

ORDINANCE CSO#5248-10-2023

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ARTICLE V, "INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE," OF CHAPTER 38, "FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION," OF THE CITY OF BURLESON CODE OF ORDINANCES BY ADOPTING THE 2021 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE; PROVIDING FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE CODE TO INCORPORATE LOCAL AMENDMENTS; PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR VIOLATION; PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE IS CUMULATIVE; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR INCORPORATION OF THE RECITALS, DETERMINING THAT THE MEETINGS AT WHICH THIS ORDINANCE WAS PASSED WAS NOTICED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AS REQUIRED BY LAW; AND ESTABLISHING THE EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Burleson is a home rule city acting under its charter adopted by the electorate pursuant to Article XI, Section 5 of the Texas Constitution and Chapter 9 of the Local Government Code; and

WHEREAS, the City of Burleson previously adopted by ordinance the 2015 International Fire Code, codified as Chapter 38, Article V, of the City of Burleson Code of Ordinances; and

WHEREAS, the International Fire Code is intended to be updated periodically; and

WHEREAS, the City Council now desires to update the Code of Ordinances from the 2015 Edition to the 2021 Edition of the International Fire Code; and

WHEREAS, the North Central Texas Council of Governments and City staff have recommended adoption of certain amendments to this Code to reflect locally accepted practice; and

WHEREAS, the City Council also desires to make certain amendments to the 2021 Edition of the International Fire Code to reflect the unique needs of the City of Burleson; and

WHEREAS, prior to the adoption of this ordinance and the local amendments contained herein, the City Council held a public hearing allowing all interested persons in attendance to address the City Council regarding the contents of this ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the City Council hereby finds and determines that the regulations and amendments set forth herein are in the best interest of the public and are adopted in furtherance of the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare.

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

SECTION 1.

That Article V, “International Fire Code,” of Chapter 38, “Fire Prevention and Protection,” of the City of Burleson Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

“ARTICLE V. - INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

Sec. 38-191. - Adopted.

The 2021 Edition of the International Fire Code is hereby adopted as the official fire code of the City of Burleson, Texas. This fire code is fully incorporated by reference as though copied into this ordinance in its entirety. The material contained in the 2021 Edition of the International Fire Code shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the City Secretary and will be available for inspection and copying during regular business hours.

Sec. 38-192. - AMENDMENTS.

The 2021 Edition of the International Fire Code adopted herein is hereby amended as follows:

1. **[Page 1-1, Section 102.1]**
102.1 Construction and design provisions. Section 102.1; change #3 to read as follows:

3. Existing structures, facilities and conditions when required in Chapter 11 or in specific sections of this code.
2. **[Page 1-2, Section 102.13]**
102 Applicability
Add section 102.13; to read as follows:

102.13 Supplemental Rules and Regulations. The Fire Marshal is authorized to render interpretations of this code and to make and enforce rules and supplemental regulations in order to carry out the application and intent of its provisions. Such interpretations, rules and regulations shall be in conformance with the intent and purpose of this code and shall be available to the public during normal business hours.
3. **[Page 1-3, Section 104.7.2]**
104.7.2 Technical Assistance
Add second paragraph to this section to read as follows:
104.7.2 Technical Assistance. <Add a second paragraph>
The fire code official is authorized to require the owner, contractor or agent to employ a third party inspection firm, without charge to the jurisdiction, to provide an inspection report as designated by the fire code official. The fire code official may also require the owner, contractor or agent to employ a third party agent to review system plans and building plans, without charge to the jurisdiction and to provide a report to the fire code official. In both cases the third party firm/agent shall be approved by the Fire Marshal.

4. **[Page 1-4, Section 104.12.4 & 104.12.5]**

104.11 Authority at fires and other emergencies

Add sections 104.12.4 and 104.12.5; to read as follows:

104.12.4 Utilities The Chief, Fire Marshal, or any member of the Fire Department shall have the authority, in time of emergency, to order the disconnection of gas or electrical utilities to a building when deemed necessary for the public safety, without liability therefor.

104.12.5 Evacuation The Chief, Fire Marshal, or any member of the Fire Department shall have the authority, in time of emergency, to order the evacuation of a building or structure when deemed necessary for the safety of occupants thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to evacuate upon such order, or to resist or obstruct the evacuation of other persons.

5. **[Page 1-6, Section 105.5]**

105.5 Required Operational Permit

Delete or change the following sections in this section:

"Delete" - 105.5.12 Cutting and welding.

"Delete" - 105.5.17 Fire hydrants and valves.

"Delete" - 105.5.19 Floor finishing.

"Delete" - 105.5.39 Places of assembly.

"Delete" - 105.5.45 Repair garages and motor fuel-dispensing facilities.

"Change" - 105.5.48 Storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts.

Section 105.5.48 Storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts, change to read as follows:

105.5.48 Storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts. An operational permit is required to establish, conduct or maintain storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts that exceeds two thousand five hundred (2,500) cubic feet of total volume of scrap tires and tire byproducts.

"Delete" - 105.5.52 Wood products.

6. **[Page 1-10, Section 105.6]**

105.6 Required construction permits

Section 105.6, add sections 105.6.25, and 105.6.26 to read as follows:

105.6.25 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.

105.6.27 Underground fire sprinkler line. A construction permit is required to install or modify the supply line to a fire sprinkler system or stand pipe system.

7. **[Page 1-13, Section 107]**

107 Fees

Section 107.3; delete this section in its entirety:

8. **[Page 1-13, Section 107]**

107 Fees

Add Section 107.7; to read as follows:

107.7 Re-Inspection Fee.

A fee as established by city council resolution may be assessed for re-inspections when:

1. The inspection called for is not ready when the inspector arrives;
2. No building address is clearly posted;
3. The building is locked or work otherwise not accessible for inspection;
4. City approved plans are not on the job site available to the inspector;
5. The job site has failed two prior inspections for the same item;
6. After the annual inspection and first re-inspection, a third inspection is required to confirm compliance.

All re-inspection fees assessed shall be paid before any final inspection approval is granted or within thirty (30) days in the case of a required re-inspection from an annual inspection.

9. **[Page 2-2, Section 202]**

202 General Definitions

Section 202; amend definition as follows:

202 General Definitions. *<Amend Ambulatory Care Facility Definition>*

Ambulatory Care Facility. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, or similar care on less than 24-hour basis to persons who are rendered in capable of self-preservation by the services provided. This group may include but not be limited to the following:

- Dialysis Centers
- Procedures involving Sedation
- Sedation Dentistry
- Surgery Centers
- Colonic Centers
- Psychiatric Centers

10. **[Page 2-3, Section 202]**
202 General Definitions
Section 202; change definition as follows:

202 General Definitions. *<Change Atrium definition>*

Atrium. An opening connecting three or more stories... (remaining text unchanged)

11. **[Page 2-7, Section 202]**
202 General Definitions
Section 202; add new definition as follows:

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.

