maximum aggregate allowable quantity limit shall be 3,000 gallons (11 356 L) of Class II or III combustible liquid for storage in protected aboveground tanks complying with Section 5704.2.9.7 when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The entire 3,000 gallon (11 356 L) quantity shall be stored in protected above-ground tanks;
2. The 3,000 gallon (11 356 L) capacity shall be permitted to be stored in a single tank or multiple smaller tanks;
3. The tanks shall be located in a room protected by an *automatic sprinkler system* complying with Section 903.3.1.1; and
4. Tanks shall be connected to fuel-burning equipment, including generators, utilizing an *approved* closed piping system.

The quantity of combustible liquid stored in tanks complying with this section shall not be counted towards the maximum allowable quantity set forth in Table 5003.1.1(1), and such tanks shall not be required to be located in a control area. Such tanks shall not be located more than two stories below grade.

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.

Section 5704.2.11.4.2; change to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4.2 Leak Detection. Underground storage tank systems shall be provided with an *approved* method of leak detection from any component of the system that is designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 30 and as specified in Section 5704.2.11.4.3.

Section 5704.2.11.4.3; 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

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line excavation within 10 feet of the tank excavation and one every 50 feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers, a minimum of two are required.

Section 5707.4; add paragraph to read as follows:

Delete Section 5707 in its entirety Refer to Local City of Bedford Code 58-5

Section 6103.2.1; add Section 6103.2.1.8 to read as follows:

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.

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.

Section 6104.3; add Section 6104.3.3 to read as follows:

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.

Section 6107.4 and 6109.13; change to read as follows:

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 Section 312.

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: {Deleted}

Table B105.2; change footnote a. to read as follows:

The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. That it is hereby declared to be the intention of the City Council that the sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses and phrases of this ordinance are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this ordinance shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity

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or unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this ordinance, since the same would have been enacted by the City Council without the incorporation in this ordinance of any such invalid or unconstitutional phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section.

SECTION 5. SAVING CLAUSE. That the Code of Ordinances, City of Bedford, Texas, as amended, shall remain in full force and effect, save and except as amended by this ordinance.

SECTION 6. REPEALING CLAUSE. That all ordinances or any parts thereof in conflict with the terms of this ordinance shall be and hereby are deemed repealed and of no force or effect; provided, however, that the ordinance or ordinances under which the cases currently filed and pending in the Municipal Court of the City of Bedford, Texas, shall be deemed repealed only when all such cases filed and pending under such ordinance or ordinances have been disposed of by a final conviction or a finding not guilty or nolo contendere, or dismissal.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE. That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by the Bedford City Charter and the laws of the State of Texas.

PRESENTED AND PASSED this 28th day of May 2019, by a vote of 7 ayes, 0 nays and 0 abstentions, at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Bedford, Texas.

Jim Griffin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michael Wells, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stan Lowry, City Attorney