

ORDINANCE No.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF COPPER CANYON, TEXAS, AMENDING ? BY ADOPTING THE 2009 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, AND LOCAL AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE; PROVIDING A PENALTY CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING A REPEALER CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING FOR SAID ORDINANCE TO TAKE EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the Town of Copper Canyon, Texas, is of the opinion that the 2009 Edition of the International Fire Code, along with local amendments hereto, should be adopted as the Fire Code for the Town of Copper Canyon; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF COPPER CANYON, TEXAS:

Section 1. FINDINGS INCORPORATED

The findings set forth above are incorporated into the body of this Ordinance as if fully set forth herein.

Section 2. That Chapter 3, Article 3.100, Section 3.103, of the Code of Ordinances, Town of Copper Canyon, Texas, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3.103. International Fire Code Adopted.

- (a) *Adoption.* The International Fire Code, 2009 edition, is hereby adopted and designated as the Fire Code for the Town of Copper Canyon, Texas. A copy of the 2009 Edition of the International Fire Code is on file in the office of the city secretary.
- (b) *Local Amendments.* The following provisions are local amendments to the 2009 International Fire Code. Each provision in this subsection is a substitute for the identically numbered provision contained in the 2009 International Fire Code or is an additional provision added to the 2009 International Fire Code.

Sec. 3.103. International Fire Code Adopted.

- (a) *Adoption.* The International Fire Code, 2009 edition, is hereby adopted and designated as the Fire Code for the Town of Copper Canyon, Texas. A copy of the 2009 Edition of the International Fire Code is on file in the office of the city secretary.
- (b) *Local Amendments.* The following provisions are local amendments to the 2009 International Fire Code. Each provision in this subsection is a substitute for the identically numbered provision contained in the 2009 International Fire Code or is an additional provision added to the 2009 International Fire Code.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

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

AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE FACILITY

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

- Dialysis centers

- Sedation dentistry

- Surgery centers

- Colonic centers

- Psychiatric centers

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

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

Authorized Representative. Shall include, but not be limited to Fire Chief, Fire Marshal, Fire Inspector, Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Inspector and Police Officers.

Fire Marshal's Office. This office shall be under the direction of the Fire Code Official (Fire Chief) and also known in this code as the Fire Prevention Department as defined in Section 103.1 of this code.

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

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

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.

ADMINISTRATION

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Fire Prevention Ordinance of the Town of Copper Canyon, Texas, hereinafter referred to as “this code.”

Section 102.1; change #3 to read as follows:

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

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.

Section 102.7; change to read as follows:

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

Section 105.7; add Section 105.7.15 to read as follows:

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

Section 507.4; change to read as follows:

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

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

PERMITS

105.1.1 Permits required. Permits required by this code shall be obtained from the fire code official. Permit fees shall be paid prior to issuance of a permit. Issued permits shall be kept on the premises designated therein at all times and shall be readily available for inspection by the fire code official. Double the usual permit fee will be charged for starting work prior to the issuance of a permit.

Section; 105.6.32 change to read as follows:

105.6.32 Open flames and candles. An operational permit is not required to use open flames or candles in connection with assembly areas, dining areas of restaurants or drinking establishments.

Section; 105.6.34 Change to read as follows:

105.6.34 Places of assembly. An operational permit is not required to operate a place of assembly.

Section 105.7.16 to read as follows:

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

VIOLATIONS

109.3 Violation penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000 dollars and or 180 days in jail. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

109.3.2 Abatement. The application of the above penalties shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

109.3.3 Presumption. When any vehicle is in violation of any provision of this code, such fact shall constitute prima facie proof that the person in whose name said vehicle is registered is guilty of a violation of this code.

STOP WORK ORDER

111.4 Failure to comply. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable to a fine of up to two-thousand (\$2,000) dollars.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

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

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

Section 202; change definition of ATRIUM as follows:

ATRIUM. An opening connecting three or more stories

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

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

Section 202; add new definition of SKY LANTERN to read as follows:

Sky Lantern. A device designed to carry an open flame as an airborne light, also known as kongming lantern, wish lantern, sky candle, fire balloon, etc.

COMBUSTIBLE WASTE MATERIAL

304.3.2 Capacity exceeding 5.33 cubic feet Exception: Containers used as trash receptacles outside of structures under construction

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.

