ORDINANCE NO. 2115

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF EULESS, TEXAS, AMENDING CHAPTER 34, "FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION" OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF EULESS; ADOPTING THE *2015 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE*; REVISING CERTAIN DEFINITIONS; DEFINING DISTRICTS IN WHICH CERTAIN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CAN BE KEPT; AND ADOPTING LOCAL AMENDMENTS TO THE *2015 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE*; PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDITIONS HAZARDOUS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE OR EXPLOSION; PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS OF THIS ORDINANCE; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE CUMULATIVE OF ALL ORDINANCES AND REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 1931; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION IN THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

Whereas, the City wishes to adopt the 2015 Edition of the *International Fire Code* regulating conditions hazardous to life and property from fire, hazardous materials, and explosion in order to provide for the safety of the citizens of Euless; and

Whereas, the City Manager and staff have recommended certain amendments to the *2015 International Fire Code* and the City Council has determined that the adoption of this Code with local amendments is in the public interest and is necessary for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Euless.

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

SECTION I.

Section 34-101 "Fire Prevention Code – Adopted" of Article IV, "Standards" of Chapter 34, "Fire Prevention and Protection", of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Euless, Texas, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 34-101. Fire Prevention Code Adopted.

The City of Euless hereby adopts the *International Fire Code* published by the International Code Council, 2015 Edition, save and except such portions as are hereafter amended, deleted or modified by this chapter. The *2015 International Fire Code* is hereby adopted and incorporated as fully as if set out at length herein and from and after the passage of the ordinance adopting this section, the provisions thereof shall be controlling within the limits of the City of Euless. The adoption of the *2015 International Fire Code* does not include the appendices thereto unless specifically

adopted in this Chapter. A copy of the *2015 International Fire Code* will be kept on file in the office of the City Secretary."

SECTION II.

Section 34-102, "Definitions", of Article IV, "Standards" of Chapter 34, "Fire Prevention and Protection", of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Euless, Texas, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 34-102. Definitions.

Whenever and wherever used in the *International Fire Code* or this Chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed below:

(1) Wherever the word "jurisdiction" is used in the *International Fire Code*, it shall mean the City of Euless.

(2) Wherever the terms "fire marshal, code official, fire code official, fire code authority, code authority, fire prevention officer, fire prevention engineer or Authority Having Jurisdiction are used in the context of the *International Fire Code* or this chapter or related standards or rules, such terms shall mean the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the City of Euless or his designee.

(3) The term "International Fire Code" shall mean the *2015 International Fire Code* and all supplements, attachments and amendments adopted by the City of Euless."

SECTION III.

Section 34-104, "Storage of hazardous materials" of Article IV, "Standards" of Chapter 34, "Fire Prevention and Protection", of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Euless, Texas, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 34-104. Storage of hazardous materials.

The establishment of limits or districts in which storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside, aboveground tanks is to be prohibited, and where the storage of hazardous or explosive materials is restricted, shall be as follows:

(1) The limits referred to in Section 5704.2.9.6.1 and 5706.2.4.4 of the *International Fire Code*, in which storage of Class I and Class II flammable or combustible liquids in aboveground tanks is prohibited, are hereby established as follows:

a. *Flammable liquids*:

1. Motor Fuels are prohibited in aboveground tanks or in tanks contained within vaults in the entire City of Euless, except as follows;

(i) Installations complying with the provisions of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2306, and that are in an area zoned as TX-10, C-2, L-1, I-1, I-2 or TX-121 zoning district;

(ii) Temporary storage of flammable liquids as needed for temporary use at construction or similar temporary locations when approved by the fire code official and when in compliance with Section 2304.5;

(iii) Tanks that are within a planned development district which specifically authorizes such use, when the requirements of the *International Fire Code* are met; or

(iv) Facilities owned or under the direct control of a governmental entity where the fuel is necessary for the operation of emergency generators or other equipment critical to the infrastructure.

2. Aboveground storage tanks are prohibited for retail sales of motor fuels.

3. Other flammable liquids are prohibited in aboveground tanks or in tanks contained within vaults in the entire City of Euless, except that flammable liquids incidental to a commercial or manufacturing process may be allowed in outdoor aboveground tanks or approved indoor tanks provided the construction, installation, and placement of the tank and the handling and use of the liquid conforms to the requirements of the *International Fire Code*, and other applicable standards, and further provided that such tanks are located in an area zoned as a TX-10, C-2, L-1, I-1, I-2 or TX-121 zoning district, or are within a planned development district which specifically authorizes such use.

b. *Combustible liquids*:

1. Motor Fuels: The storage of motor fuels is prohibited within the entire City of Euless, with the following exceptions:

(i) Subdivision development and construction sites when the fuel storage is in compliance with the requirements of the *International Fire Code*, Section 2306.

(ii) Installations within the limits allowed under the provisions of Section 2306 and complying with the provisions of Section 2306 provided the installation is in an area classified as TX-10, C-2, L-1, I-1, I-2 or TX-121 zoning district or has approval for such installation as part of a PD zoning district.

(iii) Fuel associated with road projects that are under the control of the Texas Department of Transportation.

(iv) Provided that the storage of diesel and other class II motor fuels in outside, aboveground tanks under these exceptions is conditioned that the construction, installation, and placement of the tank and the handling and use of the fuel conforms to the requirements of the *International Fire Code* and other applicable standards. Aboveground storage tanks are prohibited for retail sales of motor fuels.

(v) Facilities owned or under the direct control of a governmental entity where the fuel is necessary for the operation of emergency generators or other equipment critical to the infrastructure.

2. Other combustible liquids: The storage of other combustible liquids is prohibited within the entire City of Euless, with the following exceptions:

Other combustible liquids are prohibited in aboveground tanks or in tanks contained within vaults in the entire City of Euless, except that combustible liquids incidental to a commercial or manufacturing process may be allowed in outdoor aboveground tanks or approved indoor tanks or containers provided the construction, installation, and placement of the tank or container and the handling and use of the liquid conforms to the requirements of the *International Fire Code*, and other applicable standards, and further provided that such tanks are located in an area zoned as a TX-10, C-2, L-1, I-1, I-2 or TX-121 zoning district, or are within a planned development district which specifically authorizes such use.

3. It is the intention of this section to entirely prohibit bulk plants and refineries for flammable or combustible liquids within the corporate limits of the City of Euless.

(2) Establishment of safety rules for the storage of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The limits referred to in Section 6104.2 of the *International Fire Code* which restrict the storage of LPG is hereby established as to the entire City of Euless to the extent allowed by State Law; it being the intent of the City to entirely prohibit the bulk storage of LPG within the corporate limits of the City of Euless. For the purposes of this Code, bulk storage of LPG shall be defined as an aggregate capacity of any one installation exceeding a two thousand (2,000) gallon water capacity.

a. The storage and use of LPG's shall be in accordance with the *International Fire Code,* N.F.P.A. Standard #58, State Law and any rules adopted by the Railroad Commission of Texas. Where a conflict exists between these regulations, the more restrictive shall apply to the extent allowed by law.

b. Liquefied Petroleum Gas is prohibited in the City, to the extent allowed by State law, with the following exceptions.

1. Residential zoning districts are permitted one (1) tank per lot, as allowed in 6104.3.3 of the *International Fire* Code as amended, but not to exceed a five hundred (500) WGC (Water Gallon Capacity) tank, as specified in 6104.3.3, for the purposes of providing gas service to pools, spas or outdoor appliances, provided natural gas is not available to the site, and provided the tank complies with the spacing provisions of this code and can be positioned to be immediately accessible to fire personnel in the event of an emergency.

2. Commercial zoning districts including such uses in the TX-10 and TX-121 gateway district are permitted tanks of up to an aggregate amount of two thousand (2000) WGC capacity, provided they meet the provisions of this code. Larger tanks are permitted with a PD or SUP only.

3. LPG tanks installed prior to the effective date of this ordinance that were in compliance with applicable codes at the time of their installation are allowed to continue in use. Any tank covered by this exception may not be replaced with a tank in violation of this section. New LPG tanks in residential areas, including multifamily, unless exempted elsewhere in this ordinance, are permitted for uses external to the structure only.

c. It is the specific intent of this section to prohibit the bulk storage of LPG within the City of Euless except as herein established.

d. Quantities referred to in this section are aggregate quantities on each tract of land. It is the responsibility of the property owner and the installer of any LPG tank to insure compliance with these regulations and any tank installed in violation of these provisions must be immediately removed.

(3) The restrictions referred to in Section 5601.2.3, in which the quantity of explosives, explosive materials or fireworks are prohibited are established as the entire City; except those locations where the storage or use of materials regulated by Chapter 56 of the *International Fire Code* are permitted by zoning ordinances, the gas well ordinance, and through the issuance of a permit by the Fire Department.

(4) The limits referred to in Section 6104.2 for the storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas shall also apply to the storage of Compressed Natural Gas ("CNG") and other alternative fuels. CNG is prohibited except in those areas as are hereby established: The entire City of Euless except those areas and quantities as established for Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

(5) The presence of flammable cryogenic fluids as referenced in Section 5806.2 in stationary containers is prohibited in the entire City of Euless.

(6) Limits on Storage of Hazardous Materials. The presence of hazardous materials in excess of the exempt amounts as defined in the *International Fire Code* is prohibited in the entire City except properties located within commercial/industrial zoning districts, including such uses in the TX-10 and TX-121 gateway district or where specifically authorized in planned development districts or through an SUP."

SECTION IV.
AMENDMENTS TO THE *INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE*

Section 34-105 "Amendments to the International Fire Code" of Article IV, "Standards" of Chapter 34 "Fire Prevention and Fire Protection" of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Euless, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 34-105. Amendments to the *International Fire Code*.

The *2015 International Fire Code* is amended and changed in the following respects:

(1) Section 101.1 is amended to read as follows:

"101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known hereafter as the *Fire Code* of Euless, Texas, hereinafter referred to as 'this code'."

(2) Article I of the *International Fire Code* is hereby amended by adding a new Section 101.6 to read as follows:

"1. Compliance Certification. A letter on company letterhead may be required by the fire code official from a contractor that certifies compliance with the *International Fire Code* or recognized standards, regarding the technical installation of a fire protection system or notification equipment, system or operation thereof. The fire code official may require said letter(s) to be notarized.

2. A letter may be required for any of the following:

2.1. Automatic fire alarm system;
2.2. Automatic fire extinguishing system;
2.3. Storage/use of hazardous materials;

2.4. Maintenance of fire protection equipment;
2.5. Flame retardant applications;
2.6. LPG, LNG, CNG installations and operations;
2.7. Flammable and combustible installations and operations;
2.8. Radioactive materials use, storage and appliances;
2.9. Emergency power systems and appliances;
2.10. Life safety systems, devices, appliances, installation and operation; and
2.11. Other processes and installations as deemed necessary by the fire code official.

