

Recommended Amendments to the 1997 Uniform Fire Code

[Page 1-18, Section 214-M] *change definition of “Mechanical Code” to read as follows:*

MECHANICAL CODE is the *International Mechanical Code™* as adopted by this jurisdiction. ~~See the *Uniform Mechanical Code*, promulgated by the International Conference of Building Officials.~~

REASON: Editorial change necessary for consistency with recommended Mechanical Code.

[Page 1-24, Section 220] *add a definition for “Self-Service Storage Facility”.*

SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY is real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage and removing personal property on a self-service basis.

REASON: Editorial change necessary for consistency with recommended changes.

[Page 1-27, Section 901.4.1] *changed to read as follows:*

901.4.1 General. Marking of fire apparatus access roads, addresses and fire protection equipment shall be in accordance with Section 901.4. See Section 902.2.3 for fire apparatus access road marking.

REASON: Editorial change necessary to refer user to proper location of fire lane markings.

[Page 1-27, Section 902.2.1] *changed to read as follows.*

902.2.1 Required access. Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided in accordance with Sections 901 and 902.2 for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction when any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) from fire apparatus access as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. The path of measurement shall be along a minimum of a ten (10) feet wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure. See also Section 902.3 for personnel access to buildings. ... *{balance to remain unchanged}*

REASON: This is to provide access for rescue and fire fighting operations around the perimeter of buildings.

[Page 1-27, Section 902.2.2.1] *changed to read as follows:*

902.2.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm) and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than ~~13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm.)~~ 14 feet (4267 mm)

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

Vertical clearances or widths shall be increased when, in the opinion of the chief, vertical clearances or widths are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.

REASON: Increased vertical clearance is needed to assure adequate clearance after roadway resurfacing.

[Page 1-28, Section 902.2.3] *changed to read as follows:*

902.2.3 Marking. ~~See Section 901.4.~~ Either approved striping or signs shall be provided and maintained for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof or both.

(1) Striping - Fire apparatus access roads shall be 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" shall appear in four inch (4") white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes.

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

REASON: This change is to provide guidance and is in compliance with the prevailing practice in the region.

[Page 1-29, Section 903.4.2] *changed to read as follows:*

903.4.2 Required Installations. The location, number and type of fire hydrants connected to a water supply capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be provided on the public street or on the site of the premises or both to be protected as required and approved. ~~See Appendix III-B.~~ A fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of a fire department connection.

Fire hydrants shall be spaced in accordance with the following:

<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>Unsprinklered</u>	<u>Sprinklered</u>
<u>R-3 and U Occupancies</u>	<u>400'</u>	<u>600'</u>
<u>All Others</u>	<u>300'</u>	<u>500'</u>

Hydrants shall be provided at all intersecting streets and at intermediate locations between intersections as prescribed above, measured as the hose would be laid.

Fire hydrants shall be accessible to the fire department apparatus by roads meeting the requirements of Section 902.2.

REASON: To provide requirements for spacing which are more reasonable than Appendix III B and more closely match the prevailing practice in this region.

[Page 1-32, Section 1003.1.2] *changed to read as follows:*

1003.1.2 Standards. ~~Fire-extinguishing systems shall comply with the Building Code.~~ Fire Protection systems shall comply with the appropriate Uniform Building Code Standards and National Fire Protection Association Standards. (See UBC Standard 9-1.)

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems not covered by the Building Code shall be approved and installed in accordance with approved standards.

2. Automatic sprinkler systems may be connected to the domestic water-supply main when approved by the building official, ... *{balance of Exception #2 to remain unchanged}*

3. Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R Occupancies four stories or less may be in accordance with the Building Code requirements for residential sprinkler systems. (See U.B.C. Standard 9-3.)

4. Automatic sprinkler systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes may be in accordance with U.B.C. Standard 9-7.

5. Where sprinklers are installed in electrical rooms they shall be separated from the buildings main sprinkler system by a pre-action valve. This valve shall be connected to fire detection device(s) in the electrical room. Sprinkler piping shall remain dry until the fire detection device activates and opens the pre-action valve. Detection devices shall have a minimum temperature rating of 165 degrees Fahrenheit. Sprinkler head(s) shall be of a type to remain closed until sufficient heat is present to open them. The sprinkler(s) shall have a minimum temperature rating of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Sprinkler heads in electrical rooms shall be protected with a listed guard over the head. Sprinkler heads may be installed in electrical rooms without the pre-action valve, fire detection device and guard if approved tamper proof sprinkler heads are installed in place of standard heads.

