

**ORDINANCE NO. 17-08-24-10**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CORINTH, TEXAS, AMENDING THE CORINTH CODE OF ORDINANCES BY AMENDING SECTION 93.01 TO ADOPT THE 2015 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, INCLUDING CERTAIN APPENDICES AND AMENDMENTS; BY AMENDING SECTION 150.15 TO ADOPT THE 2015 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE, INCLUDING CERTAIN APPENDICES AND AMENDMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 150.16 TO ADOPT THE 2015 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE, INCLUDING CERTAIN APPENDICES AND AMENDMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 150.17 TO ADOPT THE 2014 EDITION OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, WITH AMENDMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 150.18 TO ADOPT THE 2015 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE, INCLUDING CERTAIN APPENDICES AND AMENDMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 150.19 TO ADOPT THE 2015 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE, INCLUDING CERTAIN APPENDICES AND AMENDMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 150.20 TO ADOPT THE 2015 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE, INCLUDING CERTAIN APPENDICES AND AMENDMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 150.21 TO ADOPT THE 2015 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE; ADOPTING SECTION 150.22 TO ADOPT THE 2015 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE, WITH AMENDMENTS, ADOPTING SECTION 150.23 TO ADOPT THE 2015 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXISTING BUILDING CODE, INCLUDING CERTAIN APPENDICES AND AMENDMENTS; AND AMENDING SECTION 150.83(C); PROVIDING A PENALTY NOT TO EXCEED \$2,000 A DAY FOR VIOLATIONS HEREOF; PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE IS CUMULATIVE OF ALL ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEALER; PROVIDING FOR CONTINUATION OF PRIOR LAW; PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Corinth, Texas is a home rule municipality located in Denton County, Texas created in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Local Government Code and operating pursuant to the enabling legislation of the State of Texas; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council of the City of Corinth, Texas (“City Council”) previously adopted the 2009 Edition of the International Fire Code, International Building Code, International Plumbing Code, International Mechanical Code, International Residential Code, International Energy Conservation Code, International Fuel Gas Code, International Existing Building Code, and the 2008 edition of the National Electrical Code by Ordinance No. 11-06-16-12 on June 16, 2011; and

**WHEREAS**, from time to time, the update of such standards is warranted because of improvements in materials, technology and techniques and/or as required by law; and

**WHEREAS**, the North Central Texas Council of Governments has reviewed the 2015 Edition of the International Codes promulgated by the International Code Council and has recommended adoption of certain amendments to the Codes for the purposes of clarification, conformance with State laws and other Codes and to incorporate regional standards; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council finds that the enactment and enforcement of such standards are in the best interest of the City of Corinth, Texas, and its citizens and that such enactment and enforcement furthers the health, safety and welfare of the citizens and their environs; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council has investigated and determined that is in the best interest of the City of Corinth, Texas to amend Section 93.01 of Chapter 93 (Fire Prevention; Fireworks) of the Corinth Code of Ordinances by adopting the 2015 Edition of the International Fire Code, to amend Sections 150.15 - 150.21 of Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of Title XV (Land Usage) of the Corinth Code of Ordinances by adopting the 2015 Edition of the International Building Code, International Plumbing Code, International Mechanical Code, International Residential Code, International Energy Conservation Code, International Fuel Gas Code, and 2014 National Electrical Code, and to add Section 150.22 to adopt the 2015 Edition of the International Property Maintenance Code, and to add Section 150.23 to adopt the 2015 Edition of the International Existing Building Code, in their entirety and the adoption of local amendments thereto.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CORINTH, THAT:**

**SECTION 1:** The findings set forth above are incorporated herein as if set forth verbatim.

**SECTION 2:** That Chapter 93 (Fire Prevention; Fireworks) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by amending Section 93.01 to read as follows:

“The *International Fire Code*, 2015 edition, including Appendices B, E, F, G, as published by the International Code Council, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Director of Planning and Development is hereby adopted, and designated as the fire code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the *International Building Code*, 2015 edition, are hereby adopted and attached as Exhibit "A" to this Ordinance. Exhibit "A" shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the Director of Planning and Development and the City Secretary. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between the *International Fire Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former.”

**SECTION 3:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by amending Section 150.15 to read as follows:

**“§ 150.15 - ADOPTION OF BUILDING CODE AND AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.**

The *International Building Code*, 2015 edition, including Appendices B, C, E, K, as published by the International Code Council, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Director of Planning and Development is hereby adopted, and designated as the building code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the *International Building Code*, 2015 edition, are hereby adopted and attached as Exhibit "B" to this Ordinance. Exhibit "B" shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the Director of Planning and Development and the City Secretary. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between the *International Building Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former.”

**SECTION 4:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by amending Section 150.16 to read as follows:

**“§ 150.16 - ADOPTION OF PLUMBING CODE AND AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.**

The *International Plumbing Code*, 2015 edition, including Appendices Chapters C, D and E, as published by the International Code Council, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Director of Planning and Development, is hereby adopted, and designated as the plumbing code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the *International Plumbing Code*, 2015 edition, are hereby adopted and attached as Exhibit "C" to this Ordinance. Exhibit "C" shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the Director of Planning and Development and the City Secretary. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between the *International Plumbing Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former.”

**SECTION 5:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by amending Section 150.17 to read as follows:

**“§ 150.17 - ADOPTION OF ELECTRICAL CODE AND AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.**

The *National Electrical Code*, 2014 edition, as published by the National Fire Protection Association, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Director of Planning and Development, is hereby adopted, and designated as the electrical code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the *National Electrical Code*, 2014 edition, are hereby adopted and attached as Exhibit "D" to this Ordinance. Exhibit "D" shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the Director of Planning and Development and the City Secretary. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between the *National Electrical Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former.”

**SECTION 6:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by amending Section 150.18 to read as follows:

**“§ 150.18 - ADOPTION OF MECHANICAL CODE AND AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.**

The *International Mechanical Code*, 2015 edition, as published by the International Code Council, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Director of Planning and Development, is hereby adopted, and designated as the mechanical code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the *International Mechanical Code*, 2015 edition, are hereby adopted and attached as Exhibit "E" to this Ordinance. Exhibit "E" shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the Director of Planning and Development and the City Secretary. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between the *International Mechanical Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former.”

**SECTION 7:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by amending Section 150.19 to read as follows:

**“§ 150.19 - ADOPTION OF FUEL AND GAS CODE AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.**

The *International Fuel Gas Code*, 2015 edition, including Appendix Chapters A, B, C, and D, as published by the International Code Council, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Director of Planning and Development, is hereby adopted, and designated as the fuel gas code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the *International Fuel Gas Code*, 2015 edition, are hereby adopted and attached as Exhibit "F" to this Ordinance. Exhibit "F" shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the Director of Planning and Development and the City Secretary. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between the *International Fuel Gas Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former.”

**SECTION 8:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by amending Section 150.20 to read as follows:

**“§ 150.20 - ADOPTION OF RESIDENTIAL CODE AND AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.**

The *International Residential Code*, 2015 edition, including Appendices A, B, C, D, E, G, J, K, M, O, P, T, U, as published by the International Code Council, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Director of Planning and Development, is hereby adopted, and designated as the residential code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the *International Residential Code*, 2015 edition, are hereby adopted and attached as

Exhibit "G" to this Ordinance. Exhibit "G" shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the Director of Planning and Development and the City Secretary. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between the *International Residential Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former."

**SECTION 9:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by amending Section 150.21 to read as follows:

**"§ 150.21 - ADOPTION OF ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE.**

The *International Energy Conservation Code*, 2015 edition, including Appendices RA and RB, as published by the International Code Council, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Department of Planning and Development, is hereby adopted, and designated as the energy conservation code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between *the International Energy Conservation Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former."

**SECTION 10:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition of Section 150.22 to read as follows:

**"§ 150.22 - ADOPTION OF PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE AND AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.**

The *International Property Maintenance Code*, 2015 edition, as published by the International Code Council, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Department of Planning and Development, is hereby adopted, and designated as the property maintenance code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the *International Property Maintenance Code*, 2015 edition, are hereby adopted and attached as Exhibit "H" to this Ordinance. Exhibit "H" shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the Department of Planning and Development. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between *the International Energy Conservation Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former."

**SECTION 11:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition of Section 150.23 to read as follows:

**"§ 150.23 - ADOPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING CODE AND AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS.**

The *International Existing Building Code*, 2015 edition, including Appendices B and C, as published by the International Code Council, a copy of which is on file in the office of the

Department of Planning and Development, is hereby adopted, and designated as the existing building code of the city, and is made a part hereof, as amended. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the *International Existing Building Code*, 2015 edition, are hereby adopted and attached as Exhibit "I" to this Ordinance. Exhibit "I" shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the Department of Planning and Development. In the event a conflict is determined to exist between the *International Existing Building Code* as adopted and the other provisions of this chapter, the latter provisions shall be construed as controlling and taking precedence over the former."

**SECTION 12:** That Chapter 150 (Building Regulations) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Corinth, Texas, be, and the same is hereby amended by the amendment of Section 150.83(C) to read as follows:

"(C) For purposes of this subchapter, any building, regardless of its date of construction, which exists in violation of Chapters 3 through 7 of the International Property Maintenance Code to an extent that endangers the life, limb, health, property, safety or welfare of the public or the occupants thereof shall be deemed and hereby is declared to be a substandard building and a nuisance."

**SECTION 13: Penalty.** Any person, firm or corporation who violates any provision of this Ordinance or the Code of Ordinances, as amended hereby, shall be subject to a fine not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each offense, and each and every day any such offense shall continue shall be deemed to constitute a separate offense, provided, however, that in all cases involving violation of any provision of this ordinance or Code of Ordinances, as amended hereby, governing the fire safety or public health shall be subject to a fine not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense.

**SECTION 14: Severability.** If any provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause or the application of same to any person or set of circumstances for any reason is held to be unconstitutional, void or invalid or for any reason unenforceable, the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or the application thereby shall remain in effect, it being the intent of the City Council of the City of Corinth, Texas, in adopting this Ordinance, that no portion thereof or provision contained herein shall become inoperative or fail by any reasons of unconstitutionality of any other portion or provision.

**SECTION 15: Repealer.** All ordinances parts of ordinances, resolutions and parts of resolutions in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of conflict with this Ordinance.

**SECTION 16: Continuation.** That nothing in this Ordinance (or any code adopted herein) shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding pending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or ordinance hereby amended or repealed by this Ordinance and such prior law is continued in effect for purposes of such pending matter.


**SECTION 17: Publication.** The City Secretary of the City of Corinth is hereby directed to publish the caption, penalty clause, and effective date of this Ordinance as provided by law.

**SECTION 18: Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall become effective upon its passage and publication as required by law, and it is so ordained.


**PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CORINTH, TEXAS,** this 24 day of August, 2017.



**APPROVED:**

  
Bill Heidemann, Mayor

**ATTEST:**

  
Kimberley Pence, City Secretary

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

  
Mack Reinwand, City Attorney

**EXHIBIT “A”**  
**City of Corinth Amendments to the**  
**2015 International Fire Code**

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2015 International Fire Code* (IFC) are hereby amended as follows:



**Section 101.1 is amended to read as follows:**

**Title.** These regulations shall be known as the Fire Code of the City of Corinth, herein referred to as “this code”

**Section 101.1.1; add new Section 101.1.1 to read as follows:**

**101.1.1 Adoption of Appendices.** The following Appendices contained in the International Fire Code, 2015 Edition, are adopted and made a part of this Fire Code:

Appendix B – Fire-flow Requirements for Buildings

Appendix E – Hazard Categories

Appendix F – Hazard Ranking

Appendix G – Cryogenic Fluids – Weight and Volume Equivalents

*(Reason: The provisions contained in the appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance)*

**Section 102.1; change #3 to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: To clarify that there are other provisions in the fire code applicable to existing buildings that are not located in Chapter 11, such as Section 505 Premises Identification.)*

**Section 103 Fire Prevention Division**

**Section 103.1 is amended to read as follows:**

**General.** The Fire Code shall be enforced by the Division of Fire Prevention. The Division of Fire Prevention is hereby established as a division of the Fire Department of the City of Corinth and shall be operated under the supervision of the Fire Chief.

**Section 103.2 is amended to read as follows:**

**Appointment.** The Fire Marshal (Fire Code Official) shall be appointed by the Fire Chief of the City of Corinth on the basis of proper qualifications.

**Section 103.3 is amended to read as follows:**

**Deputies.** The Fire Chief may assign such members of the Fire Department as inspectors, technical officers and other employees



**Section 104.1 is amended by adding the following:**

Under the Fire Chief's direction, the fire department is authorized to enforce all ordinances of the City pertaining to:

1. The prevention of fires;
2. The suppression or extinguishment of dangerous or hazardous fires;
3. The storage, use, and handling of hazardous materials;
4. The installation and maintenance of automatic, manual and other private fire alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment;
5. The elimination of fire hazards on land and in buildings, structures and other property, including those under construction;
6. The maintenance of means of ingress and egress;
7. The investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires, unauthorized releases of hazardous materials and explosions.

**Section 105.3.3; change to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: For clarity to allow for better understanding in areas not requiring such permits, such as unincorporated areas of counties. This amendment may be struck by a city.)*

**Section 105.7; Change to read as follows:**

**105.7 Required construction permits.** The fire code official is authorized to issue construction permits for work as set forth in Sections 105.7.1 through 105.7.19

**add Section 105.7.19 to read as follows:**

**105.7.19 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.

*(Reason: Adds construction permit requirements for electronic access control systems affecting access and/or egress to ensure proper design and installation of such systems. These changes reflect local practices of municipalities in this region.)*

**Section 106.2.1 is amended to add the following:**

**Inspection requests.** If the inspection fails and a return inspection is necessary, the return inspection shall constitute a re-inspection. An additional fee may be assessed on a second re-inspection and each subsequent re-inspection in accordance with the Master fee Ordinance.

**Section 108.1 is amended to read as follows:**

**Board of appeals established.** Any person shall have the right to appeal a decision of the code official to the board of construction appeals established by ordinance in accordance with the ordinance provisions.

**Section 109.4 is amended to read as follows:**

**109.4 Violation Penalties.** Any person who:

1. violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this code or the standards adopted hereunder; or
2. fails to comply within the time fixed herein with any order made by the Fire Chief or authorized representative under any of the provisions of this code or the standards adopted hereunder; or
3. builds, installs, alters, repairs or does work in violation of any detailed statement, specifications or plans submitted and approved under the provisions of this code or the standards adopted hereunder; or
4. builds in violation of any certificate or permit issued under the provisions of this code or the standards adopted hereunder; or
5. permits any fire hazard to exist in or upon any occupancy, premises or vehicle under their control, operation, maintenance or possession; or
6. fails to comply with orders, notices, signs and/or tags; or
7. tampers with signs and/or tags;

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$2,000.00 for each violation and act of noncompliance. The imposition of one (1) penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue, and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations of defects within a reasonable time specified by the Fire Chief or authorized representative. When not otherwise specified, each day that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

(Reason: Specifies the offense, punishment, and fine amount allowed by law and clarifies that notice is not required prior to citation of violations)

**Section 202 General Definitions are amended by the following:**

**ADDRESSABLE FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM.** Any system capable of providing identification of each individual alarm-initiating device. The identification shall be in plain English and as descriptive as possible to specifically identify the location of the device in alarm. The system shall have the capability of alarm verification.

(Reason: To provide a definition that does not exist in the code.)

**[B] 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

*(Reason: to clarify the range of uses included in the definition)*

**ANALOG ADDRESSABLE FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM.** Any system capable of calculating a change in value by directly measurable quantities (voltage, resistance, etc.) at the sensing point. The physical analog may be conducted at the sensing point or at the main control panel. The system shall be capable of compensating for long-term changes in sensor response while maintaining a constant sensitivity. The compensation shall have a preset point at which a detector maintenance signal shall be transmitted to the control panel. The sensor shall remain capable of detecting and transmitting an alarm while in maintenance alert.

*(Reason: To provide a definition that does not exist in the code.)*

**[B] ATRIUM.** An opening connecting ~~two~~ three or more stories... *{remaining text unchanged}*

*(Reason: Accepted practice in the region based on legacy codes. IBC Section 1009 permits unenclosed two story stairways under certain circumstances.)*

**[B] 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.

*(Reason: Added from International Building Code (IBC) definitions for consistency in interpretation of the subject requirements pertaining to such occupancies.)*

**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.

*(Reason: Clearly defines options to the fire department for providing a fire watch.)*

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

*(Reason: Increased safety from fireworks related injuries.)*

**Option B**

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

*(Reason: To provide protection for worst-case scenario in flexible or unknown situations.)*

## Option B

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

*(Reason: Allows for additional construction safety features to be provided, based on firefighting response capabilities.)*

**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.

*(Reason: To further clarify types of service work allowed in a repair garage, as well as to correspond with definition in the IBC.)*

**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.

*(Reason: To provide a definition that does not exist in the code.)*

**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

*(Reason: This is referenced in several places, but the wording of "upgraded or replaced" is somewhat ambiguous and open to interpretation. Defining it here allows for consistent application across the region.)*

### **Section 307.1.1; change to read as follows:**

**307.1.1 Prohibited Open Burning.** Open burning ~~shall be prohibited~~ that is offensive or objectionable because of smoke emissions or when atmospheric conditions or local circumstances make such fires hazardous shall be prohibited.

Exception: {No change.}

*(Reason: To further protect adjacent property owners/occupants from open burning and/or smoke emissions from open burning.)*

### **Section 307.2; change to read as follows:**

**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 ~~a bonfire~~. 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*.

*(Reason: Amendments to 307.2, 307.4, 307.4.3, and 307.5 better explain current requirements and recognize that jurisdictions have local established policies that best fit their environments.)*

**Section 307.3; change to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: Provides direction as to responsible parties relative to extinguishment of the subject open burning.)*

**Section 307.4; change to read as follows:**

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

Exceptions: {No change.}

*(Reason: To increase the separation distance thereby increasing the safety to adjacent properties, as per applicable TCEQ rules and regulations regarding outdoor burning.)*

**Section 307.4.3, Exceptions: add exception #2 to read as follows:**

**Exceptions:**

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

*(Reason: To reflect similar allowances for open-flame cooking in these same locations.)*

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

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

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

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

*(Reason: To provide a greater level of safety for this potentially hazardous fire exposure condition. Decrease in separation distance allowed for outdoor firepits due to permanent nature of construction having substantial securement.)*

**Section 307.5; change to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: Adds attendance for trench burns based on previous amendment provision for such.)*

**Add Section 307.6 to read as follows:**

**Burn Bans.** The City of Corinth shall follow the ruling of the Denton County Commissioner's Court regarding burn bans. The ban shall prohibit all outdoor activities and /or processes that may start a fire. These activities or processes shall include but are not limited to: open burning, recreational burning, outdoor welding, use of torches or other cutting devices that emit sparks, and fireworks.

**Add section 307.7 to read as follows:**

**Posting a declaration of a burn ban:** The burn ban issued by the Denton County Commissioner's court as specified in section 307.6 may be posted or published in the following locations:

1. City website
2. Fire Department social media accounts
3. Official City newspaper

**Section 308.1.4; change to read as follows:**

**308.1.4 Open-flame Cooking Devices.** ~~Charcoal burners and other~~ Open-flame cooking devices, charcoal grills and other similar devices used for cooking shall not be ~~operated~~ 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).
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved *automatic sprinkler system*, except that LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 40 lbs (2 containers).
3. {No change.}

*(Reason: Decrease fire risk in multi-family dwellings and minimizes ignition sources and clarify allowable limits for 1 & 2 family dwellings, and allow an expansion for sprinklered multi-family uses. This amendment adds clarification and defines the container size allowed for residences.)*

**Section 308.1.6.2, Exception #3; change to read as follows:**

**Exceptions:**

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

*(Reason: Section identified in published code is inappropriate.)*

**Section 308.1.6.3; change to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: Eliminates the potential fire hazard presented by utilization of such devices and the potential accidental release of such devices.)*

**Section 311.5; change to read as follows:**

**311.5 Placards.** ~~Any~~ 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, ~~shall be marked~~ as required by Section 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.

*(Reason: There may be situations where placarding is not desired or necessary; also clarifies intent that it is not the fire code official's responsibility to provide the placard.)*

*{Note that prior amendment to Section 401.9 in the 2012 IFC recommended amendments has been relocated to Section 901.6.3 as a more appropriate location for the requirement.}*

**Section 403.5; change Section 403.5 to read as follows:**

**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.

*(Reason: The diagrams are intended to assist with egress in such occupancies – specifically, the primary teacher is not always present to assist children with egress. Also, such will help reinforce evacuation drill requirements.)*

**Section 404.2.2; add Number 4.10 to read as follows:**

4.10 Fire extinguishing system controls.

*(Reason: The committee believed this information could be of great help to such plans to facilitate locating sprinkler valves to minimize water damage, for instance.)*

**Section 405.4; change Section 405.4 to read as follows:**

**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.

*(Reason: This change clarifies who may require a fire or evacuation drill).*

**Section 501.4; change to read as follows:**

**501.4 Timing of Installation.** When fire apparatus access roads or a water supply for fire protection 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 or in a manner that is determined accessible by the Fire Marshal. ~~such protection shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except when approved alternative methods of protection are provided. Temporary street signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles in accordance with Section 505.2.~~

*(Reason: Reflects current practice in the region relative to ensuring fire department and EMS access during construction, which can be a time of increased frequency for emergency incidents.)*

**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.

*(Reason: Recognizes that the hose lay provision can only be measured along a pathway that is wide enough for fire fighter access.)*

**Section 503.1.2 is amended to read as follows:**

**Additional Access.** All structures and subdivisions shall provide two points of access. The two points of access shall be a minimum of 140 feet apart. The maximum block length shall be 1200' and the maximum cul-de-sac length shall not exceed 600' in length as measured from the centerline of the intersection, street to the center point of the radius. For commercial development, the Fire Code Official can take into consideration adjacent undeveloped property and the possibility of adding an access when it is developed, so long as adequate assurances are provided.