3. The letter of certification shall be on company letterhead, signed by an authorized agent of the company acceptable to the fire code official, and filed before or at the time of final approval.

4. All compliance testing and final acceptance shall be witnessed by the fire code official or his authorized representative. A representative of the installer shall be in attendance at all compliance testing or approval."

(3) Section 102.1; Change #3 to read as follows:

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

(4) Section 102.3 is amended to add the following paragraph to the existing section:

"The provisions of Section 102.4 and Section 903.1.4 shall apply, where applicable, when a change in occupancy classification or use occurs with an existing building."

(5) Section 102.5 is amended to add the following:

"3. Amendments to this code shall apply."

(6) Section 102.7 is amended to read as follows:

"102.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 80 and such codes when specifically adopted and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. 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 by the

City. Any reference to the *International Existing Building Code* is changed to mean Chapter 34 of the IBC, (as amended)

Sections 102.7.1 and 102.7.2 are unchanged."

(7) Section 103.1 is amended to add the following:

"1. The fire department is charged with enforcement of the *International Fire Code* as well as other ordinances and laws over which the fire prevention division has responsibility. The fire department has the authority to enforce any provision of the current adopted *International Codes,* including but not limited to, building code, plumbing code, fuel gas code, mechanical code, property maintenance code and/ or electrical code related to fire or life safety features of the referenced codes. Any interpretation of the codes are the sole responsibility of the code official having jurisdiction over the code in question as defined by ordinance or standard operating practices within the City of Euless. Corrective notices, citations or other corrective actions as allowed by law may be issued for violations of the referenced codes. The fire prevention division shall be operated under the supervision of the fire chief.

2. The chief of the fire department shall appoint a fire marshal, who shall be responsible for the provisions of the *International Fire Code* and related duties and functions as described by law or policy. The fire marshal is designated as the "fire code official" and the "code authority" for the *International Fire Code*. The fire chief may detail such members of the department to the fire prevention division as may be necessary. The chief is authorized to request that the police department appoint up to ten (10) personnel within the fire department as peace officers for the purposes of functioning as arson investigators, provided those personnel meet the requirements as outlined by the State of Texas for said appointments. All members of the Euless Fire Department are authorized to request compliance with any provision of the codes as described in subsection (a), except that only those members of the department who have been specifically granted authority by the chief and fire marshal, and who have completed formal training and have a certification as an inspector or peace officer may issue a citation, or take enforcement action. The fire marshal, inspectors, investigators, code enforcement officers, and any peace officer employed by or working under the direction of the Euless Police Department or the Euless Fire Department may issue citations for any violations of the *International Fire Code*. The issuance of a citation or filing of a criminal

complaint by a code enforcement officer or any peace officer may be made in the performance of, or in connection with, their regular duties and shall not be considered to be a fire safety inspection as required by this Code. Fire department personnel may take any action as allowed by law to remedy a violation of the code."

(8) Section 104.1.2 is added to read as follows:

"Section 104.1.2 - Fire department authority, disconnection of utilities and evacuation. The fire marshal, employees of the fire prevention division and other fire department personnel who may be authorized by the fire chief shall have the powers of a police officer in performing their duties under this code and are authorized to issue citations for offenses and to pursue other legal remedies allowed by law. Citations may be issued for any violation of this code, or any other code, policy or standard, over which the fire department has jurisdiction. Citations for any violation may be issued to the owner, lessee, manager, person in control of the property, and/or any other individual who is responsible for the violation or the property on which a violation occurs. The specific intent of this code is to place the obligation of complying with its requirements upon the owner or occupier of premises, buildings or structures within its scope. No provision or term used in this code is intended to impose any duty whatsoever upon the City or any of its officers or employees, for whom the implementation or enforcement of this code shall be discretionary, not mandatory. Nothing contained in this ordinance is intended to, nor shall be construed to, create or form the basis for any liability on the part of the City, or its officers, employees or agents, for any injury or damage resulting from the failure of the owner or occupier of premises, buildings or structures to comply with this code, or for any injury or damage caused by any act or omission on the part of the City by its officers, employees or agents in the course of implementing or enforcing this code.

1. The chief, fire marshal or any authorized employee of the fire department may order an operation or use stopped, or the evacuation of any area, premises, building or vehicle or portion thereof, which contains or is a fire hazard or when it is deemed necessary in the interest of public safety or the safety of emergency responders. It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to evacuate upon such order or to resist or obstruct the evacuation of another person. The fire chief, fire marshal or their designee shall further have the authority to disconnect, or order the disconnection of utilities to a building or portion thereof to alleviate an immediate and imminent threat to life or property that is occurring in violation of the codes or to alleviate a fire or life safety hazard that causes an immediate threat to a building or a person and may secure a building or portion thereof in any way deemed necessary to prevent unauthorized re-entry. It

is unlawful for any person to resist, interfere with or refuse to comply with an order issued under this Section."

(9) Section 104.7.2 is amended to add the following.

"The fire code official may require any plans submitted to be reviewed by an outside professional engineer or appropriate specialist when, in the opinion of the fire code official, there exists special technical knowledge to conduct a satisfactory review of the plans and such special knowledge is not available among the fire department staff. Fees associated with outside plan reviews are the sole responsibility of the submitting party. The person or firm conducting the plan review must be an unbiased third party who meets the approval of the submitting party and the City of Euless."

(10) Section 104.11.4 is added to read as follows:

"104.11.4 – Closure of public ways – Any employee of the fire department shall have the authority to close or restrict access to any street, alley, sidewalk, public or private place, or portion thereof, when necessary for purposes of public safety involving City employees or the general public. It shall be unlawful for any person or vehicle to disregard or proceed past barricades, barricade tape, traffic cones, emergency vehicles positioned to obstruct an area, or any uniformed or identified City employee directing persons or vehicles."

(11) Section 105.1.1 is amended to add the following:

1. Before the installation of any system or component regulated by a permit all plans or other information as required by the fire department and outlined in the application for permit must be provided, and a permit issued prior to construction or installation of the affected component occurring, or the continued operation of the permitted process, activity or condition occurring. Construction permits shall be posted in a public location at the address for which it was issued during the progress of the work being performed and shall be present with an approved set of plans stamped and signed by a representative of the Euless Fire Department.

2. Any information requested by the Fire marshal's office, including independent review of components by an outside professional engineer or appropriate specialist must be completed at the expense of the permit applicant prior to the permit being issued.

3. Permits and fees will be established by separate ordinance, but are incorporated into this section as if they were fully outlined herein. Failure to pay a fee within thirty (30) days of billing for said permit or billable service is a violation of this

Ordinance and may result in increased fees, revocation of the permit, a fine or any combination thereof."

(12) Section 105, "Permits" of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph 105.1.1.1 to be and read as follows:

"Section 105.1.1.1 Permit fees. No permit shall be issued unless the applicant has first paid at the Bureau of Fire Prevention, the fee required therefor as set forth in Chapter 30 of the Euless Code of Ordinances.

1. Consolidation of permits. Where permits are consolidated as outlined in Section 105.1.3, the permit fee shall be the sum of all fees for all uses so consolidated.

2. Uses in existence at the time of adoption of this code and having no previous permit shall be subject to the provisions of this section for requiring a permit. Any change in a business requiring a new Certificate of Occupancy shall void such permits previously issued and require new permits if otherwise required herein for the new business or activity.

3. Operational permits as referenced in 105.6 shall have an expiration date not to exceed one (1) year from the date of issuance unless otherwise specified on the face of the permit. The fire marshal has the authority to establish an expiration date of less than a year for a specific operational permit or operational permit type. Temporary permits shall be valid for a period of time as set forth by the fire code official in such permit. Reviews of permit applications and inspections conducted pursuant to this code are spot checks designed to encourage compliance and are not in any way representations, guarantees or assurances that work or conditions regulated by permits comply with any applicable codes. For construction permits see 105.7.

4. Operational permits issued, and for which the activity, operation, practice, or function is still in existence and which are not renewed within ten (10) days after expiration shall accrue a penalty fee as set forth in chapter 30 of the Euless Code of Ordinances. Such fee shall be levied in addition to the regular fee schedule. This late fee penalty does not negate the issuance of a citation for violation or noncompliance.

5. Construction permit fees doubled. Permit fees may be doubled if the owner, operator, developer or contractor has begun work or caused such activity, operation, practice, or function to begin without first obtaining the applicable construction permit.

6. After-hours inspections. An inspection may be scheduled after normal duty hours, (generally defined as outside of 0800 to 1700 hours, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays) by special arrangement with the fire code official.

7. After-hours inspection fee. A per hour fee shall be paid in advance for the special inspection at a rate as defined in Chapter 30 of the City of Euless Code of Ordinances. The fire code official shall determine the number of total man-hours necessary to perform the inspection or service and advanced payment shall be made based on that determination. Additional time charges in excess of the anticipated amount will be billed to the person or company requesting the service. Payment shall not be pro-rated in amounts less than one (1) hour increments with a four (4) hour minimum.

8. Re-inspection fees. A fee established by ordinance may be collected for any inspection in excess of three (3) to enforce or ensure compliance with a provision of this chapter. The fee must be paid within thirty 30 days or prior to any further inspections being conducted at the site.

9. Stand by fees. A fee established by ordinance shall be paid in advance or when billed, at the discretion of the Fire Chief, at a rate defined in Chapter 30 of the City of Euless Code of Ordinances for standby personnel. If fees are pre-paid, additional time charges in excess of the anticipated amount will be billed to the person or company requesting the service. Payment shall not be pro-rated in amounts less than one (1) hour increments with a four (4) hour minimum. Rates may include the cost of personnel and equipment as established in Chapter 30 of the City of Euless Code of Ordinances. ”

(13) Section 105.4.1 is amended to read as follows:

“105.4.1 Submittals. Construction documents and supporting data shall be submitted in three (3) or more sets with each application for a permit and in such form and detail as required by the fire code official. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional as required by State or local laws or rules.”

(14) Section 105.6 is amended by revising the opening paragraph to read as follows: “105.6 Required operational permits. The *fire code official* is authorized to issue operational permits for the operations set forth in Section 105. Permits listed in this section are required when specified by the fire code official or other applicable City Ordinance. All established policies and

procedures of the fire department must be complied with to obtain a required permit. Annual (operational) permits are valid for one year from the date of issue unless otherwise as provided herein or specified by policy. Annual permits become invalid when a new Certificate of Occupancy is issued for a facility for which an annual permit is required."

(15) Section 105.6 is further amended by adding or revising the following operational permits:

"105.6.9.1 Cooking Permit – An operational permit is required for any cooking operation that does not meet the definition of a recreational fire as defined in Section 202. The fire marshal or his representative may establish the criteria under which a permit may be issued based on specific conditions present at the site and time of the intended cooking operation."