12. **[Page 2-12, Section 202]**
202 General Definitions
Section 202; amend definition as follows:

202 General Definitions. *<Amend Fire Watch definition>*

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.

13. **[Page 2-13, Section 202]**
202 General Definitions
Section 202; amend definition as follows:

202 General Definitions. *<Amend Fire Works definition>*

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 1.3G fireworks or 1.4G fireworks {remainder of text unchanged}

14. **[Page 2-16, Section 202]**
202 General Definitions
Section 202; add second paragraph to read as follows:

202 General Definitions.

<High-Piled Combustible Storage: add second paragraph>

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

15. **[Page 2-16, Section 202]**

202 General Definitions

Section 202; add new definition as follows:

202 General Definitions. *<Add definition>*

High-Rise Building. A building with an occupied floor located more than fifty-five (55) feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

16. **[Page 2-32, Section 202]**

202 General Definitions

Section 202; amend definitions as follows:

202 General Definitions. *<Amend Repair Garage definition>*

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

17. **[Page 2-32, Section 202]**

202 General Definitions

Section 202; add definition as follows:

202 General Definitions. *<Add definition>*

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

18. **[Page 2-34, Section 202]**

202 General Definitions

Section 202; add definition as follows:

202 General Definition. *<Add definition>*

STANDBY PERSONNEL. Qualified fire service personnel, approved by the Fire Marshal. When utilized, the number required shall be as directed by the Fire Marshal. Charges for

utilization shall be as normally calculated by the jurisdiction.

19. **[Page 2-36, Section 202]**

202 General Definitions

Section 202; add definition as follows:

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

- 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 firm

20. **[Page 3-3, Section 307.1]**

307.1 General

Section 307.1; add a second paragraph to read as follows:

307.1 General. *<Add a second paragraph>*

Open burning shall only be conducted in trenches with approved equipment and in accordance with Section 307. Open burning shall also be conducted as required by other governing agencies regulating burning and emissions. Bonfires shall not have a fuel area greater than three (3) feet in diameter and greater than two (2) feet in height. Burn barrels/containers are prohibited.

21. **Page 3-3, Section 307.1]**

Prohibited Open Burning

Section 307.1.1 Change to read as follows:

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

Exception: {No change}

22. **[Page 3-3, Section 307.2]**

307.2 Permit required

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 105.5 prior to kindling a fire for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or open burning. Application for such approval shall only be presented by and permits issued to the owner of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

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

1. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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.

23. **[Page 3-3, Section 307.3]**

307.3 Extinguishment Authority

Section 307.3; change to read as follows:

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

24. **[Page 3-3, Section 307.4]**

307.4 Location

Section 307.4; change to read as follows:

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

Exceptions: {No Change}

25. **[Page 3-3, Section 307.4.1]**

307.4.1 Bonfires

Section 307.4.1; change to read as follows:

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

26. **[Page 3-3, Section 307.4.3]**

307.4.3 Portable Outdoor Fire Places

Section 307.4.3; add exception #2 to read as follows:

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

27. **[Page 3-3, Section 307.4.4 and 307.4.5]**

307.4.4 Trench Burns and 307.4.5 Permanent Outdoor Fire pit

Add section 307.4.4 and 307.5.5 to read as follows:

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

307.4.5 Permanent outdoor fire pit. Permanently installed outdoor fire pits 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.

28. **[Page 3-3, Section 307.5]**

307.5 Attendance

Section 307.5; change to read as follows:

307.5 Attendance. Open burning, trench burns, bonfires or recreational fires shall be constantly attended until the fire is extinguished. Not fewer than one portable fire extinguisher complying with Section 906 with a minimum 4-A rating or other approved on-site fire-extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, water barrel, garden hose or water truck, shall be available for immediate utilization.

29. **[Page 3-3, Section 307.6]**

307.6 Open Burning and Recreational Fires

Add Section 307.6; to read as follows:

307.6 Emergency Burn Ban.

- A. As used in this section, the term "drought conditions" shall mean the existence of a long-term deficit of moisture creating atypically severe conditions with increased danger of wildfire occurrence, taking into consideration the burning index, spread component, or ignition component for the particular area.
- B. The Mayor, in the exercise of this powers under Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code, the Texas Disaster Act of 1975, shall be authorized to issue an order or proclamation prohibiting or restricting outdoor burning in general, or outdoor burning of a particular substance, if:
 - 1. The Fire Marshal of the City determines the drought conditions are present in the city limits and/or the areas within five thousand (5,000) feet of the city limits; and
 - 2. The Fire Marshal determines that such drought conditions create an emergency and a public safety hazard that would be exacerbated by outdoor burning.

- C. The Mayor's proclamation or order shall apply in the city limits, and/or within the area immediately adjacent and contiguous to the city limits and extending outside the city limits for a distance of five thousand (5,000) feet unless such area is within the corporate limits of another municipality.
- D. The Mayor's proclamation or order may contain exceptions to authorize specified outdoor burning activities, such as outdoor cooking and outdoor welding, under conditions stated in such order or proclamation to prevent such outdoor burning activities from creating a public safety hazard.
- E. An emergency order or proclamation of the Mayor under this Section may not be continued or renewed for a period in excess of seven days except by or with the consent of the City Council.
- F. Open burning in violation of an order or proclamation of the Mayor under this Section is declared to be a nuisance and is hereby prohibited. Such nuisance is prohibited in the five thousand (5,000) foot area adjacent to the city limits pursuant to the authority granted in Section 217.042 of the Local Government Code.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize open burning in an unincorporated area in violation of an order of the County Commissioners Court prohibiting or restricting outdoor burning in such area under Section of the Local Government Code.

30. [Page 3-4, Section 308.1.4]

308.1.4 Open-flame cooking devices

Section 308.1.4; change to read as follows:

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 ten (10) feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exceptions:

- 1. One- and two-family dwellings where LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity] with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 100 lbs. (5 containers). All LP-gas containers shall be stored outside, as per chapter 61.
- 2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved automatic fire sprinkler system, and LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 40 lbs. (2 containers). All LP-containers shall be stored outside, as per chapter 61.
- 3. {No Change}

31. **[Page 3-4, Section 308.1.6.2]**
308.1.6.2 Portable Fueled Open-Flame Devices
Section 308.1.6.2, Exception #3; change to read as follows:

Exceptions:

1. To remain the same.
2. To remain the same.
3. Torches or flame-producing devices in accordance with Section 308.1.3.
4. To remain the same.

32. **[Page 3-4, Section 308.1.6.3]**
308.1.6.3 Sky lanterns
Section 308.1.6.3; change to read as follows:

308.1.6.3 Sky Lanterns. A person shall not release or cause to be released an unmanned free-floating device containing an open flame or other heat source, such as but no limited to a sky lantern.

33. **[Page 3-7, Section 311.5]**
311.5 Placards
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 114 of this code relating to structural or interior hazards, as required by Section 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.

34. **[Page 3-14, Chapter 3]**
Chapter 3 General Requirements
Section 322 is added to Chapter 3 to read as follows:

Section 322 Removal of Debris or Partially Burned Building After Fire.

