

**Recommended Amendments to the  
2012 International Fire Code**

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

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

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**102.4 Application of other codes.** The design and construction of new structures shall comply with this code, and other codes as applicable, and any alterations, additions, changes in use or changes in structures required by this code, which are within the scope of the International Building Code, shall be made in accordance therewith.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**102.7 Referenced codes and standards.** The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 80, and such codes, when specifically adopted, and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections 102.7.1 and 102.7.2.

**102.7.1 Conflicts.** Where conflicts occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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Section 104.10.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

104.10.1 Assistance from other agencies. Police and other enforcement agencies shall have authority to render necessary assistance in the investigation of fires or the enforcement of this code as requested by the fire code official.

**(Fire Department recommendation)**

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 105.7; add Section 105.7.17 to read as follows:**

**105.7.17 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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 105.7; add Section 105.7.18 to read as follows:**

**105.7.18 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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 202; amend and add definitions to read as follows:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any building classified as a group S Occupancy or Speculative Building exceeding 5,000 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.

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

**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.

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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## **IGNITION SOURCES**

**305.2** Hot ashes and spontaneous ignition sources, cinders, smoldering coals or greasy or oily materials subject to spontaneous ignition shall not be deposited in a non-combustible receptacle, or typical dumpster, within 10 feet of other combustible material including combustible walls and partitions or within 10 feet of opening to buildings.

(2009 recommended Fire Code amendment)

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

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

Exception: {No change.}

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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## **OPEN BURNING AND RECREATIONAL FIRES**

### **Section 307.2 Permit required deleted**

### **Section 307.2.1 change to read as follows**

**307.2.1 Unauthorized burning.** Except as otherwise provided for by this code, the building of fires upon the paved portions of public streets and right-of-way, building of warming fires at construction sites, building fires for the purpose of burning trash, construction debris or other materials deemed restricted by the fire code official is prohibited. Any such fire shall be immediately extinguished.

**307.3 Extinguishment authority.** The fire code official is authorized to order the extinguishment by the

permit holder, another person responsible or the fire department of open burning that creates or adds to a hazardous situation.

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**307.6 Logging of open burning.** Persons desiring to kindle a fire for recognized civil cultural or range or wildfire management practices, prevention or control of disease, pests, open burning, a bon fire, open burning, trench burns, bonfires or recreational fires shall first contact the Denton County Office of Emergency Services (County Fire Marshal) and determine if the day of the burn is an approved burn day. Fires of these types are prohibited on non-burn days. Open fires must be logged with the Denton County Office of Emergency Services prior to kindling.

(2009 IFC recommended amendment)

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**Section 308.1.1; add sentence to read as follows:**

Unmanned free-floating devices containing an open flame or other heat source, such as but not limited to sky lanterns shall be prohibited.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 308.1.4 change to read as follows**

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

Exceptions:

1. One and two-family dwellings, except that portable LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) portable LP- gas capacity] with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 100 lbs ( 5 containers).

2. Exception No. 2 is deleted.

3. Exception No. 3 is deleted.

*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.)*

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**Exceptions:**

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 401.9; add Section 401.9 to read as follows:**

**401.9 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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 403.3; change Section 403.3 and add Sections 403.3.1 and 403.3.2 to read as follows:**

**403.3 Crowd managers.** Trained crowd managers shall be provided for facilities or events where 250 or more persons congregate. The minimum number of crowd managers shall be established at a ratio of one crowd manager to every 250 persons

**Exceptions:**

1. The number of crowd managers may be reduced by up to fifty percent when, in the opinion of the code official, the fire protection provided by the facility and the nature of the event warrant a reduction
2. Assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load not exceeding 1,000.

**403.3.1 Training.** Training for crowd managers shall be approved and shall be based upon a valid job task analysis.

**403.3.2 Duties.** The duties of crowd managers shall include:

- a. An inspection of the area of responsibility to identify and address any egress barriers
- b. An inspection of the area of responsibility to identify and mitigate any fire hazards
- c. Ensure compliance with all permit conditions, including those governing pyrotechnics and other special effects
- d. To direct and assist the event attendees in evacuation during an emergency
- e. Assist emergency response personnel if requested.
- f. Other duties outlined by the Fire Code Official
- g. Other duties outlined in the Emergency Plan

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 503.1.1; add sentence to read as follows:**

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**505.1 Address numbers.** Approved numerals of a minimum 18” height and of a color contrasting with the background designating the address shall be placed on all new buildings or structures, 100,000 sq. ft. or larger, in a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property and from all rear alleyways / access.