Water supply as required for such systems shall be provided in conformance with the supply requirements of the respective standards, however, every fire protection system shall be designed with a 5 psi margin of safety.

REASON: There currently is no built-in margin of safety for the design of sprinkler systems when analyzing existing water supplies.

[Page 1-32, Section 1003.1.3] *change to read as follows:*

1003.1.3 Modifications. When residential sprinkler systems as set forth in the Building Code (see UBC Standard 9-3) are provided, exceptions to, or reductions in, Building Code requirements based on the installation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system are not allowed. Allowable tradeoffs for, or increases in, Building Code provisions based on the installation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system are not allowed.

EXCEPTION: Reductions are allowed for the following provisions:

1. Section 708.3.1.1.3 of the Building Code, draft stops in floor-ceiling assemblies.
2. Section 708.3.1.2.1 of the Building Code, draft stops in attics.
3. Section 708.3.1.2.2 of the Building Code, draft stops in attics.

REASON: This change is necessary to make the Uniform Fire Code compatible with recommended amendments to the Uniform Building Code.

OPTION A

[Page 1-33, Section 1003.2.2] *item #5 is changed and items #6, #7 & #8 are added to read as follows:*

1003.2.2 All occupancies except Group R, Division 3 and Group U occupancies...

5. Throughout all buildings with a floor level, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1511 of the Building Code, with an occupant load of 30 or more that is located 55 feet (16 764 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

EXCEPTIONS: ~~1. Airport control towers.~~
~~2. Open parking structures.~~
~~3. Group F, Division 2 Occupancies.~~

6. High-Piled Combustible Storage. For any building with a clear height exceeding 15', see Section 8101.

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

OPTION B

[Page 1-33, Section 1003.2.2] *item #5 is changed and items #6, #7, & #8 are added to read as follows:*

1003.2.2 All occupancies except Group R, Division 3 and Group U occupancies...

5. Throughout all buildings with a floor level, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1511 of the Building Code, with an occupant load of 30 or more that is located ~~55 feet (16 764 mm)~~ 35 feet (10 688 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

EXCEPTIONS: ~~1. Airport control towers.~~
~~2. Open parking structures.~~
~~3. Group F, Division 2 Occupancies.~~

6. High-Piled Combustible Storage. For any building with a clear height exceeding 15', see Section 8101.

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

8. Buildings Over 6,000 sq.ft. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings over 6,000 sq.ft.

REASON: These changes are necessary to make the Uniform Fire Code compatible with recommended amendments to the Uniform Building Code and to ensure sprinkler requirements match the fire fighting capabilities of individual municipalities.

[Page 1-34, Add Section 1003.2.6.4] *added to read as follows:*

1003.2.6.4 Group H, Division 5 Occupancies. Aircraft hangers shall be classified by Group and Type*, and shall be provided with a fire-extinguishing system as specified by UBC Standard 9-4.

*(*Note: Any classification of construction type under UBC Standard 9-4 shall be for use with that standard only and shall have no bearing on the construction type used in conjunction with any other provision of this code.)*

REASON: This references the 1995 edition of NFPA Standard 409 for aircraft hanger fire extinguishing systems.

OPTION A

[Page 1-34, Section 1003.2.9] *changed to read as follows:*

1003.2.9 Group R, Division 1 Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout every apartment house three or more stories in height or containing 16 or more dwelling units, every congregate residence three or more stories in height or having an occupant load of ~~20~~ or more than 10, and every hotel three or more stories in height or containing 20 or more guest rooms. Residential or quick-response standard sprinklers shall be used in the dwelling units and guest room portions of the building.

OPTION B

[Page 1-34, Section 1003.2.9] *changed to read as follows:*

1003.2.9 Group R, Division 1 Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout every apartment house ~~three~~ two or more stories in height or containing 16 or more dwelling units, every congregate residence ~~three~~ two or more stories in height or having an occupant load of ~~20~~ or more than 10, and every hotel ~~three~~ two or more stories in height or containing 20 or more guest rooms. Residential or quick-response standard sprinklers shall be used in the dwelling units and guest room portions of the building.

REASON: To provide a greater and more consistent level of fire protection for occupants in higher risk residential living occupancies, i.e. fraternity/sorority houses, board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, etc. The reduction from 3 to 2 stories for OPTION B cities greatly improves the life safety in these occupancies and reduces the demand for manual fire suppression resources.

