

ORDINANCE NO. 4273-05-2016

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LEWISVILLE, TEXAS, ADOPTING THE 2015 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE WITH LOCAL AMENDMENTS; AMENDING SECTIONS 5-91, 5-92, AND 5-94.5 OF CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE III (FIRE PREVENTION STANDARDS) OF THE LEWISVILLE CITY CODE; PROVIDING A REPEALER; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR A PENALTY; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Lewisville has determined that to safeguard life, health, property, and public welfare, certain amendments to Chapter 5, Article III, Fire Prevention Standards, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Lewisville are necessary.

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

SECTION 1. Amending Section 5-91 (Fire Code -- Adopted) of Article III (Fire Prevention Standards) of Chapter 5 (Fire Prevention and Protection) of the Lewisville City Code. Section 5-91 (Fire Code – Adopted) of Article III (Fire Prevention Standards) of Chapter 5 (Fire Prevention and Protection) of the Lewisville City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 5-91. Fire code—Adopted.

- (a) The 2015 Edition of the International Fire Code of the International Code Council including all appendices and supplements, as amended by Sections 5-92, 5-94 and 5-95 of this Chapter, is adopted as the fire code of the city and is hereby incorporated as if fully set forth herein.
- (b) One copy of the code set forth in subsection (a) of this section is filed in the office of the fire prevention division of the city’s community development department.”

SECTION 2. Amending Section 5-92 (Definitions) of Article III (Fire Prevention Standards) of Chapter 5 (Fire Prevention and Protection) of the Lewisville City Code. Section 5-

92 (Definitions) of Article III (Fire Prevention Standards) of Chapter 5 (Fire Prevention and Protection) of the Lewisville City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 5-92. Definitions.

- (a) Wherever the word "jurisdiction" is used in the fire code adopted by this article, it shall mean "City of Lewisville."
- (b) Wherever the words "fire code official" are used, they shall mean, "fire marshal."
- (c) Whenever the words "certificate of inspection" are used in the code, or elsewhere, they shall mean "certificate of inspection permit."
- (d) Wherever the words "fire apparatus access roads" are used in the International Fire Code they shall mean "fire lane."

SECTION 3. Adoption of a Section 5-94.5 of Article III (Fire Prevention Standards) of Chapter 5 (Fire Prevention and Protection) of the Lewisville City Code. Article III (Fire Prevention Standards) of Chapter 5 (Fire Prevention and Protection) of the Lewisville City Code is hereby amended by adopting a new Section 5-94.5 (Amendments to the International Fire Code 2015 Edition) to read as follows:

“Sec. 5-94.5. Amendments to the International Fire Code 2015 Edition.

The City adopts the following revisions and additions to the International Fire Code 2015 Edition adopted by this article.

Section 101.1; change to read as follows:

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Lewisville Fire Code, hereinafter referred to a “*this code.*”

Section 101.2.1; change to read as follows:

101.2.1 Appendices. All appendices as published in the International Fire Code, 2015 Edition, are adopted in their entirety.

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

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

Section 102.7; change to read as follows:

102.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 80, 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 and as further regulated in Sections 102.7.1 and 102.7.2. 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 to NFPA 70 or the ICC Electrical Code shall be the electrical code as adopted by the City. Unless prohibited by other State laws, the most recently published edition of referenced code and standard shall be used.

Section 102.7.2; change to read as follows:

102.7.2 Provisions in referenced codes and standards. Where the extent of the reference to a referenced code or standard includes subject matter that is within the scope of this code and any adopted amendments, the provisions of this code and any adopted amendments, as applicable, shall take precedence over the provisions in the referenced code or standard.

Section 103.2; change to read as follows:

103.2 Appointment. The fire code official in charge of the fire prevention division shall be appointed by the city manager or his/her designee on the basis of examination to determine qualifications.

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.

Section 105.7.19; add this new section 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.

Section 108.1.1; add this new section to read as follows:

108.1.1 An applicant may appeal the fire code official's denial, disapproval, revocation, or other refusal to grant the applicant's submitted permit application. Such an appeal must be filed in writing with the City Manager within thirty (30) days after the date of the denial, disapproval, refusal, and/or revocation. The appeal must also state how the fire code official allegedly misconstrued or wrongly interpreted the fire code. After receiving an appeal in accordance with this section, the City Manager shall submit the appeal to the City Council for their consideration. The City Council's decision on the appeal shall be final decision.

Section 202; change to amend and add those definitions as set forth below:

[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
- Providers of procedures involving sedation
- Providers of sedation dentistry
- Surgery centers
- Colonic centers
- Psychiatric centers

[B] ATRIUM. An opening connecting three or more stories other than enclosed stairways, elevators, hoistways, escalators, plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning or other equipment, which is closed at the top and not defined as a mall. Stories, as used in this definition, do not include balconies within assembly groups or mezzanines that comply with Section 505 of the *International Building Code*.

[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.

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

FIREWORKS. Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, *deflagration*, *detonation*, and/or activated by

ignition with a match or other heat producing device that meets the definition of 1.4G fireworks or 1.3G fireworks as set forth herein. ...*[remainder of text unchanged]* ...

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

Any building classified as a group S Occupancy or Speculative Building exceeding 3,600 sq. 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.

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building with an occupied floor located more than 55-feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION Business Group B, add:

Fire Stations—if protected with an automatic smoke detection system as specified in Section 907.2.11.2 and emergency escape and rescue windows in the sleeping areas as specified in the *International Building Code* section 1030.

Police Stations with detention facilities for 5 or less.

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

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

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

STRIP MALL BUILDING. A single building, of two or less floors, enclosing a number of tenants and occupants such as retail stores, drinking and dining establishments, offices, or other similar uses each tenant of which shall have a separate exit directly to the exterior of the building.

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.

Section 307.1.1; change to read as follows:

307.1.1 Prohibited open burning. Open burning is prohibited within the city limits.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Open burning for the purpose of reducing the impact of wildland fire when authorized by the *fire code official* by permit described in Section 307.2.
2. Open burning on government owned/managed property for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests when prior written notice of such open burning is provided to the fire marshal at least one month prior to the burn and the open burn complies with all federal, state, and local laws, guidelines, restrictions, and/or bans.

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 reducing the impact of wildland fire. 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. A permit may not be granted unless the proposed burn complies with all federal, state, and local laws, guidelines, restrictions, and/or bans.

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 guidelines and/or restrictions.
2. State, County, or Local temporary or permanent bans on open burning.
3. Local written policies as established by the *fire code official*.