322.1 Useless Material. The owner or person in control or possession of any hay, straw, bales of wool, cotton, paper or other substances which have been rendered useless or unmerchantable by reason of any fire shall remove said articles within seventy-two (72) hours after notice to do so has been given by the Fire Marshal or authorized representative.

322.2 Burned Structures. Whenever any building or other structure in the City is partially burned, the owner or the person in control shall, within twenty (20) days after notice from the Fire Marshal or authorized representative, the Building Official or their authorized representatives, remove from the premises all refuse, debris, charred and partially burned lumber and material. If such building or other structure shall be burned to such an extent that it is rendered incapable of being repaired, the owner or the person in control shall,

within twenty (20) days after notice from the Fire Marshal or authorized representative, the Building Official or their authorized representatives, remove from the premises all the remaining portion of the building or structure.

35. **[Page 4-1, Section 401]**

401 General

Add Section 401.9; to read as follows:

401.9 Fire 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.

36. **[Page 4-2, Section 403.4]**

403.4 Group E occupancies

Section 403.4; change Section 403.4 to read as follows:

403.4 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 403.4.1 through 403.4.3.

37. **[Page 4-7, Section 404.2.2]**

404.2.2 Fire Safety Plans

Section 404.2.2; add number 4.10 to read as follows:

4.10 Fire extinguishing controls

38. **[Page 4-9, Section 405.5]**

405.5 Time

Section 405.5; change to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

1. (no change)
2. (no change)
3. Notification of teachers/staff having supervision of light or sound-sensitive students/occupants, such as those on the autism spectrum, for the protection of those students/occupants, shall be allowed prior to conducting a drill.

39. **[Page 5-1, Section 501.4]**

501.4 Timing of installation

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. Temporary fire apparatus access roads may be approved by the Fire Marshal in certain cases.

40. **[Page 5-1, Section 503.1.1]**

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities

Section 503.1.1; add the following sentence to the first paragraph:

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities. *<Add sentence to first paragraph>*

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

41. **[Page 5-2, Section 503.2.1]**

503.2.1 Dimensions

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 twenty-four (24) feet (7315 mm), exclusive of shoulders, except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than fourteen (14) feet (4267 mm).

Any such fire apparatus access roads in excess of one hundred-fifty (150) feet in length shall either connect both ends to a dedicated street or be provided with an approved area for turning around fire apparatus. All fire apparatus access roads shall have at least a thirty (30) foot inside turning radius and a fifty-four (54) foot outside turning radius.

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

42. **[Page 5-2, Section 503.2.2]**

503.2.2 Authority

Section 503.2.2; change to read as follows:

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

43. **[Page 5-2, Section 503.2.3]**

503.2.3 Surface

Section 503.2.3; change to read as follows:

503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided with a concrete surface to provide all-weather driving capabilities and shall be designed and constructed to support imposed loads of 85,000 pounds for fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. The following standards shall apply:

Subgrade shall be prepared to a density of not less than 95% as determined by Standard Proctor.

Concrete shall be a minimum six (6) inches thick 3600 psi concrete reinforced with #3 rebar on eighteen (18) inch centers or #4 rebar on twenty-four (24) inch centers.

Exception: Grass pavers may be used in place of concrete, when approved by the Fire Marshal. If approved, the fire lane must be bordered on both sides by a six (6) inch raised concrete curb, which runs continuously the entire length of the grass paver installation. Prior to installation, plans must be submitted detailing installation specifications and a permit must be obtained. Plans shall be signed and stamped by a licensed Texas Professional Engineer. The installation must meet all other requirements of Section 503, Fire Apparatus Access Roads.

44. **[Page 5-2, Section 503.3]**

503.3 Marking

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 (6") inches in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" shall appear in four (4") inch white letters at twenty-five (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 twelve (12") inches wide and eighteen (18") inches high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than two (2") inch lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six (6') feet, six (6") inches above finished grade. A companion "Tow-Away Zone" sign shall be placed directly under this sign. The sign shall read "Tow-Away Zone" and shall be twelve (12") inches wide and six (6")

inches high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than two (2") inch lettering. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty (50') apart. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Marshal.

45. **[Page 5-2, Section 503.4]**

503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads

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.

Vehicles parked in a marked fire lane may to towed.

46. **[Page 5-3, Section 505.1]**

505.1 Address Identification

Section 505.1; change to read as follows:

505.1 Address Identification. Approved numerals of a minimum six (6") inch height and of a color contrasting with the background designating the address shall be placed on all new and existing buildings or structures in a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property and from all rear alleyways/access. Suite numbers/letters shall be a minimum of four (4") inches in size. Each character shall have a minimum stroke width of ½ inch. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Where required by the fire code official, address numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response.

Where buildings do not immediately front a street, approved eight (8") inch height building numerals or addresses and four (4") inch height suite/apartment numerals of a color contrasting with the background of the building shall be placed on all new and existing buildings or structures. Apartment buildings shall have building numbers posted on all sides of building that face a roadway or fire lane in (8") inch height building numbers. Numerals or addresses shall be posted on a minimum twenty (20") inch by thirty (30") inch background on border. Apartments shall have a sign posted on each building indicating range number of apartments. (Example 100 - 125)

Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters. The minimum stroke width shall be 1/2 inch.

Address shall be maintained at all times.

Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole, or other sign or means meeting above size requirements shall be used to identify the structure.

Exception 1. R-3 Single family occupancies shall have approved numerals of a minimum four (3 1/2") inches in height and a color contrasting with the background clearly visible and legible from the street fronting the property and rear alleyway where such alleyway exists.

47. **[Page 5-3, Section 507.4]**

507.4 Water Supply Test Date and Information

Section 507.4; change to read as follows:

507.4 Water Supply Test Date and Information. The water supply test used for hydraulic calculation of fire protection systems shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 291 "Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants" and within one year of sprinkler plan submittal. The fire code official shall be notified prior to the water supply test. Water supply tests shall be witnessed by the fire code official or designee, 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 water flow test report, or as approved by the fire code official. The report must indicate 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.

48. **[Page 5-4, Section 507.5.1]**

507.5.1 Where Required

Section 507.5.1; change to read as follows:

507.5.1 Where Required.

The location, number and type of fire hydrants capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be provided on the public street or on the site of the premises or both of the property to be protected and approved. The distance is measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building.

Fire hydrants shall be in service and openable prior to going vertical with any building construction which would require hydrants to be installed. The Fire Marshal may grant an exception if requested by the owner in writing.

Fire hydrants shall be spaced in accordance with the following:

1. Residential Installations: Fire hydrant shall be installed within a five hundred (500) foot hose lay of the main entrance of the structure.
2. Multi-family Installation: Fire hydrants shall be installed within a three hundred (300) foot hose lay of the main entrance of the structure.
3. Commercial Installations: Fire hydrants shall be installed within a three hundred (300) foot hose lay of the main entrance of the structure. An

additional fire hydrant shall be required for every two thousand (2,000) gallons per minute (GPM) or portion of fire flow required. (Example: Fire flow of three thousand one hundred (3,100) GPM is required. Two fire hydrants will be required to supply this amount.)