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, under 100,000 sq. ft., 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.

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

**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**506.1 Where required.** All buildings, built, moved into or where a new certificate of occupancy is required, must purchase and install a “Knox Box”™ key vault and install in a location approved by the fire code official. All required keys necessary to obtain access into the building and secured areas inside, access cards or codes must be placed inside the Knox Box™ prior to a Certificate of Occupancy being issued. Office buildings and other common use areas of multi-family facilities will be required to be equipped with a Knox Box™.

**Exception:**

1. One and two family residential units.

(2009 recommended IFC amendments)

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**506.1.1 Locks.** Where manual gates or lockable barriers are installed “Knox Locks”™ shall be purchased and installed by the property owner when required by the fire code official.

(2009 recommended IFC amendments)

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**506.2 Key box maintenance.** The operator of the building shall immediately notify the fire code official and provide the new keys, codes or access cards when the locks or codes are changed. The keys codes or access cards shall be secured in the key box.

(2009 recommended IFC amendments)

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)



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**507.5.1 Where required.** Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 300 feet (91 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.

1. Fire hydrants located across any street or public roadway whereby that roadway exceeds 40-feet from curb face to curb face shall not be counted as a usable fire hydrant for that premises.
2. A fire hydrant shall be installed no more than one hundred feet (100') from the fire department connections for a standpipe or automatic sprinkler system. High-rise buildings shall have the fire department connection within twenty-five feet (25') of an approved fire lane or public street.
3. A fire hydrant shall be placed at all intersecting streets of cul-de-sacs.

*(2009 IFC recommended amendment)*

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**507.5.3 Private fire service mains and water tanks.** Private fire service mains and water tanks shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25 at the following intervals:

1. Private fire hydrants (all types): Inspection annually and after each operation; flow test and maintenance annually. Property owners with private hydrants are responsible to obtain annual, satisfactory inspection of their private hydrant(s) from a qualified inspector.

The fire official may order additional inspections as he deems necessary.

2. Fire service main piping: Inspection of exposed, annually; flow test every 5 years.
3. Fire service main piping strainers: Inspection and maintenance after each use.

#### 507.5.3.1 Private Hydrants – Use

1. Fire hydrant protection may be provided by private fire hydrants.
2. No person may open, damage, interfere with, or otherwise use a private hydrant, except in a manner and subject to such conditions as the fire official may require.

**507.5.3.2 Private Hydrants – regulations.** The fire code official is authorized to establish regulations and design standards for private hydrants with assistance from Argyle Water Supply. These officials have the authority to interpret and apply the regulations and standards and to make rulings and orders consistent with the purpose of this chapter.

**507.5.3.3 Private Hydrants – Inspection reports.** Inspection reports of private hydrants must be submitted to the fire department within five working days of the date of inspection by the servicing inspector.

**507.5.3.4 Private Hydrants – damage – malfunction.** Property owners, their agents and tenants with private hydrants shall immediately contact the fire department in the event a private hydrant is damaged, malfunctions, or is otherwise out of order. “Immediately” means not more than forty-eight hours after a problem is noticed or should have been noticed in the exercise of reasonable care.

**507.5.3.5 Private Hydrants – maintenance and repair.** All maintenance and repair of private hydrants shall be solely the responsibility of the property owner. Obligations imposed upon property owners apply also to their managers and other authorized agents.

507.5.3.6 Private hydrants – access. Roads and access to the fire hydrant must be provided in accordance with International Fire Code Sections 503 and 507.

(Fire Department recommended amendment for Life Safety)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Radio Signal Booster System Specification** of the 2012 International Fire Code is hereby added as follows:

**511.1 Purpose.** Denton County operates a digital P25 public safety radio system. The system was designed to provide clear, intelligible, in-building communication for portable radios worn at the hip with an area coverage reliability of 95 percent or greater. This specification describes the requirements of a Radio Signal Booster System which will correct for a reduction in the radio signal to a level below that required to assure area coverage reliability needed for public safety communications caused by a new building (structure) development. Radio Signal Booster Systems will be required in any new construction of buildings that are within the County but do not benefit from the radio coverage delivered by Denton County's 700/800 MHz (megahertz) trunked radio system.

Erection of new buildings affects the radio system coverage. The effect on radio coverage is dependent on location (distance from the radio transmitter and receiver and other buildings in the vicinity), height projected frontal area and construction materials. If Denton County's analysis indicates that there may be a reduction in radio system coverage to a level below that considered acceptable for reliable public safety communications, corrective action will be required to assure radio system coverage reliability is retained within identified buildings. At the minimum, a Radio Signal Booster System will be required. In extreme situations, it may be necessary to install a satellite receiver system or a full transmit and receive site.