Section 307.3; change to read as follows:

307.3 Extinguishment authority. The *fire code official* is authorized to order the extinguishment of any open burning by the permit holder, another person responsible or the fire department, whether a valid permit is obtained or not, that creates or adds to a hazardous or objectionable situation.

Section 307.4; change to read as follows and delete all exceptions:

307.4 Location. The location for open burning shall not be less than 300 feet from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 300 feet of any structure.

Section 307.4.1; change to read as follows:

307.4.1 Bonfires. Bonfires are prohibited inside City limits.

Section 307.4.2; change to read as follows:

307.4.2 Recreational Fires. Recreational fires are prohibited within the City limits.

Section 307.4.4; add this new section 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.

Section 307.4.5; add this new section to read as follows:

307.4.5 Trench Burns. Trench burns shall be conducted in air curtain trenches and in accordance with Section 307.2. Trench burns shall be only be authorized and permitted by the fire prevention division in accordance with the following rules and requirements.

Section 307.4.5.1; add this new section to read as follows:

307.4.5.1 Approvals. All outdoor burning must utilize a mechanical trench/pit burning assembly approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). All applicants must obtain approval through the TCEQ for the site specific burning in the city.

Section 307.4.5.2; add this new section to read as follows:

307.4.5.2 Materials. Burning shall include only materials authorized on an approved burning permit for the purpose of clearing land for future development.

Section 307.4.5.3; add this new section to read as follows:

307.4.5.3 Location. Areas for burning shall be located a minimum distance of 1,800 feet from all structures downwind and 500 feet from any other structures not classified as being downwind. In addition, areas for burning shall be located a minimum distance of 500 feet from wooded areas, roadways, and overhead power lines. Surrounding grass and/or brush must be mowed or maintained as to not present a fire hazard.

Section 307.4.5.4; add this new section to read as follows:

307.4.5.4 Other Materials. No fuel storage tank or other hazardous material is to be stored within the burn area.

Section 307.4.5.5; add this new section to read as follows:

307.4.5.5 Requirements. Each day, after 8:00 a.m., prior to any permitted burning operation, the below listed agencies must be contacted:

- TCEQ 817-588-5800 Ask for Air Quality Person
 - Fire prevention division, 972-219-3462
1. Hours of burning shall be between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. On ozone action days, burning shall not begin before 10:00 a.m. The pit shall be covered with dirt and completely extinguished by 5:00 p.m. each day. No smoke or burning objects shall be visible.
 2. No burning allowed on holidays or weekends.
 3. Approved stand-by equipment must be on location and shall include at least one piece of earth moving equipment (bull dozer, backhoe, track loader, etc.).
 4. All burning must be constantly attended by at least one competent person on location to operate stand-by equipment, and all fires shall be completely extinguished by 5:00 p.m. or before being left alone.
 5. Wind velocity for below ground pit/trench burning operation shall not exceed 20 miles per hour.

Section 307.4.5.6; add this new section to read as follows:

307.4.5.6 Failure to Comply. Burning permits will be revoked for failure to comply with any of the following:

1. Violation of any site specific or general rules regulating burning.
2. Extreme dry weather.
3. Change in wind direction
4. If in the case that ash, excessive smoke, or excessive odor is documented by fire prevention in relation to any surrounding property for whatever reason.
5. Where any life, health, nuisance, or other hazard is indicated to surrounding persons or property.

Note: If permits are revoked by fire prevention for any of the reasons listed above, materials shall be disposed of in a different manner. Further information may be obtained by contacting the fire prevention division weekdays at (972) 219-3462.

Section 307.5; change to read as follows:

307.5 Attendance. Open burning, trench burns, bonfires, and use of permanent outdoor fire pits or portable outdoor fireplaces shall be constantly attended until the... *{remainder of section unchanged}*

Section 308.1.4; change to read as follows and delete exception 3:

308.1.4 Open-flame cooking devices. Open-flame cooking devices, charcoal grills and other similar devices used for cooking shall not be located or used on combustible balconies, decks, or within 10 feet 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 [nominal 20 pound 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 [nominal 20 pound LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 40 lbs. (2 containers).

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

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

Section 308.1.6.3: change to read as follows:

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

Section 310.1.1; add this new section to read as follows:

310.1.1 Definitions.

Administrative area means the area of an establishment not generally accessible to the public, including, but not limited to individual offices, stockrooms, and employee lounges, or meeting rooms.

Bar means an establishment licensed by the state for the sale of alcoholic beverages which derives more than 75 percent of its annual gross sales from the sale of alcoholic beverages

for on-premise consumption.

Director means the director of the department designated by the city manager to enforce and administer this ordinance or the director's designated representative.

Food products establishment means any fixed or mobile restaurant, coffee shop, cafeteria, short order cafe, luncheonette, grill, tea room, sandwich shop, soda fountain, confectionery, ice cream store, refreshment stand, fruit stand, country club, catering service, industrial feeding establishment, or grocery store; private or public where food or drink is prepared for sale or for service on the premises or elsewhere; and any other eating or drinking is prepared for sale or for eating or drinking establishment or operation where food or drink is served or provided for the public with or without charge.

Health care facility means any institution that provides medical, surgical, or overnight facilities for patients.

Retail and service establishment means any establishment which sells goods or services to the general public.

Public service area means any area to which the general public routinely has access for municipal services or which is designated a public service area in a written policy prepared in compliance with this ordinance.

Sign means the official placard designating an area or facility where smoking is prohibited, and must conform to one of the following choices of wording, to-wit:

1. No smoking. Violators fined up to \$500.00.
2. The universal symbol for no smoking; or
3. Any other language indicating that the area marked is designated as a nonsmoking area.

All signs must be of sufficient size to accommodate the message contained thereon in letters at least one inch in height.

