

**Recommended Amendments to the
2009 International Fire Code**
North Central Texas Council of Governments region

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2009 International Fire Code* are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is text from the IFC. Underlined type is text inserted. ~~Lined through type is deleted text from IFC.~~ A double asterisk at the beginning of a section identifies an amendment carried over from the 2006 edition of the code and a triple asterisk identifies a new or revised amendment with the 2009 code.

Note: Historically NCTCOG has limited Chapter 1 amendments in order to allow each city to insert their local policies and procedures. We now have suggested certain items to be brought to the attention of cities considering adoption of the code that may be of concern to several jurisdictions. **It is still intended to be discretionary to each city to determine which chapter 1 amendments to include.** Note that Appendices must be specifically adopted by Ordinance. See Sample Ordinance on Page xiii of 2009 IFC. Also, note that several sections of the code, as indicated in the Sample Ordinance, require jurisdictional specificity as to dollar amounts, geographic limits, etc.

Explanation of Options A and B:

Please note that as there is a wide range in fire fighting philosophies / capabilities of cities across the region, OPTION "A" and OPTION "B" are provided in the Fire and Building Code amendments. Jurisdictions should choose one or the other based on their fire fighting philosophies / capabilities when adopting code amendments.

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

3. Existing structures, facilities and conditions when required in Chapter 46 or in specific sections of this code.

(Reason: To clarify that there are other provisions in the fire code applicable to existing buildings that are not located in Chapter 46, such as Section 510 Emergency Responder Radio Coverage.)

****Section 102.7; change to read as follows:**

102.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 45 47 and such codes, when specifically adopted, and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between the provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall apply. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the ICC *Electrical Code* shall mean the Electrical Code as adopted.

(Reason: To be consistent with the State of Texas, other referenced codes must be specifically adopted.)

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

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

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

*****Section 105.7; add Section 105.7.15 to read as follows:**

105.7.15 Smoke control or exhaust systems. Construction permits are required for smoke control or exhaust systems as specified in Section 909 and Section 910 respectively. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

(Reason: Section 105.7.15 adds construction permit requirements for smoke control and exhaust systems, which are required fire protection systems by Chapter 9 of the fire code to ensure proper design and installation of such systems. These changes reflect local practices of municipalities in this region.)

*****Section 105.7.15; add Section 105.7.16 to read as follows:**

105.7.16 Electronic access control systems. Construction permits are required for the installation or modification of an electronic access control system, as specified in Section 503 and Section 1008. A separate construction permit is required for the installation or modification of a fire alarm system that may be connected to the access control system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

(Reason: Section 105.7.16 adds construction permit requirements for electronic access control systems for electric security gates and exit doors to ensure proper design and installation of such systems. These changes reflect local practices of municipalities in this region.)

****Section 202; add new definition of ADDRESSABLE FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM as follows:**

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

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

*****Section 202; amend definition of AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE FACILITY as follows:**

[B] AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE FACILITY. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to individuals who are rendered incapable of self-preservation. This group may include but not be limited to the following:

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

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

****Section 202; add new definition of ANALOG ADDRESSABLE FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM as follows:**

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

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

****Section 202; change definition of ATRIUM as follows:**

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

(Reason: Accepted practice in the region based on legacy codes. IBC Section 1022 permits unenclosed two story stairways under certain circumstances.)

*****Section 202; amend definition of FIRE WATCH as follows:**

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

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

****Section 202; add new definition of HIGH-RISE BUILDING to read as follows:**

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building having any floors used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

****Section 202; add new definition of HIGH-RISE BUILDING to read as follows:**

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building having any floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

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

****Section 202; add new definition of SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY as follows:**

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

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

****Section 202; add new definition of STANDBY PERSONNEL as follows:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

{exceptions unchanged}

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

*****Section 307.4.3, Exceptions: change to read as follows:**

Exceptions:

1. Portable outdoor fireplaces used at one- and two-family *dwellings*.
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

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

****Section 307.4.4; add Section 307.4.4 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.

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

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

307.5 Attendance. Open burning, trench burns, bonfires or recreational fires shall be constantly attended until the... {remainder of section unchanged}

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

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

308.1.4 Open-flame cooking devices. ~~Charcoal burners and other o~~ Open-flame cooking devices, charcoal grills and other similar devices used for cooking shall not be ~~operated~~ located or used on combustible balconies, decks, or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exceptions:

1. One- and two-family dwellings, except that LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity] with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 100 lbs (5 containers).
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system, except that LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 40 lbs (2 containers).
3. LP-gas cooking devices having LP-gas container with a water capacity not greater than 2 1/2 pounds [nominal 1 pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity].