OPEN BURNING AND RECREATIONAL FIRES

Section 307.2 change to read as follows

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

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

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

Section 307.2.1 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.

307.4.4 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}.

OPEN FLAMES

Section 308.1.1.1 new section added

308.1.1.1 “Sky Lanterns. The lighting of and the release of, Sky lanterns shall be prohibited.”

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 LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity] with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 100 lbs (5 containers).
2. Exception No. 2 is deleted.
3. Exception No. 3 is deleted.

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

Exceptions:

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

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.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

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

FIRE SERVICE FEATURES

Section 501.4; change to read as follows:

501.4 Timing of installation. When fire apparatus access roads or a water supply for fire protection is required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be installed, tested, and approved prior to the time of which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure.

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

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

FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

503.1 Where required. Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Sections 503.1.1 through 503.1.3 as amended, as well as the requirements of Appendix "D" of this code as amended.

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

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.

503.3 Marking. Striping, signs, or other markings, when approved by the 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 every 20 feet on center on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Whenever a fire lane abuts a curb, 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. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Chief.

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

PREMISES IDENTIFICATION

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.

KEY BOXES

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.

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.

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.

FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES

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.

507.5 Fire hydrant systems. Fire hydrant systems shall comply with Section 507.5.1 through 507.5.6 of this code as amended.

Section 507.5.1; change to read as follows:

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.

Exceptions:

For Group R-1 through R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be a maximum of 500 feet separation as measured by an approved hose lay route. (152 m). For all other occupancy groups, the distance requirement shall be a maximum of 300 feet separation as measured by an approved hose lay route. as approved. (91.4 m).

1. For buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall be 300 feet separation. (91m).

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.

507.5 Non-functioning hydrants. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause, suffer, allow or maintain a nonfunctioning fire hydrant within thirty-five feet (35') of the back of a street curb or edge of a roadway. For purposes of this section, "nonfunctioning" fire hydrant shall be defined as a fire hydrant or object reasonably intended to resemble a fire hydrant, whether for purposes of ornamentation or otherwise, which is incapable of supplying water from the distribution system for fire protection.

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

Exception: The aggregate capacity limit shall be permitted to be increased to 3,000 gallons (11,356 L) in accordance with all requirements of Section 3404.2.9.5.1 and Chapter 34.

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.

FIRE RESISTIVE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

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, protected not less than as required in Chapter 46. New floor openings in existing buildings shall comply with the International Building Code.

INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS

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.

Section 807.4.4.2; change to read as follows:

807.4.4.2 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.

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Section 901.6.1; add Section 901.6.1.1 to read as follows:

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

1. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be hydrostatically tested for all FDC's on any type of standpipe system. Hydrostatic testing shall also be conducted in accordance with NFPA 25 requirements for the different types of standpipe systems.
2. For any manual (dry or wet) standpipe system not having an automatic water supply capable of flowing water through the standpipe, the tester shall connect hose from a fire hydrant or portable pumping system (as approved by the fire code official) to each FDC, and flow water through the standpipe system to the roof outlet to verify that each inlet connection functions properly. Confirm that there are no open hose valves prior to introducing water into a dry standpipe. There is no required pressure criteria at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.
3. Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25. All hose valves shall be exercised.
4. If the FDC is not already provided with approved caps, the contractor shall install Knox® FDC plugs for all FDC's as required by the fire code official.
5. Upon successful completion of standpipe test, place a blue tag (as per Texas Administrative Code, Fire Sprinkler Rules for Inspection, Test and Maintenance Service (ITM) Tag) at the bottom of each standpipe riser in the building. The tag shall be check-marked as "Fifth Year" for Type of ITM, and the note on the back of the tag shall read "5 Year Standpipe Test" at a minimum.
6. The procedures required by Texas Administrative Code Fire Sprinkler Rules with regard to Yellow Tags and Red Tags or any deficiencies noted during the testing, including the

required notification of the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (fire code official) shall be followed.

7. Additionally, records of the testing shall be maintained by the owner and contractor, if applicable, as required by the State Rules mentioned above and NFPA 25.
8. Standpipe system tests where water will be flowed external to the building shall not be conducted during freezing conditions or during the day prior to expected night time freezing conditions.
9. Contact the fire code official for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the fire code official.