**511.2 System design criteria for buildings and structures.** The Signal Booster System shall amplify all signals within the required frequency band and provide the necessary radio system coverage into interior portions of the building including all basement levels as well as any partially underground areas of the building.

The Radio Signal Booster System shall consist of an exterior antenna, a bi-directional amplifier system with a **backup power supply mounted** in a suitable location in the building and an in-building antenna and/or radiating cable system as necessary to provide the stated signal level. **The bi-directional amplifier must have capabilities of channelization to prevent amplification of unwanted signals. Broadband amplifiers will not be approved. The Signal Booster System shall be designed to operate in the 769-765 and 799-806 MHz band as well as the 806-861 MHz band. The Signal Booster System shall be designed to provide a minimum -109 dBm RF signal level or a transmitted signal BER (bit error rate) not to exceed 5%, and a minimum of 10 dB above the RF noise floor, at any point within the building.**

The Signal Booster System shall employ technology that maintains maximum required output power while preventing excessive emissions per FCC requirements. All equipment must be FCC type accepted and approved for digital signal amplification. RF filtering shall be employed as necessary to reduce the emission of non-desired signals. Signal levels cannot extend beyond the building area where coverage is poor to prevent interference.

All system designs shall be presented to Denton County for review and approval. Once the Signal Booster System is implemented, Denton County will test the installed system to verify if it meets the requirements as stated in this document. In the event the system does not meet the requirements of Denton County, the system shall be modified and upgraded so that it meets the stated performance specifications.

(Denton County Recommended amendment for Life Safety)

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

**Exception:** The aggregate capacity limit shall be permitted to be increased to 3,000 gallons (11,356 L) in accordance with all requirements of Chapter 57. *{Delete remainder of Exception}*

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**SECTION 604  
EMERGENCY AND STANDBY POWER SYSTEMS**

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

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

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

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

**604.2.1 Emergency voice/alarm communications systems.** Emergency power shall be provided for emergency voice/alarm communications systems in the following occupancies, or as specified elsewhere in this code, in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.5 ~~907.2.1.4.~~

Covered and Open Malls, Section 604.2.13

Group A occupancies, Sections 907.2.1.1 and 907.5.2.2.4.

Special Amusement buildings, Section 907.2.12.3

High rise buildings, Section 907.2.13

Atriums, Section 907.2.14

Deep Underground buildings, Section 907.2.19

**604.2.2 Smoke control systems.** Standby power shall be provided for smoke control systems in the following occupancies, or as specified elsewhere in this code, in accordance with Section 909.11:

Covered mall building, *International Building Code*, Section 404.5

Atriums, *International Building Code*, Section 404.7

Underground buildings, *International Building Code*, Section 405.5

Group I-3, *International Building Code*, Section 408.9

Stages, *International Building Code*, Section 410.3.7.2

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

Smoke protected seating, Section 1028.6.2.1

**604.2.3 Exit signs.** Emergency power shall be provided for *exit* signs in accordance with Section 1011.6.3. (90 minutes)

**604.2.4 Means of egress illumination.** Emergency power shall be provided for *means of egress* illumination in accordance with Section 1006.3. (90 minutes)

**604.2.5 Accessible means of egress elevators.** Standby power shall be provided for elevators that are part of an *accessible means of egress* in accordance with Section 1007.4.

**604.2.6 Accessible means of egress platform lifts.** Standby power in accordance with this section or ASME A18.1 shall be provided for platform lifts that are part of an *accessible means of egress* in accordance with Section 1007.5

**604.2.7 Horizontal sliding doors.** Standby power shall be provided for horizontal sliding doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.4.3.

**604.2.8 Semiconductor fabrication facilities.** Emergency power shall be provided for semiconductor fabrication facilities in accordance with Section 2703.15.

**604.2.9 Membrane structures.** Emergency power shall be provided for *exit* signs in temporary tents and membrane structures in accordance with Section 3103.12.6.1. (90 minutes) Standby power shall be provided for auxiliary inflation systems in permanent membrane structures in accordance with the *International Building Code*. (4 hours)

**604.2.10 Hazardous materials.** Emergency or standby power shall be provided in occupancies with hazardous materials in accordance with Section 5004.7 and 5005.1.5.

**604.2.11 Highly toxic and toxic materials.** Emergency power shall be provided for occupancies with highly *toxic* or *toxic* materials in accordance with Sections 6004.2.2.8 and 6004.3.4.2.