**Section 503.1.4 add to read as follows:**

**Easements required.** Fire lane and access easements shall be provided to serve all buildings through parking areas, to service entrances of buildings, loading areas and trash collection areas, and other areas deemed necessary to be available to fire and emergency vehicles. The Fire Chief is authorized to designate additional requirements for fire lanes where the same is reasonably necessary so as to provide access for fire and rescue personnel. Fire lanes provided during the platting process shall be so indicated on the plat as an easement. Where fire lanes are provided and a plat is not required, the limits of the fire lane shall be shown on a site plan and placed on permanent file with the Fire Marshal and City Planning Department.

**Section 503.2.1; change to read as follows:**

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

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



*(Reason: Amendments to 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 recognize that the equipment now used in firefighting is increasing in size. The code already recognizes that larger dimensions may be required under Section 503.2.2. The amendments are to standardize the dimensions for this area. With the increase in fire apparatus size, this will allow for the passage of two fire apparatus during a fire or EMS emergency.)*

**Section 503.2.2; change to read as follows:**

**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.

*(Reason: Amendments to 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 recognize that the equipment now used in firefighting is increasing in size. The code already recognizes that larger dimensions may be required under Section 503.2.2. The amendments are to standardize the dimensions for this area. With the increase in fire apparatus size, this will allow for the passage of two fire apparatus during a fire or EMS emergency.)*

**Section 503.2.3; change Section 503.2.3 to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: To address the current size of fire trucks in use – figure derived from DOT requirements for waiver of vehicle exceeding such weight.)*

**Section 503.3; change to read as follows:**

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

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

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

*(Reason: Establishes a standard method of marking and reflects local long-standing practices.)*

**Section 503.4; change to read as follows:**

**503.4 Obstruction of Fire Apparatus Access Roads.** Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances

established in Section 503.2.1 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times.

*(Reason: As originally worded, the section implied that vehicles could be parked in the marked fire lane and not be in violation if the minimum width is still maintained. Current accepted enforcement practice is to require the entire marked fire lane to be maintained clear and unobstructed.)*

**Section 503.6 is amended to read as follows:**

**Security gates.** Where security fencing is necessary, the owner shall provide gates or openings which may be secured. Gates when provided must open fully in either direction or be of a sliding or raised arm type and be equipped with an approved automated entry system with a Knox lock or equivalent for manual service. The key box shall be of an approved type listed in accordance with UL 1037 and be approved by the Fire Chief.

**Section 505.1; change to read as follows:**

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

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

*(Reason: To increase the minimum addressing requirements for commercial properties and establish a minimum for single-family residential properties. Such improves legibility of these signs which are critical to emergency response in a more timely manner.)*

**Section 507.4; change to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: Clarifies intent of the test to ensure contractor accounts for water supply fluctuations.)*

**Section 507.5.1 is amended to read as follows:**

**Where required.** Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved in or within the jurisdiction is more than 300 feet from a fire hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured in 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. A minimum of one fire hydrant shall be located within 100ft of the fire department connection and on the same side of the roadway as the facility or building. As properties develop, fire hydrants shall be located at all intersecting streets and at the minimum spacing indicated in table 507.5.1. There shall be a minimum of two (2) fire hydrants serving each property within the prescribed distances listed in Table 507.5.1

**Maximum Distance Between Hydrants TABLE 507.5.1**

OCCUPANCY	SPRINKLERED	NOT SPRINKLERED
Residential (1 & 2 Family)	500 feet	500 feet
Residential (Multi Family)	400 feet	300 feet
All Other	500 feet	300 feet

**Table 507.5.1**

**Section 507.5.4; change to read as follows:**

**507.5.4 Obstruction.** Unobstructed access to fire hydrants shall be maintained at all times. Posts, fences, vehicles, growth, trash, storage and other materials or objects shall not be placed or kept near fire hydrants, fire department inlet connections or fire protection system control valves in a manner that would prevent such equipment or fire hydrants from being immediately discernible. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants.

*(Reason: Maintains wording from 2006 Code to ensure these critical devices are available in an emergency incident.)*

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

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

*(Reason: Provides direction as to appropriate sign criteria to develop consistency in this regard.)*

**Section 603.3.2.1, Exception; change exception to read as follows:**

**Exception:** The aggregate capacity limit shall be permitted to be increased to 3,000 gallons (11,356 L) in accordance with all requirements of Chapter 57. ~~of Class II or III liquid for storage in protected above-ground tanks...~~ {Delete remainder of Exception}

*(Reason: Change to Section 5704.2.9.5 is included in this amendment package.)*

**Section 603.3.2.2; change to read as follows:**

**603.3.2.2 Restricted Use and Connection.** Tanks installed in accordance with Section 603.3.2 shall be

used only to supply fuel oil to fuel-burning ~~or generator~~ equipment installed in accordance with Section 603.3.2.4. Connections between tanks and equipment supplied by such tanks shall be made using closed piping systems.

*(Reason: Relocate the exception to Chapter 57 for applicability to generator sets, due to contradictory charging statement in 603.1 to not apply to internal combustion engines. Further, such large quantities of combustible liquid are more thoroughly addressed in Chapter 57 relative to such tanks.)*

**Section 604; change and add to read as follows:**

**604.1 General.** Emergency power systems and standby power systems required by this code or the *International Building Code* shall comply with Sections 604.1.1 through 604.1.9

**604.1.1 Stationary Generators.** Stationary emergency and standby power generators required by this code shall be *listed* in accordance with UL 2200.

**604.1.2 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.

**604.1.3 through 604.1.8** {No changes to these sections.}

**604.1.9 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.

**604.2 Where Required.** Emergency and standby power systems shall be provided where required by Sections 604.2.1 through ~~604.2.4~~ 604.2.24

**604.2.1 through 604.2.3** {No change.}

**604.2.4 Group A Occupancies. 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 907.2.20 and 914.2.3

Group A Occupancies, Sections 907.2.1 and 907.5.2.2.4.

Special Amusement Buildings, Section 907.2.12.3

High-rise Buildings, Section 907.2.13

Atriums, Section 907.2.14

Deep Underground Buildings, Section 907.2.19

**604.2.5 through 604.2.11** {No change.}

**604.2.12 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)

**604.2.13 Membrane Structures.** Emergency power shall be provided for *exit* signs in temporary tents and membrane structures in accordance with Section 3103.12.6.1. (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.

**604.2.14** {No change.}

**604.2.15 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 410.3.7.2

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

Smoke Protected Seating, Section 1029.6.2.1

**604.2.17 Covered and Open Mall Buildings.** Emergency power shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.20 and 914.2.3.

**604.2.18 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.

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

**604.2.20 Elevator Pressurization.** Standby power shall be provided for elevator pressurization system as required by the *International Building Code*, Section 909.21.5.

**604.2.21 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.

**604.2.22 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.

**604.2.23 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 421.8.

**604.2.24 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.)

**604.3 through 604.7** {No change.}

**604.8 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.

*(Reason: These provisions provide a list to complete and match that throughout the codes. The only new items are the reference to COPS in NFPA 70, and the specified Energy time duration. Other changes are a reference to a code provision that already exists.)*

#### **Section 609.2; change to read as follows:**

**609.2 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.

*(Reason: To require fire protection and prevention for mobile food trucks and other mobile commercial cooking operations for the protection of occupants and first responders, including the fuel gas utilized for the cooking operation.)*

#### **Section 704.1; change to read as follows:**

**704.1 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*.

*(Reason: Provides standard minimum protection retroactively, but clarifies that this section is not to be used to reduce higher protection levels that were required when originally constructed.)*

**Section 807.3; change to read as follows:**

**807.3 Combustible Decorative Materials.** ~~In other than Group I-3~~ 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 807.4 and shall not exceed 10 percent of the specific wall or ceiling area to which they are attached.

*(Reason: Section 807 was re-arranged and modified from the 2012 IFC: previously, curtains were required to be NFPA 701 compliant and limited to 10 percent of the applicable wall in A, E, I, R-1, and R-2 dormitory occupancies, but now, per the published 2015 IFC, Section 807.3 would apply to all occupancies, except I-3 (non-combustible only). Such a change is a tremendous expansion of the requirement, and no justification was provided in the proposed code change at the code hearings as to the reasons for such an expansion of the requirement, especially considering that it also applies to existing buildings. The board believes that this change is an over-reach for such a stringent requirement and that maintenance of the legacy language is appropriate at this time.)*

**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.

**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.

*(Reason: This change allows an increase in wall coverage due to the presence of sprinklers. Also provides additional guidance relative to fire resistance requirements in these areas.)*

**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.

*(Reason: This change allows an increase in wall coverage due to the presence of sprinklers. Also provides additional guidance relative to fire resistance requirements in these areas.)*

---

**Section 901.5 amended to add the following:**

**Installation acceptance testing.** All required tests shall be conducted by and at the expense of the owner or his representative. The Fire Department shall not be held responsible for any damages incurred in such test. Where it is required that the Fire Department witness any such test, such test shall be scheduled with a minimum of 48 hour notice to the Fire Marshal or his representative.

---

**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 backflushed when foreign material is present, 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*.

*(Reason: Increases the reliability of the fire protection system and re-emphasizes the requirements of NFPA 25 relative to standpipe systems, as well as ensuring that FDC connections are similarly tested/maintained to ensure operation in an emergency incident.)*

**Section 901.6.3; add Section 901.6.3 to read as follows:**

**901.6.3 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.

*(Reason: Places the responsibility on the business or property owner to maintain their fire alarm systems in approved condition. Allows the enforcement of "prohibition of false alarms". Replaces text lost from the legacy codes that helps to ensure the maintenance of life safety systems.)*

**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}

*(Reason: Gives fire code official more discretion with regards to enforcement of facilities experiencing nuisance alarm or fire protection system activations necessitating correction/repair/replacement. The intent of the amendment is to allow local jurisdictions to enforce fire watches, etc., where needed to ensure safety of occupants where fire protection systems are experiencing multiple nuisance activations.*

**Section 901.8.2; change to read as follows:**

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

1. ~~Installation is not required by this code or the International Building Code.~~
2. The hose line(s) would not be utilized by trained personnel or the fire department.
3. ~~±~~ If the ~~remaining outlets~~ occupant-use hose lines are removed, but the hose valves are required to remain as per the fire code official, such shall be ~~are~~ compatible with local fire department fittings.

*(Reason: Occupant-use hose lines have been an issue of concern that fire code officials have struggled with for many years now, primarily in that they are required by the published code, even though occupants are rarely properly trained in their use or provided with the OSHA-required protective gear for such use, such as with an industrial fire brigade. The allowance for these hose lines to remain only promotes the possibility of an occupant attempting to fight fire for an unknown duration, rather than evacuate, and potentially injure themselves or others through such action. They present greater risk than benefit to the occupants, and as such, the above gives the fire code official the authorization to allow removal of such at his or her discretion.)*



**Section 903.1.1; change to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: Such alternative systems do not provide the reliability of automatic sprinkler protection. Most gaseous type systems are highly susceptible to open doors, ceiling or floor tile removal, etc. However, an applicant could pursue an Alternate Method request to help mitigate the reliability issues with these alternative systems with the fire code official if so desired, or there may be circumstances in which the fire code official is acceptable to allowing an alternate system in lieu of sprinklers, such as kitchen hoods or paint booths.)*

**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."

*(Reason: Firefighter and public safety. This amendment eliminates the shunt trip requirement of the International Building Code Section 3006.5 for the purpose of elevator passenger and firefighter safety. This amendment is contingent on the Building Code amendment eliminating the Exceptions to Section 3006.4, such that passive fire barriers for these areas are maintained.)*

**Section 903.2; delete the exception.**

*(Reason: The exception deletion is due to the fact that such telecom areas pose an undue fire risk to the structural integrity of the building.)*

**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.

*(Reason: Fire departments are unable to inspect these commercial occupancies and are unaware of the contents being stored. Previous allowance to separate units by fire barriers is difficult to enforce maintenance after opening.)*

Option B

**Section 903.2.11; change 903.2.11.3 and add 903.2.11.7, 903.2.11.8, and 903.2.11.9 as follows:**

**903.2.11.3 Buildings ~~55~~ 35 feet or more in height.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings that have one or more stories ~~with an occupant load of 30 or more~~, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1510 of the *International Building Code*, located ~~55~~ 35 feet (46 764 10 668 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

**Exceptions:**

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

~~2. Occupancies in Group F-2.~~

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

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

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

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

*(Reason: Provides jurisdictions options as to their desired level of sprinkler protection based on multiple factors including firefighting philosophies/capabilities.)*

**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. ~~In rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.~~
5. ~~Fire service access.~~ Elevator machine rooms, and machinery spaces, and hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.
6. {Delete.}

*(Reason: Gives more direction to code official. Exception 4 deleted to provide protection where fire risks are poorly addressed. Amendment 903.2 addresses Exception 5 above relative to the elimination of sprinkler protection in these areas to avoid the shunt trip requirement.)*

**Section 903.3.1.2.3; add section to read as follows:**

**[F] Section 903.3.1.2.3 Attics and Attached Garages.** Sprinkler protection is required in attic spaces of such buildings two or more stories in height, in accordance with NFPA 13 and or NFPA 13R requirements, and attached garages.

*(Reason: Attic protection is required due to issues with fire exposure via soffit vents, as well as firefighter safety. Several jurisdictions indicated experience with un-protected attic fires resulting in displacement of all building occupants. NFPA 13 provides for applicable attic sprinkler protection requirements, as well as exemptions to such, based on noncombustible construction, etc. Attached garages already require sprinklers via NFPA 13R – this amendment just re-emphasizes the requirement.)*

**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.

*(Reason: To allow the use of the Plumbing section of the International Residential Code (IRC) and recognize current state stipulations in this regard.)*

**Section 903.3.1.4; add to read as follows:**

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

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

**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.

*(Reason: In the last few years, severe winters brought to light several issues with current practices for sprinklering attics, not the least of which was wet-pipe sprinklers in ventilated attics provided with space heaters, etc. for freeze protection of such piping. This practice is not acceptable for the protection of water-filled piping in a ventilated attic space as it does not provide a reliable means of maintaining the minimum 40 degrees required by NFPA, wastes energy, and presents a potential ignition source to the attic space. Listed antifreeze is specifically included because NFPA currently allows such even though there is no currently listed antifreeze at the time of development of these amendments. The intent of this amendment is to help reduce the large number of freeze breaks that have occurred in the past with water-filled wet-pipe sprinkler systems in the future, most specifically in attic spaces.)*

**Section 903.3.5; add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

**[F]** 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.

*(Reason: To define uniform safety factor.)*

**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.

*(Reason: To avoid significant water losses. Consistent with amendment to IFC 905.9.)*

**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.

*(Reason: Fire department connections are not always located at the riser; this allows the fire department faster access.)*

**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.

*(Reason: To define manual dry standpipe supervision requirements. Helps ensure the integrity of the standpipe system via supervision, such that open hose valves will result in a supervisory low air alarm.)*

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

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

**Exceptions:**

1. Automatic dry and semi-automatic dry standpipes are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14.
2. R-2 occupancies of four stories or less in height having no interior corridors.

*(Reason: Allows for the rapid deployment of hose lines to the body of the fire.)*

**Section 905.4, change Item 1, 3, and 5, and add Item 7 to read as follows:**

1. In every required ~~interior~~ exit stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each story above and below grade plane. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate landing between stories, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.
2. {No change.}
3. In every exit passageway, at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building.  
**Exception:** Where floor areas adjacent to an exit passageway are reachable from an ~~interior~~ exit stairway hose connection by a {No change to rest.}
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 a-hose connection ~~shall be~~ located to serve the roof or at the highest landing of an ~~interior~~ exit stairway with stair access to the roof provided in accordance with Section 1011.12.
6. {No change.}
7. When required by this Chapter, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at two hundred feet (200') intervals along major corridors thereafter, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

*(Reason: Item 1, 3, and 5 amendments to remove 'interior' will help to clarify that such connections are required for all 'exit' stairways, to ensure firefighter capabilities are not diminished in these tall buildings,*

*simply because the stair is on the exterior of the building. Item 5 reduces the amount of pressure required to facilitate testing, and provides backup protection for fire fighter safety. Item 7 allows for the rapid deployment of hose lines to the body of the fire.)*

**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.

*(Reason: To avoid significant water losses. Consistent with amendment to IFC 903.4.)*

**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.

*(Reason: Provides for the ability of descriptive identification of alarms, and reduces need for panel replacement in the future. Updated wording to match the language of the new requirement at 907.5.2.3. Change of terminology allows for reference back to definitions of NFPA 72)*

**Section 907.1.5; add to read as follows:**

**907.1.5 Required Installations.** Any commercial building over 5,999 sqft shall be installed with a fire alarm notification system (In Compliance with 907.5.2.3.1) to compliment the sprinkler system. The system shall be monitored by an approved supervising station. Approved systems shall include full audio/visual notification services.

Buildings 5,999 sqft and lower shall be installed with an approved manual and automatic fire alarm system (In Compliance with 907.5.2.3.1) if the building has multiple tenant spaces or suites. The system shall be monitored by an approved supervising station. Approved systems shall include full audio/visual notification services and manual pull stations at rear emergency exits.

**Section 907.2.1; change to read as follows:**

**907.2.1 Group A.** A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies ~~where the~~ having an occupant load ~~due to the assembly occupancy~~ is of 300 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.-10 of the *International Building Code* shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

**Exception:** {No change.}

Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

1. Cause illumination of the *means of egress* with light of not less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux) at the walking surface level, and
2. Stop any conflicting or confusing sounds and visual distractions.

*(Reason: Increases the requirement to be consistent with Group B requirement. Also addresses issue found in Group A occupancies of reduced lighting levels and other A/V equipment that distracts from fire alarm notification devices or reduces ability of fire alarm system to notify occupants of the emergency condition.)*

**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.}

*(Reason: To distinguish educational from day care occupancy minimum protection requirements. Further, to define threshold at which portable buildings are considered a separate building for the purposes of alarm systems. Exceptions provide consistency with State law concerning such occupancies.)*

**Section 907.2.13, Exception 3; change to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: To indicate that enclosed areas within open air seating type occupancies are not exempted from automatic fire alarm system requirements.)*

**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.

*(Reason: Helps to reduce false alarms.)*

**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 feet separation horizontal and one foot vertical between supply and return circuit conductors. The initiating device circuit (IDC) from a signaling line circuit interface device may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the interface device to the initiating device is ten feet or less.

*(Reason: To provide uniformity in system specifications and guidance to design engineers. Improves reliability of fire alarm devices and systems.)*

**Section 907.6.3; delete all four Exceptions.**

*(Reason: To assist responding personnel in locating the emergency event for all fire alarm systems. This is moved from 907.6.5.3 in the 2012 IFC and reworded to match new code language and sections.)*

**Section 907.6.6; – add sentence at end of paragraph to read as follows:**

**[F]** See 907.6.3 for the required information transmitted to the supervising station.

*(Reason: To assist responding personnel in locating the emergency event for all fire alarm systems. This is moved from 907.6.5.3 in the 2012 IFC and reworded to match new code language and sections.)*

**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.

**[F] 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

*(Reason: To assist with enforcement of such as a smoke control system, as per Section 909.6.3, especially since a permit is now specifically required for such systems in the Fire Code. Also ensures that a firefighter's override panel is provided as per 909.16 for such systems. The above amendment copies the applicable requirements for such systems from Section 909.20 of the Building Code into the Fire Code. Although the published code did copy the elevator pressurization requirements into the Fire Code, it did not copy over the stair pressurization requirements.)*

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

- [F] 2.** Only manual smoke and heat removal shall ~~not~~ 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 ~~not~~ be required in areas of buildings equipped with control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of  $50(\text{mS})^{1/2}$  or less that are listed to control a fire in stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.

*(Reason: Allows the fire department to control the smoke and heat during and after a fire event, while still prohibiting such systems from being automatically activated, which is a potential detriment to the particular sprinkler systems indicated.)*

**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<sup>2</sup>) 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.