Section 901.7; 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 code official shall be notified immediately and, where required by the 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}

Section 901.10; add Section 901.10 to read as follows:

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

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

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.

903.2 Where required. 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 5000 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 m²)
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 m²)
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 m²)

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 m²)
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 m²)

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 m²)
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 m²)

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 m²)
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 m²)

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 m²)
2. One-story buildings with a fire area containing a repair garage that meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m²).
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 m²) 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. 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.

903.4.2; Change to read as follows

Section 903.4.2; ALARMS

Add second paragraph to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one and two-family dwellings.
2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.

Section 903.4.2; ALARMS, remainder unchanged

903.3.5 Add second paragraph to read as follows:

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

903.4.3 Floor control valves. Approved supervised indicating control valves and flow switches shall be provided in an approved location for each floor in buildings four or more stories in height.

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

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

STANDPIPE SYSTEMS

905.3.1 Building height. Class I standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

Section 905.2; change to read as follows:

905.2 Installation standards. 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.

Add Section 905.3.8 and exception to read as follows:

905.3.8 Building Area. In buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet in area per story, Class I automatic wet or manual wet standpipes shall be provided where any portion of the building's interior area is more than 200 feet (60960 mm) of travel, vertically and horizontally, from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access.

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

905.4. Location of Class I standpipe hose connections. Class I standpipes shall also be required in all Group A, B, E, I, M occupancies in which the distance from accessible points of fire department ingress to any point in the structure exceeds 200-feet along the route that a fire hose is laid as measured from the fire lane. When required by this article, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at 150-foot intervals along major corridors thereafter. Class I standpipe hose connections shall be provided in all of the following locations:

1. In every required stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each floor level above or below grade. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate floor level landing between floors, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.
2. On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit opening of a horizontal exit.
3. In every exit passageway at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building.
4. In covered mall buildings, adjacent to each exterior public entrance to the mall and adjacent to each entrance from an exit passageway or exit corridor to the mall.
5. Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located either on the roof or at the highest landing of stairways with stair access to the roof. An additional hose connection shall be provided at the top of the most hydraulically remote standpipe for testing purposes.
6. Where the most remote portion of a non-sprinklered floor or story is more than 150 feet (45.7m) from a hose connection or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story

- is more than 200 feet (60.9 mm) from a hose connection, the fire code official is authorized to require that additional hose connections be provided in approved locations.
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.

905.9 Add a second paragraph after the exception to read as follows:

Sprinkler and standpipe systems 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.

PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

906.1 Where required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations.

1. In all Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.

Exception: In R-2 occupancies, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in items 2 through 6.
2. Within 30 feet (9.1m) of commercial cooking equipment.
3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored used or
4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 1415.1.
5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1.
6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the fire code official.

FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS

907.1.3 Equipment. Underwriters Laboratories shall list the components of fire alarm and detection systems for their intended use; and where such systems are installed, they shall be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with this code and the applicable National Fire Protection Association standards.

907.1.3.1 Prohibited Equipment. Smoke generating devices activated by a burglar alarm, motion detector, tamper alarm or other type intruder alarms are prohibited in all buildings in the Town of Copper Canyon.

907.1.4 Design standards. All alarm systems new or replacement shall be addressable. Alarm systems 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.

907.1.4.1 Manual fire alarm boxes. When a manual fire alarm system is required, manual pull stations shall be of an approved double action type. Manual fire alarm boxes shall be distributed throughout so that they are readily accessible, unobstructed, and are located in the normal path of exit travel from the area and at all designated exits from every level.

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 new buildings and structures in accordance with 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 Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy. 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. Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

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

Section 907.2.3; change to read as follows

907.2.3 Group E. A manual 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.

907.2.4 Group F. A manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in Group F occupancies that are two or more stories in height and have an occupant load of 500 or more above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow.

907.2.8.1 Manual fire alarm system. A monitored manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-1 occupancies.

907.2.9 Group R-2. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where:

- 1.1 Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located two or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge.
- 1.2 Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit;
or
- 1.3 The building contains than 5 or more dwelling units or sleeping units.

907.2.9 Group R-2. Remainder unchanged

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

907.4.2 Delayed egress locks. Where delayed egress locks are installed on means of egress doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.9.7, an automatic smoke detection system and an approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed as required by that respective section.

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.