"105.6.20.1 Gates crossing fire lanes. An operational permit is required to maintain, operate or use any gate that is operated by any mechanical means that crosses or restricts access through or along any private street, emergency access easement or fire lane. A single gate permit may be issued to operate all gates at a specific site. A current emergency access code is required to be provided for each gate."

"105.6.21 Hazardous materials. An operational permit is required to store, transport on site, dispense, use or handle hazardous materials in excess of the amounts listed in Table 105.6.9, 105.6.11, 105.6.21 or materials that pose a potential health or fire hazard in the opinion of the fire code official that are not listed in the Table."

"105.6.30.1 Mobile fuel dispensing. An annual operational permit is required prior to any dispensing of motor vehicle fuel from tank vehicles into fuel tanks of motor vehicles located at commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishments. Specific requirements are found in Chapter 57. The permit is site specific and must be obtained by the owner of the property."

"105.6.42.1 Speed bumps/traffic calming device. An operational permit is required to maintain speed bumps/humps or other traffic calming device in any private fire apparatus access road in the City."

"105.6.46.1 Underground storage tank. An annual registration permit is required for any underground storage tank containing, or having contained, a material requiring a hazardous materials permit."

(16) Section 105.7 is amended by adding the following construction permits:
105.7.1.1 Aboveground storage tank. A construction permit is required to install an aboveground storage tank with a capacity of greater than four hundred ninety nine (499) gallons of product or, when applicable, a lesser

amount if regulated by 2306.2.3 (9). A separate permit is required for each tank.

Exception: Storage tanks containing only water or other products that pose no fire or health risks, provided such tanks are properly identified as being non- hazardous and when approved by the fire code official. Tanks regulated by 2306.2.3 (9) containing Class I fuels between 50 and 499 gallons may not require a separate permit if the tank complies with 2306 and is not a freestanding tank.

105.7.4.1 Egress control devices. A construction permit is required to install or modify an egress control device upon any required exit door or required Fire Department access door. An egress control device is any device other than traditional locking hardware and includes magnetic locks and similar devices."

105.7.6.1 Fire Lane Repair. When required by the fire code official, a construction permit is required to notify the fire department when repairs to any fire lane will occur that will render any part of the fire lane to be reduced in width at any point.

105.7.7.1 Gates. A construction permit is required to install or modify any mechanically operated gate or gate operating or control system or component of any gate that is operated by any mechanical means that crosses or restricts access through any private street, emergency access easements or fire lane. Gate installation permits are required prior to the gate(s) being installed. Multiple gates may be included on one construction permit if all work will be completed at the same time. A permit is not required for routine maintenance to include replacement of parts with like for like parts.

105.7.13 Private fire lines, underground fire lines, and fire hydrants. A construction permit is required to install, extend, modify or replace any underground private fire line, sprinkler lead or private fire hydrant.

105.7.15.1 Speed bumps/traffic calming device. A permit is required to install speed bumps or other traffic calming device in any private fire apparatus access road in the City.

105.7.17.1 Storage tank misc. equipment. A construction permit is required to install, remove, repair, or modify piping, delivery devices, dispensers, vent pipes or other components of an underground chemical storage tank and its distribution system or other components.

105.7.19 Underground storage tank. A construction permit is required to install, remove or repair any underground storage tank."

(17) Section 108.4 is added to read as follows:

"Section 108.4 Board of appeals. The board of appeals shall be the Euless Zoning Board of Adjustment (ZBA). When the conditions or circumstances of the appeal are determined to be outside the scope of knowledge of the ZBA, the chairman of the ZBA may request a special board of appeals be appointed by the city council. Such special board shall consist of three persons who have adequate knowledge and experience in the matter being discussed to render an opinion. Names of potential board members shall be provided to the city council for consideration at the appropriate time. The term of a special board of appeals shall expire once the matter before them is decided."

(18) Section 108.5 is added to read as follows:

"Section 108.5 Administrative board of appeals and review. An administrative board of appeals and review is established with the authority to review appeals originating under Section 903.1.4 of this code. The administrative board of appeals and review shall consist of the city manager or his designee, the fire chief and the fire marshal. This board may grant relief in the form of additional time to comply with a sprinkler requirement that is created by Section 903.1.4, and to establish when a building is considered to have become subject to the provisions of Section 903.1.4 (1) or (2). The board may also review the specific circumstances surrounding the application of any provision of Section 903.1.4 and may issue waivers or modify requirements on a case by case basis in order to accomplish the objectives of this code and to assure that the provisions of Section 903.1.4 are being reasonably applied based on a cost/benefit analysis.

108.5.1 Appeal to administrative board of appeals and review. A request for an appeal to the administrative board of appeals and review must be submitted in writing to the city manager, who will convene a meeting of the board in a reasonable period of time for the purposes of addressing the appeal. The applicant must submit the request for appeal within thirty (30) calendar days of the occurrence of the interpretation or action being appealed.

108.5.2 Appeal to board of appeals. A decision by the administrative board of appeals and review can be appealed to the board of appeals by the applicant within thirty (30) days of the decision being rendered. A request for an appeal to the board of appeals must be submitted in writing to the fire code official who will deliver the request to the Planning Department within seven (7) days. The Planning Department will schedule the hearing before the board of appeals and notify the applicant of the hearing date and time.

(19) Sections 108.6 and 108.7 are added to read as follows:

"Section 108.6 Rehearing; Appeal. Either party can request a rehearing before the board of appeals a maximum of one time on a specific appeal provided a request for rehearing is submitted in writing to the City Manager within thirty (30) days of a decision being rendered by the board of appeals.

Section 108.7 Appeal to District Court. A decision by the board of appeals may be appealed to a District Court by any aggrieved party within thirty (30) days of the decision of the board of appeals."

(20) Section 109.1.1 is added to read as follows:

"109.1.1 Compliance with codes. Any person or entity that violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with, or who resists the enforcement of the provisions of this or other codes as referenced in this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties as set forth in the Code of Ordinances of the City. In addition to these penalties the fire code official or his or her designee is authorized to close any business, or shut down any operation when any hazard or condition exists therein that poses a serious and imminent threat to life or property. Any reasonable method may be used to affect closure, including, but not limited to, disconnection of utilities and padlocking of any doors. Any person in control of or occupying any premises ordered closed, or performing or overseeing any operation ordered discontinued, who refuses an order to leave, or to discontinue is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties described herein."

(21) Section 109.2.2.1 is added to read as follows:

"Section 109.2.2.1 Presumption of control. The owner, manager, occupant, owner's agent, or any person in immediate control of any building or structure where a violation of this or any other code or ordinance of the City of Euless is found, shall be deemed upon receiving notice of such violation, as the responsible person for causing the correction of such violation."

(22) Section 109.4 is amended to read as follows:

"109.4 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 his designee, or of a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand ($2,000) dollars. Each violation of the provisions of this code may be deemed a separate offense and each day that a violation occurs or continues shall be deemed a separate offense."

(23) Section 111.4 is amended to read as follows:

"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 guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand ($2000.00) dollars".

(24) Section 202 is amended to add or amend the following 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."

"[B] Ambulatory Care Facility is amended by adding the following to the existing definition: "This Group may include, but is not limited to the following: Dialysis centers, procedures involving sedation, sedation dentistry, surgery centers, colonic centers, and psychiatric centers."

"[B] Atrium. An opening connecting three or more stories…{remainder unchanged}"

"[B] Defend In Place. A method of emergency response that engages building components and trained staff to provide occupant safety during an emergency. Emergency response involves remaining in place, relocating within the building, or both, without evacuating the building."

"False alarm is amended to read as follows: "False alarm is the reporting, signaling or activation by any means of an alarm for which no such fire or emergency actually exists. This includes communicating or circulating a report of a present, past or future bombing, fire, offense, or other emergency that is known to be false or baseless and that would:

1) Ordinarily cause action by any official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies; or

2) Place a person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or death; or
3) Prevent or interrupt the occupation of a building, room, place of assembly, place to which the public has access or any mode of conveyance."

"Fire Area – The aggregate floor area enclosed and bounded by fire walls, fire barriers, exterior walls or horizontal assemblies of a building. Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls shall be included in the fire area if such areas are included in the horizontal projection of the roof or floor next above."

“Application does not include any of the following:

1) Small add on weather protection awnings attached to the building to provide weather protection for compressors and similar equipment where the area is open on at least two sides.
2) Eave areas no more than four feet in depth which have a primary purpose of diverting rain water from the roof away from the building foundation.
3) Decorative cornices or other features which provide a decorative function and provide no useable area underneath.
4) When approved, covered porch areas which are open on three sides, are not inset into the building more than two feet and provide no useable area other than the walk space to an entry door and an eave area extending no more than four feet to either side of the walk area.
5) Non-combustible covered parking awnings that are a) open on at least three sides, and b) are no more than two car lengths in depth; and c) are completely stand-alone structures separated from other structures by a minimum of five (5) feet; and d) are used exclusively for the parking of motor vehicles.
6) For the purposes of fire area calculations for fire sprinkler requirements an approved fire barrier can be used to separate covered areas that are of non-combustible construction, are open on three sides and are not inset into the building more than two feet, when the covered area does not exceed 10% of the total building area, from the primary structure and when approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.”

“Fire watch is amended to read as follows: “Fire watch. A temporary measure intended to ensure continuous and systematic surveillance of a building or portion thereof by one or more qualified individuals or standby personnel when required by the fire code official, for the purposes of identifying and controlling fire hazards, detecting early signs of unwanted fire, raising an alarm of fire and notifying the fire department.”

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

“FIRE ZONE. An area marked by fire lane markings or signs that includes a defined area other than a fire lane. A fire zone may include a portion of curbing adjacent to a sprinkler connection, a gate opening across a fire lane, or other clearly defined areas outside of a fire lane. For purposes of this Code, the terms fire lane, fire zone and fire apparatus access road are interchangeable.”

“High Piled Combustible Storage: Add a second paragraph to read as follows:

Any building classified as a group S Occupancy or Speculative Building exceeding 6,000 sq. ft. that has a clear height in excess of 14 feet, making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage. When a specific product cannot be identified, a fire protection system and life safety features shall be installed as for Class IV commodities to the maximum pile height. See 3201.5 for guidance.

"High-rise building. A building having floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16,764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access."

"International Fire Code shall mean the 2015 *International Fire Code* and all supplements, attachments and amendments adopted by the City of Euless."

"Jurisdiction shall mean the City limits of Euless."

"Self-service storage facility is 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 or his designee. When utilized, the number shall be as directed by the fire chief or his designee. Charges for utilization shall be as normally calculated by the jurisdiction. Standby fees for fire service personnel including, but not limited to, fire suppression, fire prevention or emergency medical service functions can include both costs associated with personnel and equipment as described in the Chapter 30 of the Euless City Code."