Section 310.1.2; add this new section to read as follows:

310.1.2 Smoking prohibited in certain public areas.

- (a) A person commits an offense if he smokes or possesses a burning tobacco, weed, or other plant product in any of the following:
 - (1) A public library, or museum;

- (2) Hearing rooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms or any public service area of any facility owned, operated, or managed by the city in which public business is conducted, when the public business requires or provides an opportunity for direct participation or observation by the general public;
 - (3) Every publicly or privately owned theater, auditorium, or other enclosed facility which is open to the public for primary purpose of exhibiting any motion picture, stage drama, musical recital, athletic event, or any other performance or event, in all areas except either in that area commonly known as the lobby, or in areas not open to the public;
 - (4) An elevator used by the public;
 - (5) Any retail or service establishment serving the general public, including, but not limited to any department store, grocery store, or drug store;
 - (6) Any food product establishment;
 - (7) Any bar, including a bar within a food product establishment;
 - (8) In or within 15 feet of any door, operable window/vent or other opening to a place where smoking is prohibited, except as provided for in section 310.1.4, below;
 - (9) Hotels and motels, except as provided for in section 310.1.4, below; or
 - (10) Bowling centers.
- (b) The owner or person in control of an establishment or area designated in subsection (a) of this section shall post a conspicuous sign at the main entrance to the establishment or area.
- (c) The owner or person in control of an establishment or area regulated by this section commits an offense if he fails to:
- (1) Post a sign in accordance with subsection (b) of this section;
 - (2) Advise a person who violates this section that smoking is not allowed; or
 - (3) Request a person to remove himself from the location after that person has been advised that smoking is not allowed and that person willfully continues to smoke.
- (d) It shall be a defense to prosecution under this section that the establishment or area in which the offense takes place does not have displayed a conspicuous sign that smoking is prohibited.

Section 310.1.3; add this new section to read as follows:

310.1.3 Regulation of smoking —Workplace, schools, health care facilities. Notwithstanding the provisions of this ordinance, any employer, primary or secondary school administrator, or health care facility provider may designate any building, or portion thereof, as a nonsmoking area. Any employer, primary or secondary school administrator, or health care facility provider who chooses to designate any building, or portion thereof, as a nonsmoking area shall:

- (a) Adopt, implement, and maintain a written smoking policy which shall be communicated to all employees at least three weeks prior to its adoption;
- (b) Prominently display reasonable sized signs that smoking is prohibited; and
- (c) Provide facilities in sufficient numbers and at such locations to be readily accessible for the extinguishment of smoking materials.

Section 310.1.4; add this new section to read as follows:

310.1.4 Exceptions. The following areas are exempted from the provisions of this ordinance:

- (a) A retail or service establishment which derives more than 50 percent of its annual gross sales from the sale of tobacco, tobacco products, or smoking implements.
- (b) An administrative area within the workplace.
- (c) An unenclosed outdoor seating area associated with a food product establishment, so long as:
 - (1) Smoking is prohibited in or within 15 feet of any door, operable window/vent or other opening to a place where smoking is prohibited;
 - (2) The outdoor seating area is not adjacent to a playground or play area for children; or
 - (3) The outdoor seating area is not posted as a nonsmoking area by the owner, operator or person in control of the establishment.
- (d) Not more than ten percent of hotel and motel rooms rented to guests and designated as smoking rooms. All smoking rooms on the same floor must be contiguous and smoke from these rooms must not infiltrate into areas where smoking is prohibited under provisions of this ordinance. The status of rooms as smoking or nonsmoking may not be changed, except to add additional nonsmoking rooms.

Section 311.5; change to read as follows:

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

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.

Section 404.2.2; add Number 4.10 to read as follows:

4.10 Fire extinguishing system controls.

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.

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.

Section 503.1.1; change to read as follows:

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities. Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. 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. *[Exceptions remain unchanged]*

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 24 feet, exclusive of shoulders, except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet. For buildings exceeding 30 feet in height, see appendix Section D105.

Exceptions:

1. Vertical clearances may be reduced with the approval of the *fire code* official provided such reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus and *approved* signs are installed and maintained indicating the established vertical clearance.
2. Minimum widths may be reduced with the approval of the *fire code official* when site conditions prohibit constructing or maintaining required widths.

Fire apparatus access roads shall be constructed to accommodate the imposed load of 85,000 GVW of fire apparatus.

Section 503.2.3; change to read as follows:

503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus (minimum 85,000 GVW) and shall be provided with an all-weather paved driving surface. Paved driving surface as used in this section shall mean reinforced concrete or asphalt sufficiently designed to support any fire department vehicle and surface capable of being striped as a fire lane.

Section 503.2.4; change to read as follows:

503.2.4 Turning radius. The turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be approved by the *fire code official*. The minimum inside turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be 20 feet. The minimum outside turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be 40 feet.

Section 503.3; change to read as follows:

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

1. **Striping** – Fire apparatus access roads shall be continuously marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six inches (6”) in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words “NO PARKING FIRE LANE” or “FIRE LANE NO PARKING” shall appear in four inch (4”) white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.
2. **Signs** – Signs shall read “NO PARKING FIRE LANE” or “FIRE LANE NO PARKING” and shall be 12” wide and 18” high. 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 code official*.

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.

Section 505.1; change to read as follows:

Section 505.1 Address numbers.

- (a) Owners of single-family, two-family, multi-family dwellings, commercial and industrial structures in the city are required to place or have placed, the proper street number, building number, suite and/or unit number, in a designated location so that same can be plainly seen and read from the street and alley, when alleys are provided. Street numbers will be designated by the director of Neighborhood Services or his designee. Building numbers, suite and/or unit numbers for multi-family and commercial structures shall be submitted to the city for approval by the owner or developer.
- (b) Where the owner is a nonresident of the city, the duty outlined in subsection (a) of this section shall devolve on the occupant or manager of such structures.

Section 505.1.1; add this new section to read as follows:

Section 505.1.1 Size and location of numbers.

- (a) One and two family dwellings; numbers shall be a minimum three inches high, posted front and rear when rear access is available. Numbers shall be posted on the principal structure at a minimum height of five feet above existing grade. Numbers may also be posted on curbside mailboxes when available. Numbers shall be posted on a contrasting background and maintained clearly visible from the street and alley, when rear access is available.
- (b) Multi-family dwellings; building numbers shall be a minimum 12 inches high, unit range numbers shall be minimum four inches and unit numbers shall be a minimum three inches high. Building and unit range numbers shall be posted on two sides of every building. Location of building numbers and unit range numbers shall be designated by the fire marshal. Individual unit numbers shall be posted a minimum five feet above existing grade. All numbers shall be posted on a contrasting background and maintained clearly visible as defined by the fire marshal.
- (c) Commercial and industrial structures; all street numbers, suite or lease space numbers shall be a minimum of six inches high, posted front and rear when rear access is available. All numbers shall be posted on a contrasting background and maintained clearly visible as defined by the fire marshal.

Section 505.1.2; add this new section to read as follows:

Section 505.1.2 Display of numbers.

- (a) All numbers for new construction shall be fixed and properly displayed as required by this article at the time the building, lease space, suite or unit is released for occupancy.
- (b) All numbers for existing buildings, lease space, suites or units shall be fixed and properly displayed after notification to the owner/occupant. A reasonable time, to be determined by the director of community development, will be granted for purposes of compliance.