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

907.7.1.1 Installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that a failure of any single initiating device or single open in an initiating circuit conductor will not interfere with the normal operation of other such devices. All initiating circuit conductors shall be Class "A" wired with a minimum of six feet separation between supply and return circuit conductors. IDC – Class "A" Style D; SLC - Class "A" Style 6; NAC - Class "B" Style Y. The IDC from an addressable device used to monitor the status of a suppression system may be wired Class B, Style B provided the distance from the addressable device is within 10-feet of the suppression system device.

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

Section 910.1; Amend 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 shall be required within these areas. Automatic smoke and heat vents are prohibited.

*****Section 910.2; Add subsection 910.2.3 with exceptions and 910.2.4 to read as follows:**

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

1. In occupancies classified as Group H-2 or H-3, any of which are more than 15,000 square feet (1394 m²) in single floor area.

Exceptions: 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 classifications

Exceptions: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials

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

Section 910.3.2.2; Add second paragraph to read as follows:

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

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.

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.

Section 1004.1.1; delete exception:**Section 1008.1.9.3; Locks and Latches; add condition to the section as follows:**

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

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

Section 1008.1.9.4; amend exceptions 3 and 4 as follows:

Exceptions: ...{Text of Exceptions 1 and 2 unchanged}...

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

Section 1008.1.9.8; change to read as follows:

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

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

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

Section 1016; add Section 1016.3 to read as follows:

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

Section 1018.1; add Exception 5 to read as follows:

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

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.

(Exception unchanged)

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

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

Section 1022.9; change to read as follows:

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

Section 1024.1; change to read as follows:

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

{Exceptions unchanged}

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}

Section 1030.2; change to read as follows:

1030.2 Reliability. Required exit accesses, exits or exit discharges shall be continuously maintained free from obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency. Security devices affecting means of egress shall be subject to approval of the fire code official.

Section 1501.2; delete the section.**Section 1504.4; change to read as follows:**

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

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

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

Section 2204.1; change to read as follows:

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

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

At any time the qualified attendant of item #1 or #2 above is not present, such operations shall be considered as an unattended self-service facility and shall also comply with Section 2204.3.

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

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

SOLID-PILED AND SHELF STORAGE

Table 2306.2, 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.

RACK STORAGE

Amend **2308.2** to read as follows:

2308.2 Fire protection. Where automatic sprinklers are required by Table 2306.2, an approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the building. The design and installation of the automatic sprinkler system and other applicable fire protection shall be in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the International Building Code and NFPA 13.

EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS

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

Exceptions:

1. Storage and handling of fireworks as allowed in Section 3304
2. The use of fireworks for approved displays as allowed in Section 3308.

****Section 3302; change the definition of “fireworks” to read as follows:**

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

FLAMMABLE AND COMMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

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

An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

Section 3404.2.9.5; add Section 3404.2.9.5.1 to read as follows:

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

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

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

Section 3404.2.11.5; add a sentence to read as follows:

An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

Section 3404.2.11.5.2; change to read as follows:

3404.2.11.5.2 Leak detection. Underground storage tank systems ... [bulk of provision unchanged] ... and installed in accordance with NFPA 30 and as specified in Section 3404.2.11.5.3.

Add Section 3404.2.11.5.3 to read as follows:

3404.2.11.5.3 Observation wells. Approved sampling tubes of a minimum 6 inches in diameter shall be installed in the backfill material of each underground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank. The tubes shall extend from a point 12 inches below the average grade of the excavation to ground level and shall be provided with suitable surface access caps. Each tank site shall provide a sampling sump at the corners of the excavation with a minimum of 4 sumps. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line excavation within 10 feet of the tank excavation and one every 50 feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers, a minimum of two are required.

Delete Section 3406.5.4.5 and replace with the following:

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

3406.5.4.5.1 Site requirements.

1. Dispensing may occur at sites that have been permitted to conduct mobile fueling.
2. A detailed site plan shall be submitted with each application for a permit. The site plan must indicate:
 - a. all buildings, structures, and appurtenances on site and their use or function;
 - b. all uses adjacent to the property lines of the site;
 - c. the locations of all storm drain openings, adjacent waterways or wetlands;
 - d. information regarding slope, natural drainage, curbing, impounding and how a spill will be retained upon the site property; and
 - e. The scale of the site plan.
3. The Code Official is authorized to impose limits upon: the times and/or days during which mobile fueling operations are allowed to take place and specific locations on a site where fueling is permitted.
4. Mobile fueling operations shall be conducted in areas not generally accessible to the public.
 5. Mobile fueling shall not take place within 15 feet (4.572 m) of buildings, property lines, or combustible storage.