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

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

Exceptions:

1. LP-gas-fueled used for sweating pipe joints or removing paint in accordance with Chapter 38.
2. Cutting and welding operations in accordance with Chapter 26.
3. Torches or flame-producing devices in accordance with Section ~~308.4~~ 308.1.3.
4. Candles and open-flame decorative devices in accordance with Section 308.3.

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

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

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

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

****Section 401.3; add Section 401.3.4 to read as follows:**

401.3.4 False Alarms and Nuisance Alarms. False alarms and nuisance alarms shall not be given, signaled or transmitted or caused or permitted to be given, signaled or transmitted in any manner.

(Reason: Places the responsibility on the business or property owner to maintain their fire alarm systems in approved condition. Allows the enforcement of "prohibition of false alarms". Replaces text lost from the 1997 Code.)

*****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. , such protection shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except when approved alternative methods of protection are provided. Temporary street signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles in accordance with Section 505.2.

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

****Section 503.1.1; change to read as follows:**

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities. Approved fire apparatus ...{text unchanged}... building or facility. Except for one- or two-family dwellings, the path of measurement shall be along a minimum of a ten feet (10') wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure.

{exception unchanged}

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Reason: Establishes a standard method of marking.)

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

503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times.

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

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

505.1 Address identification. ~~New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. These numbers shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall be a minimum of 4 inches (101.6 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Approved numerals of a minimum 6" 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.~~

Where buildings do not immediately front a street, approved 6 inch height building numerals or addresses and 3-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. Numerals or addresses shall be posted on a minimum 20 inch by 30 inch background on border.

Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters. The minimum stroke width shall be 0.5 inches.

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 shall be used to identify the structure.

Exception: R-3 Single Family occupancies shall have approved numerals of a minimum 3 ½ 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.

(Reason: To increase the minimum addressing requirements for commercial and establish a minimum for single-family residential.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Section 509.1.1; add new Section 509.1.1 to read as follows:

509.1.1 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.

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

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

Exception: The aggregate capacity limit shall be permitted to be increased to 3,000 gallons (11,356 L) in accordance with all requirements of Section 3404.2.9.5.1 and Chapter 34. of Class II or III liquid for storage in protected above-ground tanks... *{Delete remainder of Exception}*

(Reason: Section 3404.2.9.5.1 is included in this amendment package.)

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

603.3.2.2 Restricted use and connection. Tanks installed in accordance with Section 603.3.2 shall be used only to supply fuel oil to fuel-burning ~~or generator~~ equipment installed in accordance with Section 603.3.2.4. Connections between tanks and equipment supplied by such tanks shall be made using closed piping systems.

(Reason: Relocate the exception to Chapter 34 for applicability to generator sets, due to contradictory charging statement in 603.1 to not apply to internal combustion engines. Further, such large quantities of combustible liquid are more thoroughly addressed in Chapter 34 relative to such tanks.)

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

704.1 Enclosure. Interior vertical shafts, including but not limited to *stairways*, elevator hoistways, service and utility shafts, that connect two or more stories of a building shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with the codes in effect at the time of construction but, regardless of when constructed, not less than as required in Chapter 46. New floor openings in existing buildings shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

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

*****Section 807.4.3.2; change to read as follows:**

807.4.3.2 Artwork. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 20 percent of the wall area and on the walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of each wall area. Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall.

Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

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

(Reason: Consistent with regional practice. This change allows an increase in wall coverage due to the presence of sprinklers. Also provides additional guidance relative to acceptable amounts of artwork in classrooms.)

*****Section 807.4.4.2; change to read as follows:**

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Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

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

(Reason: Consistent with regional practice. This change allows an increase in wall coverage due to the presence of sprinklers. Also provides additional guidance relative to acceptable amounts of artwork in classrooms.)

*****Section 901.6.1; add Section 901.6.1.1 to read as follows:**

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

1. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be hydrostatically tested for all FDC's on any type of standpipe system. Hydrostatic testing shall also be conducted in accordance with NFPA 25 requirements for the different types of standpipe systems.
2. For any manual (dry or wet) standpipe system not having an automatic water supply capable of flowing water through the standpipe, the tester shall connect hose from a fire hydrant or portable pumping system (as approved by the fire code official) to each FDC, and flow water through the standpipe system to the roof outlet to verify that each inlet connection functions properly. Confirm that there are no open hose valves prior to introducing water into a dry standpipe. There is no required pressure criteria at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.
3. Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25. All hose valves shall be exercised.