[Page 1-34, Add Sections 1003.2.10, 1003.2.10.1, 1003.2.10.2]

1003.2.10.1 Self-service storage facilities. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all self-service storage facilities.

EXCEPTION: One-story self-service storage facilities, that have no interior corridors, with a one-hour fire-rated occupancy separation wall installed between every storage compartment.

1003.2.10.2 Group S, Division 5 Occupancies. Aircraft hangers shall be classified by Group and

Type*, and shall be provided with a fire-extinguishing system as specified by UBC Standard 9-4.
*(*Note: Any classification of construction type under UBC Standard 9-4 shall be for use with that standard only and shall have no bearing on the construction type used in conjunction with any other provision of this code.)*

REASON: It is virtually impossible to inspect or regulate storage in self-service storage facilities. This presents some very challenging fire fighting problems due to construction configuration, access difficulties, and storage variables. It is necessary to reference the 1995 edition of NFPA Standard 409 for regulations on aircraft hanger fire extinguishing systems.

[Page 1-34, Section 1003.4] *subparagraph 4.4 of item #4 is changed to read as follows:*

1003.4 Permissible Sprinkler Omissions

4.4 Other approved fire-protection equipment ~~such as portable fire extinguishers or Class II standpipes~~ is installed in such areas.

REASON: To allow more fire protection equipment options and the application of technological advances in protecting these areas.

[Page 1-35, Section 1004.3] *change the third paragraph to read as follows:*

1004.3 Location of Class I Standpipe Hose Connections.

There shall be a two-way outlet ~~at least one outlet~~ above the roof line on every standpipe when the roof has a slope of less than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3% slope).

EXCEPTION: Where the stairway extends to the roof, the two-way outlet may be located at the topmost floor landing.

REASON: Two outlets enhance firefighter safety by providing a primary line for fire fighting purposes and an additional line for back-up. When testing the equipment, dual outlets reduce the nozzle velocity, and in turn reducing damage to the roof. This is also consistent with the prevailing practice in the region.

[Page 1-35, Section 1004.3] *add a new paragraph to read as follows:*

1004.3 Location of Class I Standpipe Hose Connections.

<Add the following to the end of this section.>

All class I standpipes shall be:

1. Water filled at all times, or
2. Supervised with a minimum of 10 psig and a maximum of 40 psig air pressure with a high/low alarm.

REASON: To protect against vandalism and ensure the integrity of the standpipe system.

[Page 1-40, Table 1004-A] *change Occupancy Item #5, Standpipe Class for sprinklered buildings from “No requirement” to Class “I”.*

Table 1004-A. - Standpipe Required Systems

OCCUPANCY	NONSPRINKLERED BUILDING ¹		SPRINKLERED BUILDINGS ^{2,3}	
x304.8 for mm x 0.0929 for m ²	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement
5. Groups I; H; B; S; M; F, Division I Occupancies less 4 stories in height but greater than 20,000 square feet per floor ⁶	II	Yes	No requirement I	No

REASON: To allow for interior fire fighting operations in very large area buildings. Standard hose lays cannot reasonably accommodate fire fighting operations necessary even in a sprinklered building.

[Page 1-36, Section 1007.2.4.1] *changed to read as follows:*

1007.2.4 Group E Occupancies

1007.2.4.1 General. Group E Occupancies shall be provided with fire alarm systems in accordance with Section 1007.2.4. Group E, ~~Division 1 Occupancies and Group E, Division 3 Occupancies having an occupant load of 50 or more~~ shall be provided with an approved manual fire alarm system. In Division 3 occupancies, system smoke detectors shall be installed in all rooms used by children. ... {balance to remain unchanged}

REASON: The State of Texas currently requires that smoke detectors be installed in each room used by children in every licensed day care facility. This supports the state requirement and new day care facilities would be required to use system detectors for early warning of all occupants. All day-care facilities should be provided with an early warning system, not just large facilities. This can be accomplished at a relatively low cost.

[Page 1-38, Section 1007.2.12.2.1] *changed to read as follows:*

1007.2.12.2.1 General. ~~Group B office buildings and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, each having floors used for human occupancy located more than 75 55 feet (22 860 16 764 mm) above the ...~~ {remainder of paragraph unchanged} ... with Section 1007.2.12.2 .

EXCEPTION: Open parking garages in compliance with Section 311.9 of the Building Code.

REASON: This provision more closely reflects the fire fighting operational capabilities of area municipalities.