**604.2.12 Organic peroxides.** Standby power shall be provided for occupancies with organic peroxides in accordance with Section 6204.1.11.

**604.2.13 Covered and open mall buildings.** (no change).

**604.2.14 High-rise buildings.** (no change).

**604.2.15 Underground buildings.** (no change).

**604.2.16 Group I-3 occupancies.** (no change).

**604.2.17 Airport traffic control towers.** (no change).

**604.2.18 Elevators.** (no change).

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

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

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

**604.2.22 Common exhaust systems for clothes dryers.** Standby power shall be provided for common exhaust systems for clothes dryers located in multistory structures in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* Section 504.8, item 7.

**604.2.23 Hydrogen Cutoff Rooms.** Standby power shall be provided for mechanical ventilation and gas detection systems of Hydrogen Cutoff Rooms in accordance with the *International Building Code*, Section 421.8.

**604.2.24 Means of Egress Illumination in Existing Buildings.** Emergency power shall be provided for *means of egress* illumination in accordance with Section 1104.5 and 1104.5.1 when required by the fire code official. (90 minutes in I-2, 60 minutes elsewhere.)

**604.3 Energy time duration.** Unless a time limit is specified by the fire code official, in this chapter or elsewhere in this code, or in any other referenced code or standard, the emergency and standby power system shall be supplied with enough fuel or energy storage capacity for not less than 2-hour full-demand

operation of the system.

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

**604.3 4 Maintenance.** (no change).

**604.4 5 Operational inspection and testing.** (no change).

**604.5 6 Emergency lighting equipment.** (no change).

**604.6 7 Supervision of maintenance and testing.** (no change).

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**704.1 Enclosure.** Interior vertical shafts, including but not limited to *stairways*, elevator hoistways, service and utility shafts, that connect two or more stories of a building shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with the codes in effect at the time of construction but, regardless of when constructed, not less than as required in Chapter 11. New floor openings in existing buildings shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 901.4.3; change to read as follows:**

**901.4.3 Fire areas.** {First part of section unchanged} ...determined in accordance with Section 707.3.10 of the *International Building Code*.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

1. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be backflushed when foreign material is present, and also hydrostatically tested for all FDC's on any type of standpipe system. Hydrostatic testing shall also be conducted in accordance with NFPA 25 requirements for the different types of standpipe systems.
2. For any manual (dry or wet) standpipe system not having an automatic water supply capable of flowing water through the standpipe, the tester shall connect hose from a fire hydrant or portable pumping system (as approved by the *fire code official*) to each FDC, and flow water through the standpipe system to the roof outlet to verify that each inlet connection functions properly. Confirm that there are no open hose valves prior to introducing water into a dry standpipe. There is no required pressure criteria at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.
3. Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25. All hose valves shall be exercised.
4. If the FDC is not already provided with approved caps, the contractor shall install such caps for all FDC's as required by the *fire code official*.
5. Upon successful completion of standpipe test, place a blue tag (as per Texas Administrative Code, Fire Sprinkler Rules for Inspection, Test and Maintenance Service (ITM) Tag) at the bottom of each standpipe riser in the building. The tag shall be check-marked as "Fifth Year" for Type of ITM, and the note on the back of the tag shall read "5 Year Standpipe Test" at a minimum.
6. The procedures required by Texas Administrative Code Fire Sprinkler Rules with regard to Yellow Tags and Red Tags or any deficiencies noted during the testing, including the required notification of the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (*fire code official*) shall be followed.
7. Additionally, records of the testing shall be maintained by the owner and contractor, if applicable, as required by the State Rules mentioned above and NFPA 25.
8. Standpipe system tests where water will be flowed external to the building shall not be conducted during freezing conditions or during the day prior to expected night time freezing conditions.
9. Contact the *fire code official* for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the *fire code official*.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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}

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

**Section 901.9; change Section 901.9 to read as follows:**

**901.9 Discontinuation or change** Notice shall be made to the fire code official whenever contracted alarm-services for monitoring of any fire alarm system are 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 monitoring service provider prior to the service being terminated.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 903.2; add paragraph to read as follows:**

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**903.2 Where required.** Except as otherwise provided in this Code, approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be provided in all new buildings and structures, including residential, where the total fire area under roof is 5,000 square feet or greater and further provided in the locations described in this section. Reference in this code to fire sprinklers being required at 12,000 sq. ft. is changed to 5,000 sq. ft. All automatic sprinkler systems required by this code shall be electronically monitored by an automatic fire alarm system. The alarm system shall be connected to a direct dialer with alarm signals transmitted to a central station or proprietary monitoring station.