4. If the FDC is not already provided with approved caps, the contractor shall install such caps for all FDC's as required by the fire code official.
5. Upon successful completion of standpipe test, place a blue tag (as per Texas Administrative Code, Fire Sprinkler Rules for Inspection, Test and Maintenance Service (ITM) Tag) at the bottom of each standpipe riser in the building. The tag shall be check-marked as "Fifth Year" for Type of ITM, and the note on the back of the tag shall read "5 Year Standpipe Test" at a minimum.
6. The procedures required by Texas Administrative Code Fire Sprinkler Rules with regard to Yellow Tags and Red Tags or any deficiencies noted during the testing, including the required notification of the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (fire code official) shall be followed.
7. Additionally, records of the testing shall be maintained by the owner and contractor, if applicable, as required by the State Rules mentioned above and NFPA 25.
8. Standpipe system tests where water will be flowed external to the building shall not be conducted during freezing conditions or during the day prior to expected night time freezing conditions.
9. Contact the fire code official for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the fire code official.

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

****Section 901.7; change to read as follows:**

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

(Reason: Gives fire code official more discretion. Requires adoption of definition amendment in Section 202 for fire watch.)

*****Section 901.10; add Section 901.10 to read as follows:**

901.10 Discontinuation or change of service. Notice shall be made to the fire code official whenever contracted alarm services for monitoring of any fire alarm system is terminated for any reason, or a change in alarm monitoring provider occurs. Notice shall be made in writing to the fire code official by the building owner and alarm service provider prior to the service being terminated.

(Reason: To ensure the property's monitored fire alarm system is maintained for proper notification of emergency response in the event of an emergency incident.)

****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 lieu of addition to automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard ~~and, or as~~ approved by the fire code official.

(Reason: Such alternative systems do not provide the reliability of automatic sprinkler protection in general. An applicant could pursue an Alternate Method request to help mitigate the reliability issues with these alternative systems with the fire code official if so desired. This also meets with local practices in the region.)

***** Section 903.2; add the following:**

903.2 Where required. *Approved automatic sprinkler systems* in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12. Automatic Sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoistways. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine room. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating "ELEVATOR MACHINERY – NO STORAGE ALLOWED."

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

*****Section 903.2; delete the exception.**

(Reason: The exception deletion is due to the fact that such telecom areas pose an undue fire risk to the structural integrity of the building. This also meets with local practices in the region.)

****Section 903.2.9; add Section 903.2.9.3 to read as follows:**

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

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

(Reason: Fire departments are unable to inspect these commercial occupancies and are unaware of the contents being stored.)

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

903.2.11.3 Buildings 55 feet or more in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1509 of the *International Building Code*, ~~having 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 in compliance with Section 406.3 of the Building Code.~~
3. ~~Occupancies in Group F-2.~~

903.2.11.7 High-Piled Combustible Storage. For any building with a clear height exceeding 12 feet (4572 mm), see Chapter 23 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.

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

903.2.11.3 Buildings 35 feet or more in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1509 of the *International Building Code*, ~~having an occupant load of 30 or more~~ that is located 55 35 feet (46 ~~764~~ 10 668mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exceptions:

1. ~~Airport control towers.~~
2. ~~Open parking structures in compliance with Section 406.3 of the *International Building Code*.~~
3. ~~Occupancies in Group F-2.~~

903.2.11.7 High-Piled Combustible Storage. For any building with a clear height exceeding 12 feet (4572 mm), see Chapter 23 to determine if those provisions apply.

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

903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 6,000 sq.ft. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area over 6,000 sq.ft. For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exception: Open parking garages in compliance with Section 406.3 of the *International Building Code*.

(Reason: Reflects regional practices.)

*****Section 903.3.1.1.1; change to read as follows:**

903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations. When approved by the fire code official, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such ...*{text unchanged}*... because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the code official.
3. Generator and transformer rooms, under the direct control of a public utility, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.
- ~~4. In rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.~~
5. ~~Fire service access~~ Elevator machine rooms, machinery spaces, and hoistways.

(Reason: Gives more direction to code official. Exception 4 deleted to provide protection where fire risks are poorly addressed. Amendment 903.2 addresses Exception 5 above.)

*****Section 903.3.1.3; add the following:**

903.3.1.3 NFPA 13D sprinkler systems. Where allowed, *automatic sprinkler systems* installed in one- and two-family *dwelling*s and *townhouses* shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13D or in accordance with state law.

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

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

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

(Reason: To define uniform safety factor.)

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

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

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

****Section 903.4.2; add second paragraph to read as follows:**

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

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

****Section 903.6; add Section 903.6.3 to read as follows:**

903.6.3 Spray booths and rooms. New and existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 1504.

(Reason: Consistent with amendment to IFC 1504.)