"TCEQ. TCEQ as used in this Code shall refer to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality."

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

- Replacing one single board or fire alarm control unit component with a newer model;
- Installing a new fire alarm control unit in addition to or in place of an existing one;
- Conversion from a horn system to an emergency voice/alarm communication system;
- Conversion from a conventional system to one that utilizes addressable or analog devices.

The following are not considered an upgrade or replacement:

- Firmware updates:
- Software updates;
- Replacing boards of the same model with chips utilizing the same or newer firmware."

(25) Section 304.4 is added to read as follows:

"304.4 Trash compactors. Trash compactors which are installed in such a manner that they have direct access to the interior of any structure by means of a door or chute shall comply with the following requirements;

1. No storage is permitted within five feet of any opening to a trash compactor;

2. Any opening into a structure that provides a direct connection between a compactor or dumpster and the building interior must comply with one of the following:

2.1. The opening must be protected by an automatic fire door or fire shutter with a minimum of a forty-five (45) minute fire resistance rating; or

2.2. The opening shall be protected by a sprinkler head located to provide a water curtain at the opening into the structure and be provided with a self-closing non-combustible door; or

2.3. The chute connecting the dumpster or compactor to the building shall be open on the top and provide enough open space to allow adequate venting of a fire before it can enter the building and shall be provided with a self-closing non-combustible door."

(26) Section 305.4 is amended to read as follows:

305.4 Deliberate or negligent burning. It shall be unlawful to deliberately or through negligence set fire to or cause or allow the burning of combustible material to include cooking fires, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of persons or property. The owner of property on which an offense occurs can be held responsible whether the owner is in attendance or not.

(27) Section 305.6 is added to read as follows:

"305.6 Special provisions for periods of extreme fire danger. A person shall not commit the following acts during a period of time when the City of Euless has issued a burn ban due to weather conditions which create a high risk of outdoor wildfires. A burn ban may be issued by the city manager on the recommendation of the fire chief without formal city

council action as approved by Council Resolution 09-1305 or subsequent revisions:

1. A person shall not operate an outdoor cooking appliance other than grills which are fueled by electricity, natural gas, LPG or similar approved compressed gas or charcoal;

2. A person shall not operate any device including grills, cooking pits, outdoor fireplaces, fire rings or similar devices that use an open flame and are capable of releasing sparks or embers into the atmosphere;

3. All outdoor burning is prohibited;

4. The use of grills at city park facilities shall be prohibited or restricted when deemed necessary by the fire code official and appropriate signage is in place;

5. A person shall not conduct cutting or welding operations outside of specific guidelines as may be imposed by the fire marshal, including specific time and weather requirements, special fire watch requirements, pre-wetting requirements and other actions as may be deemed necessary by the fire marshal. A special permit program may be implemented for cutting and welding operations while a burn ban is in effect. A written authorization is required from the fire marshal's office approving the operation and listing any special requirements prior to work commencing.

6. Discarding of cigarettes or other burning or heated materials in a manner that could cause a fire is prohibited.

(28) Section 307.1 is amended to add the following:

"1. The requirements of this section shall extend to any open burning that occurs in the City of Euless. Open burning is prohibited in the City, except as permitted by the *2015 International Fire Code* as amended. Burning within the City is subject to Texas Commission on Environmental Quality guidelines and/or restrictions; State, County or local temporary or permanent bans on open burning; and local written policies as established by the fire code official.

2. Except as otherwise provided for by this code, the unauthorized burning of trash, rubbish, brush, leaves, grass clippings, or other debris is prohibited. Any such fires shall be immediately extinguished.

Exception: Fires that have been approved with a permit issued by the fire code official."

(29) Section 307.1.1 is amended to read as follows:

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

(30) Section 307.2 is amended to read as follows:

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

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

1. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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."

(31) Section 307.3 is amended to read as follows:

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

(32) Section 307.4 is amended to revise the introductory paragraph and to add an additional exception to read as follows:

"307.4 Location. Unless permitted otherwise in this code, the location for open burning shall be not less than 50 feet from any structure and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 50 feet of any structure.

Exceptions:
{Exceptions 1 and 2 unchanged}
3. Cooking pits in compliance with 308.5"

(33) Section 307.4.4 is added to read as follows:

"307.4.4 General Requirements for Outdoor fire rings, fire pits and similar devices.

The following applies to any fire ring, fire pit, or other similar device constructed or used in the City:

a) Device must be constructed of appropriate, non-combustible materials, must be of good workmanship and be used and maintained in a safe manner;

b) Device must be located a minimum of (15) fifteen feet from a property line and (10) ten feet from a structure or combustible materials;

c) A screen or other device designed to capture embers must be used when required;

d) Fire rings/pits must be constructed such that the fire is contained within the pit with a maximum pit size of 36" wide by 24" deep; and

e) Device must be under the direct supervision of a competent adult while operating.

Exceptions:

1) Gas fired devices may be located within ten feet of a property line and may exceed the size limitation in item d) with the approval of the fire code official;

2) Permanently installed outdoor fireplaces constructed in accordance with the International Building Code;

3) Distances can be reduced when approved by the code authority when adequate alternative precautions are taken to reduce the risk of fire; or

4) Cooking pits regulated under 308.5."

(34) Section 307.4.5 is amended to read as follows:

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

(35) Section 307.5 is amended to read as follows:

"307.5 Attendance: Open burning, trench burns, bonfires,…{*remainder of section unchanged}* ."

(36) Section 307.6 is added to read as follows:

"307.6 Smoke Nuisance. It shall be unlawful for any person to maintain any equipment or conduct any operation, including but not limited to the operation of cooking equipment, cooking fires or outdoor fireplaces, in any manner in which the fire will present an undue hazard to property, or when the smoke or by products of combustion produced by the equipment or operation is of such intensity or duration as to create a nuisance or hazard as determined by the fire code official or his designee."

(37) Section 308.1.4 is amended to read as follows:

"308.1.4 Portable outdoor cooking, cooking equipment and storage. Open flame cooking devices, charcoal grills, gas fired grills, smokers (to include electric smokers) and other open flame devices shall not be operated on any patio, deck, balcony or landing of an apartment building, multi-family structure, hotel or motel or within ten (10) feet of any structural overhang, opening, or outside wall of an apartment building, multi-family structure, hotel or motel. Approved signs shall be posted on the property and must be placed where required by the fire code official to notify tenants of these restrictions.

The use of portable barbecue equipment is prohibited within the indoor quarters of any structure including the garage.

Exceptions:

1. Electric grills/hot plates; and
2. Use in one and two family dwellings, provided the use is external to the structure."

(38) Section 308.1.6.3 is changed to read as follows:

"308.1.6.3 Sky Lanterns. A person shall not release or cause to be released an unmanned free floating device(s) containing an open flame or other heat source, such as but not limited to a sky lantern."

(39) Section 308.3.1 is amended by adding the following:

"11. Candles or similar open flame devices are prohibited in E & I occupancies in any area where children or clients are present.

12. Candles or similar open flame devices, where permitted under this code, must be placed and maintained so as not to present a fire hazard. Candles and similar devices must be under the constant and direct supervision of a competent adult at all times while in use.

13. Open flame devices, including tiki lamps are prohibited within ten (10) feet of any multifamily dwellings consisting of more than four (4) dwelling units."

(40) Section 308.5 is added to read as follows:

"308.5 Cooking pits: All grilling or cooking operations must occur in an approved container or enclosure designed or constructed for that purpose.

Open cooking pits or enclosures, where used, shall be approved and shall be placed a minimum of fifteen (15) feet from any combustible materials, including vegetation, structures, or combustible fencing, be

located a safe distance from adjacent property lines, must be constructed in a manner approved by the fire code official, and be designed and maintained in such a manner that the cooking operation does not create a fire or smoke emission hazard to any person or property. Only approved fuels may be used. Pits may not exceed a size of ninety-six (96) cubic feet but may be restricted further at the discretion of the fire code official. When placed on residential property, cooking pits or enclosures are restricted to the rear yards of the property and must be within a fenced enclosure on all properties. The fire department is authorized to require immediate discontinuance of any cooking operation if it is determined the operation is conducted in violation of this code, or if the fire or smoke presents a hazard to adjacent properties. When multiple cooking pits are used, a minimum spacing between pits of fifteen (15) feet must be maintained and the minimum separation distance from combustibles and adjacent property lines indicated herein shall be increased ten (10) feet for each additional pit added. All distances referenced herein may be adjusted on a case by case basis as deemed necessary by the fire code official."

(41) Section 308.6 is added to read as follows:

"308.6 Storage of BBQ Equipment. The storage of portable barbecue grills and equipment is limited to exterior storage rooms, exterior closets, or other exterior areas having a one (1) hour wall separating it from other rooms or areas of the structure. Where the provisions of this section cannot be met in an existing facility, all barbecue grills and equipment must be stored outside the unit while they are connected to or contain the residue of any fuel source."

(42) Section 308.7 is added to read as follows

"308.7 Supervision. Adult supervision is required at all times while the barbecue is generating open flames or smoldering heat."

(43) Section 308.8 is added to read as follows:

"308.8 Discarding hot materials. The discarding or placement of hot charcoal, wood, coals or ashes into a combustible container or trash receptacle is prohibited. It shall be unlawful to leave hot or smoldering charcoal, wood, coal or ashes, having been used or ignited within a twenty-four (24) hour period prior to being discarded, in an area where re-ignition could expose or endanger property or life."

(44) Section 308.9 is added to read as follows:

"308.9 Management responsibilities. It shall be a violation of this code for any person to own or manage any apartment complex without providing the fire code official, upon request, written proof that each tenant has been advised of the prohibition against the use of barbecue grills and smokers

on the patios, balconies, or landings of such structures. Such proof shall consist of a warning document signed by the tenant and kept in the tenants lease file indicating that the tenant is aware of the prohibition. Apartment owners or managers shall place approved signage in approved locations and in common areas advising of the prohibition. Existing apartment complexes shall comply with this provision upon its adoption."

(45) Section 311.5 is amended 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 Sections 311.5.1 through 311.5.5."

(46) Section 311.7 is added to read as follows:

"Section 311.7 Removal of burned structure after fire. Whenever any structure in the City is damaged or destroyed by fire, the owner thereof or the person in charge of or in control of the property shall remove from the premises all refuse, debris, charred lumber, destroyed or damaged portions of the structure and any materials damaged or destroyed by the fire. The owner or person in control of the property shall remove all burned, charred, or damaged materials within thirty (30) days after notice to do so."

(47) Section 315.7 is added to read as follows:

"Section 315.7 Removal of debris.