**Exception:** Single family residential is not required to have system monitoring.

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."

Additions to existing structures that result in the building exceeding 5,000 square feet under roof shall require the new and existing structure to have a fire sprinkler system installed.

**Section 903.2; exception deleted**

1. Group "R" occupancies see section 903.3 of this code.

**903.2.1.1 Group A-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-1 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more;
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies;  
or
4. The fire area contains a multitheater complex.

**903.2.1.3 Group A-3.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more; or
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies;

**903.2.1.4 Group A-4.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-4 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more; or
- a. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies;

**903.2.2 Group E.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows:

1. Throughout all Group E fire areas that meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)
2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge.

**903.2.2 Exception Deleted.**

**903.2.3 Group F-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing Group F-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Where a Group F-1 fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)
2. Where a Group F-1 fire area is three or more stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group F-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)

**903.2.4.2 Group H-5 occupancies.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings containing Group H-5 occupancies. The design of the sprinkler system shall not be less than that required under this code or the International Building Code for the occupancy hazard classifications in accordance with Table 903.2.5.2. Where the design area of the sprinkler system consists of a corridor protected by one row of sprinklers, the maximum number of sprinklers required to be calculated is 13.

**903.2.6 Group M.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Where a Group M fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)
2. Where a Group M fire area is located 3 or more three stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)

**903.2.8 Group S-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing Group S-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Where a Group S-1 fire area that meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)



2. Where a Group S-1 fire area is located 3 or more three stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines that meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)

**903.2.8.1 Repair garages.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with the International Building Code, as follows:

1. Buildings two or more stories in height, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage that meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>)
2. One-story buildings with a fire area containing a repair garage that meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>).
3. Buildings with a repair garage servicing vehicles parked in the basement.

**903.2.8.2 Bulk storage of tires.** Buildings and structures where the indoor area for the storage of tires that meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>) shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

**Section 903.2.9; change to read as follows:**

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

**903.2.9 Exceptions Deleted**

**Section 903.2.9.1; change to read as follows:**

**Section 903.2.9.1 Repair garages.**

1. Buildings having two or more stories above grade, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage that meets or exceeds 5,000 sq. ft. or greater.
2. Buildings having no more than one story above grade, with a fire area containing a repair garage that meets or exceeds 5,000 sq. ft. or greater.

**903.2.9.1 Remainder unchanged**

**903.2.11.3; change to read as follows**

**903.2.11.3 Buildings of three or more stories in height or 30 feet in height, whichever is less.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level that is located 30 feet or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

**903.2.11.3 Exceptions deleted**

**903.2.11.7; add to read as follows**

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

**903.2.11.8; add to read as follows**

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

**903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 5,000 sq. ft.; add to read as follows**

**903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 5,000 sq. ft.** Except as otherwise provided in this Code, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area that meets or exceeds 5,000 sq. ft. For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings

**903.2.13 Other required suppression systems.** In addition to the requirements of Section 903.2, the provisions indicated in Table 903.2.13 may also require the installation of a suppression system for certain buildings and areas.

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

**Exception:**

One-story self-service storage facilities, which have no interior corridors and with one-hour fire-rated occupancy separation enclosures installed in every storage compartment and that do not exceed 5,000 square feet under roof.

**903.3 Installation requirements.** Automatic sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1 through 903.3.7.

1. **Group R, Division 1 Occupancies.** Any group R, Division 1 Multi-family occupancy with five (5) or more units within one building or 3 or more stories shall have an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.
2. **Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.** Any group R, one and two-family dwellings with a total floor area of 5,000 square feet or greater under roof shall have an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

**903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations.** Automatic sprinklers may not be required in the following rooms or areas. If the use of a double interlock, pre-action type automatic sprinkler system will not provide adequate protection and safety, only then may the fire code official waive the requirement for sprinkler protection in a given area. The fire code official may still require other types of fire protection or fire rated construction in these areas. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the fire code official.
3. Generator and transformer, 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 when approved by the fire code official.

**903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems.** Buildings in Group R, with three or more stories in height or having five or more units in a building, shall have an automatic sprinkler systems installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R.

**903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms.** All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures, water-flow switches and tamper switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised.