Section 507.2.3; add new section to read as follows:

507.2.3 Connections to public water mains. Two separate isolated points of connection to the public water main, forming a grid arranged and valved so that no single obstruction to the water system will shut-off the water supply for any hydrants or fire sprinkler system, shall be required when any of the following conditions exist:

1. Whenever a newly constructed building exceeds 35,000 square feet, or
2. Whenever three or more on-site fire hydrants are required, or
3. A dead-end fire water main exceeds 300 feet in length.

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. A permit shall be obtained from the Fire Prevention Division for water supply tests and shall be witnessed by the *fire code official*, as required. The exact location of the static/residual hydrant and the flow hydrant shall be indicated on the design drawings. All fire protection plan submittals shall be accompanied by a hard copy of the waterflow test report, or as approved by the *fire code official*. The report must indicate the dominant water tank level at the time of the test and the maximum and minimum operating levels of the tank, as well, or identify applicable water supply fluctuation. The licensed contractor must then design the fire protection system based on this fluctuation information, as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard. Reference Section 903.3.5 for additional design requirements.

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.

Section 509.1.2; add this new section 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.

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 in accordance with all requirements of Chapter 57.

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 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.

Section 603.6.6; add this new section to read as follows:

Section 603.6.6 Maintenance of Chimneys. All chimneys in multi-family occupancies utilizing solid fuel fireplaces shall have the chimneys inspected and, if needed, cleaned by a state or nationally-recognized/certified chimney sweep on a yearly basis. A report of each of each inspection/cleaning shall be maintained on the premises and available for review at the request of the fire prevention division. All records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years.

Section 603.8.5; change to read as follows:

603.8.5 Discontinuance. The *fire code official* is authorized to require incinerator and crematory use to be discontinued immediately if the *fire code official* determines that smoke emissions are offensive to occupants of surrounding property or if the use of incinerators and crematories is determined by the *fire code official* to constitute a hazardous condition.

Section 604; change and add to read as follows:

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 change.}

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 604.2.16 604.2.24 or elsewhere identified in this code or any other referenced code.

604.2.1 through 604.2.3 {No change.}

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

Covered and Open Malls, Section 907.2.20 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 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.

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. A Type I hood shall not be required for an electric cooking appliance where an approved testing agency provides documentation that the appliance effluent contains 5 mg/m³ or less of grease when tested at an exhaust flow rate of 500 cfm in accordance with UL 710B.

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

Section 704.1; 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*.

Section 807.3; change to read as follows:

Combustible Decorative Materials. In occupancies in Groups A, E, I, and R-1, and dormitories in Group R-2, curtains, draperies, fabric hangings and other similar combustible decorative materials suspended from walls or ceilings shall comply with Section 807.4 and shall not exceed 10 percent of the specific wall or ceiling area to which they are attached.

Section 807.5.2.2 and 807.5.2.3; change to read as follows:

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

Exception: Corridors protected by an approved automatic fire sprinkler system installed in

accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be limited to 50 percent of the wall area.

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

Section 901.6.1.1; add this new section 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*.

Section 901.6.3; add this new section 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.

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.

Where utilized, fire watches shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their only duty shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises and keep watch for fires.

Section 901.8.2: change to read as follows:

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

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

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; delete the exception and change to read as follows:

903.2 Where required. *Approved automatic sprinkler systems* shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12, and as follows:

1. Commercial buildings—*Automatic sprinkler systems* will be required in all newly constructed buildings exceeding 3,600 square feet of fire area, any remodel or addition that changes the square footage beyond 3,600 square feet or any single tenant expansion requiring a new certificate of occupancy that exceeds 12,000 square feet of fire area. Whichever requirement listed in this chapter, including exceptions, or defined in this amendment that is more restrictive will apply. Credit will not be given for fire barrier walls with a fire resistive rating in lieu of automatic fire sprinkler systems.
2. Whenever Section 903.2 requires the installation of an approved automatic sprinkler system, the automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire building.

Exceptions:

1. In strip mall buildings, the installation of fire barrier walls with not less than a two-hour fire resistive rating may be allowed to separate the occupancy from the rest of the building in lieu of providing fire sprinkler protection throughout the entire building as approved by the *fire code official*.
2. As allowed in Section 903.3.8, limited area sprinkler systems.
3. When a change in Occupancy Classification is required for an existing building or tenant space, the building or tenant space shall comply with the provisions of Section 903.2.

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 903.2.1; change to read as follows:

903.2.1 Group A. An *automatic fire sprinkler system* shall be installed throughout the entire building housing a Group A occupancy as provided in this section.

Section 903.2.1.1; change to read as follows:

903.2.1.1 Group A-1. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout the entire building housing a Group A-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area.
The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such

- occupancies.
4. The fire area contains a multitheater complex.

Section 903.2.1.2; change to read as follows:

Section 903.2.1.2 Group A-2. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout the entire building housing a Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet.
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

Section 903.2.1.3; change to read as follows:

903.2.1.3 Group A-3. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout the entire building housing a Group A-3 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area.
The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

Section 903.2.1.4; change to read as follows:

903.2.1.4 Group A-4. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout the entire building housing a Group A-4 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area.
The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

Section 903.2.1.5; (no change)

903.2.1.5 Group A-5. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Group A-5 occupancies in the following areas: concession stands, retail area, press boxes and other accessory use areas in excess of 1,000 square feet.

Section 903.2.1.6; change to read as follows:

903.2.1.6 Assembly occupancies on roofs: Where an occupied roof has an assembly occupancy with an occupant load in excess of 100 persons, the entire building shall be equipped with an

automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

Exception: Open parking garages of Type I or Type II construction.

Section 903.2.1.7; change to read as follows:

Section 903.2.1.7 Multiple fire areas. An *automatic fire sprinkler system* shall be provided where multiple fire areas of Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 occupancies share exit or *exit access* components and the combined occupant load of these fire areas is 100 or more.

Section 903.2.2: change to read as follows:

Ambulatory care facilities. An *automatic fire sprinkler system* shall be installed throughout the entire building housing an ambulatory care facility when any of the following conditions exist:

1. The floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet.
2. Four or more care recipients are incapable of self-preservation, whether rendered incapable by staff or staff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapable.
3. One or more care recipients that are incapable of self-preservation are located at other than the level of exit discharge serving such facility.