3406.5.4.5.2 Refueling Operator Requirements.

1. The owner of 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.
4. 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.
5. A fire extinguisher with a minimum rating of 40:BC shall be provided on the vehicle with signage clearly indicating its location.
6. The dispensing nozzles and hoses shall be of an approved and listed type.

7. The dispensing hose shall not be extended from the reel more than 100 feet (30.48m) in length.
8. 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.
9. 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.

10. 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 Code Official upon request.
10. Operators of tank vehicles used for mobile fueling operations shall have in their possession at all times an emergency communications device to notify the proper authorities in the event of an emergency.

3406.5.4.5.3 Operational Requirements.

1. The tank vehicle dispensing equipment shall be constantly attended and operated only by designated personnel who are trained to handle and dispense motor fuels.
2. Prior to beginning dispensing operations, precautions shall be taken to assure ignition sources are not present.
3. The engines of vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during dispensing operations.
4. Night time fueling operations shall only take place in adequately lighted areas.
5. The tank vehicle shall be positioned with respect to vehicles being fueled so as to preclude traffic from driving over the delivery hose and between the tank vehicle and the motor vehicle being fueled.
6. During fueling operations, tank vehicle brakes shall be set, chock blocks shall be in place and warning lights shall be in operation.
7. Motor vehicle fuel tanks shall not be topped off.

8. The dispensing hose shall be properly placed on an approved reel or in an approved compartment prior to moving the tank vehicle.
9. The Code Official and other appropriate authorities shall be notified when a reportable spill or unauthorized discharge occurs.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

****Add Section 3803.2.1.8 to read as follows:**

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

****Add Section 3804.3.2 to read as follows:**

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

Section 4604.23; change to read as follows:

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

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

REFERENCED STANDARDS

This chapter lists the standards that are referenced in various sections of this document. The standards are listed herein by the promulgating agency of the standard, the standard identification, the effective date and title, and the section or sections of this document that reference the standard. The application of the referenced standards shall be as specified in Section 102.6.

National Fire Protection Association

2009 International Fire Code Amendments
Ordinance 2012-xxx

1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269

NFPA

NFPA 10	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers 2010 Edition
NFPA 11	Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam 2010 Edition
NFPA 12	Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems 2011 Edition
NFPA 12A	Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems 2009 Edition
NFPA 13	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems 2010 Edition
NFPA 13D	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two- Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes 2010 Edition
NFPA 13R	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height 2010 Edition
NFPA 14	Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems 2010 Edition
NFPA 15	Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection 2012 Edition
NFPA 16	Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam- Water Spray Systems 2011 Edition
NFPA 17	Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems 2009 Edition
NFPA 17A	Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems 2009 Edition
NFPA 18	Standard on Wetting Agents 2011 Edition
NFPA 18A	Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation 2011 Edition
NFPA 20	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection 2010 Edition
NFPA 22	Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection 2008 Edition
NFPA 24	Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances 2010 Edition
NFPA 25	Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water- Based Fire Protection Systems 2011 Edition
NFPA 30	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code 2012 Edition
NFPA 30A	Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages 2012 Edition
NFPA 30B	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products 2011 Edition
NFPA 31	Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment 2011 Edition
NFPA 32	Standard for Dry cleaning Plants 2011 Edition
NFPA 33	Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials 2011 Edition
NFPA 34	Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids 2011 Edition