4. Commercial Installations with buildings over three hundred (300) feet long shall provide hydrants at the front and rear of the building.
5. Fire Department Connection: An approved fire hydrant shall be located within one hundred (100) feet of the fire department connection as the fire hose lays.
6. The fire code official shall have the authority to require additional fire hydrants to be installed if the circumstance so require it.
7. When the street is designated on the Master Thoroughfare Plan as a minor arterial or larger, fire hydrants shall be required on the same side of the street that the building is to be constructed. All streets with medians, regardless of size, shall have fire hydrants on the same side as the construction.

49. **[Page 5-4, Section 507.5.4]**

507.5.4 Obstruction

Section 507.5.4; change to read as follows:

507.5.4 Obstructions. 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 of fire hydrants.

50. **[Page 5-4, Section 507]**

507 Fire Protection Water Supplies

Add Section 507.5.7:

507.5.7 Fire Hydrant Installation Requirements.

- A. All fire hydrants shall be installed at least three (3) feet, but not more than ten (10) feet, from the curb face of a paved street or edge of a designated approved fire apparatus access road.
- B. All fire hydrants shall be installed such that the center of the main outlet on the front of the hydrant is not less than eighteen (18) inches nor more than forty-eight (48) inches above grade level.

51. **[Page 5-2, Section 509.1]**

509.1 Identification

Add Section 509.1.2; to read as follows:

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

52. **[Page 5-6, Section 510.1]**

510.1 Emergency Responder Radio Coverage in Buildings
Section 510.1; add a second paragraph to read as follows:

510.1 Emergency Responder Radio Coverage. The building owner shall be responsible for providing the equipment, installation and maintenance of said equipment in a manner that the equipment meets and operates as required by Section 510 at all times.

53. **[Page 6-5, Section 605.4 through 605.4.2.2]**

605.4 Fuel oil storage systems.

Section 605.4 through 605.4.2.2; change to read as follows:

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

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

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

605.4.2 Fuel oil storage inside buildings. Fuel oil storage inside buildings shall comply with Sections 605.4.2.2 through 605.4.2.8 or and Chapter 57.

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

605.4.2.2 Quantity limits. One or more fuel oil storage tanks containing Class II or III

Combustible liquid shall be permitted in a building. The aggregate capacity of all tanks shall not exceed the following:

1. 660 gallons (2498 L) in unsprinklered buildings, where stored in a tank complying with UL 80, UL 142 or UL 2085, and also listed as a double-wall/secondary containment tank for Class II liquids.
2. 1,320 gallons (4996 L) in buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, where stored in a tank

complying with UL 142 or UL 2085. The tank shall be listed as a secondary containment tank, and the secondary containment shall be monitored visually or automatically.

3. 3,000 gallons (11 356 L) in buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.1.1, where stored in protected above-ground tanks complying with UL 2085 and Section 5704.2.9.7. The tank shall be listed as a secondary containment tank, as required by UL 2085, and the secondary containment shall be monitored visually or automatically.

[Page 80, Section 604]

604 Emergency and Standby Power Systems

Section 604; change and add to read as follows:

SECTION 604 EMERGENCY AND STANDBY POWER SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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

604.2 Where required. Emergency and standby power systems shall be provided where required by Sections 604.2.1 through 604.2.24 or elsewhere identified in this code or any other referenced code.

604.2.1 through 604.2.3. {No changes to these sections.}

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, in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.5.

Covered and Open Malls, Section 907.2.20 and 914.2.3

Group A occupancies, Sections 907.2.1 and 907.5.2.2.4

Special Amusement buildings, Section 907.2.12.3

High rise buildings, Section 907.2.13

Atriums, Section 907.2.14

Deep Underground buildings, Section 907.2.19

604.2.5 through 604.2.11. {No changes to these sections.}

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 Sections 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 to this section.}

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, in accordance with 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

604.2.16 Underground Buildings. {No change to this section.}

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 equipment.

604.2.19 Smoke-proof enclosures and Stair Pressurization Alternative. Standby power shall be provided for smoke-proof 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 and when required by the fire code official. (90 minutes in I-2, 60 minutes elsewhere.)

604.3 through 604.7. {No changes to these sections.}

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.

54. **[Page 8-9, Sections 807.5.2.2]**

807.5.2.2 Artwork

Sections 807.5.2.2; applicable to Group E occupancies; 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 hanging and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

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

55. **[Page 8-9, Section 807.5.2.3]**

807.5.2.3 Artwork

Section 807.5.2.3; applicable to Group E occupancies; change to read as follows:

807.5.2.3 Artwork in Classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the 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 criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

56. **[Page 8-9, Sections 807.5.5.2]**

807.5.5.2 Artwork

Sections 807.5.5.2; applicable to Group I-4 occupancies; change to read as follows:

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

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

57. **[Page 8-9, Section 807.5.5.3]**

807.5.5.3 Artwork

Section 807.5.5.3; applicable to Group I-4 occupancies; change to read as follows:

807.5.5.3 Artwork in Classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the 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 criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

58. **[Page 9-2, Section 901.6]**

901.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance

Add Section 901.6.1.1; to read as follows:

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

1. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be backflushed or inspected by approval camera when foreign material is present, or when caps are missing and 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 are no required pressure criteria at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.

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, the contractor shall 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 Marshal) 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.

59. **[Page 9-3, Section 901.6]**

Inspection, testing and maintenance

Add Section 901.6.4; to read as follows:

901.6.4. Fire 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.

60. **[Page 9-3, Section 901.7]**

901.7 Systems out of service

Section 901.7; change to read as follows:

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

61. **[Page 9-4, Section 903.1.1]**
903.1.1 Alternative Protection
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.

62. **[Page 9-4, Section 903.2]**
903.2 Where required
Section 903.2; add paragraph to read as follows:

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

63. **[Page 9-6, Section 903.2.4.2]**
903.2.4.2 Group F-1 Distilled Spirits
Section 903.2.4.2; change to read as follows:

90.2.4.2 Group 1 distilled spirits. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group F-1 fire area used for the manufacture of distilled spirits involving more than 120 gallons of distilled spirits (>16% alcohol) in the fire area at any one time.

64. **[Page 9-7, Section 903.2.9.3]**
903.2.9.3 Group S-1 Distilled Spirits or wine
Section 903.2.9.3; change to read as follows:

903.2.9.3. Group S-1 distilled spirits or wine. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group S-1 fire area used for the bulk storage of distilled spirits or wine involving more than 120 gallons of distilled spirits or wine (>16% alcohol) in the fire area at any one time.

65. [Page 9-7, Section 903.2.]

903.2. Where Required

Section 903.2.9.4; delete the exception

66. [Page 9-7, Section 903]

903.2.9.5 Self-Service Storage Facility

Add Section 903.2.9.5; 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.