In buildings where ambulatory care is provided on levels other than the level of *exit discharge*, an *automatic sprinkler system* shall be installed throughout the entire building.

Section 903.2.1.8; add this new section to read as follows:

903.2.1.8 Group B. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Group B occupancies where the floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area.

Section 903.2.3; change to read as follows:

903.2.3 Group E. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Group E occupancies where the floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area.

Section 903.2.4; change to read as follows:

903.2.4 Group F-1. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Group F-1 occupancies where either:

1. The floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area;
2. A Group F-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or
3. A Group F-1 occupancy used for the manufacture of upholstered furniture or mattresses exceeds 2,500 square feet.

Section 903.2.4.1:

903.2.4.1 Woodworking operations. An *automatic fire sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout all Group F-1 occupancy *fire areas* that contain woodworking operations in excess of 2,500 square feet in area which generate finely divided combustible waste or which use finely divided combustible materials.

Section 903.2.4.2; add this new section to read as follows:

903.2.4.2 Group F-2. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Group F-2 occupancies where the floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area.

Section 903.2.5 {No change.}***Section 903.2.6; change to read as follows:***

Section 903.2.6 Group I. An *automatic fire sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout buildings with a Group I fire area conforming to Section 903.3.1.1.

Section 903.2.7; change to read as follows:

903.2.7 Group M. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy when the floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area or for Group M occupancies located more than three stories above grade plane.

903.2.7.1 {No change.}***Section 903.2.8; change to read as follows:***

903.2.8. Group R-1, R-2, R-4. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Groups R-1, R-2, and R-4 occupancies throughout and shall include the following criteria:

1. Throughout Groups R-1, 2, and 4 occupancies in all areas, including but not limited to attics, balconies, breezeways, garages and exterior storerooms, shall have an approved hydraulically designed fire sprinkler system installed.
2. Residential or quick response standard sprinklers shall be used in dwelling units and guestroom portions of the building.
3. Attics are to be in accordance with NFPA 13.

Section 903.2.9; change to read as follows:

903.2.9 Group S-1. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area;
2. A Group S-1 occupancy is located more than three stories above the grade plane; or
3. A Group S-1 occupancy used for the storage of upholstered furniture or mattresses exceeds 2,500 square feet.

Section 903.2.9.1; change to read as follows:

903.2.9.1 Repair Garages. An automatic *fire sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with Section 406.8 of the *International Building Code*, if:

1. The floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area; or
2. Buildings with repair garages servicing vehicles parked in basements.

Section 903.2.9.2; change to read as follows:

903.2.9.2 Bulk storage of tires. Buildings and structures where the area for the storage of tires exceeds 20,000 cubic feet or 3,600 square feet shall be equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

Section 903.2.9.3; add this new section 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 903.2.10; delete exception and change section to read as follows:

903.2.10 Group S-2 enclosed parking garages. An *automatic fire sprinkler system* shall be installed throughout all S-2 occupancies where either of the following conditions exists:

1. The floor area exceeds 3,600 square feet of fire area, or
2. Where the enclosed parking garage is located beneath other groups.

Section 903.2.10.1; change section to read as follows:

903.2.10.1 Commercial parking garages. An *automatic fire sprinkler system* shall be installed throughout buildings used for storage of commercial motor vehicles where the fire area exceeds 3,600 square feet.

Section 903.2.11.3; change to read as follows:

903.2.11.3 Buildings 35 feet or more in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1510 of the *International Building Code*, located 35 feet or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

Exceptions:

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

Section 903.2.11.7; add this new section to read as follows:

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.

Section 903.2.11.8; add this new section to read as follows:

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.

Section 903.2.11.9; add this new section to read as follows:

903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 3,600 sq. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area 3,600 sq. or greater and in all existing buildings that are enlarged to be 3,600 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 automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such rooms or areas are protected with an *approved* automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 that will respond to visible or invisible particles of combustion. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment. In such locations, an alternative fire suppression or detection system may be required by the *fire code official*.

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

Section 903.3.1.2.1; change to read as follows:

903.3.1.2.1 Balconies and decks. Sprinkler protection shall be provided for exterior balconies, decks, and ground floor patios of *dwelling units* and *sleeping units*, provided there is a roof or deck above. Sidewall sprinklers that are used to protect such areas shall be permitted to be located such that their deflectors are within 1 inch to 6 inches below the structural members and a maximum distance of 14 inches below the deck of the exterior balconies and decks that are constructed of open wood joist construction.

Section 903.3.1.2.3; add this new section to read as follows:

Section 903.3.1.2.3 Attics, Exterior Storerooms, and Attached Garages. Sprinkler protection is required in attic spaces of such buildings exterior storerooms, and attached garages. Attic *automatic fire sprinkler systems* shall be installed per NFPA 13.

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 *dwelling*s, 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 section to read as follows:

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

Section 903.3.1.4.1: add section to read as follows:

903.3.1.4.1 Attics. Only dry-pipe fire sprinkler systems shall be allowed to protect non-ventilated 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 head envelope such that insulation is provided and the roof deck, rather than at the ceiling level.

Section 903.3.1.4.2; add section to read as follows:

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; change to read as follows:

903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the International Plumbing Code. For connections to public waterworks systems, the water supply test used for design of fire protection systems shall be adjusted to account for seasonal and daily pressure fluctuations based on information from the water supply authority and as approved by the *fire code official*.

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

Section 903.3.8; change to read as follows:

903.3.8 Limited area sprinkler systems. When approved by the *fire code official* and not in conflict with Section 903.2 (2), limited area sprinkler systems shall be in accordance with the standards listed in Section 903.3.1 except as provided in Sections 903.3.8.1 through 903.3.8.5.

Section 903.4; change to read as follows:

903.4 Sprinkler system supervision and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised by a listed fire alarm control unit.

Exceptions: [All exceptions to remain unchanged]

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:

903.4.2 Alarms. An approved audible device, located on the exterior of the building in an approved location, shall be connected to each automatic sprinkler system. Such sprinkler water-flow alarm devices shall be activated by water flow equivalent to the flow of a single sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed in the system. Where a fire alarm system is installed, actuation of the automatic sprinkler system shall actuate the building fire alarm system.

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

Section 903.4.2.1; add this new section to read as follows:

903.4.2.1 Multiple tenant buildings. A minimum of one horn/strobe notification appliance shall be installed in each tenant space of a multiple tenant building to notify occupants of an automatic fire sprinkler system water-flow condition.