1. Accumulation of trash, debris, clutter and other such conditions that create a risk of fire spread or present a potential hazard to the escape of occupants or to the safe operation of firefighters is prohibited.

2. The owner or any person having control of, or in his possession upon any premises in the city, any substances which are and have been rendered useless by reason of any fire on such premises shall, within forty eight (48) hours after notice by the Fire Department, remove said articles from the premises."

(48) Section 319 – SCHOOL FIRE SAFETY is added to read as follows:

"319.1 Establishment of requirements providing for safety from the threat of fire in Educational Occupancies.

1. Boilers and other pressurized heating equipment shall be tested as required by the State of Texas and records maintained and posted in E Occupancies.

2. Doors opening into an exit corridor\hall in Group E occupancies shall be kept closed during those times that the room is not occupied regardless of the rating of the corridor\hall. Only approved means may be used to keep a door open.

   Exception: Student restroom doors when approved by the fire code official.

3. All gas fired equipment and related piping and valves shall be tested for leaks by a competent and licensed plumber as recognized by the City of Euless upon request by the fire code official. The facility shall maintain a copy of the test and shall submit a copy of the test results to the fire code official upon request. This provision also extends to commercial day care facilities located within the City.

   Exception: Registered Family Homes."

(49) Section 320 DRONE OPERATIONS is added as follows:

"320.1 Drone Operations. Drones are prohibited from operating within five hundred (500) feet of any emergency scene within the city without the approval of the incident commander or senior police commander on a scene."

(50) Section 401.3.2 is revised to read as follows:

"401.3.2 Alarm activations. In the event of fire alarm activation, the building shall be evacuated, and the fire alarm shall not be reset or silenced until the fire department arrives and investigates. No person may authorize re-entry into a building in which a fire alarm is or has sounded until the re-entry is authorized by the fire department. It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to evacuate a building or space upon order to do so.

Exception: Fire alarms that are activated as part of a scheduled drill may be silenced and reset, and the individual responsible for the drill may authorize re-entry."

(51) Section 401.3.4 is added to read as follows:

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

(52) Section 404.2.2; add Number 4.10 to read as follows:

"4.10 Fire extinguishing system controls."

(53) Section 405.4 is changed to read as follows:

"405.4 Time. The fire code official may require an evacuation drill at any time. {remainder of section is left unchanged.}"

(54) Section 501.4 is amended 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 unless otherwise approved by the fire code official. "

(55) Section 503.1.1 is amended to 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 foot (10') wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure."

(56) Section 503.1.4 is added to read as follows:

"503.1.4 Private Subdivisions. The streets in any private subdivision shall be constructed in accordance with the Unified Development Code as amended and be constructed to meet City public street standards unless subjected to a PD that allows for a variation."

(57) Section 503.2.1 is amended to read as follows:

"503.2.1 Dimensions.

1. Fire apparatus access roads (fire lanes) shall have an unobstructed width of not less than twenty-four (24) feet and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than fourteen (14) feet. A minimum inside radius of twenty-eight (28) feet and an outside radius of fifty-two (52) feet is required.

   Exceptions:

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

   ii. Existing fire lanes installed prior to the effective date of this ordinance, which were in compliance with the

width and radius requirements when built, shall be allowed to continue as a legally existing non-conforming use until they are rebuilt, at which time every reasonable effort shall be made to bring them into compliance with the current regulations.

iii. When a median is incorporated into a fire lane or private street entry, one of the lanes may be reduced to a minimum of twenty (20) feet in clear width provided the other lane is maintained at twenty-four (24) feet and the arrangement is approved by the fire code official.

2. Where fire apparatus access roads abut an interior access self-storage facility an approved parking lane or spaces must be provided to help insure persons utilizing the facility do not park in the fire lanes.

3. The requirements for fire apparatus access roads shall extend to all single-family residences whenever they are located more than one hundred fifty (150) feet off the roadway. The openings of any gates on a residential fire lane shall be maintained at not less than twenty (20) feet and the road surface shall be not less than sixteen (16) feet in width for the first fifty (50) feet of road surface off of the public street, at which point the road surface may be reduced to fourteen (14) feet in width. The fire code official may require minor modifications to the width of the roadway where required by topographical features to help insure emergency access to the property. Existing non-conforming residential gates and driveways, constructed prior to the effective date of this ordinance are considered to be in compliance with this section.

Exception:
The requirements for residential fire apparatus access roads may be waived by the fire code official if the structure requiring the access road is protected by an approved fire sprinkler system."

(58) Section 503.2.3 is amended to read as follows:

"503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

"1. Fire apparatus access roads shall be constructed of concrete except as specified in the exceptions herein. The roadway surface shall be constructed of concrete and be

engineered to provide all weather driving and maneuvering capability as approved by the City Engineer.

Exception: Alternative materials may be approved for residential fire lanes providing access to a single residence.

2. Fire lanes serving commercial facilities shall be constructed to support a minimum of an eighty thousand (80,000) pound load limit.

3. Whenever existing, non-conforming fire lanes are replaced the fire lane shall be replaced according to current standards. Exceptions may be allowed to the existing width and radius requirements where existing conditions at the site prevent the current standards from being met.

4. Fire lane locations must be approved by the fire code official.

5. Repairs to asphalt fire lanes. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit routine maintenance of existing asphalt fire lanes, including the filling of potholes. However, when any section of asphalt paving fails and must be replaced, the replaced section must be in compliance with 503.2.3.

6. When a fire lane is in need of repair or marking and the owner, after having been notified by certified mail and given sixty (60) calendar days to make corrections, but fails to do so, the City or a contractor hired by the City may enter onto the property for the purpose of making the repairs. The cost of said repairs and a reasonable administrative fee will be billed to the property owner. If the charges are not satisfied within sixty (60) calendar days of billing, a lien may be placed on the property to recover the costs."

(59) Section 503.2.4 is amended to read as follows:

"503.2.4 - Turning radius. The turning radius of a fire apparatus access roadway or access easement shall be set and approved by the fire code official. Unless otherwise stipulated, each access roadway turning radius shall have a minimum inside dimension of twenty eight (28) feet and fifty-two (52) feet outside dimension."

(60) Section 503.2.5 is amended to read as follows:

"Section 503.2.5 – Turnarounds Any such fire apparatus access roadway or emergency access easement more than one hundred and fifty (150) feet in length shall either be connected to another dedicated public street or emergency access easement, or be provided with a paved turnaround having a turning radius not less than fifty (50) feet. Dead end fire lanes are

permitted only when approved by the fire code official and no reasonable alternative to the dead end configuration exists.

Exception:
When approved, an alternate design may be substituted for a turnaround. The length of a dead end fire apparatus access road may be extended beyond the length specified herein when site conditions warrant with the approval of the fire code official. The alternate designs shall meet the requirements established by the fire code official."

(61) Section 503.2.7 is amended to read as follows:

"Section 503.2.7 – Grade. The gradient for a fire apparatus access roadway or emergency access easement shall not exceed six (6) percent.

Exception:
When terrain conditions exist that impose a roadway grade level greater than six (6) percent the city engineer and the fire code official shall confer to determine the nature of the grade, the responding fire apparatus and if alternative measures can be obtained."

(62) Section 503.3 is amended to read as follows:

"503.3 Marking. Approved striping or, when allowed/required by the fire code official, signs, or both shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Signs and striping shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility. The owner, occupant and/or person in charge of any premises where a fire lane is required shall be responsible for marking and maintaining the markings and signs identifying the fire lane. In apartment communities, building numbers shall be placed in the fire lanes in an approved manner in compliance with IFC 505.1 including sections (3) and (3.2).

1. Striping – Fire apparatus access roads shall be marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six (6) inches in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words "NO PARKING – FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE – NO PARKING" shall appear in minimum four (4) inch white letters at approximately fifteen (15) foot intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the entire vertical face of the curb.

   Exceptions:
   1. Residential fire lanes serving a single residence are not required to be marked in any way.

   2. Private streets meeting the design standards of a public street, when authorized by separate ordinance,

are exempted from the striping requirements. The exception shall not apply to those portions of said streets that may need to be maintained as fire lanes, fire zones or no parking areas to insure emergency access to the street, fire hydrants, sprinkler connections, or other areas as deemed necessary by the fire code official.

2. Signs, when required, shall read “NO PARKING – FIRE LANE” or “FIRE LANE – NO PARKING” and shall be approximately twelve (12) inches wide and eighteen (18) inches high. Signs shall be white in color with red lettering and borders, using not less than two (2) inch lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be approximately six feet, six inches (6’6”) above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced as determined by the fire code official and shall meet the approval of the fire code official. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the fire code official.”

(63) Section 503.4 is amended to read as follows:

“503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads and fire zones shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503 or any area marked as a fire lane or fire zone shall be maintained at all times. Vehicles or obstructions in a fire lane or fire zone to include areas designated as fire lanes or fire zones on any public street or alley may be towed or otherwise removed at the owner’s expense.

1. Where access gates and perimeter fencing are installed, they must be in compliance with this section and Section 503.5 and/or 503.6. All gate installations must be approved by the fire code official.

2. The manager, owner, or any other person in control of or responsible for any premises on which an obstruction of a fire apparatus access road or fire zone occurs is responsible for such blockage or obstruction. When a motor vehicle or trailer is found to be obstructing a fire apparatus access road or fire zone, the person or company in charge of said vehicle, the operator of the vehicle or the registered owner of the vehicle may be charged with this offense. The fire chief, any member of the fire prevention bureau, any peace officer or their authorized representatives are authorized to cause fire apparatus access roadways (fire lanes) and fire zones to be maintained free and unobstructed at all times by the

issuance of citations or the removal or impoundment of said vehicle or both citation and impoundment.

3. When the fire code official determines that an area or zone is necessary to gain immediate access to any fire protection equipment, appliances, vault, connection or hydrant or to gain access for fire department entry to a building for the purpose of firefighting or life safety, the area shall be marked or posted as approved by the fire code official for such identification.

503.4.1 Traffic calming devices. Traffic calming devices shall be prohibited on private fire apparatus access roads unless approved by the fire code official."

(64) Section 503.6 is amended to read as follows:

"503.6 Security gates. The installation of security gates across a fire apparatus access roadway (fire lane), including private streets, shall be approved by the fire code official. Where security gates are installed, they shall have an approved means of emergency operation. The security gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times. Electric gate operators, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F 2200.

All gate installations across a required fire apparatus access road or across a private street must also conform to the following requirements.

1. Access Gates. Access roadways or access easements that are secured by gates shall comply with the design and specification requirements as established by the fire department. Gate access systems and all components thereof shall be maintained operational at all times. When access gates are out of service, they shall be secured in the open position until repairs are complete.