**Exception;**

1. One and two family residential.

**Add second paragraph 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.

(2009 IFC recommended amendments, and makes the 2003 IFC amendments more clear)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**905.3.9 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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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 to serve the roof or at the highest landing of a stairway with stair access to the roof provided in accordance with Section 1009.16. An additional hose connection shall be provided at the top of the most hydraulically remote standpipe for testing purposes.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

**907.1.5 Control units, annunciator panels and access keys.** Fire alarm control panel functions such as silence and reset must be operable without the use of a key or secret code. The panel cover may be locked, but the function keys cannot require a key or code.

**907.2 Where required—new buildings and structures.** An approved manual, automatic, or manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be provided in all new commercial buildings and structures in Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.3. Where required by NFPA 72, fire sprinkler protection systems shall be connected to the building fire alarm system for occupant notification. The automatic fire detectors shall be smoke detectors, except that an approved alternative type of detector shall be installed in spaces such as boiler rooms where, during normal operation, products of combustion are present in sufficient quantity to actuate a smoke detector, as approved by the Fire Code Official.

**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 all Group A occupancies. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group E day care occupancies. 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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

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

**Exceptions:**

1. A manual fire alarm system is not required 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.)
2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required in Group E occupancies where all the following apply:
  - 2.1 Interior corridors are protected by smoke detectors with alarm verification.
  - 2.2 Off-premises monitoring is provided.
  - 2.3 The capability to activate the evacuation signal from a central point is provided.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**907.2.13 High-rise buildings.** Buildings having any floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16.764m) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.12.2.

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

**907.2.13 High-rise buildings.** Buildings having any floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16.764m) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.12.2.

**Exceptions:**

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

**907.2.19 Underground buildings.** Where the lowest level of a structure is below the lowest level of exit discharge, the structure shall be equipped throughout with a manual and automatic fire alarm system, including an emergency voice/alarm communication system installed in accordance with Section 907.6.2.2.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 907.4.2; add Section 907.4.2.7 to read as follows:**

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 907.6.1; add Section 907.6.1.1 to read as follows:**

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 907.6.5; add Section 907.6.5.3 to read as follows:**

**907.6.5.3 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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

2. Where areas of buildings are equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers, only manual smoke and heat vents or manually activated engineered mechanical smoke exhaust systems shall be required within these areas. Automatic smoke and heat vents are prohibited.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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 m<sup>2</sup>) in single floor area.

**Exception:** Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

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

**Exception:** Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 910.3; replace Sections 910.3.1 through 910.3.3, and add second paragraph to Section 910.3.2.2 as follows:**

**910.3.1 Design.** Smoke and heat vents shall be *listed and labeled* to indicate compliance with UL 793.

**910.3.2 Vent operation.** Smoke and heat vents shall be capable of being operated by approved automatic and manual means. Automatic operation of smoke and heat vents shall conform to the provisions of Sections 910.3.2.1 through 910.3.2.3.

**910.3.2.1 Gravity-operated drop out vents.** Automatic smoke and heat vents containing heat-sensitive glazing designed to shrink and drop out of the vent opening when exposed to fire shall fully open within 5 minutes after the vent cavity is exposed to a simulated fire represented by a time-temperature gradient that reaches an air temperature of 500°F (260°C) within 5 minutes.

**910.3.2.2 Sprinklered buildings.** Where installed in buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall be designed to operate automatically.

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

**910.3.2.3 Nonsprinklered buildings.** Where installed in buildings not equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall operate automatically by actuation of a heat-responsive device rated at between 100°F (56°C) and 220°F (122°C) above ambient.

**Exception:** Gravity-operated drop out vents complying with Section 910.3.2.1.

**910.3.3 Vent dimensions.** The effective venting area shall not be less than 16 square feet (1.5 m<sup>2</sup>) with no dimension less than 4 feet (1219 mm), excluding ribs or gutters having a total width not exceeding 6 inches (152 mm).

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Chapter 10: Sections 1001 through 1029; replace all references to “fire code official” with “building official”.**

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 1004.1.2; delete exception:**

**1004.1.2 Areas without fixed seating.** The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one



occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.2. For areas without fixed seating, the occupant load shall not be less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under consideration by the occupant load factor assigned to the function of the space as set forth in Table 1004.1.2. Where an intended function is not listed in Table 1004.1.2, the building official shall establish a function based on a listed function that most nearly resembles the intended function.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**Exceptions:**

*{previous exceptions unchanged}*

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 1007.5; Platform lifts, amend to read as follows:**

**1007.5 Platform lifts.** Platform (wheelchair) lifts . . . required *accessible route* in Section 1109.8, Items 1 through 10. Standby power . . . *{remainder unchanged}*

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**Exceptions:**

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 1008.1.9.9; change to read as follows:**