Section 903.6; change to read as follows:

903.6 Where required in existing buildings and structures. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in existing buildings and structures where required in Chapter 11 and, when a change in Occupancy Classification is required for an existing building or tenant space, the building or tenant space shall comply with the provisions of the new Occupancy Classification as stated in Section 903.2.

Section 903.7; add this new section to read as follows:

903.7 Fire Control Rooms. A fire control room is required for all new automatic sprinkler system installations. The fire control room shall comply with the following:

1. Located on an exterior wall adjacent to a fire apparatus access lane.
Be a minimum size of 5-foot by 7-foot.
3. Shall house the system riser, fire alarm control panel, and spare sprinkler heads.
4. Have an exterior entry door that measures at a minimum 36-inch by 80-inch, and shall be identified as FIRE CONTROL ROOM, with a minimum of 4-inch characters, on the exterior of the door.
5. Be equipped with an exterior horn/strobe device indicating a water-flow alarm. Device shall be located above the FDC, 120-inches above finished floor
6. The riser shall be located a minimum of 12-inches from any wall.
7. A “Knox” key box shall be located on the exterior of the fire control room, adjacent to the exterior door, installed 5-feet above finished floor, and shall house a key to open the exterior door.
8. Room shall be kept free of any storage.

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 905.3.9; add this new section to read as follows:

905.3.9 Buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet. In buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet in area per story and any portion of the building's interior is more than 200 feet 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.

Exception:

1. Automatic dry and semi-automatic dry standpipes are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14.
2. Manual dry standpipe systems are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14.

Section 905.4, change to read as follows:

905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections. Class I standpipe hose connections shall be provided in all of the following locations:

1. In every required exit stairway, a hose connection shall be provide for each story above and below grade plane. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate landing between stories, unless otherwise approved by the *fire code official*.
2. {No change.}
3. In every exit passageway, at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building.

Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to an exit passageway are reachable from an exit stairway hose connection by a 30-foot hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of the building.

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 a 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; change to read as follows:

905.9 Valve supervision. Valves controlling water supply shall be supervised in the open position so that the change in the normal position of the valve will generate a supervisory signal at the supervising station required by Section 903.4. Where a fire alarm system is provided, a signal shall also be transmitted to the control unit.

Exceptions:

1. Valve to underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility do not require supervision.
2. Valves locked in the normal position and inspected as provided in this code in buildings not equipped with a fire alarm system.

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.

907.1.4; add new section to read as follows:

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

Section 907.2.1; change to read as follows:

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies having an occupant load 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: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.

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.

Section 907.2.3, Exception No. 1; change to read as follows and add a new 1.1 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of less than 50.
 - 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.)

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 907.4.2.7; add this new section to read as follows:

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

Section 907.6.1.1; add this new section 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 an addressable input (monitor) module may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the addressable module to the initiating device is ten feet or less.

Section 907.6.3; delete all exceptions.

Section 907.6.6; change to read as follows:

Section 907.6.6 Monitoring. Fire alarm systems required by this chapter or by the *International Code* shall be monitored by an *approved* supervising station in accordance with NFPA 72. See Section 907.6.3 for the required information transmitted to the supervising station.

Section 909.22; add new section 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.

Section 910.2.3; add this new section 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 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.

Sections 910.3.4; add this new section 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.

Sections 910.3.4.1; add this new section to read as follows:

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 greater than the temperature rating of the sprinklers installed.

Exception: Manual only systems per Section 310.2.

Sections 910.3.4.2; add this new section to read as follows:

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 and 220°F 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 m² per 0.4719 m³/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 912.3.1; add this new section to read as follows:

912.3.1 Multiple inlet fire department connections. When more than two, 2-1/2-inch siamese connections are required for a fire department connection, in addition to the required 2-1/2-inch siamese connections, a 5-inch Storz fitting shall be installed at a 45-degree downward angle at the end of the fire department connection manifold.

Section 913.2.1; change to read as follows:

913.2.1 Protection of fire pump rooms. Rooms where fire pumps are located shall be separated from all other areas of the building in accordance with Section 913.2.1 of the *International Building Code*.

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 914.3.1.2; change to read as follows:

914.3.1.2 Water supply to required fire pumps. In buildings that are more than 120 feet 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: Two connections to the same main shall be permitted provided the main is valved such that an interruption can be isolated so that the water supply will continue without interruption through no fewer than one of the connections.

Chapter 10: Sections 1001 through 1031; replace all references to “fire code official” with “building official”.

Section 1004.1.2; change to delete exception and to read as follows:

1004.1.2 Areas without fixed seating. The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.2. For areas without *fixed seating*, the occupant load shall not be less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under

consideration by the *occupant load factor* assigned to the function of the space as set forth in Table 1004.1.2. Where an intended function is not listed in Table 1004.1.2, the building official shall establish a function based on a listed function that most nearly resembles the intended function.

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 new exception 4 to read as follows:

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, Exceptions 3 and 4; changed to read as follows:

3. Where a pair of doors serves an *occupant load* of less than 50 persons in a Group B, F, M or S occupancy, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf. The inactive leaf shall contain no doorknobs, panic bars, or similar operating hardware.
4. Where a pair of doors serves a Group A, B, F, M or S occupancy, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided such inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress width requirements and the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. The inactive leaf shall contain no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.

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

1. Operable windows where the top of the sill of the opening is located more than 55 feet 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 1031.2; change to read as follows:

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

Section 1103.3; change to read as follow:

1103.3 Existing elevators. Existing elevators, escalators, and moving walks shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1103.3.1 and 1103.3.2 and provide emergency signage as required by Section 607.3.

Section 1103.5.5; add this new section to read as follows:

1103.5.5 Spray booths and rooms. New and existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 2404.

Section 1103.7; add Section 1103.7.8 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.

Section 2304.1; change to read as follows:

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

1. Conducted by a qualified attendant; and/or,
2. Under the supervision of a qualified attendant; and/or,
3. An unattended self-service facility in accordance with Section 2304.3.

At any time the qualified attendant of item Number 1 or 2 above is not present, such operations

shall be considered as an unattended self-service facility and shall also comply with Section 2304.3.

Section 2401.2; delete this section.

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

j. 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 $50 (m \cdot s)^{1/2}$ or less that are listed to control a fire in the stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers, installed in accordance with NFPA 13.

Section 3206.8; change to read as follows:

3206.8 Fire department hose connections. Where exit passageways are required by the International Building code for egress, a Class I standpipe system shall be provided in accordance with Section 905. Whenever access doors are required by Section 3206.6.1, a Class I, automatic wet or automatic dry standpipe system shall be provided on the building's interior, adjacent to each access door.