2. Any electrically or mechanically operated gate restricting access to, or crossing a fire apparatus access road, easement or private street to an occupancy designated as a subdivision, apartment complex, or other location where, in the opinion of the fire code official, an excessive life safety or property hazard situation exists, must meet the gate requirements for a private subdivision/street as provided in section (8) herein.

3. All electrical or mechanically operated gates must be equipped with a Knox System gate access key switch or

approved alternative as approved by the Euless Fire Department.

4. All electrical or mechanically operated gates crossing a fire apparatus access road or private street must be equipped with a readily accessible, and well-marked emergency release device to allow manual operation of the gate. A walk through gate must be located in an approved location when required and be secured in an approved manner to allow rapid fire department access through said walk through gate. All sliding gates must be equipped with a chain drop or similar approved device secured by a Knox padlock to allow manual operation of the gate. Chain drop devices must be tested and documented as tested at an interval determined by the fire code official.

   Exceptions:
   The walk through gate may be deleted on a sliding gate equipped with a chain drop feature, or a swing gate which can be disconnected from the automatic opening features from outside the gate, with the approval of the fire code official.

5. Manually operated gates are permitted provided they utilize a Knox padlock to secure the gate. Manually operated gates, and gates using an emergency disconnect, must be operable by one person using a normal amount of exertion.

6. All gates crossing any fire apparatus access road or private street must be well maintained, must be provided with a proper power supply to all electrical and electronic components at all times, and must be in proper operating condition at all times. Gates must be inspected by a qualified gate repairman and repaired when deemed necessary by the fire code official. Any gate crossing a fire apparatus access road or private street that is taken out of service may not be placed back in service until it has been tested and authorized to be placed back in service by the fire code official.

7. The owner or person in control of any property which contains a security gate or barrier is responsible for any damage caused to emergency equipment by said security gates or barriers.

8. Gates installed across fire department access roads providing access to private subdivisions, apartment complexes or other high hazard locations as determined by

the fire code official must also comply with the following requirements:

8.1. All electrical or mechanically operated gates installed or replaced after the effective date of this ordinance must be designed to open fully in the event of a power failure and must remain open until power is restored.

Exception:
Gates provided with an approved alternative power source that will operate the gate for a period of twenty-four (24) hours upon loss of primary power when approved by the fire code official.

8.2. Gate installations must be approved by the fire code official prior to installation. A permit must be obtained prior to a regulated gate or gate control equipment being installed, and no gate may be closed until the emergency features of the gate have been tested and accepted by the fire code official.

8.3. Gates must be equipped with an Opticom, or comparable opening device of a type approved by the fire department, and more than one device per gate may be required. The device shall be positioned a minimum of ten (10) feet above finished street level. The gate must open a minimum of one (1) foot per second. The gate shall also have a Knox key switch that will open the gate. The location of the Knox switch shall be approved by the fire code official. Gates shall open the full width of the fire lane using a Knox device, ground loop or Opticom like devices.

8.4. Gate designs may incorporate one or two gate sections to meet the required minimum gate width of twenty-four (24) feet. If the entrance incorporates a median or other feature that necessitates a divided gate arrangement, the gate widths may be reduced if approved by the fire code official, but in no case shall any single gate or street pavement be reduced to a clear opening of less than twenty (20) feet. If a gate incorporates an overhead obstruction, said obstruction must be a minimum of fourteen (14) feet above the finished road surface.

8.5 Approach and departure areas on both sides of a gated entrance must provide adequate setbacks and proper alignment to allow free and unimpeded

passage of emergency vehicles through the entrance area.

8.6 Any electronic gate that has no Opticom like device to exit shall have a sensor in the ground at least six (6) feet back from the gate that will cause the gate to open when a vehicle approaches.

9. All streets, gates and other fire protection features, signs and equipment are subject to periodic inspection by the city and must be repaired immediately if found to be in a condition of disrepair. The city shall have the right to enter the subdivision or other regulated premises and disable, open, or remove any gate, device or other feature that impedes or controls vehicle access at the sole expense of the property owner or homeowners association.

10. The City of Euless, it's officers, representatives and agents, shall not be liable for damage or removal of any gate, barrier, or component thereof which is opened, operated or removed in association with any emergency, inspection, or other official action, nor for any death, injury, or property loss that may occur as a result of a delay in emergency response or any other actions or lack thereof caused by any gate or barrier or the serviceability or lack thereof of said gate, barrier or component.

11. The person or corporation in control of the property is responsible for, and liable for, any violations of this section. This includes but is not limited to, the developer, property owner, homeowner's association and its officers, the occupant of the property, or any others who may own or exercise control over the property."

(65) Section 503.7 is added to read as follows:

"Section 503.7 Access gates on perimeter fencing. Gated communities that have a security fence around the perimeter of the property shall have and be provided with access gates positioned at intervals as may be required by the fire code official. Such gates are to provide police and fire access during an emergency. The gate shall be designed to provide a minimum opening width of forty-eight (48) inches and designed to accommodate a Knox pad lock or approved alternative locking device."

(66) Section 503.8 is added to read as follows:

"503.8 Private subdivisions. When traditional markings of fire lanes are not required on approved private subdivision streets because said streets comply with the design standards of public streets, and an ordinance has

been passed permitting the application of traffic laws in said subdivision, the City of Euless, or the Euless Fire Department may still require signs or markings to be placed and maintained prohibiting the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles along any roadway or portion thereof, where, in the opinion of the city, the parking, stopping, or standing of vehicles may unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic. Said signs will be installed and maintained where designated by the city or fire department and will be installed and maintained by funds provided through the homeowners association. If funds are not available, the city may install or maintain said signs, and bill the homeowners of the subdivision or street for the costs. Signs are official signs belonging to the City of Euless, and no person may tamper with or remove any sign or pole. Vehicles in violation may be fined or towed by any representative of the fire or police departments."

(67) Section 503.9 is added to read as follows:

"503.9 Speed Bumps or Traffic Calming Devices. No person, firm or corporation shall place, construct, erect, or maintain any speed bumps or traffic calming device in a marked private fire lane, fire zone or emergency access easement without first obtaining a permit from the fire code official. Such speed bump or device shall be designed, placed and constructed in a manner approved by the fire code official. Speed bumps, table tops, speed humps, speed cushions and similar devices shall conform to the following requirements. Deviations must be specifically approved in writing by the fire code official.

1. The maximum height of a speed bump is four (4) inches as measured from the surrounding roadway surface.

2. Speed bumps must not exceed a rate of rise of one (1) inch of rise in every three (3) inches of width.

3. Speed bumps must be painted in a contrasting color with the surrounding road surface. Approved paint colors are yellow or white.

4. A fire department permit is required to install and maintain speed bumps or other traffic calming devices on anything other than a public street."

(68) Section 505.1 is amended to read as follows:

"505.1 Address Identification. New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers or building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or fire lane and shall be in compliance with this section. All numbers shall contrast with their backgrounds, shall be of an approved and legible font and have a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inches.

1. On commercial buildings, the size of address numbers shall be a minimum of eight (8) inches in height and shall be placed on the building or in a location approved by the fire code official. Suite numbers or other sub addresses shall be a minimum of four (4) inches in height and shall be placed on the front and rear doors of each suite. Building numbers shall be illuminated through an internal or external light source. The color of the numbers shall contrast with the background they are mounted on and must be clearly visible.

2. In multi-tenant occupancies such as apartments, strip centers, etc. address numbers shall be affixed to the gas meters, electric meter bases, and exterior disconnects for utilities in a manner so as to be:

    2.1 clearly visible;

    2.2 of a color that contrasts with the meter base or disconnects;

    2.3 sized sufficiently to be readily apparent, but under no circumstances less than one (1) inch tall; and

    2.4 be maintained in a clear and legible condition at all times.

3. Multi-family, townhouses, condominiums and commercial occupancies shall have street and or building numbers posted in an approved location a minimum of eight inches (8”) in height. When deemed necessary by the fire code official, the street and or building numbers may be required to be of a larger size for immediate and visible identification.

    Individual apartment units must have the unit address posted on or adjacent to the unit door(s) in an approved manner. When required by the fire code official, apartment complexes must install approved signage bearing the name of the apartment complex and the address at any access drive(s) to the property.

    3.1 If a structure is more than two hundred (200) feet from a public street, the address shall also appear at the front or main entry of the property at an approved location.

    3.2 Apartment buildings shall have the building address or building number affixed in the fire lane in a location approved by the fire code official. The markings shall

be a minimum of a twenty four inch by twelve inch (24” by 12”) red rectangle painted on the pavement, in conjunction to the red fire lane markings. The red rectangle shall have white numbers that indicate the street address and/or the building number of the building. Numbers must be in a bold font measuring a minimum of ten (10”) inches in height, easily readable from a moving vehicle. This supplemental address block must be installed only on private property near the center of the building. Where any portion of the building borders a fire lane, the numbers may be required adjacent to those portions of the building abutting the fire lane. Address blocks required herein shall be maintained in an easily readable condition.

3.3 Apartment complexes must have posted an approved sign(s) in approved locations on each side of the building, clearly visible and readable that contains the building and apartment numbers contained in that structure. Sign locations may be modified by the fire code official for cause when specific conditions make placement of signs on all four sides of the building impractical.”

4. Street or Roadway Signs. When required by the fire code official, streets and roads, public or private, shall be identified with approved signs.

5. Residential occupancies shall have house numbers a minimum of four (4”) inches in height on the street side of the structure or the property owner shall make the address readily visible from the street or access easement, or provide for the address near the street or access easement on a post, monument or mail box in a manner that makes it readily visible for emergency service personnel.

6. Multifamily dwelling units in which a garage is connected directly to a specific living unit shall have the apartment or unit number that the garage serves posted in numbers a minimum of four (4) inches tall above the overhead garage door.”

(69) Section 507.2.1 is amended to read as follows:

“507.2.1 Private fire service mains. Private fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24. All private fire lines and sprinkler leads shall be installed in accordance with the applicable NFPA standards, the provisions of the *International Fire Code* and the City of Euless Engineering Standards and shall meet the approval

of the fire code official. Permits must be obtained prior to work commencing."

(70) Section 507.4 is amended 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 or as required. 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 water flow test report, or as approved by the fire code official. The licensed contractor must then design the fire protection system based on this fluctuation information, as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard and the additional design requirements as required by Section 903.3.5. "

(71) Section 507.5.1 is amended 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 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.

Exceptions:

1. For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 500 feet.
2. {Exception deleted}"

(72) Section 507.5.1.2 is added to read as follows:

"507.5.1.2 Hydrant Placement– Fire hydrants shall be placed as follows:

Fire hydrants classified as on site hydrants (located at any location other than a public street) shall be placed as required by the International Fire Code as amended, with guidance provided by Appendix B and C. A fire hydrant shall be installed within one hundred (100) feet of a fire department connection, measured along streets, fire lanes or other approved routes. The fire code official may authorize exceptions to the distance requirements for cause. All fire hydrants must be installed in compliance with the City of Euless Engineering Standards and the provisions of the Unified Development Code. Any distances referenced in this Code shall be measured along approved routes as they would be driven by fire apparatus.