67. [Page 9-8, Section 903.2.11]

903.2.9.6 Specific building areas and hazards

Section 903.2.11; change 903.2.11.3 and 903.2.11.7, 903.2.11.8 and 903.2.11.9 to read as follows:

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

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

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

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

Exceptions: Open parking garages in compliance with Section 406.5 of the International Building Code where all of the following conditions apply:

- a. The structure is freestanding.
- b. The structure does not contain any mixed uses, accessory uses, storage rooms, electrical rooms, elevators or spaces used or occupied for anything other than motor vehicle parking.
- c. The structure does not exceed 3 stories.
- d. An approved fire apparatus access road is provided around the entire structure.

68. [Page 9-8 Section 903.3.1.1.1]

903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations

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 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.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the code official.
3. Generator and transformer rooms, under the direct control of a public utility, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.
4. <Delete>
5. Elevator machine rooms, machinery spaces, and hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.
6. <Delete>

69. **[Page 9-10, Section 903.3.1.2]**

903.3.1.2.3 NFPA 13R Sprinkler Systems

Section 903.3.1.2; change to read as follows:

903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R Sprinkler Systems. Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R where the Group R occupancy meets all of the following conditions:

1. Four Stories or less above grade plane.
2. The floor level of the highest story is 35 feet (10668 mm) or less above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
3. The floor level of the lowest story is 35 feet (10668 mm) or less below the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

{No change to remainder of section.}

70. **[Page 9-10, Section 903.3.1.2.2]**

903.3.1.2.2 Corridors and Balconies

Section 903.3.1.2.2; change to read as follows:

903.1.2.2 Corridors and balconies. Sprinkler protection shall be provided in all corridors and for all balconies.

71. **[Page 9-10, Section 903.3]**

903.3.1.2.3 Attics

Section 903.3.1.2.3; delete section and replace as follows:

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

1. Attics that are used or intended for living purposes or storage shall be protected by an automatic sprinkler system.
2. Where fuel-fired equipment is installed in an unsprinklered attic, not fewer than one quickresponse intermediate temperature sprinkler shall be installed above the equipment.
3. Attic spaces of buildings that are two or more stories in height above grade plane or above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
4. Group R-4 Condition 2 occupancy attics not required by item 1 or 3 to have sprinklers shall comply with one of the following:
 - 4.1. Provide automatic sprinkler system protection.
 - 4.2. Provide a heat detection system throughout the attic that is arranged to activate the building fire alarm system.
 - 4.3. Construct the attic using noncombustible materials.
 - 4.4. Construct the attic using fire-retardant treated wood complying with Section 2303.2 of the International Building Code.
 - 4.5. Fill the attic with noncombustible insulation.

72. **[Page 9-11, Section 903.3]**

903.3.1.3 NFPA 13D Sprinkler Systems

Section 903.3.1.3; change to read as follows:

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

73. **[Page 9-11 Section 903.3.1.4]**

903.3.1.4 Freeze Protection

Section 903.1.4; add to read as follows:

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

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

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

attic spaces where:

1. The attic sprinklers are supplied by a separate floor control valve assembly to allow ease of draining the attic system without impairing sprinklers throughout the rest of the building, and
2. Adequate heat shall be provided for freeze protection as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard, and
3. The attic space is a part of the building's thermal, or heat, envelope, such that insulation is provided at the roof deck, rather than at the ceiling level.

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.

74. **[Page 9-11, Section 903.3.5]**

903.3.5 Water supplies

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

903.3.5 Water supplies *<Add a second paragraph>*

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

75. **[Page 9-11, Section 903.4]**

903.4 Sprinkler system supervision and alarms

Section 903.4; add a second paragraph after the exceptions to read as follows:

903.4 Sprinkler system supervision and alarms. *<Add a second paragraph after exceptions>*

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 forty-five (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.

76. **[Page 9-12, Section 903.4.2]**

903.4.2 Alarms.

Section 903.4.2; add a second and third paragraph to read as follows:

903.4.2 Alarms. *<Add a second and third paragraph>*

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

All automatic sprinkler system monitoring and supervision systems shall include a sufficient number of audible/visual devices placed throughout the building/structure so that

all occupants are notified in the event of an automatic sprinkler system activation. The number and placement of the devices shall be approved by the Fire Marshal.

77. **[Page 117, Section 905.3]**

905.3.9 Building Area

Add Section 905.3.9 and exception; 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 where any portion of the building's interior area is more than 200 feet (60960 mm) of travel, vertically and horizontally, from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access. Class 1 automatic wet or manual wet standpipes shall be provided.

Exceptions:

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

78. **[Page 9-17, Section 905.4]**

905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections

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

905.4 Location of Class I Standpipe hose connections.

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

Exception:

{No change}

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 area reachable from an exit stairway hose connected by a {No change to rest.}

4. {No change.}

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

6. {No change.}

7. When required by the 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.

79. **[Page 9-18, Section 905.8]**

905.8 Dry standpipes

Section 905.8; change to read as follows:

905.8 Dry standpipes. Dry standpipes shall not be installed.

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

80. **[Page 9-18, Section 905.9]**

905.9 Valve Supervision

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

905.9 Valve Supervision. *<Add second paragraph after the exceptions>*

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.

81. **[Page 9-18, Section 901.1]**

906.1 Where Required

906.1 (1); delete exception 3

Exceptions:

#3 is deleted in its entirety

82. **[Page 9-21, Section 907.1]**

907.1 General

Add section 907.1.4; 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 twenty (20) smoke detectors shall have analog initiating devices.

83. **[Page 9-21, Section 907.2.1]**

907.2.1 Group A

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 a single occupancy for the purpose of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for Group E occupancy. Activation of fire alarm notification appliance 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.

Exception: {No change}

84. **[Page 9-22, Section 907.2.3]**

907.2.3 Group E

Section 907.2.3; change to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

1. {No change.} 1
1.1 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 21/2 or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.)

{No change to remainder of exceptions.}

85. **[Page 9-25, Section 907.2.10]**

907.2.10 Group S

907.2.10; change to read as follows:

907.2.10 Group S. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group S public and self-storage occupancies for interior corridors and interior common areas. Visible notification appliances are not required within storage units.

Exception: {No change}

86. **[Page 9-26, Section 907.2.13]**

907.2.13 High-rise buildings

Section 907.2.13 exception #3; change to read as follows:

1. 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.

87. **[Page 9-29, Section 907.4.2]**

907.4.2 Manual fire alarm boxes

Add Section 907.4.2.7; to read as follows:

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

88. **[Page 9-31, Section 907.6.1]**

907.6.1 Wiring

Add section 907.6.1.1; to read as follows:

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

89. **[Page 9-31, Section 907.6.3]**

907.6.3 Initiating device identification

Section 907.6.3; delete all four exceptions.

907.6.3 Initiating Device Identification.

{Delete all four exceptions.}

90. **[Page 9-32, Section 907.6.6]**

907.6.6 Monitoring

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

907.6.6 Monitoring. {Add following sentence to the end of the paragraph.} See Section 907.6.3 for the required information transmitted to the supervising station.