NFPA 35	Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings 2011 Edition
NFPA 36	Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants 2009 Edition
NFPA 37	Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines 2010 Edition
NFPA 40	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film 2011 Edition
NFPA 45	Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals 2011 Edition
NFPA 51	Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes 2007 Edition
NFPA 51A	Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants 2012 Edition
NFPA 51B	Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work 2009 Edition
NFPA 52	Vehicular Fuel Systems Code 2010 Edition
NFPA 53	Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment, and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres 2011 Edition
NFPA 54	ANSI Z223.1–2006 National Fuel Gas Code 2012 Edition
NFPA 55	Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks 2010 Edition
NFPA 58	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code 2011 Edition
NFPA 59	Utility LP-Gas Plant Code 2012 Edition
NFPA 59A	Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) 2009 Edition
NFPA 61	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities 2008 Edition
NFPA 68	Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting 2007 Edition
NFPA 69	Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems 2008 Edition
NFPA 70	National Electrical Code® 2011 Edition
NFPA 70B	Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance 2010 Edition
NFPA 70E	Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace 2012 Edition
NFPA 72	National Fire Alarm Code® 2010 Edition
NFPA 73	Electrical Inspection Code for Existing Dwellings 2011 Edition
NFPA 75	Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment 2009 Edition
NFPA 76	Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities 2012 Edition
NFPA 77	Recommended Practice on Static Electricity 2007 Edition
NFPA 79	Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery 2012 Edition
NFPA 80	Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives 2010 Edition

NFPA 82	Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment 2009 Edition
NFPA 85	Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code 2011 Edition
NFPA 86	Standard for Ovens and Furnaces 2011 Edition
NFPA 88A	Standard for Parking Structures 2011 Edition
NFPA 90A	Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems 2012 Edition
NFPA 90B	Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems 2012 Edition
NFPA 91	Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids 2010 Edition
NFPA 96	Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations 2011 Edition
NFPA 99	Standard for Health Care Facilities 2012 Edition
NFPA 99B	Standard for Hypobaric Facilities 2010 Edition
NFPA 102	Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures 2011 Edition
NFPA 105	Standard for the Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives 2010 Edition
NFPA 110	Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems 2010 Edition
NFPA 111	Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems 2010 Edition
NFPA 115	Standard for Laser Fire Protection 2012 Edition
NFPA 130	Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems 2010 Edition
NFPA 140	Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations 2008 Edition
NFPA 150	Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities 2009 Edition
NFPA 160	Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience 2011 Edition
NFPA 170	Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols 2012 Edition
NFPA 204	Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting 2012 Edition
NFPA 211	Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances 2010 Edition
NFPA 214	Standard on Water-Cooling Towers 2011 Edition
NFPA 220	Standard on Types of Building Construction 2012 Edition
NFPA 221	Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls 2012 Edition
NFPA 225	Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard 2009 Edition
NFPA 232	Standard for the Protection of Records 2012 Edition
NFPA 241	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations 2009 Edition

NFPA 252	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies 2012 Edition
NFPA 253	Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source 2011 Edition
NFPA 257	Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies 2012 Edition
NFPA 259	Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials 2008 Edition
NFPA 260	Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture 2009 Edition
NFPA 261	Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes 2011 Edition
NFPA 262	Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces 2007 Edition
NFPA 265	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls 2011 Edition
NFPA 268	Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitibility of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source 2012 Edition
NFPA 269	Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling 2012 Edition
NFPA 270	Standard Test Method for Measurement of Smoke Obscuration Using a Conical Radiant Source in a Single Closed Chamber 2008 Edition
NFPA 274	Standard Test Method to Evaluate Fire Performance Characteristics of Pipe Insulation 2009 Edition
NFPA 285	Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components 2012 Edition
NFPA 286	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth 2011 Edition
NFPA 287	Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Clean rooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA) 2012 Edition
NFPA 288	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Floor Fire Door Assemblies Installed Horizontally in Fire Resistance-Rated Floor Systems 2012 Edition
NFPA 290	Standard for Fire Testing of Passive Protection Materials for Use on LP-Gas Containers 2009 Edition
NFPA 291	Recommended Practices for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants 2010 Edition
NFPA 303	Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards 2011 Edition

NFPA 318	Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities 2012 Edition
NFPA 326	Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair 2010 Edition
NFPA 329	Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases 2010 Edition
NFPA 385	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids 2012 Edition
NFPA 400	Hazardous Materials Code 2010 Edition
NFPA 407	Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing 2012 Edition
NFPA 408	Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers 2010 Edition
NFPA 409	Standard on Aircraft Hangars 2011 Edition
NFPA 410	Standard on Aircraft Maintenance 2010 Edition
NFPA 415	Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways 2008 Edition
NFPA 418	Standard for Heliports 2011 Edition
NFPA 423	Standard for Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities 2010 Edition
NFPA 484	Standard for Combustible Metals 2012 Edition
NFPA 495	Explosive Materials Code 2010 Edition
NFPA 496	Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment 2008 Edition
NFPA 497	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas 2012 Edition
NFPA 498	Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives 2010 Edition
NFPA 499	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas 2008 Edition
NFPA 501	Standard on Manufactured Housing 2010 Edition
NFPA 501A	Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities 2009 Edition
NFPA 502	Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways 2011 Edition
NFPA 505	Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations 2011 Edition
NFPA 520	Standard on Subterranean Spaces 2010 Edition
NFPA 610	Guide for Emergency and Safety Operations at Motorsports Venues 2009 Edition
NFPA 654	Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids 2006 Edition