*(Reason: Maintains a fire protection device utilized in such occupancies where it is sometimes necessary to allow chemicals to burn out, rather than extinguish.)*

**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.

**[F] 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 (56°C) and 220°F (122°C) above ambient.

**Exception:** Listed gravity-operated drop out vents.

*(Reason: Amendment continues to keep applicable wording from prior to the 2012 edition of the IFC. Specifically, automatic activation criteria is no longer specifically required in the published code. Specifying a temperature range at which smoke and heat vents should activate in sprinklered buildings helps to ensure that the sprinkler system has an opportunity to activate and control the fire prior to vent operation.)*

**Section 910.4.3.1; change to read as follows:**

**910.4.3.1 Makeup Air.** Makeup air openings shall be provided within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the floor level. Operation of makeup air openings shall be ~~manual or~~ automatic. The minimum gross area of makeup air inlets shall be 8 square feet per 1,000 cubic feet per minute (0.74 m<sup>2</sup> per 0.4719 m<sup>3</sup>/s) of smoke exhaust.

*(Reason: Makeup air has been required to be automatic for several years now in this region when mechanical smoke exhaust systems are proposed. This allows such systems to be activated from the smoke control panel by first responders without having to physically go around the exterior of the building opening doors manually. Such requires a significant number of first responders on scene to conduct this operation and significantly delays activation and/or capability of the smoke exhaust system.)*

**Section 910.4.4; change to read as follows:**

**910.4.4 Activation.** The mechanical smoke removal system shall be activated ~~by manual controls only~~ automatically by the automatic sprinkler system or by an approved fire detection system. Individual manual controls shall also be provided.

**Exception:** Manual only systems per Section 910.2.

*(Reason: The provision of a manual only mechanical smoke removal system does not provide equivalency with automatic smoke and heat vents. This amendment clarifies that the primary intent is for automatic systems, unless exceptions are provided as in 910.2 – consistent with the charging statements of the section.)*

**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.

*(Reason: To accommodate limited hose lengths, improve response times where the FDC is needed to achieve fire control, and improve ease of locating a fire hydrant in those situations also. Also, consistent with NFPA 14 criteria.)*

**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 knox key box shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

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

*(Reason: This requirement allows fire fighters safer access to the fire pump room. The requirement allows access without being required to enter the building and locate the fire pump room interior access door during a fire event. The exception recognizes that this will not always be a feasible design scenario for some buildings, and as such, provides an acceptable alternative to protect the pathway to the fire pump room.)*

---

**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 ~~420~~ 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.}

*(Reason: The 2009 edition of the IFC added this requirement based on a need for redundancy of the water supply similar to the redundancy of the power supply to the fire pumps required for such tall buildings, partially due to the fact that these buildings are rarely fully evacuated in a fire event. More commonly, the alarm activates on the floor of the event, the floor above and the floor below. Back-up power to the fire pump becomes critical for this reason. Certainly, the power is pointless if the water supply is impaired for any reason, so a similar requirement is provided here for redundant water supplies. The 2015 edition changes the requirement to only apply to very tall buildings over 420 ft. This amendment modifies/lowers the requirement to 120 ft., based on this same height requirement for fire service access elevators. Again, the language from the 2009 and 2012 editions of the code applied to any high-rise building. This compromise at 120 ft. is based on the above technical justification of defend-in-place scenarios in fire incidents in such tall structures.)*

---

**Section 1006.2.2.6; add a new Section 1006.2.2.6 as follows:**

**1006.2.2.6 Electrical Rooms.** For electrical rooms, special exiting requirements may apply. Reference the Electrical Code as adopted.

*(Reason: Cross reference necessary for coordination with the NEC which has exiting requirements as well.)*

---

**Section 1009.1; add the following Exception 4:**

**Exceptions:**

*{previous exceptions unchanged}*

4. 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.

(Reason: To accommodate buildings regulated under Texas State Law and to be consistent with amendments to Chapter 11.)

**Section 1010.1.9.4 Bolt Locks; change 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*}

(Reason: Application to M occupancies reflects regional practice; No. 4 expanded to Group A due to it being a similar scenario to other uses; No. 4 was regional practice.)

**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 ~~75 feet (22 860 mm)~~ 55 (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.

(Reason: In Option B jurisdictions, change "75 feet" to "55 feet".)

**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.

(Reason: Revise the 2012 published NCTCOG amendment to this section to clarify intent is not to require automatic fire alarm system or notification throughout the tenant space, but rather, only in the corridor.)

**Section 1025.1 amended to read as follows:**

**General.** Approved luminous egress path markings delineating the exit path shall be provided in high-rise buildings of Group A, B, E, I, M and in all Group R-1 occupancies in accordance with Sections 1025.1 through 1025.5

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

(Reason: Unenforceable.)

**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 ~~when the building area served by the means of egress is occupied~~. An *exit* or *exit passageway* shall not be used for any purpose that interferes with a means of egress.

(Reason: Maintain legacy levels of protection and long-standing regional practice, and provide firefighter safety.)

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

Provide emergency signage as required by Section 607.3.

*(Reason: Coordinates requirements of previous amendment.)*

**Section 1103.5; add Section 1103.5.1 to read as follows:**

**1103.5.1 Group A-2.** ~~An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 throughout existing buildings or portions thereof used as Group A-2 occupancies with an occupant load of 300 or more.~~ **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.

*(Reason: Consistent with amendment to IFC 2404, and long-standing regional requirement. The published 1103.5.1 requiring sprinklers retroactively in A-2 occupancies was deleted by ICC Errata.)*

**Section 1103.7; add Section 1103.7.8 and 1103.7.8.1 to read as follows:**

**1103.7.8 Fire Alarm System Design Standards.** Where an existing fire alarm system is upgraded or replaced, the devices shall be addressable. Fire alarm systems utilizing more than 20 smoke and/or heat detectors shall have analog initiating devices.

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

**1103.7.8.1 Communication requirements.** Refer to Section 907.6.6 for applicable requirements.

*(Reason: To assist responding personnel in locating the emergency event and provide clarity as to percentages of work that results in a requirement to upgrade the entire fire alarm system.)*

**Section 2304.1; change to read as follows:**

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

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.

*(Reason: Allows a facility to apply the attended and unattended requirements of the code when both are potentially applicable.)*

**Section 2401.2; delete this section.**

*(Reason: This section eliminates such booths from all compliance with Chapter 15 including, but not limited to: size, ventilation, fire protection, construction, etc. If the product utilized is changed to a more flammable*

substance, the lack of compliance with Chapter 15 could result in significant fire or deflagration and subsequent life safety hazard.)

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

- j. ~~Not required~~ 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.

*(Reason: Allows the fire department to control the smoke and heat during and after a fire event, while ensuring proper operation of the sprinkler protection provided. Also, gives an alternative to smoke and heat vents.)*

**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.

*(Reason: Reference requirement of Section 501.4.)*

**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. ~~Manufacture, assembly and testing of fireworks as allowed in Section 5605.~~
- 3.2. The use of fireworks for approved fireworks displays as allowed in Section 5608.
4. ~~The possession, storage, sale... {Delete remainder of text.}~~

*(Reason: Restricts fireworks to approved displays only, which is consistent with regional practice. Such is intended to help protect property owners and individuals from unintentional fireworks fires within the jurisdiction, as well as to help protect individuals from fireworks injuries. It is noted that there has been a change in the State Law to allow possession of unopened fireworks in certain areas of the vehicle, and it is highly recommended that AHJ's familiarize themselves with the applicable State Laws in this regard.)*

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

*(Reason: Increased protection in response to underground leak problems and remediation difficulty in underground applications. Coordinates with TCEQ requirements.)*

**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.}

**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.

*(Reason: Relocated from exception to 603.3.2.1 as published, as per reason statement for deletion in that section.)*

**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 and ~~5704.2.11.5.2~~ through 5704.2.11.4.3. An *approved* method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

*(Reason: Increased protection in response to underground leak problems and remediation difficulty in underground applications.)*

**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.

*(Reason: Reference to IFC Section 5704.2.11.4.3 amendment.)*

**Section 5704.2.11.4; add Section 5704.2.11.4.3 to read as follows:**

**5704.2.11.4.3 Observation Wells.** Approved sampling tubes of a minimum 4 inches in diameter shall be installed in the backfill material of each underground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank. The tubes shall extend from a point 12 inches below the average grade of the excavation to ground level and shall be provided with suitable surface access caps. Each tank site shall provide a sampling tube at the corners of the excavation with a minimum of 4 tubes. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line

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

*(Reason: Provides an economical means of checking potential leaks at each tank site.)*

**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.

*(Reason: To provide a consistent and reasonable means of regulating the use of portable LP-Gas containers in these situations. Reduces the hazard presented by portable containers when natural gas is already available. Please note that current State Law does not allow for the enforcement of any rules more stringent than that adopted by the State, so this amendment is only applicable as to the extent allowed by that State Law.)*

**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.

*(Reason: To provide a consistent and reasonable means of regulating the use LP-Gas containers. Reduces the hazard presented by such containers when natural gas is already available. References regional amendment to IFC 6104.3.2. Please note that current State Law does not allow for the enforcement of any rules more stringent than that adopted by the State, so this amendment is only applicable as to the extent allowed by that State Law.)*

**Section 6104.3; add Section 6104.3.2 to read as follows:**

**6104.3.2 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.

*(Reason: Allows for an alternate fuel source. Dwelling density must be considered and possibly factored into zoning restrictions. Reduces the hazard presented by over-sized LP-Gas containers. Please note that current State Law does not allow for the enforcement of any rules more stringent than that adopted by the State, so this amendment is only applicable as to the extent allowed by that State Law.)*

**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 ~~NFPA 58~~ 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:** ~~Vehicle impact protection shall not be required for protection of LP-gas containers where the containers are kept in lockable, ventilated cabinets of metal construction.~~

*(Reason: NFPA 58 does not provide substantial physical protection [it allows raised sidewalks, fencing, ditches, parking bumpers as 'vehicle barrier protection'] of the container(s) from vehicular impact as is required and has been required historically, as per Section 312, i.e. bollard protection. Further, the exception to Section 6109.13 would allow for portable containers in ventilated metal cabinets to not require any physical protection whatsoever from vehicular impact, regardless of the location of the containers. Please note that current State Law does not allow for the enforcement of any rules more stringent than that adopted by the State, so this amendment is only applicable as to the extent allowed by that State Law.)*

**{Applicable to those jurisdictions adopting Appendix B}**

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

a. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,000 1,500 gallons per minute.

*(Reason: The minimum fire-flow of 1,500 gpm for other than one- and two- family dwellings has existed since the 2000 edition of the IFC, as well as the Uniform Fire Code before that. Little to no technical justification was provided for the proposed code change at the code hearings. The board believes that the already-allowed 75 percent reduction in required fire-flow for the provision of sprinkler protection is already a significant trade-off. The minimum 1,500 gpm is not believed to be overly stringent for the vast majority of public water works systems in this region, especially since it has existed as the requirement for so many years. Further, the continued progression of trading off more and more requirements in the codes for the provision of sprinkler protection has made these systems extremely operation-critical to the safety of the occupants and properties in question. In other words, should the sprinkler system fail for any reason, the fire-flow requirements drastically increase from that anticipated with a sprinkler-controlled fire scenario.*

**END**



**EXHIBIT “B”**  
**City of Corinth Amendments to the**  
**2015 International Building Code**

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2015 International Building Code* are hereby amended as follows:

**Section 101.1 & 101.1.1; amend to read as follows:**

**101.1 Title.** These Regulations shall be known as the Building Code of the City of Corinth, hereinafter referred to as “this code”.

**101.1.1 Adoption of Appendices.** The following Appendices contained in the International Building Code, 2015 Edition, are adopted and made a part of this Building Code:

Appendix C – Group U – Agricultural Requirements  
Appendix E – Supplementary Accessibility Requirements  
Appendix F – Rodent Proofing  
Appendix G – Flood-resistant Construction  
Appendix I – Patio Covers  
Appendix J – Grading  
Appendix K – Administrative Provisions (Electrical Code)

**Section 101.4.8; add the following:**

**101.4 Referenced codes.** The other codes listed in Sections 101.4.1 through 101.4.8 and referenced elsewhere in this code, when specifically adopted, shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the Electrical Code shall mean the Electrical Code as adopted.

**101.4.8 Electrical.** The provisions of the Electrical Code shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.

**Section 103; amend title to read as follows:**

**SECTION 103 Office of the Director of Planning and Development**

**Section 103.1; amend to read as follows:**

**103.1 Creation of enforcement agency.** The Office of the Director of Planning and Development is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the building official.

**Section 105.2 Work exempt from permit; under sub-title entitled “Building” delete items 1, 2, 10 and 11 and re-number as follows:**

**Building:**

- ~~1. One-story detached accessory structures used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 120 square feet (11 m<sup>2</sup>).~~
- ~~2. Fences not over 7 feet (1829 mm) high.~~
- ~~3. 1. (Unchanged)~~

- 4- 2. (Unchanged)
- 5- 3. (Unchanged)
- 6- 4. (Unchanged)
- 7- 5. (Unchanged)
- 8- 6. (Unchanged)
- 9- 7. (Unchanged)
- 10- ~~Shade cloth structures constructed for nursery or agricultural purposes, not including service systems.~~
- 11- 8. (Unchanged)
- 12- 9. (Unchanged)
- 13- 10. (Unchanged)

**Section 109; add Section 109.7 to read as follows:**

**109.7 Re-inspection Fee.** A fee as established by city council resolution may be charged when:

- 1. The inspection called for is not ready when the inspector arrives;
- 2. No building address or permit card is clearly posted;
- 3. City approved plans are not on the job site available to the inspector;
- 4. The building is locked or work otherwise not available for inspection when called;
- 5. The job site is red-tagged twice for the same item;
- 6. The original red tag has been removed from the job site.
- 7. Failure to maintain erosion control, trash control or tree protection.

Any re-inspection fees assessed shall be paid before any more inspections are made on that job site.

**Section 109; add Section 109.8, 109.8.1, 109.8.2 and 109.9 to read as follows:**

**109.8 Work without a permit.**

**109.8.1 Investigation.** Whenever work for which a permit is required by this code has been commenced without first obtaining a permit, a special investigation shall be made before a permit may be issued for such work.

**109.8.2 Fee.** An investigation fee, in addition to the permit fee, shall be collected whether or not a permit is subsequently issued. The investigation fee shall be equal to the amount of the permit fee required by this code or the city fee schedule as applicable. The payment of such investigation fee shall not exempt the applicant from compliance with all other provisions of either this code or the technical codes nor from penalty prescribed by law.

**109.9 Unauthorized cover up fee.** Any work concealed without first obtaining the required inspection in violation of Section 110 shall be assessed a fee as established by the city fee schedule.

**Section 110.3.5; Lath, gypsum board and gypsum panel product inspection. Delete exception**

**~~Exception:~~** ~~Gypsum board and gypsum panel products that are not part of a fire resistance rated~~

~~assembly or a shear assembly.~~

**Section 202; amend definition of Ambulatory Care Facility 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 individuals who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided. This group may include but not be limited to the following:

- Dialysis centers
- Sedation dentistry
- Surgery centers
- Colonic centers
- Psychiatric centers

**Section 202; add definition of Assisting Living Facilities to read as follows.**

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

**Section 202; change definition of "Atrium" as follows:**

**ATRIUM.** An opening connecting ~~two~~ three or more stories... {Balance remains unchanged}

**Section 202; add definition of "Repair Garage" as follows:**

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

**Section 202; amend definition of SPECIAL INSPECTOR to read as follows:**

**SPECIAL INSPECTOR.** A qualified person employed or retained by an approved agency who shall prove to the satisfaction of the registered design professional in responsible charge and the Building Official as having the competence necessary to inspect a particular type of construction requiring special inspection.

**Option B**

**\*\*Section 202; amend definition to read as follows:**

**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.

**Section 303.1.3; add a sentence to read as follows:**

**303.1.3 Associated with Group E occupancies.** A room or space used for assembly purposes that is associated with a Group E occupancy is not considered a separate occupancy. Except when applying the assembly requirements of Chapter 10 and 11.

**Section 307.1.1; add the following sentence to Exception 4:**

4. Cleaning establishments... {Text unchanged} ...with Section 707 or 1-hour horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 or both. See also IFC Chapter 21, Dry Cleaning Plant provisions.

**Section 403.1, Exception 3; change to read as follows:**

3. The open air portion of a building [*remainder unchanged*]

**Section 403.3, Exception; delete item 2.**

**Section 403.3.2; change to read as follows:**

**403.3.2 Water supply to required fire pumps.** In buildings that are more than 120 feet (36.5 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 404.5; delete Exception.**

**Section 406.3.5.1 Carport separation; add sentence to read as follows:**

A fire separation is not required between a Group R-2 and U carport provided that the carport is entirely open on all sides and that the distance between the two is at least 10 feet (3048 mm).

**Section 506.3.2; add section to read as follows:**

**506.3.2.1 Open Space Limits.** Such open space shall be either on the same lot or dedicated for public use and shall be accessed from a street or approved fire lane. In order to be considered as accessible, if not in direct contact with a street or fire lane, a minimum 10-foot wide pathway meeting fire department access from the street or approved fire lane shall be provided.

**Section 712.1.9, change item 4 to read as follows:**

4. Is not open to a corridor in Group I and R H occupancies.

**Section 901.5 amended to add the following:**

**Installation acceptance testing.** All required tests shall be conducted by and at the expense of the owner or his representative. The Fire Department shall not be held responsible for any damages incurred in such test. Where it is required that the Fire Department witness any such test, such test shall be scheduled with a minimum of 48 hour notice to the Fire Marshal or his representative.

**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:

10. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be back flushed when foreign material is present, 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.
11. 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.

12. Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25. All hose valves shall be exercised.
13. 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*.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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 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 903.2; add the following:**

**903.2 Where required.** *Approved automatic sprinkler systems* in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12. Automatic Sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances. 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 903.2.9; 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.

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

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

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

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

**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.

7. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
8. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the code official.
9. 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.
10. Elevator machine rooms, machinery spaces, and hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.

**Section 903.3.1.2.3; add section to read as follows:**

**Section 903.3.1.2.3 Attics and Attached Garages.** Sprinkler protection is required in attic spaces of such buildings two or more stories in height, in accordance with NFPA 13 and or NFPA 13R requirements, and attached garages.

**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.

**903.3.1.4.1 Attics.** Only dry-pipe, preaction, 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:

4. 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
5. Adequate heat shall be provided for freeze protection as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard, and
6. The attic space is a part of the building's thermal, or heat, envelope, such that insulation is provided at the roof deck, rather than at the ceiling level.

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

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

**Exceptions:**

3. Automatic dry and semi-automatic dry standpipes are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14.
4. 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 ~~interior~~ exit stairway hose connection by a ...{No change to rest.}
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 907.1.5; add to read as follows:**

**907.1.5 Required Installations.** Any commercial building over 5,999 sq. ft. shall be installed with a fire alarm notification system to compliment the sprinkler system. The system shall be monitored by an approved supervising station. Approved systems shall include full audio/visual notification services.

Buildings 5,999 sq. ft. and lower shall be installed with an approved manual and automatic fire alarm system if the building has multiple tenant spaces or suites. The system shall be monitored by an approved supervising station. Approved systems shall include full audio/visual notification services and manual pull stations at rear emergency exits.

**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 of 300 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.-10 of the *International Building Code* shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

**Exception:** {No change.}

Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

1. Cause illumination of the *means of egress* with light of not less than 1 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:**

2. {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 907.2.13, Exception 3; change to read as follows:**

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

**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 feet separation horizontal and one foot vertical between supply and return circuit conductors. The initiating device circuit (IDC) from a signaling line circuit interface device may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the interface device to the initiating device is ten feet or less.

**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.

**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, mechanical equipment shall activate and operate at the required performance levels. Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with Section 907.3.

**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.

**909.22.1.2 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**.

**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  $50(m^*S)^{1/2}$  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<sup>2</sup>) 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 system per 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 (56°C) and 220°F (122°C) above ambient.

**Exception:** Listed gravity-operated drop out vents.

***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 m<sup>2</sup> per 0.4719 m<sup>3</sup>/s) of smoke exhaust.

***Section 910.4.4; change to read as follows:***

**910.4.4 Activation.** The mechanical smoke removal system shall be activated automatically by the automatic sprinkler system or by an approved fire detection system. Individual manual controls shall also be provided.

**Exception:** Manual only systems per Section 910.2.

***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 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 1006.2.2.6 Add a new Section 1006.2.2.6 as follows:**

**1006.2.2.6 Electrical Rooms.** For electrical rooms, special exiting requirements may apply. Reference the electrical code as adopted.

**Section 1009.1; add the following Exception 4:**

**Exceptions:**

*{previous exceptions unchanged}*

4. 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.

**Section 1010.1.9.4 Bolt Locks; amend exceptions 3 and 4 as follows:**

**Exceptions:**

5. 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}*
6. Where a pair of doors serves a Group A, B, F, M or S occupancy *{Remainder unchanged}*

**Section 1015.8 Window Openings. REVISE text 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 1029.1.1.1 Delete this section. Spaces under grandstands and bleachers;**

**Section 1101.1 Scope. add exception to Section 1101.1 as follows:**

**Exception:** Components of projects regulated by and registered with Architectural Barriers Division of Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

**Section 1203.1; amend to read as follows:**

**1203.1 General.** Buildings shall be provided with natural ventilation in accordance with Section 1203.4, or mechanical ventilation in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.