[Page 1-38, Section 1007.2.12.2.3] *add a fourth paragraph to read as follows:*

1007.2.12.2.3 Emergency voice alarm-signaling system. <add to end of section>

Actuation of any automatic or manual device shall initiate an alarm signal on the alarming floor, the floor above, and the floor below and identify on an annunciator the zone or address from which the alarm signal originated.

REASON: This is consistent with the prevailing practice in the region.

[Page 1-38, Section 1007.2.12.2.4] *change to read as follows:*

1007.2.12.2.4 Fire department communication system. A two-way, approved fire department communication system shall be provided for fire department use. It shall operate between the central control station and elevators, elevator lobbies, emergency standby power rooms, fire pump room and ~~at entries into enclosed~~ inside stairways at each floor level.

REASON: To allow communication between the fire pump room and central control station. Locating phone jacks inside stairwells provides fire fighters with more protection.

[Page 1-38, Section 1007.2.12.6] *changed to read as follows:*

1007.2.12.6 Corridors in office uses. When required by the Building Code for corridors in lieu of one-hour corridor construction, smoke detectors shall be installed within office corridors in accordance with their listing. The actuation of any detector shall activate alarms audible in all areas served by the corridor. (See UBC Section 1004.3.4.3, Exception 4 and 6.)

REASON: This is an editorial change necessary for compatibility with recommended changes to the Uniform Building Code.

[Page 1-36, add Section 1007.3.1] *add a second paragraph and exception to read as follows:*

1007.3.1 Design Standards <add paragraph>

All alarm systems new or replacement serving 50 or more alarm actuating devices shall be addressable fire detection systems. Alarm systems serving more than 75 smoke detectors or more than 200 total alarm activating devices shall be analog intelligent addressable fire detection systems.

EXCEPTION: Existing systems need not comply unless the total system remodel or expansion initiated after January 1, 1998 exceeds 30% of the building. When cumulative building remodel or expansion exceeds 50% the building must comply within 18 months of permit application.

REASON: This is consistent with the prevailing practice in the region.

[Page 1-39, Section 1007.3.3.1] *add an item #3 to read as follows:*

3. Manual alarm actuating devices shall be an approved double action type.

REASON: This is the prevailing practice in the industry and reduces nuisance alarms.

[Page 1-39, Sections 1007.3.3.8 & 1007.3.3.9] *added to read as follows:*

1007.3.3.8 Wiring. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that the failure of any single alarm-actuating or alarm-indicating device will not interfere with the normal operation of any other such devices. All systems shall be Class “A” wired with a minimum of six feet separation between supply and return loops. IDC - Class “A” style - E - SLC Class “A” Style 6 - notification Class “B” Style X.

1007.3.3.9 Flow detectors and electronic monitoring. 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 15 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a trouble signal at the central control station upon tampering. The fire-pump system shall also be supervised for “power available”, “phase reversal” and “pump running” conditions by trouble signal on distinct circuits.

REASON: To provide uniformity in system specifications and to give guidance to design engineers.

[Page 1-41, Section 1102.3.1] *changed to read as follows:*

1102.3.1 General. Open burning shall be conducted in trenches with approved equipment and in accordance with Section 1102.3. Open burning shall also be conducted as required by other governing agencies regulating emissions.

EXCEPTION: Recreational fires shall be in accordance with Section 1102.4.

REASON: This change is to make the Uniform Fire Code compatible with the prevailing practice in this region. In addition, the air quality impacts from open burning were taken into consideration.

[Page 1-91, Section 4502.8.1] *changed to read as follows:*

4502.8.1 General. New and existing spray ~~Spray~~ booths and spraying rooms shall be protected by approved automatic fire-extinguishing systems. Such systems shall be extended to protect exhaust plenums, exhaust ducts and both sides of dry filters when such filters are used. For installation of automatic sprinklers in ducts, see the Mechanical Code. ~~(See UMC Chapter 5.)~~

REASON: Editorial change necessary to correlate with Section 1003.2.2.

[Page 1-159, Section 7801.3.1.1] *changed to read as follows:*

7801.3.1.1 Manufacturing. The manufacturing of fireworks is prohibited, ~~except under special permits as required by local and state regulations. See section 105, Permit e.1.~~

REASON: This change is to make the Uniform Fire Code compatible with the prevailing practice in this region. The permit requirement was stricken because no permit should be issued for a prohibited process.