1. Fire hydrants on public or private streets shall be installed as follows:

    1.1 Hydrants serving commercial, industrial, or multifamily developments, as well as hydrants on a court or cul-de-sac shall be placed at intervals not to exceed three hundred (300) feet apart. Distances between hydrants shall be measured along the streets.

    1.2 Hydrants serving single family residential areas shall be placed at intervals not to exceed five hundred (500) feet apart. Distances between hydrants shall be measured along the street. Where a PD allows street widths of less than 31', hydrant spacing may be reduced to three hundred (300) feet if necessary for public safety.

    1.3 A hydrant shall be installed at every intersection within a subdivision.

    1.4 Fire hydrants installed along divided roadways shall be alternated so that each adjacent hydrant is located on opposite sides of the divided roadway. In locations where hydrants are only provided on one side of a divided roadway, that portion of the roadway on the side away from the hydrants shall be treated as a non-protected area for purposes of on-site hydrant requirements.

2. The use of dead end lines is subject to the approval of the fire code official and the City Engineer. When approved only one fire hydrant is permitted on a dead end six-inch (6") line not to exceed two hundred and fifty (250) feet in length; or a maximum of two hydrants or one hydrant and a fire sprinkler connection are permitted on a dead end eight-inch (8") line not to exceed five hundred (500) feet in length.

3. All fire hydrants shall be of an approved type and shall be painted as specified by this Code or other City ordinance.

4. All fire hydrants shall be placed so the four and one half (4-1/2") inch opening on the hydrant is located between sixteen and three-quarters (16-3/4") inches and twenty-one and one quarter (21-1/4") inches from the finished grade of the property in compliance with the City of Euless engineering standards. Fire hydrants may not be placed closer than thirty-six (36") inches or more than five (5') feet from the back of the curb or the edge of the roadway. The city may

require fittings on the steamer connection that are other than NST discharges.

5. Only National Standard, three way hydrants are approved. Hydrants must contain National Standard threads and must have one four and one half (4-1/2") inch and two (2) – two and one half (2-1/2") inch connections. All hydrants must be of a type approved by the City engineering department."

(73) Section 507.5.4 is amended to read as follows:

"507.5.4 Obstruction. Unobstructed access to fire hydrants, fire department inlet connections or fire protection system control valves 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 or usable. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants."

(74) Section 509.1.2 is added to read as follows:

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

(75) Section 603.3.2.1 Exception; change to read as follows:

"Exception: The aggregate capacity limit shall be permitted to be increased to 3,000 gallons in accordance with all of the requirements of Chapter 57. {Delete remainder of exception}"

(76) Section 603.3.2.2 is amended 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."

(77) Section 604 is changed and amended to read as follows:

"604.1 General. Emergency power systems and standby power systems required by this code or the *International Building Code* shall comply with Sections 604.1.1 through 604.1.9.

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

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

604.1.3 through 604.1.8 {No changes to these sections}

604.1.9 Critical Operations Power Systems (COPS). For Critical Operations Power Systems necessary to maintain continuous power supply to facilities or parts of facilities that require continuous operation for the reasons of public safety, emergency management, national security, or business continuity, see NFPA70.

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

604.2.1 through 604.2.3 {no changes}

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

Covered and Open Malls, Section 907.2.20 and 914.2.3.
Group A Occupancies, Sections 907.2.20 and 907.5.2.2.4.
Special Amusement Building, Section 907.2.12.3.
High Rise Buildings, Section 907.2.13.
Atriums, Section 907.2.14
Deep Underground Buildings, Section 907.2.19.

604.2.5 through 604.2.11 {No change)

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

604.2.13 Membrane Structures. Emergency power shall be provided for exit signs in temporary tents and membrane structures in accordance with Section 3103.12.6.1 (90 minutes). Standby power shall be provided for auxiliary inflation systems in permanent membrane structures in accordance with Section 2702 of the *International Building Code.* (4 hours) Auxiliary inflation systems shall be provided in temporary air-supported

and air inflated membrane structures in accordance with Sections 3103.10.4

604.2.14 {No change}

604.2.15 Smoke Control Systems. Standby power shall be provided for smoke control systems in the following occupancies or as specified elsewhere in this code, as required in Section 909.11:

Covered Mall Building, *International Building Code,* Section 402.7
Atriums, *International Building Code,* Section 404.7
Underground Buildings, *International Building Code,* Section 405.8
Group I-3, *International Building Code,* Section 408.4.2
Stages, *International Building Code,* Section 410.3.7.2
Special Amusement Buildings, (as applicable to Group A's), *International Building Code,* Section 411.1
Smoke Protected Seating. *International Building Code,* Section 1029.6.2.1

604.2.16 {unchanged}

604.2.17 Covered and Open Mall Buildings. Emergency power shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.20 and 914.2.3

604.2.18 Airport Traffic Control Towers. A standby power system shall be provided in airport traffic control towers more than 65 feet in height. Power shall be provided to the following equipment:
1. Pressurization equipment, mechanical equipment and lighting.
2. Elevator operating equipment.
3. Fire alarm and smoke detection systems.

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

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

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

604.2.22 Common Exhaust Systems for Clothes Dryers. Standby power shall be provided for common exhaust systems for clothes dryers located in multistory structures in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code,* Section 504.10, Item 7.

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

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

604.3 through 604.7 {No change}

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

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

(78) Section 605.1 is amended to add the following at the end of the first paragraph.

"Appliances, including but not limited to heaters, freezers, microwaves, refrigerators and other appliances that may have a significant power draw shall be plugged directly into a wall outlet and may not be powered by extension cords, power strips, multi-plug adaptors or similar devices. Power strips must be plugged directly into a wall outlet and may not be plugged into another power strip or an extension cord. Circuits may not be overloaded."

(79) Section 605.5 is amended to add the following to the end of the first paragraph:

"Only approved extension cords with a minimum rating of thirteen (13) amps and bearing a label with the seal of an approved testing laboratory and the listed rating of the cord may be used."

(80) Section 605.10.1 is amended to read as follows:

"605.10.1 Listed, approved and labeled. Only listed, approved and labeled portable, electric space heaters may be used. Heaters must be in good repair and tip switches, screens and other devices must be in place and operating properly."

(81) Section 605.10.5 is added to read as follows:

"605.10.5 Portable heaters. Portable heaters must be maintained in good operating condition, with all safety screens and other safety features attached and operable. Portable heaters must be listed by a recognized testing laboratory and must be of a design that prevents the unit from

being tipped over, and be equipped with a functioning tip switch that will turn the unit off if the unit should fall face down."

(82) Section 607.9 is added to read as follows:

"Section 607.9 General requirements – elevators. Elevators must comply with the following:

1. A minimum of one approved elevator in each structure or elevator bank must be large enough to permit an ambulance cot (minimum cot size of 27" x 84") and two attendants to fit inside the elevator. The total number of elevators required to meet this section is at the discretion of the fire code official.

2. Elevators must be inspected and serviced annually by a company or individual that is trained to perform this service. Documentation of said service must be maintained in the elevator equipment room or other approved location. All safety equipment, including emergency phones and alarms shall be maintained in an operable condition."

(83) Section 609.2 is amended to read as follows:

"609.2 Where Required. A Type I hood shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease vapors, including but not limited to cooking equipment used in fixed , mobile, or temporary concessions, such as trucks, buses, trailers, pavilions, or any form of roofed enclosure, as required by the fire code official.

Exceptions:

1. Tents, as provided for in Chapter 31.
2. {No change to existing Exception}
3. Additionally, fuel gas and power provided for such cooking appliances shall be interlocked with the extinguishing system, as required by Section 904.12.2. Fuel gas containers and piping/hose shall be properly maintained in good working order and in accordance with all applicable regulations."

(84) Section 609.3.3.2 has a second paragraph added to read as follows:

"Commercial grease hood systems must be professionally cleaned a minimum of one time per year, or at more frequent intervals as needed to remove grease accumulations, or at any time when required to do so by the fire code official or his representative.

Exception: Hood systems that are not used for grease vapor removal or in low frequency use locations are required to be cleaned only when required

by 609.3.3.2 or when required by the fire code official or his representative."

(85) Section 612 is added to read as follows:

SECTION 612
PARAPETS

612.1 Parapets. When a parapet thirty-six (36) inches tall or greater is included on all sides of a building, an opening thirty-six (36) inches wide extending from a point not greater than twelve (12) inches above the roof deck must be provided. One access point must be provided for every one hundred (100) linear feet or portion thereof of rear wall. Service ladders that are permanently affixed to the building do count towards this requirement. The fire marshal may approve other alternative methods of meeting the intent of this section.

When approved by the fire code official, roof access ladders located interior to the structure may be used to help satisfy the provisions of this section. In order to be approved, the ladders must be directly accessed through an exterior door, located in a fully sprinkled building, and the ladder must be protected completely within a one hour enclosure."

(86) Section 613 is added to read as follows:

SECTION 613
VENT CLEANING

"613.1 Vent Cleaning. Vents used for the conveyance of lint, grease or heated gasses shall be maintained in a clean and hazard free manner. Vents, including but not limited to dryer exhaust vents, kitchen exhaust vents and chimneys shall be inspected and cleaned as required by the fire code authority or his representative. It shall be the property owner's responsibility to periodically inspect chimneys and vents and have them cleaned as needed."

(87) Section 703.1.3.1 is added to read as follows:

"Section 703.1.3.1 Partition and separation walls. Demising walls must separate one occupancy from another. All demising walls separating one occupancy from another must extend from floor to roof deck and be constructed as a listed one-hour rated wall. In multifamily residential structures, a listed one-hour fire resistive construction requirement must be met to separate each individual living unit.

Exception:
1. In fully sprinkled buildings, other than Group R, with the approval of the fire code official.
2. In renovated residential structures being used as an office complex.

3. In shared foyers, this requirement may be modified or waived at entrance doors with the approval of the fire code official.
4. In certain office flex space or similar arrangements where it is impractical to have the walls extend to the deck the fire code official may waive this requirement on a case by case basis."

(88) Section 703.2.4 is added to read as follows:

"703.2.4 Installation of access doors – When an automatic overhead roll down or sliding door is installed in the interior of a building, a walk through door with the same rating, if applicable, must be installed in the wall adjacent to the overhead or sliding door at a location approved by the fire code official."