****Section 905.2; change to read as follows:**

905.2 Installation standard. Standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14. Manual dry standpipe systems shall be supervised with a minimum of 10 psig and a maximum of 40 psig air pressure with a high/low alarm.

(Reason: To define manual dry standpipe supervision requirements.)

****Section 905.3; add Section 905.3.8 and exception to read as follows:**

905.3.8 Building area. In buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet in area per story, Class I automatic wet or manual wet standpipes shall be provided 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.

Exception: Automatic dry and semi-automatic dry standpipes are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14.

(Reason: Allows for the rapid deployment of hoselines to the body of the fire.)

*****Section 905.4, item 5; change to read as follows:**

5. Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located either ...*{remainder of text unchanged}*.

(Reason: Reduced the amount of pressure required to facilitate testing, and provides backup protection for fire fighter safety.)

*****Section 905.4; add the following item 7:**

7. When required by this Chapter, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at two hundred feet (200') intervals along major corridors thereafter.

(Reason: Allows for the rapid deployment of hoselines to the body of the fire.)

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

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

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

*****Section 906.1 {Where required}; change Exception to Item 1 as follows:**

Exception: ~~In new and existing Group A, B and E occupancies equipped throughout with quick response sprinklers, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in Items 2 through 6.~~ In R-2 occupancies, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in Items 2. through 6. where each dwelling unit is provided with a portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 1-A:10-B:C.

(Reason: Removing exception reflects regional practice and matches upcoming 2012 edition of IFC. R-2 provision addresses the growing issue of theft and vandalism of such devices in that environment and matches upcoming 2012 edition of IFC.)

*****Section 907.1; add Section 907.1.4 to read as follows:**

907.1.4 Design standards. All alarm systems new or replacement shall be addressable. Alarm systems serving more than 20 smoke detectors shall be analog addressable.

Exception: Existing systems need not comply unless the total building remodel or expansion initiated after the effective date of this code, as adopted, exceeds 30% of the building. When cumulative building remodel or expansion exceeds 50% of the building must comply within 18 months of permit application.

(Reason: Consistent with local practice and emerging technology. Reduces need for panel replacement in the future.)

*****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 new Section 907.6 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. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy. Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

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

(Reason: Increases the requirement to be consistent with Group B requirement. Also addresses issue found in Group A occupancies of reduced lighting levels and other A/V equipment that distracts from fire alarm notification devices. Also reflects regional practice.)

****Section 907.2.3; change to read as follows:**

907.2.3 Group E. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system 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.

(Reason: To distinguish educational from day care occupancy minimum protection requirements. Further, to define threshold at which portable buildings are considered a separate building for the purposes of alarm systems.)

*****Section 907.2.3; change exception 1 and add exception 1.1 to read as follows:**

Exceptions:

1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in Group E educational and day care occupancies with an occupant load of less than 50 when provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.
 - 1.1. Residential In-Home day care with not more than 12 children may use interconnected single station detectors in all habitable rooms. (For care of more than five children 2 1/2 or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.)

(Reason: Consistent with Texas State laws concerning day care facility requirements.)

****Section 907.2.13 {No change required}**

Option A

****Section 907.2.13; change to read as follows:**

907.2.13 High-rise buildings. Buildings with a floor used for human occupancy located more than 75 55 feet (22-860 16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with an automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 907.2.13.1, a fire department communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.13.2 and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.6.2.2.

(Reason: To correct definition of high-rise for Option B jurisdictions.)

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

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

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

****Section 907.5.2; add Section 907.5.2.6 to read as follows:**

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

(Reason: Helps to reduce false alarms. Consistent with regional requirements. {IBC Section 907.4.2.6 - Regional Amendment})

****Section 907.7.1; add Section 907.7.1.1 to read as follows:**

907.7.1.1 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 initiating circuit conductors shall be Class "A" wired with a minimum of six feet separation between supply and return circuit conductors. IDC – Class "A" Style D; SLC - Class "A" Style 6; NAC - Class "B" Style Y. The IDC from an addressable device used to monitor the status of a suppression system may be wired Class B, Style B provided the distance from the addressable device is within 10-feet of the suppression system device.

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

*****Section 907.7.5; add Section 907.7.5.2 to read as follows:**

907.7.5.2 Communication requirements. All alarm systems, new or replacement, shall transmit alarm, supervisory and trouble signals descriptively to the approved central station, remote supervisory station or proprietary supervising station as defined in NFPA 72, with the correct device designation and location of addressable device identification. Alarms shall not be permitted to be transmitted as a General Alarm or Zone condition.