[Page 1-159, Section 7802.3, Exception 1] *delete exception 1.*

7802.3 Prohibition. The storage, use and handling of fireworks are prohibited.

EXCEPTIONS: ~~1. Storage and handling of fireworks are allowed as required for explosives in Article 77.~~

2. 1. The use of fireworks for display is allowed as set forth in Section 7802.4.

REASON: This change is to make the Uniform Fire Code compatible with the prevailing practice in this region.

[Page 1-180, Section 7902.6.11] *changed to read as follows:*

7902.6.11 Secondary Containment: An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank systems, including tanks, piping and related components, ~~where a leak from such a system would pose an immediate hazard to persons or property, as determined by the chief.~~ See Appendix II-G.

REASON: To match Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission requirements.

[Page 1-180, 7902.6.12.1] *added to read as follows:*

7902.6.12.1 Dry sumps. Approved sampling tubes of a minimum 6 inches in diameter shall be installed in the backfill material of each underground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank. The tubes shall extend from a point 12 inches below the average grade of the excavation to ground level and shall be provided with suitable surface access caps. Each tank site shall provide a sampling sump at the corners of the excavation with a minimum of 4 sumps. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line excavation within 10 feet of the tank excavation and one every 50 feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers, a minimum of two are required.

REASON: An economical means of checking potential leaks at each tank site. This isolates the

potential leaking site and eliminates costly testing of the nonleaking tanks.

OPTION A

[Page 1-231, Section 8101.1] *add a third paragraph to reads as follows:*

8101.1 Scope <Add as a third paragraph>

Any building exceeding 12,000 sq.ft. that has a clear height in excess of 15', making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage and shall comply with the provisions of this section. When a specific product cannot be identified, a fire protection system shall be installed as for Class IV commodities.

OPTION B

[Page 1-231, Section 8101.1] *add a third paragraph to reads as follows:*

8101.1 Scope <Add as a third paragraph>

Any building exceeding 6,000 sq.ft. that has a clear height in excess of 15', making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage and shall comply with the provisions of this section. When a specific product cannot be identified, a fire protection system shall be installed as for Class IV commodities.

REASON: It is common practice to store to the maximum clear height available. OPTION B will ensure that proper fire protection is provided and reduces the demand for manual fire suppression resources.

[Page 1-235, Section 8102.8]

8102.8.1 General. When curtain boards are required by Table 81-A, curtain boards shall be provided in accordance with Section 8102.8. Also see Footnote 2, Table 81-B.

EXCEPTION: Fully sprinklered Group S occupancies, storing Class I-IV commodities, provided that a curtain board is installed between different system designs

REASON: Recent tests indicate curtain boards may cause delayed response in sprinkler activation.

[Page 1-239, Sections 8203.2.1.9 & 8203.2.1.10] *added to read as follows:*

8203.2.1.9 Jewelry Repair, Dental Labs and Similar Occupancies

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

8203.2.1.10 Portable Gas Grills. LP-Gas containers are allowed to be used to supply portable gas grills at residential occupancies. Such containers shall not exceed 20-pound (9.0 kg) water capacity.

REASON: To provide a consistent and reasonable means of regulating the use of portable LP-Gas containers in these cases.

[Page 1-239, Section 8203.4] *added to read as follows:*

8203.4 Spas and Pool Heaters. Where natural gas service is not available, LP-Gas containers are allowed to be used to supply spa and pool heaters. Such containers shall not exceed 250-gallon water capacity. See Table 8204-A for location of containers.

REASON: Allows for an alternate fuel source.

[Page 1-239, Section 8204.2] *exception added as follows:*

8204.2 Maximum Capacity within Established Limits. Within the limits established by law restricting the storage of LP-gas for the protection of heavily populated or congested commercial areas, the aggregate capacity of any one installation shall not exceed a 2,000 -gallon (7571 L) water capacity (see sample adoption ordinance, Section 5).

EXCEPTION: Except as permitted in 8203.4, LP-Gas containers are not allowed in residential areas.

REASON: Use of large gas containers in residential areas, where most fires occur, would further compound fire ground operations.

[Page 1-271, Appendix I-C]

Adopt **Appendix I-C – STAIRWAY IDENTIFICATION**

REASON: This will provide guidance to fire code officials when inspecting for appropriate stairway signage.

[Page 1-277, Appendix II-B]

Adopt **Appendix II-B – PROTECTION OF FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID TANKS IN LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO FLOODING**

REASON: To provide guidance to code officials when dealing with tanks in areas subject to flooding.