:

91. **[Page 9-42, Section 910.2]**

910.2 Where required

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

2. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall not be required in areas of buildings equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.
3. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall be required in areas of buildings equipped with 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 stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.

92. **[Page 9-42, Section 910.2]**

910.2 Where required

Add Subsection 910.2.3 with exceptions; to read as follows:

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

1. In occupancies classified as Group H-2 or H-3, any of which are more than 15,000 square feet (1394 m²) in single floor area.
Exceptions: Buildings of non-combustible construction containing only combustible 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 or Class 2 or 3 water reactive material as required for a high hazard commodity classification.
Exceptions: Buildings of non-combustible construction containing only combustible materials.

93. **[Page 9-43, Section 910.4.3.1]**

910.4.3.1 Makeup air

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.

94. **[Page 9-45, Section 912.2]**

912.2 Location

Add Section 912.2.3; to read as follows:

912.2.3 Hydrant distance. An approved fire hydrant shall be located within one- hundred (100) feet of the fire department connection as the hose lays along an unobstructed path. This approved hydrant shall not be on a dead-end water main.

95. **[Page 9-46, Section 913.1]**

913.1 General (Fire Pumps)

Section 913.1; Add a second paragraph and exception to read as follows:

913.1 General. *<Add a second paragraph and exception>*

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 three (3) feet in width and six (6) feet - eight (8) inches 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. Signage shall be placed on exterior of door that reads:

"Fire Sprinkler Riser and Pump Room." Signage letters shall be a minimum of three (3) inches in height.

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.

96. **[Page 9-47, Section 914.3.1.2]**

914.3.1.2 Water supply to required fire pumps.

Section 914.3.1.2; change to read as follows:

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

Exception: {No change to exception.}

97. **[Page 10-6, Section 1006.2.1]**

1006.2.1 Egress based on occupant load and common path of egress travel distance.

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

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

Exceptions:

1. {No change}
2. {No change}
3. Unoccupied rooftop mechanical rooms and penthouses are not required to comply with the common path of egress travel distance measurement.

98. **[Page 2.5, Section 1010.1.2.5]**

1010.2.5 Bolt locks

Section 1010.2.5; change exceptions 3 and 4 to read as follows:

Exceptions: {exceptions 1 and 2 unchanged}

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

99. **[Page 10-35, Section 1020.2]**

1020.2 Construction (Corridors)

Section 1020.2; add an exception #6 to read as follows:

1020.2 Construction <Add exception #6>

- a. In unsprinklered 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.

100. **[Page 10-44, Section 1030.1]**

1030.1.1 Bleachers

Section 1030.1.1.1; add Exception #4 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

1. through 3. {No change}
4. Where alternate means or methods are submitted to and approved by the Building and Fire Officials.

101. **[Page 10-52 Section 1032.2]**

1032.2 Reliability

Section 1032.2; change to read as follows:

1032.2 Reliability. Required exit accesses, exits or 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.

102. **[Page 11-1, Section 1103.3]**

1103.3 Existing elevators

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

Provide emergency signage as required by Section 604.4.

103. **[Page 11-5, Section 1103.5]**

1103.5 Sprinkler Systems

Section 1103.5.1; add sentence to read as follows:

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

104. **{Page 1103.5.6 Section 1103.5}**

1103.5 Sprinkler Systems

Section 1103.5.6; add section 1103.5.6 to read as follows:

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

104. **[Page 202, Section 1103.7]**

1103.7 Fire Alarm Systems

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

105. **[Page 11-7, Section 1103.7]**

1103.7 Fire Alarm Systems.

Section 1103.7; add section 1103.7.7 and 1103.7.7.1 to read as follows:

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

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

106. **[Page 12-1, Section 1203]**

1203 Emergency and Standby Power Systems

Section 1203; change and add to read as follows:

1203.1.1 {No change}

1203.1.2 {No change}

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

1203.1.4 {No change}

1203.1.5 Load Duration. Emergency power systems and standby power systems shall be designed to provide the required power for a minimum duration of 2 hours without being refueled or recharged, unless specified otherwise in this code.

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

1203.1.6 through 1203.1.9 {No change to these sections.}

1203.1.10 Critical Operations Power Systems (COPS). For Critical Operations

Power

Systems necessary to maintain continuous power supply to facilities or parts of facilities that require continuous operation for the reasons of public safety, emergency management, national security, or business continuity, see NFPA 70.

1203.2 Where Required. Emergency and standby power systems shall be provided where required by Sections 1203.2.1 through 1203.2.26 or elsewhere identified in this code or any other referenced code.

1203.2.1 through 1203.2.3 {No change}

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

Covered and Open Malls. Section 907.2.20 and 914.2

Group A Occupancies. Sections 907.2.1 and 907.5.2.2

Special Amusement Areas. Section 907.2.12 and 914.7

High-rise Buildings. Section 907.2.13 and 914.3

Atriums. Section 907.2.14 and 914.4

Deep Underground Buildings. Section 907.2.19 and 914.5

1203.2.5 through 1203.2.14 {No change}

1203.2.15 Means of Egress Illumination. Emergency power shall be provided for means of egress illumination in accordance with Sections 1008.3 and 1104.5.1 (90 minutes)

1203.2.16 Membrane Structures. Emergency power shall be provided for exit signs in temporary tents and membrane structures in accordance with Section 3103.12.6. (90 minutes) Standby power shall be provided for auxiliary inflation systems in permanent membrane structures in accordance with Section 2702 of the International Building Code. (4 hours) Auxiliary inflation systems shall be provided in temporary air-supported and air-inflated membrane structures in accordance with section 3103.10.4.

1203.2.17 {No change}

1203.2.18 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: 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 1-3 International Building Code. Section 408.4.2
Stages, International Building Code. Section 410
Special Amusement Areas (as applicable to Group A's). International Building Code. Section 411
Smoke Protected Seating. Section 1030.6.2

1203.2.19 {No change}

1203.2.20 Covered and Open Mall Buildings. Emergency power shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.20 and 914.2.

1203.2.21 Airport Traffic Control Towers. A standby system shall be provided in airport traffic control towers more than 65ft. in height. Power shall be provided to the following equipment:

1. Pressurization equipment, mechanical equipment and lighting
2. Elevator operating equipment.
3. Fire alarm and smoke detection systems.

1203.2.22 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 909.20.7.2.

1203.2.23 Elevator Pressurization . Standby power shall be provided for elevator pressurization system as required by the International Building Code. Section 909.21.5.

1203.2.24 Elimination of Smoke Dampers in Shaft Penetrations. Standby power shall be provided when eliminating the smoke dampers in ducts penetrating shafts in accordance with the International Building Code. Section 717.5.3. exception 2.3.

1203.2.25 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 504.11, Item 7.

1203.2.26 Means of Egress Illumination in Existing Buildings. Emergency power shall be provided for means of egress illumination in accordance with Section 1104.5 when required by the fire code official (90 minutes in 1-2, 60 minutes elsewhere.)