**1008.1.9.9 Electromagnetically locked egress doors.** Doors in the *means of egress* 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}*

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 1016; add new section 1016.2.2 to read as follows:**

**1016.2.2 Group F-1 and S-1 increase.** The maximum exit access travel distance shall be 400 feet (122 m) in Group F-1 or S-1 occupancies where all of the following are met:

1. The portion of the building classified as Group F-1 or S-1 is limited to one story in height;
2. The minimum height from the finished floor to the bottom of the ceiling or roof slab or deck is 24 feet (7315 mm); and
3. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 1018.1; add exception 6 to read as follows:**

*{previous text unchanged}*

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**1018.6, Corridor Continuity.** All corridors shall be continuous from the point of entry to an *exit*, and shall not be interrupted by intervening rooms. *{Remainder unchanged}*

*{Exception unchanged}*

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 1028.1.1.1; delete.**

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 1029.1; amend to read as follows:**

**1029.1 General.** In addition to the *means of egress* required by this chapter, provisions shall be made for *emergency escape and rescue openings* in Group R and I-1 occupancies. *{Remainder unchanged}*

**Exceptions:**

{Exceptions 1 through 3 unchanged.}

4. In other than Group R-3 occupancies, buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**1030.2 Reliability.** Required *exit accesses*, *exits* and *exit discharges* shall be continuously maintained free from obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency. An *exit* or *exit passageway* shall not be used for any purpose that interferes with a means of egress.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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Section 1103.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1103.2 Emergency responder radio coverage in existing buildings.

Buildings constructed prior to the implementation of this code shall not be required to comply with the emergency responder radio coverage provisions except as follows:

1. Whenever an existing wired communication system cannot be repaired or is being replaced.
2. Buildings identified in Section 510.1 undergoing substantial alteration as determined by the Fire Code Official.

3. When buildings, classes of buildings or specific occupancies do not have minimum radio coverage signal strength as identified in Section 510.4.1 and the Fire or Police Chief determines that lack of minimum signal strength poses an undue risk to emergency responders that cannot be reasonably mitigated by other means.

(Fire Department recommendation for life safety)

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

Provide emergency signage as required by Section 607.2.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 1103.5; add Section 1103.5.3 to read as follows:**

**1103.5.3 Spray booths and rooms.** Existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 2404.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

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

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

At any time the qualified attendant of item Number 1 or 2 above is not present, such operations shall be considered as an unattended self-service facility and shall also comply with Section 2304.3.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 2401.2; delete this section.**

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

- j. Where areas of buildings are equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers, manual smoke and heat vents or manually activated engineered mechanical smoke exhaust systems shall be required within these areas.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 3310.1; add sentence to end of paragraph to read as follows:**

When fire apparatus access roads are required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be approved prior to the time of which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 5601.1.3; change to read as follows:**

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

**Exceptions:**

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

2. The use of fireworks for approved fireworks displays as allowed in Section 5608.

{Delete remainder of text.}

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 5703.6; add a sentence to read as follows:**

**5703.6 Piping systems.** Piping systems, and their component parts, for flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Sections 5703.6.1 through 5703.6.11. An *approved* method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 5704.2.9.5; change Section 5704.2.9.5 and add Section 5704.2.9.5.3 to read as follows:**

**5704.2.9.5 Above-ground tanks inside of buildings.** Above-ground tanks inside of buildings shall comply with Section 5704.2.9.5.1 through 5704.2.9.5.3.

**5704.2.9.5.1** {No change.}

**5704.2.9.5.2** {No change.}

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

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

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 5704.2.11.5; add a sentence to read as follows:**

**5704.2.11.5 Leak prevention.** Leak prevention for underground tanks shall comply with Sections 5704.2.11.5.1 through 5704.2.11.5.3. An *approved* method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

**Section 5704.2.11.5.2; change to read as follows:**

**5704.2.11.5.2 Leak detection.** Underground storage tank systems shall be provided with an *approved* method of leak detection from any component of the system that is designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 30 and as specified in Section 5704.2.11.5.3.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 5704.2.11.5; add Section 5704.2.11.5.3 to read as follows:**

**5704.2.11.5.3 Observation wells.** Approved sampling tubes of a minimum 4 inches in diameter shall be installed in the backfill material of each underground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank. The tubes shall extend from a point 12 inches below the average grade of the excavation to ground level and shall be provided with suitable surface access caps. Each tank site shall provide a sampling tube at the corners of the excavation with a minimum of 4 tubes. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line excavation within 10 feet of the tank excavation and one every 50 feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers, a minimum of two are required.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 5706.5.4; delete Section 5706.5.4.5 and replace with the following:**

**5706.5.4.5 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 5706.5.4.5.1 through 5706.5.4.5.3.

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.