[Page 1-279, Appendix II-C]

Adopt **Appendix II-C -- MARINAS**

REASON: Due to the proliferation of lakes in this region, this provides guidance to code officials to regulate the installation of marinas.

[Page 1-283, Appendix II-E]

Adopt **Appendix II-E – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLANS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENTS**

REASON: Recognizes a standard already used throughout the region.

[Page 1-291, Appendix II-F]

Adopt **Appendix II-F – PROTECTED ABOVEGROUND TANKS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL-DISPENSING STATIONS OUTSIDE BUILDINGS**

REASON: Adoption of this appendix will allow fuel users to install aboveground storage tanks with reasonable safeguards for the practice. It is expected that local zoning ordinances will determine size and location of aboveground tanks. Other restrictions may apply and may limit the amount.

[Page 1-295, Appendix II-H]

Adopt **Appendix II-H – SITE ASSESSMENTS FOR DETERMINING POTENTIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION RISKS FROM UNDERGROUND FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID TANK LEAKS**

REASON: To provide guidance to the fire department when leaks or spills occur.

[Page 1-299, Appendix II-J]

Adopt **Appendix II-J – STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS IN TANKS LOCATED WITHIN BELOW-GRADE VAULTS**

REASON: To provide guidance for the installation below-grade vaults.

[Page 1-301, Appendix III-A]

Adopt **Appendix III-A -- FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS**

REASON: To provide guidance for the distribution of adequate water supplies for fire suppression.

[Page 1-305, Appendix III-C]

Adopt **Appendix III-C – INSPECTION, TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER-BASED FIRE-PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

REASON: Provides guidance to ensure the reliability of fire suppression systems.

[Page 1-311, Appendix IV-B]

Adopt **Appendix IV-B – CHRISTMAS TREES**

Section 1 - SCOPE

The use of natural or resin-bearing cut trees in ~~public buildings~~ all occupancies shall be in accordance with Appendix IV-B.

EXCEPTION: Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and within individual dwelling units of Group R, Division 1 Occupancies.

Section 2 – PERMITS

~~A permit is required prior to placement of the tree in a public building.~~

Section 4 – TAGS

~~Trees shall bear a tag stating date of placement in the public building, type of flame retardant treatment used, name of the person who applied the flame retardant, the name of the person affixing the tag, a permit expiration date and the name of the designated individual making daily tests.~~

REASON: To provide guidance for the use of Christmas trees. It is impractical to require a permit for all natural trees in buildings in most jurisdictions. It is also impractical to require and inspect tags on all the natural trees.

[Page 1-313, Appendix V-A]

Adopt **Appendix V-A – NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS OF GOOD PRACTICE**

REASON: Adoption of this appendix is the prevailing practice in this region.

[Page 1-337, APPENDIX VI-E]

Adopt **Appendix VI-E – REFERENCE TABLES FROM THE UNIFORM BUILDING CODE**

REASON: Necessary for compatibility with recommended changes to the Uniform Building Code.

[Page 1-344, Appendix VI-E, TABLE 5-A] *insert a footnote #8 to the heading “EXTERIOR WALLS⁸” and add the footnote to read as follows:*

⁸ When the exterior wall of a non-high-rise building is more than 20 feet from the property line, the fire-resistive requirements for exterior bearing and exterior nonbearing walls may be reduced by one-hour when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system throughout as specified in Chapter 9. However, a wall that is required to be one-hour may not be reduced except as allowed under Section 508.

REASON: Necessary for compatibility with recommended changes to the Uniform Building Code.

[Page 1-345, Appendix VI-E, Table 6-A] *Insert a footnote #4 in building element #8, “8. Roofs and roof-ceilings ⁴” and add a footnote #4 to read as follows:*

⁴The fire-resistive requirements for roofs of non-high-rise buildings may be reduced by one-hour when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system throughout as specified in Chapter 9.

REASON: Necessary for compatibility with recommended changes to the Uniform Building Code.

[Page 1-346, Appendix VI-E, Table 8-B] *Change the rating for “Other Exitways” for Group R, Division 1 Occupancies from ~~Class “H”~~ to Class “I”.*

Change footnote #2 to read as follows:

² Finish classification is not applicable to interior walls and ceilings of exterior exit balconies except as required in Section 310.13 of the Building Code for Group R, Division 1 Occupancies.

REASON: Necessary for compatibility with recommended changes to the Uniform Building code.

END