(Reason: To assist responding personnel in locating the emergency event.)

****Section 910.1; change Exception 2 to read as follows:**

2. Where areas of buildings are equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers, automatic-only manual smoke and heat vents shall not be required within these areas. Automatic smoke and heat vents are prohibited.

(Reason: Allows the fire department to control the smoke and heat during and after a fire event.)

*****Section 910.2; add subsections 910.2.3 with exceptions and 910.2.4 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.

Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

2. In areas of buildings in Group H used for storing Class 2, 3, and 4 liquid and solid oxidizers, Class 1 and unclassified detonable organic peroxides, Class 3 and 4 unstable (reactive) materials, or Class 2 or 3 water-reactive materials as required for a high-hazard commodity classification.

Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

910.2.4 Exit access travel distance increase. Buildings and portions thereof used as a Group F-1 or S-1 occupancy where the maximum exit access travel distance is increased in accordance with Section 1016.3.

(Reason: Maintain the current level of protection as outlined in the 2003 IFC.)

****Table 910.3; Change the title of the first row of the table from “Group F-1 and S-1” to include “Group H” and to read as follows:**

Group H, F-1 and S-1

(Reason: Consistency with the amendment 910.2.4 to include Group H.)

****Section 910.3.2.2; add second paragraph to read as follows:**

The automatic operating mechanism of the smoke and heat vents shall operate at a temperature rating at least 100 degrees F (approximately 38 degrees Celsius) greater than the temperature rating of the sprinklers installed.

(Reason: Specifies a temperature range at which smoke and heat vents should activate in sprinklered buildings to ensure that the sprinkler system has an opportunity to activate and control the fire prior to vent operation.)

*****Section 912.2; add Section 912.2.3 to read as follows:**

912.2.3 Hydrant distance. An approved fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the fire department connection as the fire hose lays.

(Reason: Consistent with regional practices.)

****Section 913.1; add second paragraph and exception to read as follows:**

When located on the ground level at an exterior wall, the fire pump room shall be provided with an exterior fire department access door that is not less than 3 ft. in width and 6 ft. – 8 in. in height, regardless of any interior doors that are provided. A key box shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

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

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

****Section 1004.1.1; delete exception:**

1004.1.1 Areas without fixed seating. The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.1. For areas without fixed seating, the occupant load shall not be less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under consideration by the occupant per unit of area factor assigned to the occupancy as set forth in Table 1004.1.1. Where an intended use is not listed in Table 1004.1.1, the building official shall establish a use based on a listed use that most nearly resembles the intended use.

Exception: ~~Where approved by the building official, the actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed, although less than those determined by calculation, shall be permitted to be used in the determination of the design occupant load.~~

(Reason: Authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) already has this authority. Technical substantiation is required to support deviation from table values.)

*****Section 1007.1; add the following exception 4:**

4. Buildings regulated under State Law and built in accordance with State registered plans, including any variances or waivers granted by the State, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 1007.

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

*****Section 1008.1.9.3; Locks and Latches; add condition to the section as follows:**

1008.1.9.3, Locks and latches. Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors where any of the following exists:

1. ...{text of conditions 1 through 3 unchanged}...
- 3.1. Where egress doors are used in pairs and positive latching is required, approved automatic flush bolts shall be permitted to be used, provided that both leaves achieve positive latching regardless of the closing sequence and the door leaf having the automatic flush bolts has no doorknobs or surface mounted hardware.
4. ...{text of conditions 4 and 5 unchanged}...

(Reason: To ensure positive latching.)

*****Section 1008.1.9.4; amend exceptions 3 and 4 as follows:**

Exceptions: ...{Text of 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, [remaining text unchanged]
4. Where a pair of doors serves a Group B, F, M or S occupancy, ...{remaining text unchanged}...
5. ...{text unchanged}...

(Reason: reflects regional practice.)

*****Section 1008.1.9.8; change to read as follows:**

1008.1.9.8. Electromagnetically locked egress doors. Doors in the *means of egress* that are not otherwise required to have panic hardware in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, E, I-1, I-2, M, R-1 or R-2 and doors to tenant spaces in Group A, B, E, I-1, I-2, M, R-1 or R-2 shall be permitted to be electromagnetically locked if equipped with *listed* hardware that incorporates a built-in switch and meet the requirements below: ...{remaining text unchanged}...

(Reason: It is common regional practice to permit such locks due to the presence of trained staff.)