1203.3 through 1203.6 {No change}

107. [Page 23-22, Section 2304.1]

2304.1 Supervision of dispensing

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:

- a. Conducted by a qualified attendant; and/or
- b. Shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant; and/or
- c. Shall be an unattended self-service facility in accordance with Section 2304.3.

At any time, the qualified attendant of item #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.

108. **[Page 24-1, Section 2401.2]**
2401.2 Non-applicability
Section 2401.2; Delete this section

Section 2401.2 - Delete

109. **[Page 31-1, Section 3103.3.1]**
3103.3..1 Special amusement area.
Section 3103.1; delete this section in its entirety.
Section 3103.1 - Delete

110. **[Page 32-13, Table 3206.2]**
Table 3206.2, General Fire Protection and Life Safety Requirements.
Table 3206.2; Footnote h is amended as follows:

Table 3206.2 General Fire Protection and Life Safety <Amend footnote “h”>

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

111. **[Page 32-13, Section 3206.2]**
Table 3206-2, General Fire Protection and Lite Safety Requirements
Table 3206.2; add footnote j to row titled “High Hazard” and Greater then 300,000 to read as follows:

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

112. **[Page 33-4, Section 3310.1]**
Section 3311.1. Required Access
Section 3311.1; change to read as follows:

Section 3311.1 Required access. Approved vehicle access for firefighting and emergency response shall be provided to all construction or demolition sites. Vehicle access shall be provided to within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of temporary or permanent fire department connections. Vehicle access shall be provided by either temporary or permanent roads, capable of supporting vehicle loading under all weather conditions. Vehicle access shall be maintained until permanent fire apparatus access roads are available. When fire apparatus access roads are required to be installed for any structure or development, access shall be approved prior to the time which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure. Whenever the connection is not visible to approaching

fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an approved sign.

113. **[Page 50-4, Section 5003.3.1]**

5003.3.1 Unauthorized Discharges

Add Section 5003.3.1.5; to read as follows:

5003.3.1.5 Abandoned Hazardous Materials. It shall be the duty of the owner, occupant or person otherwise having supervision or control of any lot, tract or parcel of land, or portion thereof, or any building or portion thereof, whether occupied or unoccupied, improved or unimproved, on or in which abandoned hazardous materials are identified to secure and/or dispose of such hazardous materials in a manner approved by the Fire Marshal or authorized representative at no cost to the City of Burleson. When deemed necessary by the Fire Marshal or authorized representative, such remedial action may be initiated by the Fire Department. Cost of such clean up and disposal shall be borne by the owner, operator or person in control of such location.

“Abandoned Hazardous Materials” shall include but not be limited to clandestine drug lab chemicals or other chemicals that have been deserted or discarded by their original owner or user, or chemicals for which the owner or user cannot be identified and located within a reasonable time under the circumstances existing at the time the chemicals are discovered or identified.

114. **[Page 56-1, Section 5601.1.3]**

5601.1.3 Fireworks

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 within the corporate limits of the city.

The possession (unless in conjunction with the sale as allowed by SB 1593 passed during the 84th legislation session), manufacture, storage (unless in conjunction with the sale as allowed by SB 1593 passed during the 84th legislation session), and use of fireworks are declared to be a nuisance and are prohibited within the area immediately adjacent and contiguous to the city limits and extending outside the city limits for a distance of fire thousand (5,000) feet unless such area is within the corporate limits of another municipality.

Exceptions:

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

115. **[Page 57-2, Section 5703.6]**

5703.6 Piping systems

Section 5703.6; add a sentence to read as follows:

5703.6 Piping Systems. Piping systems, and their component parts, for flammable and

combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Sections 5703.6.1 through 5703.6.11. An *approved* method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

116. **[Page 57-14, Section 5704.2.11.4]**

5704.2.11.4 Leak prevention

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.

117. **[Page 57-14, Section 5704.2.11.4.2]**

5704.2.11.4.2 Leak detection

Section 5704.2.11.4.2; change to read as follows:

5704.2.11.5.2 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.

118. **[Page 57-14, Section 5704.2.11.4.3]**

5704.2.11.4.3 Dry sumps observation wells

Add section 5704.2.11.4.3; to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4.3 Observation Wells. Approved sampling tubes of a minimum (4) inches in diameter shall be installed in the backfill material of each underground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank. The tubes shall extend from a point twelve (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 four (4) tubes. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line excavation within ten (10) feet of the tank excavation and one every fifty (50) feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers, a minimum of two are required.

119. **[Page 57-42, Section 5707.4.7]**

5707.4 Mobile fueling areas.

Section 5707.4; add paragraph to read as follows:

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

120. **[Page 61-2, Section 6103.2.1]**

6103.2.1.8 Jewelry Repair, Dental Labs and Similar Occupancies

Add section 6103.2.1.8 to read as follows:

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

121. **[Page 61-2, Section 6104.2]**

6104.2 Maximum Capacity within Established Limits
Section 6104.2; add Exception #2 to read as follows:

Exception #2; Except as permitted in Section 308 and Section 6104.3.3, LP-Gas containers are not permitted in residential areas.

122. **[Page 61-2, Section 6104.3]**

6104.332 Spas, Pool Heaters and other listed devices
Add Section 6104.3.3; to read as follows:

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

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

123. **[Page 61-1, Chapter 61]**

6107.4 Protecting containers from vehicles.
6109.13 Protection of containers.
Section 6107.4 and 6109.13; change to read as follows.

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

6109 .13 Protection of Containers. LP-gas containers shall be stored within a suitable enclosure or otherwise protected against tampering. Vehicle impact protection shall be provided as required by Section 6107.4.

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

124. **[Page 477, Appendix B, Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings]**

Appendix B, Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings
Adopting of Appendix B

The City of Burleson has adopted Appendix B, Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings as part of the adoption of the 2021 International Fire Code, with the following change to Table B105.2, footnote a.

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

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

125. [Page D-1, Appendix D]

Appendix D Fire Apparatus Access Roads

Adopting of Appendix D

The City of Burleson has adopted Appendix B, Fire Apparatus Access roads as part of the adoption of the 2021 International Fire Code, with the following changes to the noted sections of Appendix D.