**5706.5.4.5.2 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.

#### **5706.5.4.5.3 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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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**Section 6103.2.1; add Section 6103.2.1.8 to read as follows:**

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

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**Exceptions:**

1. *{existing text unchanged}*
2. Except as permitted in 308 and 6104.3.2, LP-gas containers are not permitted in residential areas.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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

**6104.3.2 Spas, Pool Heaters and other listed devices.** Where natural gas service is not available, an LP-Gas container is allowed to be used to supply spa and pool heaters or other listed devices. Such container shall not exceed 250-gallon water capacity per lot. See Table 6104.3 for location of containers.

**Exception:** Lots where LP 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.

(NCTCOG recommended amendment)

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## **APPENDIX D FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS**

### **SECTION D103 MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS**

**D103.1 Access road width with a hydrant.** All fire lanes or fire apparatus access roads, shall have a minimum road width shall of 24 feet (7.3m).



**D103.1.1 Access road vertical clearance.** Fire apparatus access roads shall have a minimum vertical clearance of 14 feet (4.2m)

**D103.2 Grade.** Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 8 percent in grade.

**Exception:** Grades steeper than 8 percent as approved by the fire chief.

**D103.3 Turning radius.** The minimum turning radius shall be determined by the fire code official.

**D103.4 Dead ends.** Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45.7 m) shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions approved by the Fire Code Official.

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

1. The minimum gate width shall be 20 feet (6.96m).
2. Gates shall be of the swinging or sliding type.
3. Construction of gates shall be of materials that allow manual operation by one person.
4. Gate components shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and replaced or repaired when defective. Inoperative gates may be ordered locked open by the Fire Code Official so as to facilitate emergency vehicle access at all times.
5. Electric gates shall be equipped and operated by an "Opticom"™ optical receiver, and a Knox KS-2 Switch..
6. Manual opening gates shall not be locked with a padlock or chain and padlock unless they are equipped with a "Knox Lock"™ padlock giving rapid entry to the fire department.
7. Locking device specifications shall be submitted for approval by the fire code official.
8. Electrically operated gates equipped with the Opticom™ initiated opening system shall be equipped with a manual override system secured with a Knox™ padlock.

**D103.7 Road marking.** Fire Access/Fire Lanes shall be identified by red painted lines 6 inches in width on both edges of the width of the lane, and shall have the words "**NO PARKING FIRE LANE**" in 4 inch white painted letters every 20 feet, on center, over the red striping. Fire lanes striping that abuts a curb shall be painted on the upright face of the curb. The words "**NO PARKING FIRE LANE**" is to be kept together on all signage.

## **SECTION D104 COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

**D104.1 Buildings exceeding three stories or 30 feet in height.** Buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet (9.1m) or three stories in height shall have at least two means of fire apparatus access for each structure.

## **SECTION D105 AERIAL FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS**

**D105.1 Where required.** Buildings or portions of buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet (9144 mm) in

height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with approved fire apparatus access roads capable of accommodating fire department aerial apparatus. Overhead utility and power lines shall not be located within the aerial fire apparatus access roadway.

**D105.2 Width.** Fire apparatus access roads shall have a minimum unobstructed width of 24 feet (7315 mm) in the immediate vicinity of any building or portion of building more than 30 feet (9.1m) in height.

## **SECTION D106            MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

**D106.1 All multiple-family residential developments.** Multiple family residential projects shall be equipped throughout with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.”

### **Gas Wells**

**The Fire Department is authorized to conduct Annual Gas well inspections to ensure all equipment is in safe operating order and follows town and fire code regulations. The fire department is also authorized to charge for the annual gas well inspections following their fee schedule.**

### **Section 3.        PENALTY CLAUSE**

Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions or terms of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be fined a sum not to exceed \$2000.00 for each offense, and each and every violation or day such violation shall continue or exist, shall be deemed a separate offense.

### **Section 4.        SEVERABILITY CLAUSE**

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

### **Section 5.        REPEALER CLAUSE**

Any provision of any prior ordinance of the Town whether codified or uncoded, which are in conflict with any provision of the Ordinance, are hereby repealed to the extent of the conflict, but all other provisions of the ordinances of the Town whether codified or uncoded, which are not in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall remain in full force and effect.

***(Fire Department recommendations for fire and life safety)***

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**END**