*****Section 1015; add new section 1015.7 to read as follows:**

1015.7 Electrical Rooms. For electrical rooms, special existing requirements may apply. Reference the electrical code as adopted.

(Reason: Reference necessary for coordination.)

*****Section 1016; add Section 1016.3 to read as follows:**

1016.3 Roof vent increase. In buildings that are one story in height, equipped with automatic heat and smoke roof vents complying with Section 910 and equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the maximum exit access travel distance shall be 400 feet (122 m) for occupancies in Group F-1 or S-1.

(Reason: Maintain the current level of protection as outlined in the 2006 IFC.)

****Section 1018.1; add Exception 5 to read as follows:**

5. In Group B office buildings, corridor walls and ceilings need not be of fire-resistive construction within office spaces of a single tenant when the space is equipped with an approved automatic fire alarm system with corridor smoke detection. The actuation of any detector shall activate alarms audible in all areas served by the corridor. The smoke-detection system shall be connected to the building's fire alarm system where such a system is provided.

(Reason: Consistent with regional amendment to IBC 1018.1.)

*****Section 1018.6; amend to read as follows:**

1018.6, Corridor continuity. ~~Fire-Resistance-Rated~~ All corridors shall be continuous from the point of entry to an exit, and shall not be interrupted by intervening rooms.

...{Exception unchanged}...

(Reason: Once in corridor, corridor should not be interrupted or discontinuous.)

*****Section 1022.1; add exceptions 8 and 9 to read as follows:**

8. In other than occupancy Groups H and I, a maximum of 50 percent of egress stairways serving one adjacent floor are not required to be enclosed, provided at least two means of egress are provided from both floors served by the unenclosed stairways. Any two such interconnected floors shall not be open to other floors.
9. In other than occupancy Groups H and I, interior egress stairways serving only the first and second stories of a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 are not required to be enclosed, provided at least two means of egress are provided from both floors served by the unenclosed stairways. Such interconnected stories shall not be open to other stories.

(Reason: To be consistent with regionally accepted practices and legacy codes.)

Option A

****Section 1022.9;** {No change required}

Option B

*****Section 1022.9; change to read as follows:**

1022.9 Smokeproof enclosures and pressurized stairways. In buildings required to comply with Section 403 or 405 of the IBC, each of the exit enclosures serving a story with a floor surface located more than ~~75~~ 55 feet (~~22-860~~ 16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire ...{remainder of section unchanged}...

(Reason: To be consistent with changes to high rise provisions in communities following Option B approach.)



Option A

****Section 1024.1 General.** {No change required}

Option B

*****Section 1024.1; change to read as follows:**

1024.1 General. Approved luminous egress path markings delineating the exit path shall be provided in buildings of Groups A, B, E, I, M and R-1 having occupied floors located more than ~~75-feet (22-860 mm)~~ 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access in accordance with Sections 1024.1 through 1024.5.

...{Exceptions unchanged}...

(Reason: To be consistent with changes to high rise provisions in communities following Option B approach.)



*****Section 1026.6; amend exception 4 to read as follows:**

Exceptions: ...{Exceptions 1 through 3 unchanged}...

- 4. Separation from the ~~interior~~ open-ended corridors of the building ...{remaining text unchanged}...

(Reason: To clarify that Section 1022.6, i.e., the 180 degree rule is applicable.)



****Section 1030.2; change to read as follows:**

1030.2 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 ~~when the areas served by such exits are occupied~~. Security devices affecting means of egress shall be subject to approval of the *fire code official*.

(Reason: Maintain a current level of protection as identified in the 2003 and provide firefighter safety.)

*****Section 1501.2; delete the section.**

(Reason: This section eliminates such booths from all compliance with Chapter 15 including, but not limited to, size, ventilation, fire protection, construction, etc. If the product utilized is changed to a more flammable substance, the lack of compliance with Chapter 15 could result in significant fire or deflagration hazard.)

****Section 1504.4; change to read as follows:**

1504.4 Fire protection. ~~New and existing spray~~ Spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system ... *{remainder of section unchanged}* ...

(Reason: Consistent protection in all spray booths.)

*****Section 2202.1 Definitions; add to definition of REPAIR GARAGE as follows:**

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

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

****Section 2204.1; change to read as follows:**

2204.1 Supervision of dispensing. The dispensing of fuel at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be ~~conducted by a qualified attendant or shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant at all times or shall be in accordance with Section 2204.3.~~ the following:

1. Conducted by a qualified attendant; and/or,
2. Shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant; and/or
3. Shall be an unattended self-service facility in accordance with Section 2204.3.

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 2204.3.