Where air infiltration rate in a *dwelling unit* is 5 air changes or less per hour when tested with a blower door at a pressure 0.2 inch w.c. (50 Pa) in accordance with Section 402.4.1.2 of the *International Energy Conservation Code*, the *dwelling unit* shall be ventilated by mechanical means in accordance with Section 403 of the *International Mechanical Code*.

**Table 1505.1; delete footnote c and replace footnote b with the following:**

b. Non-classified roof coverings shall be permitted on buildings of U occupancies having not more than 120 sq. ft. of protected roof area. When exceeding 120 sq. ft. of protected roof area, buildings of U occupancies may use non-rated non-combustible roof coverings.

e. [delete]

**Section 1505.7; delete the section**

**Section 1510.1; add a sentence to read as follows:**

**1510.1 General.** Materials and methods of applications used for recovering or replacing an existing roof covering shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15. All individual replacement shingles or shakes shall be in compliance with the rating required by Table 1505.1.

*{text of exception unchanged}*

**Section 1704.2, Special inspections and tests is amended to read as follows:**

**1704.2 Special inspections and tests.** Where application is made to the Building Official for construction as specified in Section 105, the owner or the owner's authorized agent, or the registered design professional in responsible charge, other than the contractor, shall employ one or more approved agencies to provide special inspections and tests during construction on the types of work listed under Section 1705 and identify the approved agencies to the Building Official. The special inspector shall not be employed by the contractor. These special inspections and tests are in addition to the inspections identified by the Building Official that are identified in Section 110.

**Section 1704.2.1, Special inspector qualifications, is amended to read as follows:**

**1704.2.1 Special inspector qualifications.** Prior to the start of construction and or upon request, the approved agencies shall provide written documentation to the registered design professional in responsible charge and the building official demonstrating the competence and relevant experience or training of the special inspectors who will perform the special inspections and tests during construction. [Remainder unchanged]

**Section 1704.2.4, Report requirement, is amended to read as follows:**

**1704.2.4 Report requirement.** Approved agencies shall keep records of special inspections and tests. The approved agency shall submit reports of special inspections and tests to the Building Official upon request, and to the registered design professional in responsible charge. Individual inspection reports shall indicate that work inspected or tested was or was not completed in conformance to approved construction documents. [Remainder unchanged]

**Section 1704.2.5.2, Fabricator approval, is amended to read as follows:**

**1704.2.5.1 Fabricator approval.** Special inspections during fabrications required by Section 1704 are not required where the work is done on the premises of a fabricator registered and approved to perform such work without special inspection. Approval shall be based upon review of the fabricator's written procedural and quality control manuals and periodic auditing of fabrication practices by an approved agency, or a

fabricator that is enrolled in a nationally accepted inspections program. At completion of fabrication, the acceptable or approved fabricator shall submit a certificate of compliance to the owner or the owner's authorized agent or the registered design professional in responsible charge, stating that the work was performed in accordance with the approved construction documents. The certificate of compliance shall also be made available to the Building Official upon request.

**Section 2901.1; add a sentence to read as follows:**

**2901.1 Scope.** *{existing text to remain}* The provisions of this Chapter are meant to work in coordination with the provisions of Chapter 4 of the International Plumbing Code. Should any conflicts arise between the two chapters, the Building Official shall determine which provision applies.

**Section 2902.1; add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

In other than E Occupancies, the minimum number of fixtures in Table 2902.1 may be lowered, if requested in writing, by the applicant stating reasons for a reduced number and approved by the Building Official.

**Table 2902.1; add footnote f to read as follows:**

f. Drinking fountains are not required in M Occupancies with an occupant load of 100 or less, B Occupancies with an occupant load of 25 or less, and for dining and/or drinking establishments.

**Section 2902.1.3; add new Section 2902.1.3 to read as follows:**

**2902.1.3 Additional fixtures for food preparation facilities.** In addition to the fixtures required in this Chapter, all food service facilities shall be provided with additional fixtures set out in this section.

**2902.1.3.1 Hand washing lavatory.** At least one hand washing lavatory shall be provided for use by employees that is accessible from food preparation, food dispensing and ware washing areas. Additional hand washing lavatories may be required based on convenience of use by employees.

**2902.1.3.2 Service sink.** In new or remodeled food service establishments, at least one service sink or one floor sink shall be provided so that it is conveniently located for the cleaning of mops or similar wet floor cleaning tool and for the disposal of mop water and similar liquid waste. The location of the service sink(s) and/or mop sink(s) shall be approved by the City of Corinth health department.

**Section 3002.1 Hoistway Enclosure Protection.** Add exceptions to read as follows:

**Exceptions:**

1. Elevators wholly located within atriums complying with Section 404 shall not require hoistway enclosure protection.
3. Elevators in open or enclosed parking garages that serve only the parking garage, and complying with Sections 406.5 and 406.6, respectively, shall not require hoistway enclosure protection.

**Section 3005.4 Machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces and control spaces.**

**Delete text as follows:** ~~Elevator machine rooms, control rooms, control spaces and machinery spaces outside of but attached to a hoistway that have openings into the hoistway shall be enclosed with fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both.~~

**Revise text to read:**

Elevator machine rooms, control rooms, control spaces and machinery spaces shall be enclosed with fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both.

**[Remainder unchanged]**

**3005.7 Fire Protection in Machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces and control spaces.**

**3005.7.1 Automatic sprinkler system.** The building shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, except as otherwise permitted by Section 903.3.1.1.1 and as prohibited by Section 3005.7.2.1.

**3005.7.2.1 Prohibited locations.** Automatic sprinklers shall not be installed in machine rooms, elevator machinery spaces, control rooms, control spaces and elevator hoist-ways.

**3005.7.2.2 Sprinkler system monitoring.** The sprinkler system shall have a sprinkler control valve supervisory switch and water-flow initiating device provided for each floor that is monitored by the building's fire alarm system.

**3005.7.3 Water protection.** An approved method to prevent water from infiltrating into the hoistway enclosure from the operation of the automatic sprinkler system outside the elevator lobby shall be provided.

**3005.7.4 Shunt trip.** Means for elevator shutdown in accordance with Section 3005.5 shall not be installed.

**Section 3005.8** add Section 3005.8 as follows:

**3005.8 Storage.** Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine room, control room, machinery spaces and or control spaces. Provide approved signage at each entry to the above listed locations stating: "No Storage Allowed."

**Option B**

**Section 3006.2, Hoistway opening protection required.** Revise text as follows:

5. The building is a high rise and the elevator hoistway is more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) in height. The height of the hoistway shall be measured from the lowest floor at or above grade to the highest floors served by the hoistway.

**Section 3109.1; change to read as follows:**

**3109.1 General.** Swimming pools shall comply with the requirements of sections 3109.2 through 3109.5 and other applicable sections of this code and complying with applicable state laws.

**END**

**EXHIBIT “C”**  
**City of Corinth Amendments to the**  
**2015 International Plumbing Code**

***Table of Contents, Chapter 7, Section 714; change to read as follows:***

714     Engineered Drainage Design . . . . . 69

***Section 102.8; change to read as follows:***

**102.8 Referenced codes and standards.** The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 15 and such codes, when specifically adopted, and standards shall be considered as part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where the differences occur between provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall be the minimum requirements. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the adopted amendments. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the *National Electrical Code* (NEC) shall mean the Electrical Code as adopted.

***Sections 106.6.2 and 106.6.3; change to read as follows:***

**106.6.2 Fee schedule.** The fees for all plumbing work shall be as adopted by resolution of the governing body of the jurisdiction.

**106.6.3 Fee Refunds.** The code official shall establish a policy for authorizing the refunding of fees.

***Section 109; delete entire section and insert the following:***

**SECTION 109**  
**MEANS OF APPEAL**

**109.1 Application for appeal.** Any person shall have the right to appeal a decision of the code official to the board of appeals established by ordinance. The board shall be governed by the enabling ordinance.

***Section 305.4.1; change to read as follows:***

**305.4.1 Sewer depth** Building sewers shall be a minimum of 12 inches (304 mm) below grade.

***Section 305.7; change to read as follows:***

**305.7 Protection of components of plumbing system.** Components of a plumbing system installed within 3 feet along alleyways, driveways, parking garages or other locations in a manner in which they could be exposed to damage shall be recessed into the wall or otherwise protected in an *approved* manner.

***Section 314.2.1; change to read as follows:***

**314.2.1 Condensate disposal.** Condensate from all cooling coils and evaporators shall be conveyed from the drain pan outlet to an *approved* place of disposal. ... {text unchanged} ... Condensate shall not discharge into a street, alley, sidewalk, rooftop, or other areas so as to cause a nuisance.



**Section 409.2; change to read as follows:**

**409.2 Water connection.** The water supply to a commercial dishwashing machine shall be protected against backflow by an air gap or backflow preventer in accordance with Section 608. (Remainder of section unchanged)

**Section 412.4; change to read as follows:**

**412.4 Required location for floor drains.** Floor drains shall be installed in the following areas.

1. In public coin-operated laundries and in the central washing facilities of multiple family dwellings, the rooms containing automatic clothes washers shall be provided with floor drains located to readily drain the entire floor area. Such drains shall have a minimum outlet of not less than 3 inches (76 mm) in diameter.
2. Commercial kitchens. In lieu of floor drains in commercial kitchens, the code official may accept floor sinks.
3. Public restrooms.

**Section 419.3; change to read as follows:**

**419.3 Surrounding material.** Wall and floor space to a point 2 feet (610 mm) in front of a urinal lip and 4 feet (1219 mm) above the floor and at least 2 feet (610 mm) to each side of the urinal shall be waterproofed with a smooth, readily cleanable, hard, nonabsorbent material.

**Section 502.3; change to read as follows:**

**502.3 Appliances in attics.** Attics containing a water heater shall be provided . . . {bulk of paragraph unchanged} . . . side of the water heater. The clear access opening dimensions shall be a minimum of 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), or larger where such dimensions be not less than 20 inches by 30 inches(508mm by 762mm) where such dimensions are large enough to allow removal of the water heater. A walkway to an appliance shall be rated as a floor as approved by the building official. As a minimum, for access to the attic space, provide one of the following:

1. A permanent stair.
2. A pull down stair with a minimum 300 lb (136 kg) capacity.
3. An access door from an upper floor level.
4. Access Panel may be used in lieu of items 1, 2, and 3 with prior approval of the code official due to building conditions.

Exceptions:

1. The passageway and level service space are not required where the appliance is capable of being serviced and removed... {remainder of section unchanged}

**Section 502.6; add Section 502.6 to read as follows:**

**502.6 Water heaters above ground or floor.** When the attic, roof, mezzanine or platform in which a water heater is installed is more than eight (8) feet (2438 mm) above the ground or floor level, it shall be made accessible by a stairway or permanent ladder fastened to the building.

**Exception:** A max 10 gallon water heater (or larger with approval) is capable of being accessed through a lay-in ceiling and a water heater is installed is not more than ten (10) feet (3048 mm) above the ground or floor level and may be reached with a portable ladder.

***Section 504.6; change to read as follows:***

**504.6 Requirements for discharge piping.** The discharge piping serving a pressure relief valve, temperature relief valve or combination thereof shall:

1. Not be directly connected to the drainage system.
2. Discharge through an air gap.
3. Not be smaller than the diameter of the outlet of the valve served and shall discharge full size to the air gap.
4. Serve a single relief device and shall not connect to piping serving any other relief device or equipment.

**Exception:** Multiple relief devices may be installed to a single T & P discharge piping system when *approved* by the administrative authority and permitted by the manufactures installation instructions and installed with those instructions.

5. Discharge to an indirect waste receptor or to the outdoors.
6. Discharge in a manner that does not cause personal injury or structural damage.
7. Discharge to a termination point that is readily observable by the building occupants.
8. Not be trapped.
9. Be installed so as to flow by gravity.
10. Terminate not more than 6 inches above and not less than two times the discharge pipe diameter above the floor or flood level rim of the waste receptor.
11. Not have a threaded connection at the end of such piping.
12. Not have valves or tee fittings.
13. Be constructed of those materials listed in Section 605.4 or materials tested, rated and *approved* for such use in accordance with ASME A112.4.1.

***Section 504.7.1; change to read as follows:***

**Section 504.7.1 Pan size and drain to read as follows:** The pan shall be not less than 11/2 inches (38 mm) in depth and shall be of sufficient size and shape to receive all dripping or condensate from the tank or water heater. The pan shall be drained by an indirect waste pipe having a diameter of not less than 3/4 inch (19 mm). Piping for safety pan drains shall be of those materials listed in Table 605.4. Multiple pan drains may terminate to a single discharge piping system when *approved* by the administrative authority and permitted by the manufactures installation instructions and installed with those instructions.

**Section 604.4; add Section 604.4.1 to read as follows:**

**604.4.1 State maximum flow rate.** Where the State mandated maximum flow rate is more restrictive than those of this section, the State flow rate shall take precedence.

**Section 606.1; delete items #4 and #5.**

**Section 606.2; change to read as follows:**

**606.2 Location of shutoff valves.** Shutoff valves shall be installed in the following locations:

1. On the fixture supply to each plumbing fixture other than bathtubs and showers in one- and two family residential occupancies, and other than in individual sleeping units that are provided with unit shutoff valves in hotels, motels, boarding houses and similar occupancies.
2. On the water supply pipe to each appliance or mechanical equipment.

**Section 608.1; change to read as follows:**

**608.1 General.** A potable water supply system shall be designed, installed and maintained in such a manner so as to prevent contamination from non-potable liquids, solids or gases being introduced into the potable water supply through cross-connections or any other piping connections to the system. Backflow preventer applications shall conform to applicable local regulations. Table 608.1, and as specifically stated in Sections 608.2 through 608.16.10.

**Section 608.16.5; change to read as follows:**

**608.16.5 Connections to lawn irrigation systems.**

The potable water supply to lawn irrigation systems shall be protected against backflow by an atmospheric-type vacuum breaker, a pressure-type vacuum breaker, a double-check assembly or a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer. A valve shall not be installed downstream from an atmospheric vacuum breaker. Where chemicals are introduced into the system, the potable water supply shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer.

***Insert New Section 608.16.5.1- Installation of Landscape Irrigation Systems***

**608.16.5.1 – Installation of Landscape Irrigation Systems**

**Definitions**

(1) Air gap--A complete physical separation between the free flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel.

(2) Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker--An assembly containing an air inlet valve, a check seat, and an air inlet port. The flow of water into the body causes the air inlet valve to close the air inlet port. When the flow of water stops the air inlet valve falls and forms a check against back siphonage.

At the same time it opens the air inlet port allowing air to enter and satisfy the vacuum. Also known as an Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker Back-Siphonage Prevention Assembly.

(3) Automatic controller--A solid state timer capable of operating valve stations to set the days, time of day, and length of time water is applied.

(4) Backflow prevention--The mechanical prevention of reverse flow, or back siphonage, of non-potable water from an irrigation system into the potable water source.

(5) Backflow prevention assembly--Any assembly used to prevent backflow into a potable water system. The type of assembly used is based on the existing or potential degree of health hazard and backflow condition.

(6) Completion of irrigation system installation--When the landscape irrigation system has been installed, all minimum standards met, all tests performed, and the irrigator is satisfied that the system is operating correctly.

(7) Consulting--The act of providing advice, guidance, review or recommendations related to landscape irrigation systems.

(8) Cross-connection--An actual or potential connection between a potable water source and an irrigation system that may contain contaminants or pollutants or any source of water that has been treated to a lesser degree in the treatment process.

(9) Design--The act of determining the various elements of a landscape irrigation system that will include, but not be limited to, elements such as collecting site specific information, defining the scope of the project, defining plant watering needs, selecting and laying out emission devices, locating system components, conducting hydraulics calculations, identifying any local regulatory requirements, or scheduling irrigation work at a site. Completion of the various components will result in an irrigation plan.

(10) Design pressure--The pressure that is required for an emission device to operate properly. Design pressure is calculated by adding the operating pressure necessary at an emission device to the total of all pressure losses accumulated from an emission device to the water source.

(11) Double Check Valve--An assembly that is composed of two independently acting, approved check valves, including tightly closed resilient seated shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly and fitted with properly located resilient seated test cocks. Also known as a Double Check Valve Backflow Prevention Assembly.

(12) Emission device--Any device that is contained within an irrigation system and that is used to apply water. Common emission devices in an irrigation system include, but are not limited to, spray and rotary sprinkler heads, and drip irrigation emitters.

(13) Employed--Engaged or hired to provide consulting services or perform any activity relating to the sale, design, installation, maintenance, alteration, repair, or service to irrigation systems. A person is employed if that person is in an employer-employee relationship as defined by Internal Revenue Code, 26 United States Code Service, §3212(d) based on the behavioral control, financial control, and the type of relationship involved in performing employment related tasks.

(14) Head-to-head spacing--The spacing of spray or rotary heads equal to the manufacturers published radius of the head.

(15) Health hazard--A cross-connection or potential cross-connection with an irrigation system that involves any substance that may, if introduced into the potable water supply, cause death or illness, spread disease, or have a high probability of causing such effects.

(16) Hydraulics--The science of dynamic and static water; the mathematical computation of determining pressure losses and pressure requirements of an irrigation system.

(17) Inspector--A licensed plumbing inspector, water district operator, other governmental entity, or irrigation inspector who inspects irrigation systems and performs other enforcement duties for a municipality or water district as an employee or as a contractor.

(18) Installer--A person who actually connects an irrigation system to a private or public raw or potable water supply system or any water supply, who is licensed according to Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 30 (relating to Occupational Licenses and Registrations).

(19) Irrigation inspector--A person who inspects irrigation systems and performs other enforcement duties for a municipality or water district as an employee or as a contractor and is required to be licensed under Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 30 (relating to Occupational Licenses and Registrations).

(20) Irrigation plan--A scaled drawing of a landscape irrigation system which lists required information, the scope of the project, and represents the changes made in the installation of the irrigation system.

(21) Irrigation services--Selling, designing, installing, maintaining, altering, repairing, servicing, permitting, providing consulting services regarding, or connecting an irrigation system to a water supply.

(22) Irrigation system--An assembly of component parts that is permanently installed for the controlled distribution and conservation of water to irrigate any type of landscape vegetation in any location, and/or to reduce dust or control erosion. This term does not include a system that is used on or by an agricultural operation as defined by Texas Agricultural Code, §251.002.

(23) Irrigation technician--A person who works under the supervision of a licensed irrigator to install, maintain, alter, repair, service or supervise installation of an irrigation system, including the connection of such system in or to a private or public, raw or potable water supply system or any water supply, and who is required to be licensed under Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 30 (relating to Occupational Licenses and Registrations).

(24) Irrigation zone--A subdivision of an irrigation system with a matched precipitation rate based on plant material type (such as turf, shrubs, or trees), microclimate factors (such as sun/shade ratio), topographic features (such as slope) and soil conditions (such as sand, loam, clay, or combination) or for hydrological control.

(25) Irrigator--A person who sells, designs, offers consultations regarding, installs, maintains, alters, repairs, services or supervises the installation of an irrigation system, including the connection of such system to a private or public, raw or potable water supply system or any water supply, and who is required to be licensed under Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 30.

(26) Irrigator-in-Charge--The irrigator responsible for all irrigation work performed by an exempt business owner, including, but not limited to obtaining permits, developing design plans, supervising the work of other irrigators or irrigation technicians, and installing, selling, maintaining, altering, repairing, or servicing a landscape irrigation system.

(27) Landscape irrigation--The science of applying the necessary amount of water to promote or sustain healthy growth of plant material or turf.

(28) License--An occupational license that is issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality under Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 30 to an individual that authorizes the individual to engage in an activity that is covered by Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 30.

(29) Mainline--A pipe within an irrigation system that delivers water from the water source to the individual zone valves.

(30) Maintenance checklist--A document made available to the irrigation system's owner or owner's representative that contains information regarding the operation and maintenance of the irrigation system, including, but not limited to: checking and repairing the irrigation system, setting the automatic controller, checking the rain or moisture sensor, cleaning filters, pruning grass and plants away from irrigation emitters, using and operating the irrigation system, the precipitation rates of each irrigation zone within the system, any water conservation measures currently in effect from the water purveyor, the name of the water purveyor, a suggested seasonal or monthly watering schedule based on current evapotranspiration data for the geographic region, and the minimum water requirements for the plant material in each zone based on the soil type and plant material where the system is installed.

(31) Major maintenance, alteration, repair, or service--Any activity that involves opening to the atmosphere the irrigation main line at any point prior to the discharge side of any irrigation zone control valve. This includes, but is not limited to, repairing or connecting into a main supply pipe, replacing a zone control valve, or repairing a zone control valve in a manner that opens the system to the atmosphere.

(32) Master valve--A remote control valve located after the backflow prevention device that controls the flow of water to the irrigation system mainline.

(33) Matched precipitation rate--The condition in which all sprinkler heads within an irrigation zone apply water at the same rate.

(34) New installation--An irrigation system installed at a location where one did not previously exist.

(35) Pass-through contract--A written contract between a contractor or builder and a licensed irrigator or exempt business owner to perform part or all of the irrigation services relating to an irrigation system.