Section D102.1; change to read as follows:

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

Section D103.4; change to read as follows:

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

TABLE D103.4
REQUIREMENTS FOR DEAD-END FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

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

501–750	26	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot “Y” or 96-foot diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
Over 750	Special approval required	

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

Section D103.5; change to read as follows:

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

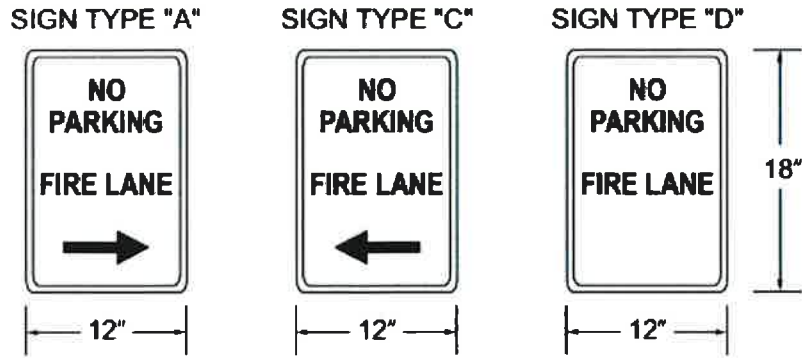
1. Where a single gate is provided, the gate width shall be not less than 24 feet (7315.2 mm). Where a fire apparatus road consists of a divided roadway, the gate width shall not be less than 12 feet (3658 mm),

Section #103.6; change to read as follows:

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

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

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



**FIGURE D103.6
FIRE LANE SIGNS**

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

D103.6.1 – Delete Section

D103.6.2 – Delete Section

Section D104.3; change to read as follows:

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

Section D105.3; change to read as follows:

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

Section D106.3; change to read as follows:

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

Section D107.2; change to read as follows:

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

as approved by the fire code official.

126. **[Page L-1, Appendix L]**

Appendix L Requirements for Fire Fighter Air Replenishment Systems
Adopting of Appendix L

The City of Burleson has adopted Appendix L, Requirements for Fire Fighter Air Replenishment Systems as part of the adoption of the 2021 International Fire Code, with the following changes to the noted sections of Appendix L.

Section L101.1; change to read as follows:

Section L101.1 Scope. Fire fighter air replenishment systems (FARS) may be provided in accordance with this appendix in new buildings when any of the following conditions occur:

1. Any new building 5 or more stories in height.
2. Any new building with 2 or more floors below grade.
3. Any new building 300,000 square feet or more in size.

Each stairwell shall have a supply riser. SCBA fill panels shall be located on odd numbered floors commencing at the first level in the primary stairwell and on even numbered floors commencing at level 2 in the remaining stairwells. Fill panels in buildings over 500,000 square feet shall be located adjacent to each standpipe connection.

Section L104.13.1; delete this section in its entirety.

L104.13.1 – Delete Section

Section L104.14; add paragraph to read as follows:

The external mobile air connection shall be located with approved separation from the Fire Department Connection (FDC) to allow functionality of both devices by first responders; shall be visible from and within 50 ft. of a fire apparatus access road along an unobstructed path; and shall be located in an approved signed, secured cabinet.

Sec. 38-193. Compliance certification.

- A. An affidavit may be required by the Fire Marshal, from the installer or manufacturer that indicates compliance with the fire code regarding technical installations of fire related equipment and systems.
- B. Affidavits may be required for the following:
 1. Automatic fire alarm systems
 2. Automatic fire extinguishing systems
 3. Storage and use of explosives
 4. Storage and use of hazardous materials
 5. Storage and use of combustible or flammable liquids or solids.

6. Fire appliance servicing
 7. Flame retardant applications
 8. Liquefied gas installations and operations
 9. Radioactive material storage and handling
 10. Emergency lighting systems
 11. Emergency power systems
 12. Fire fighter air replenishment systems
- C. The affidavit when required shall be filed with the office of the Fire Marshal before final approval of the activity of installation.

Sec. 38-194. Wood shingle roofs prohibited.

- A. Wood shingle roofing shall be prohibited as a roofing material on the following:
1. Single family detached;
 2. Single family attached;
 3. Two family dwelling;
 4. Multi-family dwelling; and
 5. Those structures falling under the Texas condominium statutes and constructed after the effective date of this amendment.
- B. Wood shingles shall not be permitted on an existing single-family detached structure constructed before the date of this amendment, if the structure had roofing material other than wood shingles previous to the date of this amendment.

Sec. 38-195. Railroad responsible for certain fires.

- A. *Generally.* A railroad company shall be responsible for reimbursing the city for all costs the city incurs in responding to a fire started by a spark, flame, ember, or other material capable of starting a fire that is emitted from a train operated by the railroad company while the train is inside the city limits.
- B. *Rebuttable presumption.* It is presumed that a spark, flame, ember, smoke, or other material emitted from a train started a fire if:
- (1) A witness saw the fire ignited by a spark, flame, ember, smoke, or other material capable of starting a fire coming from the train; or
 - (2) The following circumstantial evidence exists:
 - a. The train passed near the origination of the fire;
 - b. The fire began shortly after the passage of the train;
 - c. No fire existed on the premises or in the vicinity of the premises before the train passed; and
 - d. All the facts and circumstances fairly warrant a conclusion that the fire did not originate from some other source.

Secs. 38-196-38-230.-Reserved.”

SECTION 2.

The findings and recitals set forth above in the preamble of this ordinance are incorporated into the body of this ordinance as if fully set forth herein.

SECTION 3.

It is hereby officially found and determined that the meeting at which this ordinance is passed is open to the public and that public notice of the time, place, and purpose of said meeting was given as required by law.

SECTION 4.

This ordinance shall be cumulative of all provisions of ordinances of the City of Burleson, Texas, except where the provisions of this ordinance are in direct conflict with the provisions of such ordinances, in which event the conflicting provisions of such ordinances are hereby repealed. To the extent that the provisions of the City of Burleson's various development ordinances conflict with this ordinance, the terms of this ordinance shall control.

SECTION 5.

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the City Council that the phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this ordinance are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this ordinance shall be declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this ordinance, since the same would have been enacted by the city council without the incorporation in this ordinance of any such unconstitutional phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section.

SECTION 6.

Any complaint, notice, notice of violation, action, cause of action, hearing request, appeal, or claim which prior to the effective date of this Ordinance that has been initiated or arisen under or pursuant any ordinance(s) shall continue to be governed by the provision of that ordinance or ordinances, and for that purpose that ordinance or ordinances shall be deemed to remain and shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 7.

Unless otherwise provided herein, any person, firm or corporation who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with or who resists the enforcement of any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a Class C misdemeanor and fined no more than Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) for all violations involving zoning, fire safety or public health and

sanitation, and shall be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for all other violations of this Ordinance. Each day that a violation is permitted to exist shall constitute a separate offense. The penal provisions imposed under this Ordinance shall not preclude Burleson from filing suit to enjoin the violation. Burleson retains all legal rights and remedies available to it pursuant to local, state and federal law.

SECTION 8.

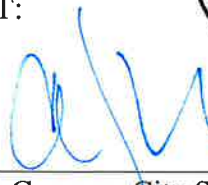
This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED.

PASSED AND APPROVED the 2nd day of October, 2023.

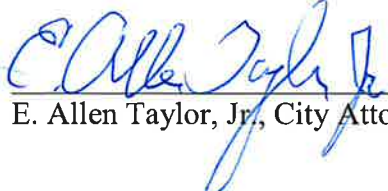


ATTEST:


Amanda Campos, City Secretary


Chris Fletcher, Mayor
City of Burleson, Texas

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


E. Allen Taylor, Jr., City Attorney

First Reading: September 18, 2023