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

*****Section 2302; add a second paragraph to the definition of “High-Piled Combustible Storage” to read as follows:**

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

*****Section 2302; add a second paragraph to the definition of “High-Piled Combustible Storage” to read as follows:**

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

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

*****Table 2306.2, footnote j; change text to read as follows:**

- j. ~~Not required when storage areas are protected by~~ Where areas of buildings are equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13 sprinklers, manual smoke and heat vents or manually activated engineered mechanical smoke exhaust systems shall be required within these areas.

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

****Section 3301.1.3; change to read as follows:**

3301.1.3 Fireworks. The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling and use of fireworks are prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. Only when approved for fireworks displays, Sstorage and handling of fireworks as allowed in Section 3304 and 3308.
2. ~~Manufacture, assembly and testing of fireworks as allowed in Section 3305.~~
- 3-2. The use of fireworks for approved displays as allowed in Section 3308.
4. ~~The possession, storage, sale... {Delete remainder of text}~~

(Reason: Restricts to approved displays, which is consistent with regional practice.)

****Section 3302; change the definition of FIREWORKS to read as follows:**

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

(Reason: Increased safety from fireworks related injuries.)

****Section 3403.6; add a sentence to read as follows:**

3403.6 Piping systems. Piping systems, and their component parts, for flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Sections 3403.6.1 through 3403.6.11. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

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

*****Section 3404.2.9.5; add Section 3404.2.9.5.1 to read as follows:**

3404.2.9.5.1 Combustible liquid storage tanks inside of buildings. The maximum aggregate allowable quantity limit shall be 3,000 gallons (11 356 L) of Class II or III combustible liquid for storage in protected aboveground tanks complying with Section 3404.2.9.7 when all of the following conditions are met:

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

The quantity of combustible liquid stored in tanks complying with this section shall not be counted towards the maximum allowable quantity set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1), and such tanks shall not be required to be located in a control area. Such tanks shall not be located more than two stories below grade.

(Reason: Relocated from exception to 603.3.2.1 as per reason statement for deletion in that section. Maintains consistency with current regional requirements relative to interior flammable/combustible liquid storage tanks.)

****Section 3404.2.11.5; add a sentence to read as follows:**

3404.2.11.5 Leak prevention. Leak prevention for underground tanks shall comply with Sections 3404.2.11.5.1 through 3404.2.11.5.3. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

(Reason: Increased protection in response to underground leak problems and remediation difficulty in underground applications. References regional amendment to IFC 3404.2.11.5.3.)

****Section 3404.2.11.5.2; change to read as follows:**

3404.2.11.5.2 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 3404.2.11.5.3.

(Reason: Reference to IFC Section 3404.2.11.5.3 amendment.)

****Section 3404.2.11.5; add Section 3404.2.11.5.3 to read as follows:**

3404.2.11.5.3 Observation wells. 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: Provides an economical means of checking potential leaks at each tank site.)

****Section 3406.5.4; delete Section 3406.5.4.5 and replace with the following:**

3406.5.4.5 Commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing. Dispensing of Class II and III motor vehicle fuel from tank vehicles into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles located at commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishments is allowed where permitted, provided such dispensing operations are conducted in accordance with Sections 3406.5.4.5.1 through 3406.5.4.5.3.

3406.5.4.5.1 Site requirements.

1. Dispensing may occur at sites that have been permitted to conduct mobile fueling.
2. A detailed site plan shall be submitted with each application for a permit. The site plan must indicate:
 - a. all buildings, structures, and appurtenances on site and their use or function;
 - b. all uses adjacent to the property lines of the site;
 - c. the locations of all storm drain openings, adjacent waterways or wetlands;
 - d. information regarding slope, natural drainage, curbing, impounding and how a spill will be retained upon the site property; and,
 - e. The scale of the site plan.

3. The Code Official is authorized to impose limits upon: the times and/or days during which mobile fueling operations are allowed to take place and specific locations on a site where fueling is permitted.
4. Mobile fueling operations shall be conducted in areas not generally accessible to the public.
5. Mobile fueling shall not take place within 15 feet (4.572 m) of buildings, property lines, or combustible storage.