Section 3310.1; change to read as follows:

3310.1 Required access. Approved vehicle access for fire-fighting shall be provided to all construction or demolition sites. Vehicle access shall be provided by either temporary or permanent roads, capable of supporting the imposed vehicle load of 80,000 GVW under all weather conditions. Surface shall be either concrete or asphalt. Vehicle access shall be maintained until permanent fire apparatus access roads are available. When fire apparatus access roads are required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be approved prior to the time of which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure.

Section 5601.1.3; change to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

1. Only when approved for fireworks displays, storage and handling of fireworks as allowed in Section 5604 and 5608.
2. The use of fireworks for approved fireworks displays as allowed in Section 5608.

Section 5703.6; change 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.

Section 5704.2.9.5; change 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 through 5704.2.9.5.3.

Section 5704.2.9.5.3; add this new section to read as follows:

5704.2.9.5.3 Combustible liquid storage tanks inside of buildings. The maximum aggregate allowable quantity limit shall be 3,000 gallons (11,356 L) of Class II or III combustible liquid for storage in protected aboveground tanks complying with Section 5704.2.9.7 when all of the following conditions are met:

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

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

Section 5704.2.11.4; change to read as follows:

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

Section 5704.2.11.4.2; change to read as follows:

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

Section 5704.2.11.4.; add this new section 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.

Section 6103.2.1.8; add this new section 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 water capacity. Aggregate capacity shall not exceed 60-pound water capacity. Each device shall be separated from other containers by a distance of not less than 20 feet.

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

Exceptions:

1. *{No change.}*
2. Except as permitted in Sections 308 and 6104.3.2, LP-gas containers are not permitted in residential areas.

Section 6104.3; add Section 6104.3.2 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.

Section 6107.4; change to read as follows:

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

Section 6106.13; delete exception and change to read as follows:

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.

Table B105.1 (1); change chart to amend the following:

For fire-flow calculation area of 3,601 and greater system or with automatic fire sprinkler system as required in Section 903.3.1.3 of the *International Fire Code* or Section P2904 of the *International Residential Code*, the minimum fire flow shall be 1,000 gallons per minute.

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

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

Table B105.2; change chart to amend the following:

The minimum fire-flow requirement for buildings with automatic sprinkler systems designed per Sections 903.3.1.1 and 903.3.1.2 shall be 50% of the value in Table B105.1 (2) but in no case shall be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

Add Appendix N to read as follows:

Appendix N: Commercial and Multi-Family Certificate of Inspection Permits

Section N101 Scope. The fire code official and/or the building inspector is authorized to administer Certificate of Inspection Permits and Fees. The fire code official and/or the building inspector is authorized to enter and examine multi-family complexes, buildings and/or dwelling units, commercial and industrial occupancies in accordance with Section 104.3 for the purpose of enforcing this code.

Section N102 Definitions.

N102.1 Definitions. For the purpose of this appendix, the following words and phrases have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this subsection:

Bedroom. Room used or intended to be used for sleeping purposes and not as a kitchen, bathroom, living room, closet, hallway, utility space, entry way, garage, patio or breezeway.

Building Inspector. Properly identified chief building official of the city or his designated representative.

Certificate of inspection permit. Certificate of inspection permit issued by the fire code official and/or the building official pursuant to this appendix demonstrating compliance with this code issued on an annual basis.

City. City of Lewisville.

Dwelling unit. A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

Efficiency unit. Efficiency unit is defined as the equivalent of a one-bedroom unit.

Family. Any number of individuals living together as a single housekeeping unit in which not more than two individuals are unrelated by blood, marriage, or adoption when residing in a dwelling containing one or two bedrooms, or not more than three individuals unrelated by blood, marriage or adoption when residing in a dwelling unit containing three or more bedrooms. Foster children shall be considered as a related member of the family.

Fire Inspector. Properly identified, certified fire marshal of the city or his designated representative.

Multi-family complex. Any building or portion thereof which is rented, leased or let to be occupied for compensation as three or more dwelling units or which is occupied as a home or

place of residence by three or more families living in independent dwelling units located in the city.

Owner. A person claiming, or in whom is vested, the ownership, dominion or title of real property, including, but not limited to:

- 1. Holder of fee simple title;
- 2. Holder of life estate;
- 3. Holder of a leasehold estate for an initial term of five years or more;
- 4. The buyer in a contract for deed;
- 5. A mortgagee, receiver, executor or trustee in control of real property; but including the holder of a leasehold estate or tenancy for an initial term of less than five years.

Premises. A lot, plot or parcel of land, including any structure thereon, and furthermore, including a dwelling unit, appurtenances thereto, grounds and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally and any other area or facility whose use is promised to the tenant.

Property manager. Means a person who for compensation has managing control of a multi-family complex for owner.

Resident manager. Means a property manager or agent of a property manager who resides in the multi-family complex.

Single location. Single location is defined as property held in common ownership that is compact and contiguous property separated only by public streets.

Tenant. Means any person who occupies a dwelling unit for living or dwelling purposes with the landlord's consent.

Section K103 Required Certificate of Inspection Permit-Commercial and Industrial Occupancies.

N103.1 Inspection. Prior to the city's issuance of a certificate of inspection permit, duly authorized members of the city fire prevention bureau shall perform an inspection in accordance with Section 106 of this code. If no hazardous conditions or violations of the fire code are detected at the time of the inspection, or reinspection, the occupant of the inspected business or the owner or building manager of a building as provided above shall be issued a certificate of inspection permit and permit fee. The inspection permit shall include the name and address of each owner, the location and type of occupancy, and the owner, manager, or occupant's signature.

N103.2 Reinspection. If at the time of inspection, the occupancy is found not to be in compliance with this code, a certificate of inspection permit will not be issued. After notification of the violations which were detected, the owner, manager, or occupant shall be required to remedy the conditions of violation, and a citation may be issued for each violation, at each

inspection. The occupant, owner, or manager shall be notified of a time at which reinspection shall occur. The date for the first reinspection shall not be more than 30 days from the time of the original inspection. The date for any subsequent reinspection shall be not more than 10 days from the time of the last inspection. Once the commercial or industrial occupancy passes inspection, a certificate of inspection permit and fee will be issued, and the provision of K103.1 apply.

Section N104 Certificate of Inspection Permit Fee.

N104.1 Certificate of Inspection Permit Fees. Fees for permits associated with annual certificates of fire inspection permits shall be in accordance with the current adopted fee ordinance for the city.