NFPA 655	Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions 2012 Edition
NFPA 664	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities 2012 Edition
NFPA 701	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films 2010 Edition
NFPA 703	Standard for Fire Retardant–Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials 2012 Edition
NFPA 704	Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response 2012 Edition
NFPA 720	Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Warning Equipment in Dwelling Units 2012 Edition
NFPA 730	Guide for Premises Security 2011 Edition
NFPA 731	Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems 2011 Edition
NFPA 750	Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems 2010 Edition
NFPA 780	Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems 2011 Edition
NFPA 801	Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials 2008 Edition
NFPA 804	Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants 2010 Edition
NFPA 820	Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities 2012 Edition
NFPA 850	Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations 2010 Edition
NFPA 851	Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Hydroelectric Generating Plants 2010 Edition
NFPA 853	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems 2010 Edition
NFPA 909	Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties — Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship 2010 Edition
NFPA 914	Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures 2007 Edition
NFPA 1122	Code for Model Rocketry 2008 Edition
NFPA 1123	Code for Fireworks Display 2010 Edition
NFPA 1124	Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles 2010 Edition
NFPA 1125	Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors 2012 Edition
NFPA 1126	Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience 2011 Edition
NFPA 1127	Code for High Power Rocketry 2008 Edition
NFPA 1141	Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas 2012 Edition

NFPA 1142	Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting 2012 Edition
NFPA 1143	Standard for Wildland Fire Management 2009 Edition
NFPA 1144	Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire 2008 Edition
NFPA 1145	Guide for the Use of Class A Foams in Manual Structural Fire Fighting 2011 Edition
NFPA 1192	Standard on Recreational Vehicles 2011 Edition
NFPA 1194	Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds 2011 Edition
NFPA 1221	Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems 2010 Edition
NFPA 1403	Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions 2012 Edition
NFPA 1452	Guide for Training Fire Service Personnel to Conduct Dwelling Fire Safety Surveys 2010 Edition
NFPA 1620	Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning 2010 Edition
NFPA 1901	Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus 2009 Edition
NFPA 1906	Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus 2012 Edition
NFPA 1911	Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus 2012 Edition
NFPA 1912	Standard for Fire Apparatus Refurbishing 2011 Edition
NFPA 1925	Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels 2008 Edition
NFPA 1931	Standard for Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders 2010 Edition
NFPA 1932	Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders 2010 Edition
NFPA 1936	Standard on Powered Rescue Tools 2010 Edition
NFPA 1961	Standard on Fire Hose 2007 Edition
NFPA 1962	Standard for the Inspection, Care, and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles and the Service Testing of Fire Hose 2008 Edition
NFPA 1963	Standard for Fire Hose Connections 2009 Edition
NFPA 1964	Standard for Spray Nozzles 2008 Edition
NFPA 1965	Standard for Fire Hose Appliances 2009 Edition
NFPA 1971	Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting 2007 Edition
NFPA 1981	Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services 2007 Edition
NFPA 1982	Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS) 2007 Edition
NFPA 1983	Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services 2012 Edition
NFPA 2010	Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire-Extinguishing Systems 2010 Edition

- NFPA 2112 Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire 2012 Edition
- NFPA 2113 Standard on Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against flash Fire 2012 Edition

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.”

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 City Council that the phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this Ordinance are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this Ordinance shall be declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this Ordinance, since the same would have been enacted by the City Council without the incorporation 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 City whether codified or uncodified, 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 City whether codified or uncodified, which are not in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its passage and publication as required by law.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the Town of Copper Canyon, Texas, on this the 23rd day of April, 2013.

APPROVED:

Mayor

ATTEST:

, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

, City Attorney