3406.5.4.5.2 Refueling Operator Requirements.

1. The owner of a mobile fueling operations shall provide to the jurisdiction a written response plan which demonstrates readiness to respond to a fuel spill, carry out appropriate mitigation measures, and to indicate its process to properly dispose of contaminated materials when circumstances require.
2. The tank vehicle shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 385 and Local, State and Federal requirements. The tank vehicle's specific functions shall include that of supplying fuel to motor vehicle fuel tanks. The vehicle and all its equipment shall be maintained in good repair.
3. Signs prohibiting smoking or open flames within 25 feet (7.62 m) of the tank vehicle or the point of fueling shall be prominently posted on 3 sides of the vehicle including the back and both sides.
4. A fire extinguisher with a minimum rating of 40:BC shall be provided on the vehicle with signage clearly indicating its location.
5. The dispensing nozzles and hoses shall be of an approved and listed type.
6. The dispensing hose shall not be extended from the reel more than 100 feet (30.48m) in length.
7. Absorbent materials, non-water absorbent pads, a 10 foot (3.048 m) long containment boom, an approved container with lid, and a non-metallic shovel shall be provided to mitigate a minimum 5-gallon fuel spill.
8. Tanker vehicles shall be equipped with a fuel limit switch such as a count-back switch, limiting the amount of a single fueling operation to a maximum of 500 gallons (1893 L) between resetting of the limit switch.

Exception: Tankers utilizing remote emergency shut-off device capability where the operator constantly carries the shut-off device which, when activated, immediately causes flow of fuel from the tanker to cease.

9. Persons responsible for dispensing operations shall be trained in the appropriate mitigating actions in the event of a fire, leak, or spill. Training records shall be maintained by the dispensing company and shall be made available to the fire code official upon request.
10. Operators of tank vehicles used for mobile fueling operations shall have in their possession at all times an emergency communications device to notify the proper authorities in the event of an emergency.

3406.5.4.5.3 Operational Requirements.

1. The tank vehicle dispensing equipment shall be constantly attended and operated only by designated personnel who are trained to handle and dispense motor fuels.
2. Prior to beginning dispensing operations, precautions shall be taken to assure ignition sources are not present.

3. The engines of vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during dispensing operations.
4. Night time fueling operations shall only take place in adequately lighted areas.
5. The tank vehicle shall be positioned with respect to vehicles being fueled so as to preclude traffic from driving over the delivery hose and between the tank vehicle and the motor vehicle being fueled.
6. During fueling operations, tank vehicle brakes shall be set, chock blocks shall be in place and warning lights shall be in operation.
7. Motor vehicle fuel tanks shall not be topped off.
8. The dispensing hose shall be properly placed on an approved reel or in an approved compartment prior to moving the tank vehicle.
9. The Code Official and other appropriate authorities shall be notified when a reportable spill or unauthorized discharge occurs.

(Reason: Provides clarity and organization of the site, operation and use requirements.)

****Section 3803.2.1; add Section 3803.2.1.8 to read as follows:**

3803.2.1.8 Jewelry Repair, Dental Labs and Similar Occupancies. Where natural gas service is not available, portable LP-Gas containers are allowed to be used to supply approved torch assemblies or similar appliances. Such containers shall not exceed 20-pound (9.0 kg) water capacity. Aggregate capacity shall not exceed 60-pound (27.2 kg) water capacity. Each device shall be separated from other containers by a distance of not less than 20 feet.

(Reason: To provide a consistent and reasonable means of regulating the use of portable LP-Gas containers in these situations.)

****Section 3804.2, Exception; add an exception 2 to read as follows:**

Exceptions:

1. {existing text unchanged}
2. Except as permitted in 308 and 3804.3.2, LP-gas containers are not permitted in residential areas.

(Reason: To provide a consistent and reasonable means of regulating the use of portable LP-Gas containers. References regional amendment to IFC 3804.3.2.)

*****Section 3804.3; add Section 3804.3.2 to read as follows:**

3804.3.2 Spas, Pool Heaters and other listed devices. Where natural gas service is not available, an LP-Gas container is allowed to be used to supply spa and pool heaters or other listed devices. Such container shall not exceed 250-gallon water capacity per lot. See Table 3804.3 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.

(Reason: Allows for an alternate fuel source. Dwelling density must be considered and possibly factored into zoning restrictions.)

*****Table 4604.7, footnote a; change to read as follows:**

- a. Buildings constructed under the 2003 or 2006 IBC and equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

(Reason: To recognize buildings constructed under a code that allowed the sprinkler reduction.)

*****4604.23 Egress path markings. {No change required}**

Option A

*****Section 4604.23; change to read as follows:**

4604.23 Egress path markings. Existing buildings of Groups A, B, E, I, M, and R-1 having occupied floors located more than ~~75~~ 55 feet (~~22 860 mm~~) (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with luminous egress path markings in accordance with Section 1024.

Exception: Open, unenclosed stairwells in historic buildings designated as historic under a state or local historic preservation program.

Option B

(Reason: Correct definition of high-rise for Option B jurisdictions.)

END