(36) Potable water-- Water that is suitable for human consumption.

(37) Pressure Vacuum Breaker--An assembly containing an independently operating internally loaded check valve and an independently operating loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve. Also known as a Pressure Vacuum Breaker Back-siphonage Prevention Assembly.

(38) Reclaimed water--Domestic or municipal wastewater which has been treated to a quality suitable for beneficial use, such as landscape irrigation.

(39) Records of landscape irrigation activities—The irrigation plans, contracts, warranty information, invoices, copies of permits, and other documents that relate to the installation, maintenance, alteration, repair, or service of a landscape irrigation system.

(40) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly--An assembly containing two independently acting approved check valves together with a hydraulically operating mechanically independent pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves and below the first check valve.

(41) Static water pressure--The pressure of water when it is not moving.

(42) Supervision--The on-the-job oversight and direction by a licensed irrigator who is fulfilling his or her professional responsibility to the client and/or employer in compliance with local or state requirements. Also a licensed installer working under the direction of a licensed irrigator or beginning January 1, 2009, an irrigation technician who is working under the direction of a licensed irrigator to install, maintain, alter, repair or service an irrigation system.

(43) Water conservation--The design, installation, service, and operation of an irrigation system in a manner that prevents the waste of water, promotes the most efficient use of water, and applies the least amount of water that is required to maintain healthy individual plant material or turf, reduce dust, and control erosion.

(44) Zone flow--A measurement, in gallons per minute or gallons per hour, of the actual flow of water through a zone valve, calculated by individually opening each zone valve and obtaining a valid reading after the pressure has stabilized. For design purposes, the zone flow is the total flow of all nozzles in the zone at a specific pressure.

(45) Zone valve--An automatic valve that controls a single zone of a landscape irrigation system.

### **Valid License Required**

Any person who connects an irrigation system to the water supply within the city or the city's extraterritorial jurisdiction, commonly referred to as the ETJ, must hold a valid license, as defined by Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 30 and required by Chapter 1903 of the Texas Occupations Code, or as defined by Chapter 365, Title 22 of the Texas Administrative Code and required by Chapter 1301 of the Texas Occupations Code.

### **Exemptions**

A property owner is not required to be licensed in accordance with Texas Occupations Code, Title 12, §1903.002(c)(1) if he or she is performing irrigation work in a building or on a premises owned or occupied by the person as the person's home. A home or property owner who installs an irrigation system must meet the standards contained in (Reference that property owners must also meet the standards of this ordinance.) Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 344 regarding spacing, water pressure, spraying water over impervious materials, rain or moisture shut-off devices or other technology, backflow prevention and isolation valves. The city may, at any point, adopt more stringent requirements for a home or property owner who installs an irrigation system. See Texas Occupations Code §1903.002 for other exemptions to the licensing requirement.

### **Permit Required**

Any person installing an irrigation system within the territorial limits or extraterritorial jurisdiction of the city is required to obtain a permit from the city. An irrigation plan must be submitted to the "Building Official" in conjunction with the permit application. Any plan approved for a permit must be in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

### **Exemptions**

(1) An irrigation system that is an on-site sewage disposal system, as defined by Section 366.002, Health and Safety Code; or

(2) An irrigation system used on or by an agricultural operation as defined by Section 251.002, Agriculture Code; or

(3) An irrigation system connected to a groundwater well used by the property owner for domestic use.

### **Backflow Prevention Methods and Devices**

(a) Any irrigation system that is connected to the potable water supply must be connected through a backflow prevention method approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The backflow prevention device must be approved by the American Society of Sanitary Engineers; or the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University of Southern California; or the International Plumbing Code; or any other laboratory that has equivalent capabilities for both the laboratory and field evaluation of backflow prevention assemblies. The backflow prevention device must be installed in accordance with the laboratory approval standards or if the approval does not include specific installation information, the manufacturer's current published recommendations.

(b) If conditions that present a health hazard exist, one of the following methods must be used to prevent backflow;

(1) An air gap may be used if:

(A) There is an unobstructed physical separation; and

(B) The distance from the lowest point of the water supply outlet to the flood rim of the fixture or assembly into which the outlet discharges is at least one inch or twice the diameter of the water supply outlet, whichever is greater.

(2) Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies may be used if:

(A) The device is installed at a minimum of 12 inches above ground in a location that will ensure that the assembly will not be submerged; and

(B) Drainage is provided for any water that may be discharged through the assembly relief valve.

(3) Pressure vacuum breakers may be used if:

(A) No back-pressure condition will occur; and

(B) The device is installed at a minimum of 12 inches above any downstream piping and the highest downstream opening. Pop-up sprinklers are measured from the retracted position from the top of the sprinkler.

(4) Atmospheric vacuum breakers may be used if:

(A) No back-pressure will be present;

(B) There are no shutoff valves downstream from the atmospheric vacuum breaker;

(C) The device is installed at a minimum of six inches above any downstream piping and the highest downstream opening. Pop-up sprinklers are measured from the retracted position from the top of the sprinkler;

(D) There is no continuous pressure on the supply side of the atmospheric vacuum breaker for more than 12 hours in any 24-hour period; and

(E) A separate atmospheric vacuum breaker is installed on the discharge side of each irrigation control valve, between the valve and all the emission devices that the valve controls.

(c) Backflow prevention devices used in applications designated as health hazards must be tested upon installation and annually thereafter. (If the city chooses to permit the use of double check valves :)

(d) If there are no conditions that present a health hazard, double check valve backflow prevention assemblies may be used to prevent backflow if the device is tested upon installation and test cocks are used for testing only.

(e) If a double check valve is installed below ground:

(1) Test cocks must be plugged, except when the double check valve is being tested;

(2) Test cock plugs must be threaded, water-tight, and made of non-ferrous material;

(3) A y-type strainer is installed on the inlet side of the double check valve;



(4) There must be a clearance between any fill material and the bottom of the double check valve to allow space for testing and repair; and

(5) There must be space on the side of the double check valve to test and repair the double check valve.

(d/f) If an existing irrigation system without a backflow-prevention assembly requires major maintenance, alteration, repair, or service, the system must be connected to the potable water supply through an approved, properly installed backflow prevention method before any major maintenance, alteration, repair, or service is performed.

(e/g) If an irrigation system is connected to a potable water supply through a double check valve, pressure vacuum breaker, or reduced pressure principle backflow assembly and includes an automatic master valve on the system, the automatic master valve must be installed on the discharge side of the backflow prevention assembly.

(f/h) The irrigator shall ensure the backflow prevention device is tested by a licensed Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester prior to being placed in service and the test results provided to the local water purveyor and the irrigation system's owner or owner's representative within ten business days of testing of the backflow prevention device

### **Specific Conditions and Cross-Connection Control**

(a) Before any chemical is added to an irrigation system connected to the potable water supply, the irrigation system must be connected through a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly or air gap.

(b) Connection of any additional water source to an irrigation system that is connected to the potable water supply can only be done if the irrigation system is connected to the potable water supply through a reduced-pressure principle backflow prevention assembly or an air gap.

(c) Irrigation system components with chemical additives induced by aspiration, injection, or emission system connected to any potable water supply must be connected through a reduced pressure principle backflow device.

(d) If an irrigation system is designed or installed on a property that is served by an on-site sewage facility, as defined in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 285, then:

(1) All irrigation piping and valves must meet the separation distances from the On-Site Sewage Facilities system as required for a private water line in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Section 285.91(10);

(2) Any connections using a private or public potable water source that is not the city's potable water system must be connected to the water source through a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly as defined in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Section 344.50; and

(3) Any water from the irrigation system that is applied to the surface of the area utilized by the On-Site Sewage Facility system must be controlled on a separate irrigation zone or zones so as to allow complete control of any irrigation to that area so that there will not be excess water that would prevent the On-Site Sewage Facilities system from operating effectively.

### **Water Conservation**

All irrigation systems shall be designed, installed, maintained, altered, repaired, serviced, and operated in a manner that will promote water conservation as defined in the Definitions section of this ordinance.

### **Irrigation Plan Design: Minimum Standards**

(a) An irrigator shall prepare an irrigation plan for each site where a new irrigation system will be installed. A paper or electronic copy of the irrigation plan must be on the job site at all times during the installation of the irrigation system. A drawing showing the actual installation of the system is due to each irrigation system owner after all new irrigation system installations. During the installation of the irrigation system, variances from the original plan may be authorized by the licensed irrigator if the variance from the plan does not:

(1) Diminish the operational integrity of the irrigation system;

(2) Violate any requirements of this ordinance; and

(3) Go unnoted in red on the irrigation plan.

(b) The irrigation plan must include complete coverage of the area to be irrigated. If a system does not provide complete coverage of the area to be irrigated, it must be noted on the irrigation plan.

(c) All irrigation plans used for construction must be drawn to scale. The plan must include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) The irrigator's seal, signature, and date of signing;

(2) All major physical features and the boundaries of the areas to be watered;

(3) A North arrow;

(4) A legend;

(5) The zone flow measurement for each zone;

(6) Location and type of each:

(a) Automatic controller; and

(b) Sensor (for example, but not limited to, rain, moisture, wind, flow, or freeze);

(7) Location, type, and size of each:

(a) Water source, such as, but not limited to a water meter and point(s) of connection;

(b) Backflow prevention device;

(c) Water emission device, including, but not limited to, spray heads, rotary sprinkler heads, quick-couplers, bubblers, drip, or micro-sprays;

(d) Valve, including but not limited to, zone valves, master valves, and isolation valves;

(e) Pressure regulation component; and

(f) Main line and lateral piping.

(8) The scale used; and

(9) The design pressure.

#### **Design and Installation: Minimum Requirements**

(a) No irrigation design or installation shall require the use of any component, including the water meter, in a way which exceeds the manufacturer's published performance limitations for the component.

(b) Spacing.

(1) The maximum spacing between emission devices must not exceed the manufacturer's published radius or spacing of the device(s). The radius or spacing is determined by referring to the manufacturer's published specifications for a specific emission device at a specific operating pressure.

(2) New irrigation systems shall not utilize above-ground spray emission devices in landscapes that are less than 60 inches not including the impervious surfaces in either length or width and which contain impervious pedestrian or vehicular traffic surfaces along two or more perimeters. Qualifying areas less than 60 inches may be irrigated utilizing subsurface or drip irrigation, pressure compensating tubing, or be designed without irrigation. If pop-up sprays or rotary sprinkler heads are used in a new irrigation system, the sprinkler heads must direct flow away from any adjacent surface and shall not be installed closer than four inches from a hardscape, such as, but not limited to, a building foundation, fence, concrete, asphalt, pavers, or stones set with mortar.

(3) Narrow paved walkways, jogging paths, golf cart paths or other small areas located in cemeteries, parks, golf courses or other public areas may be exempted from this requirement if the runoff drains into a landscaped area.

(c) Water pressure. Emission devices must be installed to operate at the minimum and not above the maximum sprinkler head pressure as published by the manufacturer for the nozzle and head spacing that is used. Methods to achieve the water pressure requirements include, but are not limited to, flow control valves, a pressure regulator, or pressure compensating spray heads.

(d) Piping. Piping in irrigation systems must be designed and installed so that the flow of water in the pipe will not exceed a velocity of five feet per second for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe.

(e) Irrigation Zones. Irrigation systems shall have separate zones based on plant material type, microclimate factors, topographic features, soil conditions, and hydrological requirements. All non-turf landscape areas included in the irrigation plan shall be designed with subsurface irrigation, drip irrigation, and/or pressure compensating tubing.

(f) Matched precipitation rate. Zones must be designed and installed so that all of the emission devices in that zone irrigate at the same precipitation rate.

(g) Irrigation systems shall not spray water over surfaces made of concrete, asphalt, brick, wood, stones set with mortar, or any other impervious material, such as, but not limited to, walls, fences, sidewalks, streets, etc.

(h) Foundations. If the irrigation plan includes a foundation watering system, a separate station shall be dedicated for drip irrigation for the purpose of watering a structure's foundation.

(i) Master valve. A flow control master valve shall be installed on the discharge side of the backflow prevention device on all new installations.

(j) Check valves. Check valves are required where elevation differences may result in low head drainage. Check valves may be located at the sprinkler head(s) or on the lateral line.

(k) Pop-up heads. Pop-up heads shall be installed at grade level and operated to extend above all landscape turf grass.

(l) PVC pipe primer solvent. All new irrigation systems that are installed using PVC pipe and fittings shall be primed with a colored primer prior to applying the PVC cement in accordance with the International Plumbing Code (Section 605).

(m) Automatic controllers. All new irrigation systems must include an automatic controller capable of providing the following features:

- (1) Multiple irrigation programs with at least three start times per program
- (2) Limiting the irrigation frequency to once every 7 days and once every 14 days
- (3) Water budgeting feature

(n) Operational rain or moisture and freeze shut-off devices or other technology. All new automatically controlled irrigation systems must include operational sensors or other technology designed to inhibit or interrupt operation of the irrigation system during periods of freezing weather and moisture or rainfall. Freeze and rain or moisture shut-off technology must be installed according to the manufacturer's published recommendations. Repairs to existing automatic irrigation systems that require replacement of an existing controller must include an operational sensor or other technology designed to inhibit or interrupt operation of the irrigation system during periods of freezing weather and moisture or rainfall.

(o) Isolation valve. All new irrigation systems must include an isolation valve between the water meter and the backflow prevention device.

(p) Depth coverage of piping. Piping in all irrigation systems must be installed according to the manufacturer's published specifications for depth coverage of piping.

(1) If the manufacturer has not published specifications for depth coverage of piping, the piping must be installed to provide minimum depth coverage of six inches of select backfill, between the top of the pipe and the natural grade of the topsoil. All portions of the irrigation system that fail to meet this standard must be noted on the irrigation plan. If the area being irrigated has rock at a depth of six inches or less, select backfill may be mounded over the pipe. Mounding must be noted on the irrigation plan and discussed with the irrigation system owner or owner's representative to address any safety issues.

(2) If a utility, man-made structure, or roots create an unavoidable obstacle, which makes the six-inch depth coverage requirement impractical, the piping shall be installed to provide a minimum of two inches of select backfill between the top of the pipe and the natural grade of the topsoil.

(3) All trenches and holes created during installation of an irrigation system must be backfilled and compacted to the original grade.

(q) Wiring irrigation systems.

(1) Underground electrical wiring used to connect an automatic controller to any electrical component of the irrigation system must be listed by Underwriters Laboratories as acceptable for burial underground.

(2) Electrical wiring that connects any electrical components of an irrigation system must be sized according to the manufacturer's recommendation.

(3) Electrical wire splices which may be exposed to moisture must be waterproof as certified by the wire splice manufacturer.

(4) Underground electrical wiring that connects an automatic controller to any electrical component of the irrigation system must be buried with a minimum of six inches of select backfill.

(r) Water contained within the piping of an irrigation system is deemed to be non-potable. No drinking or domestic water usage, such as, but not limited to, filling swimming pools or decorative fountains, shall be connected to an irrigation system. If a hose bib (an outdoor water faucet that has hose threads on the spout) is connected to an irrigation system for the purpose of providing supplemental water to an area, the hose bib must be installed using a quick coupler key on a quick coupler installed in a covered purple valve box and the hose bib and any hoses connected to the bib must be labeled "non-potable, not safe for drinking." An isolation valve must be installed upstream of a quick coupler connecting a hose bib to an irrigation system.

(s) Beginning January 1, 2010, either a licensed irrigator or a licensed irrigation technician shall be on-site at all times while the landscape irrigation system is being installed. When an irrigator is not onsite, the irrigator shall be responsible for ensuring that a licensed irrigation technician is on-site to supervise the installation of the irrigation system.

### **Completion of Irrigation System Installation**

Upon completion of the irrigation system, the irrigator or irrigation technician who provided supervision for the on-site installation shall be required to complete four items:

(1) A final "walk through" with the irrigation system's owner or the owner's representative to explain the operation of the system. The "walk through" shall include a review of the currently programmed, as well as seasonal, watering schedule, maintenance checklist, location of the automatic controller and associated manufacturer's manual, water meter, isolation valve, backflow preventer, sprinkler heads, drip or pressure compensating tubing irrigation, rain or moisture and freeze shut-off device, and the irrigation plan showing the actual installed system.

(2) The maintenance checklist on which the irrigator or irrigation technician shall obtain the signature of the irrigation system's owner or owner's representative and shall sign, date, and seal the checklist. If the irrigation system's owner or owner's representative is unwilling or unable to sign the maintenance checklist, the irrigator shall note the time and date of the refusal on the irrigation system's owner or owner's representative's signature line. The irrigation system owner or owner's representative will be given the original maintenance checklist and a duplicate copy of the maintenance checklist shall be maintained by the irrigator and provided to the "Building Official". The items on the maintenance checklist shall include but are not limited to:

(A) Irrigator's name, license number, company name, telephone number, and the dates of the warranty period.

(B) The manufacturer's manual for the automatic controller;

(C) A seasonal (spring, summer, fall, winter) watering schedule based on either current/real time evapotranspiration or monthly historical reference evapotranspiration (historical ET) data, monthly effective rainfall estimates, plant landscape coefficient factors, and site factors;

(D) A list of components, such as the nozzle, or pump filters, and other such components; that require maintenance and the recommended frequency for the service; and (E) The statement, "This irrigation system has been installed in accordance with all applicable state and local laws, ordinances, rules, regulations or orders. I have tested the system and determined that it has been installed according to the Irrigation Plan and is properly adjusted for the most efficient application of water at this time."

(3) A permanent sticker which contains the irrigator's name, license number, company name, telephone number and the dates of the warranty period shall be affixed to each automatic controller installed by the irrigator or irrigation technician. The information contained on the sticker must be printed with waterproof ink.

(4) The irrigation plan indicating the actual installation of the system and the associated seasonal watering schedule must be provided to the irrigation system's owner or owner representative and to the "Building Official".

(5) In the event that the irrigation system owner or owner representative is a residential home builder and the new residential home with the associated irrigation system will be sold for the first time to a new homeowner, a copy of the irrigation plan indicating the actual installation of the system and corresponding maintenance checklist must be placed within or attached to the automatic controller. A copy of the irrigation plan and corresponding maintenance checklist must be transferred to the new owner or the new owner's representative in the event that the irrigation system or the responsibility of management of the irrigation system is sold or transferred. A signed statement from the new owner, or the new owner's representative, of the irrigation system and the residential home builder, or builder's representative, stating they have received and transferred, respectively, a copy of the irrigation plan and maintenance checklist must be provided to the "Building Official" within 30 days of the receipt of the irrigation system by the new owner.

### **Maintenance, Alteration, Repair, or Service of Irrigation Systems**

(a) The licensed irrigator is responsible for all work that the irrigator performed during the maintenance, alteration, repair, or service of an irrigation system during the warranty period. The irrigator or business owner is not responsible for the professional negligence of any other irrigator who subsequently conducts any irrigation service on the same irrigation system.

(b) All trenches and holes created during the maintenance, alteration, repair, or service of an irrigation system must be returned to the original grade with compacted select backfill.

(c) Colored PVC pipe primer solvent must be used on all pipes and fittings used in the maintenance, alteration, repair, or service of an irrigation system in accordance with the or the International Plumbing Code (Section 605).

(d) When maintenance, alteration, repair or service of an irrigation system involves excavation work at the water meter or backflow prevention device, an isolation valve shall be installed, if an isolation valve is not present. Reclaimed Water (not utilized by all cities; optional) Reclaimed water may be utilized in landscape irrigation systems if:

(1) There is no direct contact with edible crops, unless the crop is pasteurized before consumption;

(2) The irrigation system does not spray water across property lines that do not belong to the irrigation system's owner;

(3) The irrigation system is installed using purple components;

(4) The domestic potable water line is connected using an air gap or a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device, in accordance with Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Section 290.47(i) (relating to Appendices);

(5) A minimum of an eight inch by eight inch sign, in English and Spanish, is prominently posted on/in the area that is being irrigated, that reads, "RECLAIMED WATER – DO NOT DRINK" and "AGUA DE RECUPERACIÓN – NO BEBER"; and

(6) Backflow prevention on the reclaimed water supply line shall be in accordance with the regulations of the city's water provider.

### **Advertisement Requirements**

(a) All vehicles used in the performance of irrigation installation, maintenance, alteration, repair, or service must display the irrigator's license number in the form of "LI \_\_\_\_\_" in a contrasting color of block letters at least two inches high, on both sides of the vehicle.

(b) All forms of written and electronic advertisements for irrigation services must display the irrigator's license number in the form of "LI \_\_\_\_\_." Any form of advertisement, including business cards, and estimates which displays an entity's or individual's name other than that of the licensed irrigator must also display the name of the licensed irrigator and the licensed irrigator's license number. Trailers that advertise irrigation services must display the irrigator's license number.

(c) The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the commission must be prominently displayed on a legible sign and displayed in plain view for the purpose of addressing complaints at the permanent structure where irrigation business is primarily conducted and irrigation records are kept.