N104.2 Reinspection fee. A re-inspection fee for each re-inspection of each noted violation item shall be assessed for inspections that are required to verify that a violation has been repaired or corrected. Failure of a reinspection fee to be paid shall be considered a violation of this amendment and subject to penalties herein.

N104.3 Permit Compliance. Each owner, manager, or occupant shall, within forty-five (45) days after such inspection, deliver to the city the permit fee. Failure by the owner, manager, or occupant to pay the certificate of inspection permit fee by reason of refusal or delay in tendering the fee within the prescribed time, shall, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and each day that such owner, manager or occupancy shall fail to obtain said permit shall constitute a separate offense. No commercial, industrial or multi-family occupancy may operate its business without a valid certificate of inspection permit. No certificate of inspection permit shall be valid until the permit fee has been paid.

N104.4 Valid Certificate of Inspection Permit. A certificate of inspection permit fee will be charged not more than once per year for an inspection of any occupancy or building and issuance of a permit, except as provided for in Section 109 of this code.

Exception: Should the City perform an annual inspection less than twelve (12) months after the previous annual inspection, a pro-rated annual permit fee shall be charged and the new inspection date will be annually from that new inspection date.

N104.5 Revocation of Certificate of Inspection Permit.

Any certificate of inspection permit issued under this code may be suspended or revoked when it is determined after a hearing by the community development director that:

1. It is used by a person other than the person to whom the certificate was issued;
2. It is used for a location other than that for which it was issued;
3. Any of the conditions or limitations set forth in the certificate has been violated;
4. The possessor of the certificate fails, refuses, or neglects to comply with any order or notice served upon him under the provisions of this code within the time period provided therein; or
5. There has been any false statement or misrepresentations as to a material fact in the

- plans, specifications, or documentation upon which the permit or application was based; or
6. Whenever a change in use or occupancy of a building occurs, existing certificate of inspection permit shall be automatically revoked and a new certificate of inspection permit shall be required.

N105 Additional Requirements for Multi-Family Certificate of Inspection Permit.

N105.1 Inspection. The owner, resident manager, and property manager, as a condition to the issuance of the permit required by this amendment, shall consent and agree to permit and allow the city's fire or building inspector to make inspections of the multi-family complex when and as needed to ensure compliance with this amendment. All city, International Building, Fire, Plumbing, Mechanical, Residential, Energy Codes, Texas Department of Health Code, zoning and other applicable codes and ordinances shall be complied with at all times and are part of the inspection set forth in Section K105.

The multi-family inspector and the owner, resident manager, or property manager shall agree on a reasonable date and time between January 1 and December 31 of each year. One or more units may be inspected at random. If violations exist, the fire inspector has the option of inspecting more than one unit per building in order to determine if violations exist in more units. If no violations are apparent or violations are minor, only one unit per building will be inspected.

N105.2 Reinspection. Shall meet the requirements of K104.2

N105.3 Occupancy Load (Density). Continued maintenance and observance of the following standards contained in this section are conditions that shall be complied with in order to retain a permit and to obtain any renewal of a permit.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or allow more than one family to reside in any multi-family complex dwelling unit.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of all other city ordinances, the maximum number of persons per dwelling unit density for dwelling units in a multi-family complex is as follows:

THE LEWISVILLE CITY CODE IMPOSES THE FOLLOWING MAXIMUM DENSITY REQUIREMENTS:

- * 1-Bedroom or Efficiency Unit—No more than three (3) persons per unit.
- * 2-Bedroom—No more than five (5) persons per unit.
- * 3-Bedroom—No more than seven (7) persons per unit.

Exception: The owner, resident manager, or property manager may have density requirements that are stricter than the standards set forth herein.

3. The owner, resident manager, or property manager shall keep records that reflect the following information available for review by the multi-family inspector or the building inspector:

- a. Names of all tenants in each unit.
 - b. Head of household.
4. It shall be unlawful and a violation of this amendment for an owner, property manager, or resident manager, to knowingly permit or allow a violation of any of the terms of this subsection. It shall be unlawful for a tenant to violate any of the terms of this subsection or to permit or allow any persons to reside in the unit in violation of this subsection.

N105.4 Permit Compliance - Multi-family. In addition to the terms of K104.3, Any person owning, operating, managing or maintaining a multi-family complex at more than one location shall obtain a permit for each separate location.

N105.5 Revocation of Certificate of Inspection Permit - Multi-family. Shall meet the requirements of K104.5.

N105.6 - Right of Entry. In conjunction with the requirements of Section 104.3 of this code the owner, resident manager, or property manager shall grant access to all dwelling units in the multi-family complex and all portions of the premises and structures located on the premises that are not dwelling units. This includes all storage areas, community buildings, swimming pools, athletic facilities, club rooms, equipment rooms and all other portions of the facilities not constructed as dwelling units, upon reasonable advance notice being given to the owner, property or resident manager and all occupied dwelling units when, upon reliable information, the multi-family inspector or building inspector has reason to believe that violations of the ordinances of the city or state law exist that involve serious threats to life, safety, health and property.

N105.7 Notice to Tenants/Residents. An owner or property manager shall require a multi-family lease contract to be executed between the multi-family complex and the tenant or tenants who will occupy a dwelling unit. The lease shall contain a provision which allows the owner or property manager to show the apartment or dwelling unit to city inspectors. If the multi-family complex's standard lease form does not contain the above stated provision, the owner or property manager shall require the tenant to sign, as a condition for occupancy of a dwelling unit, a document provided by the city which will allow the owner or property manager to show the apartment or dwelling unit to the multi-family inspector or building inspector.

SECTION 5. REPEALER. Every ordinance or parts of ordinances found to be in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. SEVERABILITY. If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, or phrases of this ordinance, but they shall remain in effect.

SECTION 7. PENALTY. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be punished upon conviction by a fine not to exceed \$2,000.00 for each offense, and each and every day such violation shall continue shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its passage and publication as required by law.

SECTION 9. EMERGENCY. It being for the public welfare that this ordinance be passed creates an emergency and public necessity, and the rule requiring this ordinance be read on three separate occasions be, and the same is hereby waived, and this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval and publication, as the law in such cases provides.

DULY PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LEWISVILLE, TEXAS, BY A VOTE OF 5 TO 0 , ON THIS THE 2nd DAY OF MAY, 2016.

APPROVED:

Rudy Durham, MAYOR

ATTEST:

Julie Heinze, CITY SECRETARY

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Liz Plaster, CITY ATTORNEY