### **Contracts**

(a) All contracts to install an irrigation system must be in writing and signed by each party and must specify the irrigator's name, license number, business address, current business telephone numbers, the date that each party signed the agreement, the total agreed price, and must contain the statement, "Irrigation in Texas is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), MC-178, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. TCEQ's website is: [www.tceq.state.tx.us](http://www.tceq.state.tx.us)." All contracts must include the irrigator's seal, signature, and date.

(b) All written estimates, proposals, bids, and invoices relating to the installation or repair of an irrigation system(s) must include the irrigator's name, license number, business address, current business telephone number(s), and the statement: "Irrigation in Texas is regulated by the Texas Commission On Environmental Quality (TCEQ) (MC-178), P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. TCEQ's web site is: [www.tceq.state.tx.us](http://www.tceq.state.tx.us)."

(c) An individual who agrees by contract to provide irrigation services as defined in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Section 344.30 (relating to License Required) shall hold an irrigator license issued under Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 30 (relating to Occupational Licenses and Registrations) unless the contract is a pass-through contract as defined in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Section 344.1(36) (relating to Definitions). If a pass-through contract includes irrigation services, then the irrigation portion of the contract can only be performed by a licensed irrigator. If an irrigator installs a system pursuant to a pass-through contract, the irrigator shall still be responsible for providing the irrigation system's owner or through contract, the irrigator shall still be responsible for providing the irrigation system's owner or owner's representative a copy of the warranty and all other documents required under this chapter. A pass-through contract must identify by name and license number the irrigator that will perform the work and must provide a mechanism for contacting the irrigator for irrigation system warranty work.

(d) The contract must include the dates that the warranty is valid.

### **Warranties for Systems**

(a) On all installations of new irrigation systems, an irrigator shall present the irrigation systems owner or owner's representative with a written warranty covering materials and labor furnished in the new installation of the irrigation system. The irrigator shall be responsible for adhering to terms of the warranty. If the irrigator's warranty is less than the manufacturer's warranty for the system components, then the irrigator shall provide the irrigation system's owner or the owner's representative with applicable information regarding the manufacturer's warranty period. The warranty must include the irrigator's seal, signature, and date. If the warranty is part of an irrigator's contract, a separate warranty document is not required.

(b) An irrigator's written warranty on new irrigation systems must specify the irrigator's name, business address, and business telephone number(s), must contain the signature of the irrigation system's owner or owner's representative confirming receipt of the warranty and must include the statement: "Irrigation in

Texas is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), MC-178, P.O. Box 130897, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. TCEQ's website is: [www.tceq.state.tx.us](http://www.tceq.state.tx.us)."

(c) On all maintenance, alterations, repairs, or service to existing irrigation systems, an irrigator shall present the irrigation system's owner or owner's representative a written document that identifies the materials furnished in the maintenance, alteration, repair, or service. If a warranty is provided, the irrigator shall abide by the terms. The warranty document must include the irrigator's name and business contact information.

### **Duties and Responsibilities of City Irrigation Inspectors**

A licensed irrigation inspector shall enforce the ordinance of the city, and shall be responsible for:

- (1) Verifying that the appropriate permits have been obtained for an irrigation system and that the irrigator and installer or irrigation technician, if applicable, are licensed;
- (2) Inspecting the irrigation system;
- (3) Determining that the irrigation system complies with the requirements of this chapter;
- (4) Determining that the appropriate backflow prevention device was installed, tested, and test results provided to the city;
- (5) Investigating complaints related to irrigation system installation, maintenance, alteration, repairs, or service of an irrigation system and advertisement of irrigation services; and
- (6) Maintaining records according to this chapter.

### **Items not covered by this ordinance**

Any item not covered by this section and required by law shall be governed by the Texas Occupations Code, the Texas Water Code, Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, and any other applicable state statute or Texas Commission on Environmental Quality rule.

### ***Section 608.17; change to read as follows:***

**608.17 Protection of individual water supplies.** An individual water supply shall be located and constructed so as to be safeguarded against contamination in accordance with applicable local regulations. Installation shall be in accordance with Sections 608.17.1 through 608.17.8.

### ***Section 610.1; add exception to read as follows:***

**610.1 General.** New or repaired potable water systems shall be purged of deleterious matter and disinfected prior to utilization. The method to be followed shall be that prescribed by the health authority or water purveyor having jurisdiction or, in the absence of a prescribed method, the procedure described in either AWWA C651 or AWWA C652, or as described in this section. This requirement shall apply to "on-site" or "in-plant" fabrication of a system or to a modular portion of a system.

1. The pipe system shall be flushed with clean, potable water until dirty water does not appear at the points of outlet.
2. The system or part thereof shall be filled with a water/chlorine solution containing at least 50 parts per million (50 mg/L) of chlorine, and the system or part thereof shall be valved off and allowed to



stand for 24 hours; or the system or part thereof shall be filled with a water/chlorine solution containing at least 200 parts per million (200 mg/L) of chlorine and allowed to stand for 3 hours.

3. Following the required standing time, the system shall be flushed with clean potable water until the chlorine is purged from the system.
4. The procedure shall be repeated where shown by a bacteriological examination that contamination remains present in the system.

**Exception:** With prior approval the Code Official may wave this requirement when deemed unnecessary.

***Section 703.6; Delete***

***Section 704.5; added to read as follows:***

**704.5 Single stack fittings.** Single stack fittings with internal baffle, PVC schedule 40 or cast iron single stack shall be designed by a registered engineer and comply to a national recognized standard.

***Section 705.11.2; change to read as follows:***

**705.11.2 Solvent cementing.** Joint surfaces shall be clean and free from moisture. A purple primer that conforms to ASTM F 656 shall be applied. Solvent cement not purple in color and conforming to ASTM D 2564, CSA B137.3, CSA B181.2 or CSA B182.1 shall be applied to all joint surfaces. The joint shall be made while the cement is wet and shall be in accordance with ASTM D 2855. Solvent cement joints shall be permitted above or below ground.

**Exceptions Deleted**

***Section 712.5; add Section 712.5 to read as follows:***

**712.5 Dual Pump System.** All sumps shall be automatically discharged and, when in any "public use" occupancy where the sump serves more than 10 fixture units, shall be provided with dual pumps or ejectors arranged to function independently in case of overload or mechanical failure. For storm drainage sumps and pumping systems, see Section 1113.

***Section 714, 714.1; change to read as follows:***

**SECTION 714  
ENGINEERED DRAINAGE DESIGN**

**714.1 Design of drainage system.** The sizing, design and layout of the drainage system shall be designed by a registered engineer using *approved* design methods.

***Section 804.2; added to read as follows:***

**804.2 Special waste pipe, fittings, and components.** Pipes, fittings, and components receiving or intended to receive the discharge of any fixture into which acid or corrosive chemicals are placed shall be constructed of CPVC, high silicone iron, PP, PVDF, chemical resistant glass, or glazed ceramic materials.

***Section 903.1; change to read as follows:***

**903.1 Roof extension.** Open vent pipes that extend through a roof shall terminate not less than six (6) inches (152 mm) above the roof. Where a roof is to be used for assembly or as a promenade, observation deck, sunbathing deck or similar purposes, open vent pipes shall terminate not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) above the roof.

***Section 917 Single stack vent system. Delete entire section.***

***Section 1002.10; delete.***

***Section 1101.8; change to read as follows:***

**1101.8 Cleanouts required.** Cleanouts or manholes shall be installed in the storm drainage system and shall comply with the provisions of this code for sanitary drainage pipe cleanouts.

***Section 1106.1; change to read as follows:***

**1106.1 General.** The size of the vertical conductors and leaders, building storm drains, building storm sewers, and any horizontal branches of such drains or sewers shall be based on six (6) inches per hour rainfall rate

***Section 1108.3; change to read as follows:***

**1108.3 Sizing of secondary drains.** Secondary (emergency) roof drain systems shall be sized in accordance with Section 1106 Scuppers shall be sized to prevent the depth of ponding water from exceeding that for which the roof was designed as determined by Section 1101.7. Scuppers shall not have an opening dimension of less than 4 inches (102 mm). The flow through the primary system shall not be considered when sizing the secondary roof drain system.

***Section 1109; delete this section...***

***Section 1202.1; delete Exception 2.***

***END***

**EXHIBIT “D”**  
**City of Corinth Amendments to the**  
**2014 National Electrical Code (NFPA 70)**

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2014 National Electrical Code (NFPA 70)* are hereby amended as follows:

**Section 230.2(A); add a seventh special condition as follows:**

(7) In supplying electrical service to multifamily dwellings, two or more laterals or service drops shall be permitted to a building when both of the following conditions are met:

- a. The building has six or more individual gang meters and all meters are grouped at the same location.
- b. Each lateral or service drop originates from the same point of service.

**Section 230.70 (A)(1) amend exception to read as follows:**

**Readily Accessible Location.** The service disconnecting means shall be installed at a readily accessible location outside of a building or structure nearest the point of entrance of the service conductors.

**Section 230.71(A) amend to read and add an exception as follows:**

**(A) General.** The service disconnecting means for each service permitted by section 230.2, or for each set of service-entrance conductors permitted by section 230.40, exception nos. 1 or 3, shall consist of not more than six switches or six circuit breakers mounted in a single enclosure, in a group of separate enclosures, or in or on a switchboard. There shall be no more than six disconnects per service grouped in any one location. *{Remainder of section unchanged.}*

**Exception:** Multi-occupant buildings. Individual service disconnecting means is limited to six for each occupant. The number of individual disconnects at one location may exceed six.”

**Section 300.1(A); add new language to read as follows:**

**300.1 (A) General requirements.** All electrical wiring regulated by this code shall be copper except that conductors for service entrances and major feeders (250 mcm through and including 500 mcm) may be aluminum.

(a) Licenses:

(1) General. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, improve, remove, convert or demolish, equip, use or maintain an electrical system or equipment who is not the holder of an unexpired, unrevoked license.

(2) License grades:

a. State Master Electrician License. Shall entitle the holder to contract for, and engage in, the business of electrical wiring of any nature.

b. State Journeyman Electrician License. Shall entitle the holder thereof to perform any type of electrical work, except that all work must be supervised by a State Master Electrician.

**Exception:** Homeowners performing electrical work on their private residences (rental property excluded) shall not be required to hold an electrical license. An apprentice electrician may perform work with a state license when such work is prescribed and supervised by the holder of a state master electrician's license. All work shall comply with the provisions of this division and the National Electrical Code.

***END***

**EXHIBIT “E”**  
**City of Corinth Amendments to the**  
**2015 International Mechanical Code**

**Section 102.8; change to read as follows:**

**102.8 Referenced Codes and Standards.** The codes and standards referenced herein shall be those that are listed in Chapter 15 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 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 standard shall be considered to reference the adopted amendments. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the *National Electrical Code* (NEC) shall mean the Electrical Code as adopted.

**306.3; change to read as follows:**

**306.3 Appliances in Attics.** Attics containing appliances shall be provided . . . *{bulk of paragraph unchanged}* . . . side of the appliance. The clear access opening dimensions shall be a minimum of 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), or larger where such dimensions are not large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance. A walkway to an appliance shall be rated as a floor as approved by the building official. As a minimum, for access to the attic space, provide one of the following:

1. A permanent stair.
2. A pull down stair with a minimum 300 lb. (136 kg) capacity.
3. An access door from an upper floor level.
4. Access Panel may be used in lieu of items 1, 2, and 3 with prior approval of the code official due to building conditions.

**Exceptions:**

1. The passageway and level service space are not required where the appliance is capable of being serviced and removed... *{remainder of section unchanged}*

**Section 306.5; change to read as follows:**

**306.5 Equipment and Appliances on Roofs or Elevated Structures.** Where *equipment* requiring access or appliances are located on an elevated structure or the roof of a building such that personnel will have to climb higher than 16 feet (4877 mm) above grade to access, a permanent interior or exterior means of access shall be provided. Permanent exterior ladders providing roof access need not extend closer than 12 feet (2438 mm) to the finish grade or floor level below and shall extend to the *equipment* and appliances' level service space. Such access shall . . . *{bulk of section to read the same}* . . . on roofs having a slope greater than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope). ... *{bulk of section to read the same}*.

**Section 306.5.1; change to read as follows:**

**306.5.1 Sloped Roofs.** Where appliances, *equipment*, fans or other components that require service are installed on a roof having a slope of 3 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (25-percent slope) or greater and having an edge more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade at such edge, a catwalk at least 16 inches in width with substantial cleats spaced not more than 16 inches apart shall be provided from the roof access to a level platform at the appliance. The level platform shall be provided on each side of the appliance to which access is required for service, repair or maintenance. The platform shall be not less than 30 inches

(762 mm) in any dimension and shall be provided with guards. The guards shall extend not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the platform, shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere and shall comply with the loading requirements for guards specified in the *International Building Code*.

**Section 306; add Section 306.6 to read as follows:**

**306.6 Water Heaters Above Ground or Floor.** When the mezzanine or platform in which a water heater is installed is more than eight (8) feet (2438 mm) above the ground or floor level, it shall be made accessible by a stairway or permanent ladder fastened to the building.

**Exception:** A maximum 10 gallon water heater (or larger with approval) is capable of being accessed through a lay-in ceiling and the water heater installed is not more than ten (10) feet (3048 mm) above the ground or floor level and may be reached with a portable ladder.

**Section 307.2.3; amend item 2 to read as follows:**

2. A separate overflow drain line shall be connected to the drain pan provided with the equipment. Such overflow drain shall discharge to a conspicuous point of disposal to alert occupants in the event of a stoppage of the primary drain. The overflow drain line shall connect to the drain pan at a higher level than the primary drain connection. However, the conspicuous point shall not create a hazard such as dripping over a walking surface or other areas so as to create a nuisance.

**Section 403.2.1; add an item 5 to read as follows:**

5. Toilet rooms within private dwellings that contain only a water closet, lavatory, or combination thereof may be ventilated with an *approved* mechanical recirculating fan or similar device designed to remove odors from the air.

**Section 501.3; add an exception to read as follows:**

**501.3 Exhaust Discharge.** The air removed by every mechanical exhaust system shall be discharged outdoors at a point where it will not cause a public nuisance and not less than the distances specified in Section 501.3.1. The air shall be discharged to a location from which it cannot again be readily drawn in by a ventilating system. Air shall not be exhausted into an attic, crawl space, or be directed onto walkways.

**Exceptions:**

1. Whole-house ventilation-type attic fans shall be permitted to discharge into the attic space of dwelling units having private attics.
2. Commercial cooking recirculating systems.
3. Where installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and where mechanical or natural ventilation is otherwise provided in accordance with Chapter 4, listed and labeled domestic ductless range hoods shall not be required to discharge to the outdoors.
4. Toilet room exhaust ducts may terminate in a warehouse or shop area when infiltration of outside air is present.

**Section 607.5.1; change to read as follows:**

**607.5.1 Fire Walls.** Ducts and air transfer openings permitted in fire walls in accordance with Section 705.11 of the International Building Code shall be protected with listed fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing. For hazardous exhaust systems see Section 510.1-510.9 IMC.

**END**

**EXHIBIT “F”**  
**City of Corinth Amendments to the**  
**2015 International Fuel Gas Code**

**Section 102.2; add an exception to read as follows:**

**Exception:** Existing dwelling units shall comply with Section 621.2.

**Section 102.8; change to read as follows:**

**102.8 Referenced codes and standards.** The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 8 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 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 standard shall be considered to reference the amendments as well.

**Section 306.3; change to read as follows:**

**[M] 306.3 Appliances in attics.** Attics containing appliances shall be provided . . . *{bulk of paragraph unchanged}* . . . side of the *appliance*. The clear access opening dimensions shall be a minimum of 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), or larger where such dimensions are not large enough to allow removal of the largest *appliance*. A walkway to an appliance shall be rated as a floor as approved by the building official. As a minimum, for access to the attic space, provide one of the following:

5. A permanent stair.
6. A pull down stair with a minimum 300 lb (136 kg) capacity.
7. An access door from an upper floor level.
8. Access Panel may be used in lieu of items 1, 2, and 3 with prior approval of the code official due to building conditions.

**Exceptions:**

1. The passageway and level service space are not required where the *appliance* is capable of being serviced and removed through the required opening.
2. Where the passageway is not less than ... *{bulk of section to read the same}*.

**Section 306.5; change to read as follows:**

**[M] 306.5 Equipment and appliances on roofs or elevated structures.** Where *equipment* requiring access or appliances are located on an elevated structure or the roof of a building such that personnel will have to climb higher than 16 feet (4877 mm) above grade to access, a permanent interior or exterior means of access shall be provided. Permanent exterior ladders providing roof access need not extend closer than 12 feet (2438 mm) to the finish grade or floor level below and shall extend to the *equipment* and appliances' level service space. Such access shall . . . *{bulk of section to read the same}*. . . on roofs having a slope greater than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope). ... *{bulk of section to read the same}*.

**Section 306.5.1; change to read as follows:**

**[M] 306.5.1 Sloped roofs.** Where appliances, *equipment*, fans or other components that require service are installed on a roof having a slope of 3 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (25-percent slope) or greater and having an edge more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade at such edge, a catwalk at least 16 inches in width with substantial cleats spaced not more than 16 inches apart shall be provided from the roof access to a level platform at the appliance. The level platform shall be provided on each side of the appliance to which access is required for service, repair or maintenance. The platform shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in any dimension and shall be provided with guards. The guards shall extend not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the platform, shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere and shall comply with the loading requirements for guards specified in the *International Building Code*.

**Section 306; add Section 306.7 with exception and subsection 306.7.1 to read as follows:**

**306.7 Water heaters above ground or floor.** When the attic, roof, mezzanine or platform in which a water heater is installed is more than eight (8) feet (2438 mm) above the ground or floor level, it shall be made accessible by a stairway or permanent ladder fastened to the building.

**Section 401.5; add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

Both ends of each section of medium pressure gas piping shall identify its operating gas pressure with an *approved* tag. The tags are to be composed of aluminum or stainless steel and the following wording shall be stamped into the tag:

"WARNING  
1/2 to 5 psi gas pressure  
Do Not Remove"

**Section 402.3; add an exception to read as follows:**

**Exception:** Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) shall be a minimum of 1/2" (18 EHD).

**Section 404.12; change to read as follows:**

**404.12 Minimum burial depth.** Underground piping systems shall be installed a minimum depth of 18 inches (458 mm) top of pipe below grade.

**Section 406.1; change to read as follows:**

**406.1 General.** Prior to acceptance and initial operation, all piping installations shall be inspected and pressure tested to determine that the materials, design, fabrication, and installation practices comply with the requirements of this code. The permit holder shall make the applicable tests prescribed in Sections 406.1.1 through 406.1.5 to determine compliance with the provisions of this code. The permit holder shall give reasonable advance notice to the code official when the piping system is ready for testing. The equipment, material, power and labor necessary for the inspections and test shall be furnished by the permit holder and the permit holder shall be responsible for determining that the work will withstand the test pressure prescribed in the following tests.

**Section 406.4; change to read as follows:**

**406.4 Test pressure measurement.** Test pressure shall be measured with a monometer or with a pressure-measuring device designed and calibrated to read, record, or indicate a pressure loss caused by leakage during the pressure test period. The source of pressure shall be isolated before the pressure tests are made.

**Section 406.4.1; change to read as follows:**



**406.4.1 Test pressure.** The test pressure to be used shall be no less than 3 psig (20 kPa gauge), or at the discretion of the Code Official, the piping and valves may be tested at a pressure of at least six (6) inches (152 mm) of mercury, measured with a manometer or slope gauge. For tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig, diaphragm gauges shall utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of three and one half inches (3 ½”), a set hand, 1/10 pound incrementation and pressure range not to exceed 6 psi for tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig. For tests requiring a pressure of 10 psig, diaphragm gauges shall utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of three and one-half inches (3 ½”), a set hand, a minimum of 2/10 pound incrementation and a pressure range not to exceed 20 psi. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of fourteen (14) inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa) (1/2 psi) and less than 200 inches of water column pressure (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure shall not be less than ten (10) pounds per square inch (69.6 kPa). For piping carrying gas at a pressure that exceeds 200 inches of water column (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure shall be not less than one and one-half times the proposed maximum working pressure.

Diaphragm gauges used for testing must display a current calibration and be in good working condition. The appropriate test must be applied to the diaphragm gauge used for testing.

***Section 406.4.2; change to read as follows:***

**406.4.2 Test duration.** Test duration shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the Code Official, but in no case for less than fifteen (15) minutes. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of fourteen (14) inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa), the test duration shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the Code Official, but in no case for less than thirty (30) minutes. *(Delete remainder of section.)*

***Section 409.1; add Section 409.1.4 to read as follows:***

**409.1.4 Valves in CSST installations.** Shutoff valves installed with corrugated stainless steel (CSST) piping systems shall be supported with an *approved* termination fitting, or equivalent support, suitable for the size of the valves, of adequate strength and quality, and located at intervals so as to prevent or damp out excessive vibration but in no case greater than 12-inches from the center of the valve. Supports shall be installed so as not to interfere with the free expansion and contraction of the system's piping, fittings, and valves between anchors. All valves and supports shall be designed and installed so they will not be disengaged by movement of the supporting piping.

***Section 410.1; add a second paragraph and exception to read as follows:***

Access to regulators shall comply with the requirements for access to appliances as specified in Section 306.

**Exception:** A passageway or level service space is not required when the regulator is capable of being serviced and removed through the required attic opening.

***Section 621.2; add exception as follows:***

**621.2 Prohibited use.** One or more unvented room heaters shall not be used as the sole source of comfort heating in a dwelling unit.

**Exception:** Existing *approved* unvented heaters may continue to be used in dwelling units, in accordance with the code provisions in effect when installed, when *approved* by the Code Official unless an unsafe condition is determined to exist as described in Section 108.7.

**END**

# EXHIBIT "G"

## City of Corinth Amendments to the 2015 International Residential Code

**Section R102.4; change to read as follows:**

**R102.4 Referenced codes and standards.** The codes, when specifically adopted, and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections R102.4.1 and R102.4.2. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference made to NFPA 70 or the *Electrical Code* shall mean the *Electrical Code* as adopted.

**Section R104.10.1 Flood Hazard areas; delete this section.**

**Section R105.3.1.1& R106.1.4; delete these sections.**

**Section R110 (R110.1 through R110.5); delete the section.**

**Section R202; change definition of "Townhouse" to read as follows:**

**TOWNHOUSE.** A single-family dwelling unit constructed in a group of three or more attached units separated by property lines in which each unit extends from foundation to roof and with a yard or public way on at least two sides.

**Table R301.2 (1); fill in as follows:**

GROUND SNOW LOAD	WIND DESIGN				SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY <sup>f</sup>	SUBJECT TO DAMAGE FROM			WINTER DESIGN TEMP <sup>e</sup>	ICE BARRIER UNDER- LAYMENT <sup>h</sup>	FLOOD HAZARDS <sup>g</sup>	AIR FREEZING INDEX <sup>i</sup>	MEAN ANNUAL TEMP <sup>j</sup>
	SPEED <sup>d</sup> (MPH)	Topographic Effects <sup>k</sup>	Special Wind Region <sup>l</sup>	Windborne Debris Zone <sup>m</sup>		Weathering <sup>a</sup>	Frost Line Depth <sup>b</sup>	Termite <sup>c</sup>					
5 lb/ft	115 (3 sec- gust)/ 76 fastest mile	No	No	No	A	Moderate	6"	Very Heavy	22° F	No	Local Code	150	64.9° F

**Section R302.1; add exception #6 to read as follows:**

**Exceptions:** {previous exceptions unchanged}

6. Open non-combustible carport structures may be constructed when also approved within adopted ordinances.

**Section R302.3; add Exception #3 to read as follows:**

**Exceptions:**

1. {Existing text unchanged}

2. {Existing text unchanged}

3. two-family dwelling units that are also divided by a property line through the structure shall be separated as required for townhouses.

**Section R302.5.1; change to read as follows:**

**R302.5.1 Opening protection.** Openings from a private garage directly into a room used for sleeping purposes shall not be permitted. Other openings between the garage and residence shall be equipped with solid wood doors not less than 13/8 inches (35 mm) in thickness, solid or honeycomb core steel doors not less than 13/8 inches (35 mm) thick, or 20-minute fire-rated doors.

**Section R303.3, Exception; amend to read as follows:**

**Exception:** {existing text unchanged} Exhaust air from the space shall be exhaust out to the outdoors unless the space contains only a water closet, a lavatory, or water closet and a lavatory may be ventilated with an approved mechanical recirculating fan or similar device designed to remove odors from the air.

**Section R313 Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems. Delete subsections in their entirety.**

(Reason: In 2009, the State Legislature enacted SB 1410 prohibiting cities from enacting fire sprinkler mandates in residential dwellings. However, jurisdictions with ordinances that required sprinklers for residential dwellings prior to and enforced before January 1, 2009, may remain in place.)

**Section R315.2.2 Alterations, repairs and additions. Amend to read as follows:**

**Exception:**

2. Installation, alteration or repairs of electrical powered {remaining text unchanged}

**Section R322 Flood Resistant Construction. Deleted Section.**

**Section R326 Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs. Amended to read as follows:**

**R326.1 General.** The design and construction of pools and spas shall comply with the **2015 IRC Appendix Q. Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs.**

**Section R401.2, amended by adding a new paragraph following the existing paragraph to read as follows.**

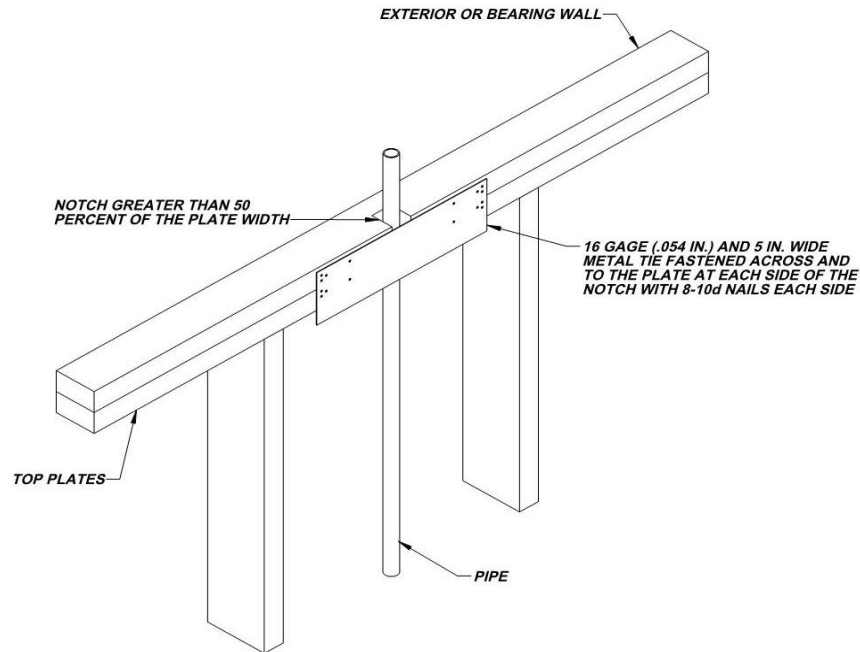
**Section R401.2. Requirements. {Existing text unchanged} ...**

Every foundation and/or footing, or any size addition to an existing post-tension foundation, regulated by this code shall be designed and sealed by a Texas-registered engineer.

**Section R602.6.1; amend the following:**

**R602.6.1 Drilling and notching of top plate.** When piping or ductwork is placed in or partly in an exterior wall or interior load-bearing wall, necessitating cutting, drilling or notching of the top plate by more than 50 percent of its width, a galvanized metal tie not less than 0.054 inch thick (1.37 mm) (16 Ga) and 4-5 inches (127 mm) wide shall be fastened across and to the plate at each side of the opening with not less than eight 10d (0.148 inch diameter) having a minimum length of 1 ½ inches (38 mm) at each side or equivalent. Fasteners will be offset to prevent splitting of the top plate material. The metal tie must extend a minimum of 6 inches past the opening. See figure R602.6.1. {remainder unchanged}

**Figure R602.6.1; delete the figure and insert the following figure:**



**Section R703.8.4.1; add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

In stud framed exterior walls, all ties shall be anchored to studs as follows:

1. When studs are 16 in (407 mm) o.c., stud ties shall be spaced no further apart than 24 in (737 mm) vertically starting approximately 12 in (381 mm) from the foundation; or
2. When studs are 24 in (610 mm) o.c., stud ties shall be spaced no further apart than 16 in (483 mm) vertically starting approximately 8 in (254 mm) from the foundation.

**Section R902.1; Amend and add exception #3 to read as follows:**

**R902.1 Roofing covering materials.** Roofs shall be covered with materials as set forth in Sections R904 and R905. Class A, B, or C roofing shall be installed *{remainder unchanged}*

**Exceptions:**

1. *{text unchanged}*
2. *{text unchanged}*
3. *{text unchanged}*
4. *{text unchanged}*

5. Non-classified roof coverings shall be permitted on one-story detached *accessory structures* used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed (area defined by jurisdiction).

**Chapter 11 [RE] – Energy Efficiency is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:**

**N1101.1 Scope.** This chapter regulates the energy efficiency for the design and construction of buildings regulated by this code.

**N1101.2 Compliance.** Compliance shall be demonstrated by meeting the requirements of the residential provisions of 2015 International Energy Conservation Code.

**Section M1305.1.3; change to read as follows:**

**M1305.1.3 Appliances in attics.** Attics containing *appliances* shall be provided . . . {bulk of paragraph unchanged} . . . sides of the *appliance* where access is required. The clear access opening dimensions shall be a minimum of 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), or larger and large enough to allow removal of the largest *appliance*. A walkway to an appliance shall be rated as a floor as approved by the building official. As a minimum, for access to the attic space, provide one of the following:

1. A permanent stair.
2. A pull down stair with a minimum 300 lb (136 kg) capacity.
3. An access door from an upper floor level.

**Exceptions:**

1. The passageway and level service space are not required where the *appliance* can be serviced and removed through the required opening.
2. Where the passageway is unobstructed...{remaining text unchanged}

**Section M1411.3; change to read as follows:**

**M1411.3 Condensate disposal.** Condensate from all cooling coils or evaporators shall be conveyed from the drain pan outlet to a sanitary sewer through a trap, by means of a direct or indirect drain. {remaining text unchanged}

---

**Section M1411.3.1, Items 3 and 4; add text to read as follows:**

**M1411.3.1 Auxiliary and secondary drain systems.** {bulk of paragraph unchanged}

1. {text unchanged}
2. {text unchanged}
3. An auxiliary drain pan... {bulk of text unchanged}... with Item 1 of this section. A water level detection device may be installed only with prior approval of the *building official*.
4. A water level detection device... {bulk of text unchanged}... overflow rim of such pan. A water level detection device may be installed only with prior approval of the *building official*.

**Section M1411.3.1.1; add text to read as follows:**

**M1411.3.1.1 Water-level monitoring devices.** On down-flow units ...*{bulk of text unchanged}*... installed in the drain line. A water level detection device may be installed only with prior approval of the *building official*.

**M1503.4 Makeup Air Required Amend and add exception as follows:**

**M1503.4 Makeup air required.** Exhaust hood systems capable of exhausting in excess of 400 cubic feet per minute (0.19 m<sup>3</sup>/s) shall be provided with makeup air at a rate approximately equal to the difference between the exhaust air rate and 400 cubic feet per minute. Such makeup air systems shall be equipped with a means of closure and shall be automatically controlled to start and operate simultaneously with the exhaust system.

Exception: Where all appliances in the house are of sealed combustion, power-vent, unvented, or electric, the exhaust hood system shall be permitted to exhaust up to 600 cubic feet per minute (0.28 m<sup>3</sup>/s) without providing makeup air. Exhaust hood systems capable of exhausting in excess of 600 cubic feet per minute (0.28 m<sup>3</sup>/s) shall be provided with a makeup air at a rate approximately equal to the difference between the exhaust air rate and 600 cubic feet per minute.

**Section M2005.2; change to read as follows:**

**M2005.2 Prohibited locations.** Fuel-fired water heaters shall not be installed in a room used as a storage closet. Water heaters located in a bedroom or bathroom shall be installed in a sealed enclosure so that *combustion air* will not be taken from the living space. Access to such enclosure may be from the bedroom or bathroom when through a solid door, weather-stripped in accordance with the exterior door air leakage requirements of the *International Energy Conservation Code* and equipped with an *approved* self-closing device. Installation of direct-vent water heaters within an enclosure is not required

**Section G2408.3 (305.5); delete.**

**Section G2415.2.1 (404.2.1); add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

Both ends of each section of medium pressure gas piping shall identify its operating gas pressure with an *approved* tag. The tags are to be composed of aluminum or stainless steel and the following wording shall be stamped into the tag:

"WARNING: 1/2 to 5 psi gas pressure - Do Not Remove"

**Section G2415.2.2 (404.2.2); add an exception to read as follows:**

**Exception:** Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) shall be a minimum of 1/2" (18 EDH).

**Section G2415.12 (404.12); change to read as follows:**

**G2415.12 (404.12) Minimum burial depth.** Underground *piping systems* shall be installed a minimum depth of 18 inches (457 mm) below grade.

**Section G2417.1 (406.1); change to read as follows:**

**G2417.1 (406.1) General.** Prior to acceptance and initial operation, all *piping* installations shall be inspected and *pressure tested* to determine that the materials, design, fabrication, and installation practices comply with the requirements of this *code*. The *permit* holder shall make the applicable tests prescribed in Sections 2417.1.1 through 2417.1.5 to determine compliance with the provisions of this *code*. The *permit* holder shall give reasonable advance notice to the *building official* when the *piping system* is ready for testing. The *equipment*, material, power and labor necessary for the inspections and test shall be furnished by the *permit* holder and the *permit* holder shall be responsible for determining that the work will withstand the test pressure prescribed in the following tests.

**Section G2417.4; change to read as follows:**

**G2417.4 (406.4) Test pressure measurement.** Test pressure shall be measured with a monometer or with a pressure-measuring device designed and calibrated to read, record, or indicate a pressure loss caused by leakage during the pressure test period. The source of pressure shall be isolated before the pressure tests are made.

**Section G2417.4.1; change to read as follows:**

**G2417.4.1 (406.4.1) Test pressure.** The test pressure to be used shall be no less than 3 psig (20 kPa gauge), or at the discretion of the Code Official, the piping and valves may be tested at a pressure of at least six (6) inches (152 mm) of mercury, measured with a manometer or slope gauge. For tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig, diaphragm gauges shall utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of three and one half inches (3 ½"), a set hand, 1/10 pound incrementation and pressure range not to exceed 6 psi for tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig. For tests requiring a pressure of 10 psig, diaphragm gauges shall utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of three and one-half inches (3 ½"), a set hand, a minimum of 2/10 pound incrementation and a pressure range not to exceed 20 psi. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of fourteen (14) inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa) (1/2 psi) and less than 200 inches of water column pressure (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure shall not be less than ten (10) pounds per square inch (69.6 kPa). For piping carrying gas at a pressure that exceeds 200 inches of water column (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure shall be not less than one and one-half times the proposed maximum working pressure.

Diaphragm gauges used for testing must display a current calibration and be in good working condition. The appropriate test must be applied to the diaphragm gauge used for testing

**Section G2417.4.2; change to read as follows:**

**G2417.4.2 (406.4.2) Test duration.** The test duration shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the *Building Official*, but in no case for less than fifteen (15) minutes. For welded *piping*, and for *piping* carrying gas at pressures in excess of fourteen (14) inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa), the test duration shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the *Building Official*, but in no case for less than thirty (30) minutes.

**Section G2420.1 (406.1); add Section G2420.1.4 to read as follows:**

**G2420.1.4 Valves in CSST installations.** Shutoff valves installed with corrugated stainless steel (CSST) *piping* systems shall be supported with an approved termination fitting, or equivalent support, suitable for the size of the valves, of adequate strength and quality, and located at intervals so as to prevent or damp out excessive vibration but in no case greater than 12-inches from the center of the valve. Supports shall be installed so as not to interfere with the free expansion and contraction of the system's *piping*, fittings, and valves between anchors. All valves and supports shall be designed and installed so they will not be disengaged by movement of the supporting *piping*.

**Section G2420.5.1 (409.5.1); add text to read as follows:**

**G2420.5.1 (409.5.1) Located within the same room.** The shutoff valve ...*{bulk of paragraph unchanged}*... in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's instructions. A secondary shutoff valve must be installed within 3 feet (914 mm) of the firebox if appliance shutoff is located in the firebox.

**Section G2421.1 (410.1); add text and Exception to read as follows:**

**G2421.1 (410.1) Pressure regulators.** A line pressure regulator shall be ... *{bulk of paragraph unchanged}*... approved for outdoor installation. Access to regulators shall comply with the requirements for access to appliances as specified in Section M1305.

**Exception:** A passageway or level service space is not required when the *regulator* is capable of being serviced and removed through the required *attic* opening.

**Section G2422.1.2.3 (411.1.3.3); delete *Exception 1 and Exception 4*.**

**Section G2445.2 (621.2); add *Exception to read as follows*:**

**G2445.2 (621.2) Prohibited use.** One or more *unvented room heaters* shall not be used as the sole source of comfort heating in a *dwelling unit*.

**Exception:** Existing *approved unvented room heaters* may continue to be used in *dwelling units*, in accordance with the *code* provisions in effect when installed, when *approved* by the *Building Official* unless an unsafe condition is determined to exist as described in *International Fuel Gas Code* Section 108.7 of the Fuel Gas Code.

**Section G2448.1.1 (624.1.1); change to read as follows:**

**G2448.1.1 (624.1.1) Installation requirements.** The requirements for *water heaters* relative to access, sizing, *relief valves*, drain pans and scald protection shall be in accordance with this *code*.

**Section P2801.6.1; change to read as follows:**

**Section P2801.6.1 Pan Size and drain.** The pan shall be not less than 11/2 inches (38 mm) in depth and shall be of sufficient size and shape to receive all dripping or condensate from the tank or water heater. The pan shall be drained by an indirect waste pipe having a diameter of not less than 3/4 inch (19 mm). Piping for safety pan drains shall be of those materials listed in Table 605.4. Multiple pan drains may terminate to a single discharge piping system when *approved* by the administrative authority and permitted by the manufactures installation instructions and installed with those instructions.

**Section P2804.6.1; change to read as follows:**

**Section P2804.6.1 Requirements for discharge piping.** The discharge piping serving a pressure relief valve, temperature relief valve or combination thereof shall:

1. Not be directly connected to the drainage system.
2. Discharge through an air gap
3. Not be smaller than the diameter of the outlet of the valve served and shall discharge full size to the air gap.
4. Serve a single relief device and shall not connect to piping serving any other relief device or equipment.

**Exception:** Multiple relief devices may be installed to a single T & P discharge piping system when approved by the administrative authority and permitted by the manufactures installation instructions and installed with those instructions.

5. Discharge to an indirect waste receptor or to the outdoors.

[remainder unchanged]

**Section P2801.7; add *Exception to read as follows*:**

**Exceptions:**

1. Electric Water Heater.



***Section P2902.5.3; change to read as follows:***

**P2902.5.3 Lawn irrigation systems.** The potable water supply to lawn irrigation systems shall be protected against backflow by an atmospheric-type vacuum breaker, a pressure-type vacuum breaker, a double-check assembly or a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer. A valve shall not be installed downstream from an atmospheric vacuum breaker. Where chemicals are introduced into the system, the potable water supply shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer.

***Section P3009.9; change to read as follows:***

**P3003.9. Solvent cementing.** Joint surfaces shall be clean and free from moisture. A purple primer that conforms to ASTM F 656 shall be applied. Solvent cement not purple in color and conforming to ASTM D 2564, CSA B137.3, CSA B181.2 or CSA B182.1 shall be applied to all joint surfaces. The joint shall be made while the cement is wet and shall be in accordance with ASTM D 2855. Solvent cement joints shall be permitted above or below ground.

Exception: A primer is not required where both of the following conditions apply:

***Section P3111; delete.***

***Section P3112.2; delete and replace with the following:***

**P3112.2 Installation.** Traps for island sinks and similar equipment shall be roughed in above the floor and may be vented by extending the vent as high as possible, but not less than the drainboard height and then returning it downward and connecting it to the horizontal sink drain immediately downstream from the vertical fixture drain. The return vent shall be connected to the horizontal drain through a wye-branch fitting and shall, in addition, be provided with a foot vent taken off the vertical fixture vent by means of a wye-branch immediately below the floor and extending to the nearest partition and then through the roof to the open air or may be connected to other vents at a point not less than six (6) inches (152 mm) above the flood level rim of the fixtures served. Drainage fittings shall be used on all parts of the vent below the floor level and a minimum slope of one-quarter (1/4) inch per foot (20.9 mm/m) back to the drain shall be maintained. The return bend used under the drain-board shall be a one (1) piece fitting or an assembly of a forty-five (45) degree (0.79 radius), a ninety (90) degree (1.6 radius) and a forty-five (45) degree (0.79 radius) elbow in the order named. Pipe sizing shall be as elsewhere required in this Code. The island sink drain, upstream of the return vent, shall serve no other fixtures. An accessible cleanout shall be installed in the vertical portion of the foot vent.

***Section E3601.6.2; change to read as follows:***

**Section E3601.6.2 Service Disconnect Location.** The service disconnecting means shall be installed at a readily accessible location outside the building nearest the point of entrance of the service conductors. {Remainder of section unchanged}

***Chapter 44 – Referenced Standards; add:***

ASTM – F 537 -01 – Standard Specification for Design, Fabrication, and Installation of Fences Constructed of Wood or Related Materials

ASTM – F 537 -14 – Standard Specification for Design, Fabrication, and Installation of Fences Constructed of Chain Link or Related Materials

***Appendix Q Reserved. Amended to read as follows:***

## **Appendix Q. Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs.**

### **SECTION AQ101 GENERAL**

#### **AQ101.1 General.**

The provisions of this appendix shall control the design and construction of swimming pools, spas and hot tubs installed in or on the lot of a one- or two-family dwelling.

#### **AQ101.2 Pools in flood hazard areas.**

Pools that are located in flood hazard areas established by Table R301.2(1), including above-ground pools, on-ground pools and in-ground pools that involve placement of fill, shall comply with Section AQ101.2.1 or AQ101.2.2.

Exception: Pools located in riverine flood hazard areas which are outside of designated floodways.

#### **AQ101.2.1 Pools located in designated floodways.**

Where pools are located in designated floodways, documentation shall be submitted to the building official which demonstrates that the construction of the pool will not increase the design flood elevation at any point within the jurisdiction.

#### **AQ101.2.2 Pools located where floodways have not been designated.**

Where pools are located where design flood elevations are specified but floodways have not been designated, the applicant shall provide a floodway analysis that demonstrates that the proposed pool will not increase the design flood elevation more than 1 foot (305 mm) at any point within the jurisdiction.

### **SECTION AQ102 DEFINITIONS**

#### **AQ102.1 General.**

For the purposes of these requirements, the terms used shall be defined as follows and as set forth in [Chapter 2](#).

**ABOVE-GROUND/ON-GROUND POOL.** See "Swimming pool."

**BARRIER.** A fence, wall, building wall or combination thereof which completely surrounds the swimming pool and obstructs access to the swimming pool.

**HOT TUB.** See "Swimming pool."

**IN-GROUND POOL.** See "Swimming pool."

**RESIDENTIAL.** That which is situated on the premises of a detached one- or two-family dwelling, or a one-family townhouse not more than three stories in height.

**SPA, NONPORTABLE.** See "Swimming pool."

**SPA, PORTABLE.** A nonpermanent structure intended for recreational bathing, in which all controls, water-heating and water-circulating equipment are an integral part of the product.

**SWIMMING POOL.** Any structure intended for swimming or recreational bathing that contains water more than 24 inches (610 mm) deep. This includes in-ground, above-ground and on-ground swimming pools, hot tubs and spas.

**SWIMMING POOL, INDOOR.** A swimming pool which is totally contained within a structure and surrounded on all four sides by the walls of the enclosing structure.

**SWIMMING POOL, OUTDOOR.** Any swimming pool which is not an indoor pool.

## **SECTION AG103 SWIMMING POOLS**

### **AQ103.1 In-ground pools.**

In-ground pools shall be designed and constructed in compliance with ANSI/NSPI-5.

### **AQ103.2 Above-ground and on-ground pools.**

Above-ground and on-ground pools shall be designed and constructed in compliance with ANSI/NSPI-4.

### **AQ103.3 Pools in flood hazard areas.**

In flood hazard areas established by Table R301.2(1), pools in coastal high-hazard areas shall be designed and constructed in compliance with ASCE 24.

## **SECTION AQ104 SPAS AND HOT TUBS**

### **AQ104.1 Permanently installed spas and hot tubs.**

Permanently installed spas and hot tubs shall be designed and constructed in compliance with ANSI/NSPI-3.

### **AQ104.2 Portable spas and hot tubs.**

Portable spas and hot tubs shall be designed and constructed in compliance with ANSI/NSPI-6.

## **SECTION AQ105 BARRIER REQUIREMENTS**

### **AQ105.1 Application.**

The provisions of this appendix shall control the design of barriers for residential swimming pools, spas and hot tubs. These design controls are intended to provide protection against potential drownings and near-drownings by restricting access to swimming pools, spas and hot tubs.

**AQ105.2 Outdoor swimming pool.** An outdoor swimming pool, including an in-ground, above-ground or on-ground pool, hot tub or spa shall be surrounded by a barrier which shall comply with the following:

1. The top of the barrier shall be at least 48 inches (1219mm) above grade measured on the side of the barrier, which faces away from the swimming pool. The maximum vertical clearance between grade and the bottom of the barrier shall be 2 inches (51mm) measured on the side of the barrier, which faces away from the swimming pool. Where the top of the pool structure is above grade, such as an above-ground pool, the barrier may be at ground level, such as the pool structure, or mounted on top of the pool structure. Where the barrier is mounted on top of the pool structure, the maximum vertical clearance between the top of the pool structure and the bottom of the barrier shall be 4 inches (102mm).
2. Openings in the barrier shall not allow passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102mm) sphere.
3. Solid barriers which do not have openings, such as a masonry or stone wall, shall not contain indentations or protrusions except for normal construction tolerances and tooled masonry joints.
4. Where the barrier is composed of horizontal and vertical members and the distance between the tops of the horizontal members is less than 45 inches (1143mm), the horizontal members shall be located on the swimming pool side of the fence. Spacing between vertical members shall not exceed 1.75 inches (44mm) in width. Where there are decorative cutouts within vertical members, spacing within the cutouts shall not exceed 1.75 inches (44 mm) in width.
5. Where the barrier is composed of horizontal and vertical members and the distance between the tops of the horizontal members is 45 inches (1143 mm) or more, spacing between vertical members shall not exceed 4 inches (102 mm). Where there are decorative cutouts within vertical members, spacing within the cutouts shall not exceed 1.75 inches (44 mm) in width.

6. Maximum mesh size for chain link fences shall be a 2.25-inch (57 mm) square unless the fence is provided with slats fastened at the top or the bottom which reduce the openings to not more than 1.75 inches (44 mm).

7. Where the barrier is composed of diagonal members, such as a lattice fence, the maximum opening formed by the diagonal members shall not be more than 1.75 inches (44 mm).

8. Access gates shall comply with the requirements of Section AQ105.2, Items 1 through 7, and shall be equipped to accommodate a locking device. Pedestrian access gates shall open outward away from the pool and shall be self-closing and have a self-latching device. Gates other than pedestrian access gates shall have a self-latching device. Where the release mechanism of the self-latching device is located less than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the bottom of the gate, the release mechanism and openings shall comply with the following:

8.1. The release mechanism shall be located on the pool side of the gate at least 3 inches (76 mm) below the top of the gate, and

8.2. The gate and barrier shall have not opening greater than 0.5 inch (13 mm) within 18 inches (457 mm) of the release mechanism.

9. Where a wall of a dwelling serves a part of the barrier one of the following conditions shall be met:

9.1. The pool shall be equipped with a powered safety cover in compliance with ASTM F1346; or

9.2. Doors with direct access to the pool through that wall shall be equipped with an alarm which produces an audible warning when the door and/or its screen, if present, are opened. The alarm shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 2017. The deactivation switch (es) shall be located at least 54 inches (1372 mm) above the threshold of the door; or

9.3. Other means of protection, such as self-closing doors with self-latching devices, which are approved by the governing body, shall be acceptable as long as the degree of protection afforded is not less than the protection afforded by Item 9.1 or 9.2 described above.

10. Where an above-ground pool structure is used as a barrier or where the barrier is mounted on top of the pool structure, and the means of access is a ladder or steps, then:

10.1. The ladder or steps shall be capable of being secured, locked or removed to prevent access, or

10.2. The ladder or steps shall be surrounded by a barrier which meets the requirements of Section AQ105.2, Items 1 through 9. When the ladder or steps are secured, locked or removed, any opening created shall not allow the passage of a 4-inch diameter (102 mm) sphere.

**AQ105.3 Indoor swimming pool.** Walls surrounding an indoor swimming pool shall comply with Section AQ105.2, Item 9.

**AQ105.4 Prohibited locations.** Barriers shall be located so as to prohibit permanent structures, equipment or similar objects from being used to climb them.

**AQ105.5 Barrier exceptions.** Spas or hot tubs with a safety cover which complies with ASTM F 1346, as listed in Section AQ107, shall be exempt from the provisions of this appendix

## **SECTION AQ106 ENTRAPMENT PROTECTION FOR SWIMMING POOL AND SPA SUCTION OUTLETS**

### **AQ106.1 General.**

Suction outlets shall be designed and installed in accordance with ANSI/APSP-7.

## **SECTION AQ107 ABBREVIATIONS**

### **AQ107.1 General.**

ANSI—American National Standards Institute  
11 West 42nd Street

New York, NY 10036

APSP—Association of Pool and Spa Professionals  
NSPI—National Spa and Pool Institute  
2111 Eisenhower Avenue  
Alexandria, VA 22314

ASCE—American Society of Civil Engineers  
1801 Alexander Bell Drive  
Reston, VA 98411-0700

ASTM—ASTM International  
100 Barr Harbor Drive  
West Conshohocken, PA 19428

UL—Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.  
333 Pfingsten Road  
Northbrook, IL 60062-2096

## **SECTION AQ108 REFERENCED STANDARDS**

### **AQ108.1 General.**

#### **ANSI/NSP**

ANSI/NSPI- 3—99	Standard for Permanently Installed Residential Spas	AQ104.1
ANSI/NSPI- 4—99	Standard for Above-ground/ On-ground Residential Swimming Pools	AQ103.2
ANSI/NSPI- 5—03	Standard for Residential In-ground Swimming Pools	AQ103.1
ANSI/NSPI- 6—99	Standard for Residential Portable Spas	AQ104.2

#### **ANSI/APSP**

ANSI/APSP- 7—06	Standard for Suction Entrapment Avoidance in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs and Catch Basins	AQ106.1
--------------------	---	---------

#### **ASCE**

ASCE/SEI-24— 05	Flood-resistant Design and Construction	AQ103.3
--------------------	--	---------

#### **ASTM**

ASTM – F 537 -01 – Standard Specification for Design, Fabrication, and Installation of Fences  
Constructed of Wood or Related Materials

ASTM – F 537 -14 – Standard Specification for Design, Fabrication, and Installation of Fences  
Constructed of Chain Link or Related Materials

ASTM F 1346—91 (2003)	Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools Spas and Hot Tubs	AQ105.2, AQ105.5
-----------------------------	---	------------------

**UL**

UL 2017— 2000	Standard for General-purpose Signaling Devices and Systems—with revisions through June 2004	AQ105.2
------------------	--	---------

***END***

**EXHIBIT “H”**  
**City of Corinth Amendments to the**  
**2015 International Property Maintenance Code**

**Section 101.1;** amend to read as follows:

**101.1 Title.** These Regulations shall be known as the International Property Maintenance Code of the City of Corinth, hereinafter referred to as “this code”.

**Section 103;** amend title to read as follows:

**SECTION 103**  
**CODE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION**

**Section 103.1;** amend to read as follows:

**103.1 Creation of enforcement agency.** The Code Enforcement Division is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the code official.

**Section 103.5;** amend to read as follows:

**103.5 Fees.** The fees for activities and services performed by the department in carrying out its responsibilities under this code shall be as indicated in the schedule set forth in Corinth Code of Ordinances.

**Section 106.2;** amend to read as follows:

**106.2 Notice of Violation.** Whenever the code official determines that there has been a violation of this code or has grounds to believe that a violation has occurred, the code official is authorized to serve a notice of violation or order on the person. Such order shall direct the discontinuance of the illegal action or condition and the abatement of the violation.

**Exception:** Citations for violations of this code may be issued without requiring the issuance of a notice.

**Section 106.3;** amend to read as follows:

**106.3 Prosecution of violation.** If a notice of violation is issued and is not complied with in the time prescribed by such notice, the code official is authorized to request the legal counsel of the jurisdiction to institute the appropriate proceedings at law or in equity to restrain, correct or abate such violation, or to require the removal or termination of the unlawful occupancy of the structure in violation of the provisions of this code or of the order or direction made pursuant hereto.

**Section 107;** Delete entire section

**Section 108;** Delete entire section

**Section 111.1;** amend to read as follows:

**111.1 Application of appeal.** Any person directly affected by a decision of the code official or a notice or order issued under this code shall have the right to appeal to the City Council, provided that a written application for appeal is filed within 20 days after the day the decision, notice, or order was served. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply, or the requirements of this code are adequately satisfied by other means.

**Section 111.2 – 111.3;** Delete.

**Section 111.4;** amend to read as follows:

111.4 Open hearing. All hearings before the City Council shall be open to the public. The appellant, the appellant's representative, the code official and any person whose interests are affected shall be given an opportunity to be heard.

**Section 111.4.1;** Delete entire section

**Section 111.5;** Delete entire section

**Section 111.6;** amend to read as follows:

**111.6 City Council decision.** The City Council may modify or reverse the decision of the code official by majority vote. The code official shall take immediate action in accordance with the decision of the City Council.

**Section 111.6.1;** Delete entire section

**Section 111.6.2;** Delete entire section

**Section 111.7;** amend to read as follows:

**111.7 Court review.** Any person, whether or not a previous party of the appeal, shall have the right to apply to the appropriate court for a writ of certiorari to correct errors of law. Application for review shall be made in the manner and time required by law following the filing of the decision in the office of the city secretary of the City of Corinth.

**Section 112.4;** amend to read as follows:

**112.4 Failure to comply.** Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable for a fine of up to \$2,000 dollars per offense, per day.

**Section 302.4;** delete.

**Section 303;** delete entire section.

**Section 304.14;** amend to read as follows:

**304.14 Insect screens.** Every door, window and other outside opening required for ventilation of habitable rooms, food preparation areas, food service areas or any area where products to be included or utilized in food for human consumption are processed, manufactured, packaged or stored shall be supplied with approved tightly fitting screens of minimum 16 mesh per inch (16 mesh per 25 mm) and every screen door used for insect control shall have a self-closing device in good working condition.

**Exception:** Screens shall not be required where other approved means, such as air curtains or insect repellent fans, are employed.

**Section 308;** delete entire section.

**Section 602.2;** amend to read as follows:

**602.2 Residential Occupancies.** Dwellings shall be provided with heating facilities capable of maintaining a room temperature of 68°F (20°C) in all habitable rooms, bathrooms and toilet room.

**Section 602.3;** amend to read as follows:



**602.3 Heat supply.** Every owner and operator of any building who rents, leases, or lets one or more dwelling units or sleeping units on terms, either expressed or implied, to furnish heat to the occupants thereof shall supply heat to maintain a minimum temperature of 68°F (20°C) in all habitable rooms, bathrooms and toilet rooms.

**Exceptions:** Deleted

**Section 602.4;** amend to read as follows:

**602.4 Occupiable work spaces.** Indoor occupiable work spaces shall be supplied with heat to maintain a minimum temperature of 65°F (18°C) during the period the spaces are occupied.

**Exceptions:**

1. Processing, storage and operation areas that require cooling or special temperature conditions.
2. Areas in which persons are primarily engaged in vigorous physical activities.

**Section 602.5;** amend to read as follows:

**602.5 Room temperature measurement.** The required room temperatures shall be measured 3 feet (914 mm) above the floor near the center of the room and 2 feet (610 mm) inward from the center of each exterior wall.

**EXHIBIT “I”**  
**City of Corinth Amendments to the**  
**2015 International Existing Building Code**

***Section 102.4; change to read as follows:***

**[A] 102.4 Referenced codes and standards.** The codes, when specifically adopted, and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections 102.4.1 and 102.4.2.

***Section 202; amend definition of Existing Building as follows:***

**Existing Building** - A building, structure, or space, with an approved final inspection issued under a code edition which is at least 2 published code editions preceding the currently adopted building code; or a change of occupancy.

***Section 405.1.2, 405.1.3, 405.1.4; change to read as follows:***

**405.1.2 Existing fire escapes.** Existing fire escapes shall continue to be accepted as a component in the means of egress in existing buildings only. Existing fire escapes shall be permitted to be repaired or replaced.

***Section 405.1.3; delete entire section:***

***Section 406.2; change to read as follows:***

**406.2 Replacement window opening control devices.** In Group R-2 or R-3 buildings containing dwelling units, window opening control devices complying with ASTM F 2090 shall be installed where an existing window is replaced and where all of the following apply to the replacement window . . .

The window opening control device, after operation to release the control device allowing the window to fully open, shall not reduce the minimum net clear opening area of the window unit to less than the area required by Section 1030.2 of the International Building Code.

***Remainder unchanged***

Section 406.3; change to read as follows:

**406.3 Replacement window emergency escape and rescue openings.** Where windows are required to provide emergency escape and rescue openings in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, replacement windows shall be exempt from the requirements of Sections 1030.2, 1030.3 and 1030.5 of the International Building Code provided the replacement window meets the following conditions:

***Remainder unchanged***

***Section 409.1 add an exception to read as follows:***

**Exception:** Moved historic buildings need not be brought into compliance with the exception of new construction features required as the result of such movement, including but not limited to foundations and/or other structural elements.

***Section 410.1 adds an exception to read as follows:***

**Exception:** Components of projects regulated by and registered with Architectural Barriers Division of Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

**Section 410.4.2; Add Number 7 to the list of requirements as follows:**

7. At least one accessible family or assisted use toilet room shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 11 of the International Building Code.

**Section 601.3; to closely follow the amendments for the IBC:**

**Section 602.3; add code reference to read as follows:**

**602.3 Glazing in hazardous locations.** Replacement glazing in hazardous locations shall comply with the safety glazing requirements of the *International Building Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, or *International Residential Code* as applicable.

**Section 606.2.4; to closely follow the amendments for the IBC:**

**Section 607.1; add a code reference to read as follows:**

**607.1 Material.** Existing electrical wiring and equipment undergoing *repair* shall be allowed to be repaired or replaced with like material, in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 70.

**Section 702.6; add a code reference to read as follows:**

**702.6 Materials and methods.** All new work shall comply with the materials and methods requirements in the *International Building Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *National Electrical Code*, and *International Plumbing Code*, as applicable, that specify material standards, detail of installation and connection, joints, penetrations, and continuity of any element, component, or system in the building.

**Section 802.1; add a code reference to read as follows:**

**802.1 General.** *Alteration* of buildings classified as special use and occupancy as described in Chapter 4 of the *International Building Code* shall comply with the requirements of Section 801.1 and the scoping provisions of Chapter 1 where applicable.

**Section 803.5.1; Exception; change to read as follows:**

**803.5.1 Minimum requirement.** Every portion of open-sided walking surfaces, including *mezzanines*, *equipment platforms*, *aisles*, *stairs*, *ramps* and landings that are not provided with guards, or those in which the existing guards are judged to be in danger of collapsing, shall be provided with guards.

**Section 804.1; add sentence to read as follows:**

For the purpose of fire sprinkler protection and fire alarm requirements included in this section, the *work area* shall be extended to include at least the entire tenant space or spaces bounded by walls capable of resisting the passage of smoke containing the subject *work area*, and if the *work area* includes a corridor, hallway, or other exit access, then such corridor, hallway, or other exit access shall be protected in its entirety on that particular floor level.

**Section 804.2.2, Number 2; change Exception to read as follows:**

**Exception:** Where the building does not have sufficient municipal water supply for design of a fire sprinkler system available to the floor without installation of a new fire pump, fire sprinkler protection shall not be required

**Section 804.2.5; change Exception to read as follows:**

**Exception:** Supervision is not required where the Fire Code does not require such for new construction.

**Section 804.3; change section to read as follows:**

**804.3 Standpipes.** Refer to Section 1103.6 of the Fire Code for retroactive standpipe requirements.  
{Delete rest of Section 804.3.}

**Section 805.2; Remove Exception #1**

**Section 805.3.1.1; delete #4**

**Section 805.3.1.2; add change to read as follows:**

**805.3.1.2 Fire Escapes required.** For other than Group I-2, where more than one exit is required an existing fire escape complying with section 805.3.1.2.1 shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress.

**Section 805.3.1.2.1; add change to read as follows:**

**805.3.1.2.1 Fire Escape access and details - ...**

2. Access to a fire escape shall be through a door...

3. **Strike whole section**

...

5. In all building of Group E occupancy up to and including the 12<sup>th</sup> grade, building of Group I occupancy, boarding houses, and childcare centers, ladders of any type are prohibited on fire escapes used as a required means of egress.

**Section 805.3.1.2.2; delete entire section.**

**Section 805.3.1.2.3; delete entire section.**

**Section 805.5.2 Transoms Add note to read as follows:**

*B and E occupancies are not included in the list and consideration should be given to adding them depending on existing buildings stock.*

**Section 806.2; add an exception to read as follows:**

**Exception:** Components of projects regulated by and registered with Architectural Barriers Division of Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

**Section 904.1; add sentence to read as follows:**

For the purpose of fire sprinkler protection and fire alarm requirements included in this section, the *work area* shall be extended to include at least the entire tenant space or spaces bounded by walls containing the subject *work area*, and if the *work area* includes a corridor, hallway, or other exit access, then such corridor, hallway, or other exit access shall be protected in its entirety on that particular floor level.

**Section 904.1; add sentence to read as follows:**

**904.1.1 High-rise buildings.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in work areas of ~~where the~~ high-rise building.

**Delete Section 1103.5 Flood Hazard areas.**

**Delete Section 1201.4 Flood hazard areas.**

**Delete Section 1302.7 Flood hazard areas.**

**Section 1401.2; change to read as follows:**

**1401.2 Applicability.** Structures existing prior to the date of an approved final inspection issued under a code edition which is at least two published code editions preceding the currently adopted building code; or a change of occupancy, {rest of section un-changed}.

**Section 1401.3.2; change to read as follows:**

**1401.3.2 Compliance with other codes.** Buildings that are evaluated in accordance with this section shall comply with the *International Fire Code*

***Chapter 16 – Referenced Standards; change to read as follows:***

IECC Edition as adopted by the State of Texas  
301.2, 702.6, 708.1, 811.1, 908.1

International Energy Conservation Code®. .