(89) Section 704.1 is amended to read as follows:

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

(90) Section 807.3; the first paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"807.3 Combustible Decorative Materials. In occupancies in Groups A, E, I and R-1, and dormitories in Group R-2, curtains, draperies, fabric hangings and other similar combustible decorative materials suspended from walls or ceilings shall comply with Section 807.4 and shall not exceed 10 percent of the specific wall or ceiling area to which they are attached."

(91) Section 807.5.2.2 and Section 807.5.2.3 are amended to read as follows:

"807.5.2.2 Artwork in Corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than twenty (20) percent of the 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 fifty (50) percent of the wall area."

(92) Section 807.5.5.2; change to read as follows:

"807.5.5.2 Artwork in Corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than twenty (20) percent of the 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 fifty (50) percent of the wall area."

(93) Section 901.2.1 is amended to add the following sentence:

"The letter of installation required by this section shall be on the installers' company letterhead and shall contain information as may be required by the fire code official."

(94) Section 901.6 is amended to add the following to the first paragraph:

"Any inspection, service, maintenance or repair to any fire protection system, device or component referenced in this code shall be conducted in accordance with recognized standards and in compliance with the provisions of applicable state and local laws. Service must be conducted by a service technician who is authorized by the State to conduct or perform said inspection or maintenance. A service tag shall be posted upon completion of any maintenance or inspection of any fire protection feature referenced herein. Fire protection systems, devices or component shall be inspected and tested annually, or as required by the fire code official."

(95) Section 901.6.1.1 is added to read as follows:

"Section 901.6.1.1 Testing notification.

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

1. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be 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. There is no required pressure criterion 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.

4. If the FDC is not already provided with approved caps, the contractor shall install such caps for all FDC's as required by the fire code official.

5. Upon successful completion of standpipe test, place a blue tag (as per Texas Administrative Code, Fire Sprinkler Rules for Inspection, Test and Maintenance Service (ITM) Tag) at the bottom of each standpipe riser in the building. The tag shall be check-marked as "Fifth Year" for Type of ITM, and the note on the back of the tag shall read "5 Year Standpipe Test" at a minimum.

6. The procedures required by Texas Administrative Code Fire Sprinkler Rules with regard to Yellow Tags and Red Tags or any deficiencies noted during the testing, including the required notification of the local 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. An air test may be required prior to a hydrostatic test being performed."

(96) Section 901.6.3 is added to read as follows:

"Section 901.6.3 – Inspection criteria. All fire protection systems and fire extinguishers shall be inspected and tested every twelve (12) months or sooner as required by the fire code official or other provision of law, by a technician properly licensed by the State of Texas. If a system fails to

pass a required test, is impaired or is inoperative, the service technician must notify the fire code official's office immediately. This provision extends to all required sprinkler and fire alarm systems in residential occupancies. Maintenance of these systems is the responsibility of the property owner. Where systems are intended to serve more than one property or location, the Home Owners Association and the individual affected property owners are jointly responsible for the inspection and maintenance of the systems and components including, but not limited to, fire alarm systems and components thereof, sprinkler components, underground fire lines, FDC's, vaults or similar items. Proof of compliance must be provided to the fire code official within thirty (30) days of a written request for such verification."

(97) Section 901.6.4 is added to read as follows:

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

(98) Section 901.7 is amended to read as follows:

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

(99) Section 901.8.2 is amended to read as follows:

"901.8.2 Removal of Occupant-use Hose Lines. The fire code official is authorized to permit the removal of occupant-use hose lines and hose valves where all of the following conditions exist.

1. The hose line(s) would not be utilized by trained personnel or the fire department.
2. If the occupant-use hose lines are removed, but the hose valves are required to remain as per the fire code official, such shall be compatible with local fire department fittings."

(100) Section 903.1.2 is added to read as follows:

"903.1.2 Residential systems. When permitted in R occupancies other than single or two family dwellings, a 13R system must provide full coverage of the attic, all enclosures, and protect the structure to the same extent of coverage as would be required utilizing an NFPA 13 system design unless otherwise approved by the fire code official. When approved by the fire code official, a single riser or gang riser arrangement under the control of the HOA is permitted in townhomes. For purposes of this

section, a single family or two family dwelling is defined as no more than two contiguous dwelling units with a minimum of five (5) feet of physical separation between separate buildings. Residential units in a grouping of three or more regardless of fire walls or other separations are considered to be multi-family units and are regulated under the sprinkler provisions of this code.

When approved by the fire code official, attic fire sprinkler protection is not required in town homes where the units are separated by 2 hour walls, do not exceed thirty (30) feet to the top of the roof ridge and the total square footage footprint of the building does not exceed ten thousand (10,000) square feet."

(101) Section 903.1.3 is added to read as follows:

"903.1.3 Sprinkler Piping. When metal piping is used, a minimum of schedule 40 piping is required on any dry pipe and a minimum of Schedule 10 is required on any wet pipe sprinkler system installed in the city."

(102) Section 903.1.4 is added to read as follows:

"903.1.4 Existing structures. Existing buildings are required to install an automatic sprinkler system under the following circumstances:

1. When a building that exceeds the limits established in Section 903.2.11.3 or Section 903.2.11.9 experiences a change in occupancy classification use that results in a more hazardous use or a use that would require a sprinkler system under another provision of this code; or

2. When the square footage or height of an existing building is increased to exceed the limits established in Section 903.2.11.3 or Section 903.2.11.9, the entire building must be sprinkled; or

Exceptions:

1. The fire code official is authorized to provide a reasonable time following occupancy to permit the installation of the sprinkler system in existing occupancies."

(103) Section 903.2 is amended by adding the following at the end of the first paragraph:

"Automatic sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoist ways other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine

room. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating “ELEVATOR MACHINERY – NO STORAGE ALLOWED. Alternative methods of protection may be required.”

(104) Section 903.2 is amended to add the following to the exception:

“…in accordance with Section 907.2, are provided with an approved alternative fire suppression system if required by the fire code official, and are separated…”

(105) Section 903.2.8 is amended to read as follows:

“903.2.8 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.1.2 and 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area, including multi-family structures, hotels, motels, triplexes, apartments, condominiums or townhouses containing three (3) or more dwelling units, regardless of square footage and regardless of any fire rated walls.”

(106) Section 903.2.9.3 is added to read as follows:

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

(107) Section 903.2.11.3 is amended to read as follows:

“903.2.11.3 Buildings 35 feet or more in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings that have one or more stories (other than a penthouse in compliance with Section 1510 of the *International Building Code*) that is located thirty five (35) feet or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

Exception: Open parking structures in compliance with Section 406.5 of the *International Building Code* having no other occupancies above the subject garage and when approved by the fire code official.”

(108) Section 903.2.11.7 is added to read as follows:

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

(109) Section 903.2.11.8 is added 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.”

(110) Section 903.2.11.9 is added to read as follows:

"903.2.11.9 Buildings 6,000 square feet or over: An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area of six thousand (6,000) square feet or greater and in all buildings that are enlarged to be six thousand (6,000) square feet or greater. For the purposes of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings. If a conflict exists among the sprinkler requirements of this code, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

Exception:

1. Open parking structures in compliance with Section 406.5 of the *International Building Code* having no other occupancies above the subject garage and when approved by the fire code official."

(111) Section 903.3 is amended to add the following:

"1. A company with a Texas State fire sprinkler license shall install underground fire sprinkler mains. The company installing the underground is responsible for that portion of piping from the tap to the floor flange in the riser room, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official. The pipe shall have six (6) inches of sand on all sides and twelve (12) inches on top. Underground installations must be approved by the fire code official.

2. If a fire sprinkler vault is installed for multifamily buildings, a manifold may be used to connect three (3), four (4) inch lines to serve three (3) separate buildings with the approval of the fire code official, and proven hydraulically.

3. Riser closets shall be labeled "Fire Sprinkler Riser Room" or similar as approved by the fire code official with letter sizing in compliance with 509.1.2.

4. Piping thickness shall be in compliance with 903.1.3.

5. Floor control valves must be installed when required by Section 903.4.3."

(112) Section 903.3.1.1.1 is amended to read as follows:

"903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations. When approved by the fire code official, sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such rooms or areas are protected with an approved alternative fire suppression system or alternative fire protection methods, and an automatic fire detection system in … *{bulk of section unchanged}*…

because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.

2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the fire code official.

3. Generator and transformer rooms, under the direct control of a public utility, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than two (2) hours.

4. Elevator machine room, machinery spaces, and hoist ways other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances."

(113) 903.3.1.1.2 is deleted in its entirety

(114) Section 903.3.1.2 is amended to add the following paragraph:

"Sprinklers installed under this provision must provide full coverage of the attic, all enclosures, and protect the structure to the same extent of coverage as would be required utilizing a NFPA 13 system design unless specifically excluded under 903.1.2. However, for the purposes of exceptions or reductions permitted by other requirements of this code, an NFPA 13-R system may not be used for any trade off."

(115) Section 903.3.1.2.1 is amended to add the following exception:

"Exception- This section shall not apply to townhomes when the balconies, decks or other exterior areas are isolated and protected utilizing a construction method approved by the fire code official designed to reasonably eliminate the risk of an exterior fire extending into any void spaces."

(116) Section 903.3.1.3 is amended to read as follows:

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

(117) Section 903.3.1.4 is added to read as follows:

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

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

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

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

903.3.1.4.2 Heat trace/insulation. Heat trace/insulation shall only be allowed where approved by the fire code official for small sections of large diameter water filled pipe."

(118) Section 903.3.5 is amended to add a second paragraph to read as follows:

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

(119) Section 903.4 is amended by adding a second paragraph before the exceptions to read as follows:

"Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than forty-five (45) seconds unless approved by the fire code official. 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."

(120) Section 903.4.2 is amended to add the following paragraph:

"A minimum of one (1) a/v device is required inside the building and/or tenant space in a location that is normally occupied. The alarm device required on the exterior of the building shall be a weatherproof horn/strobe

notification appliance with a minimum seventy-five (75) candela strobe rating, installed at an approved location."

(121) Section 903.4.3 is amended to read as follows:

"903.4.3 Floor Control Valves. Individual floor control valves shall be required in any building containing three (3) or more stories. When required, the valves shall be located within a rated stairway or as approved by the fire code official. The floor control valve shall have a control valve, flow switch, test and drain.

Exception: Buildings that do not meet the definition of a high rise in the *International Fire Code* when the valves are determined to not be necessary due to the building size or configuration by the fire code official."

(122) Section 905.1 is amended to add the following paragraph:

"All standpipes required by this code shall be designed as a Class I standpipe. The design shall incorporate a two and one half-inch (2-1/2") valve, with a two and one half-inch (2-1/2") by one and one half inch (1-1/2"), National Standard Thread adapter, capped unless otherwise directed and approved by the fire code official."

(123) Section 905.2 is amended 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 ten (10) psig and a maximum of forty (40) psig air pressure with a high/low alarm."

(124) Section 905.3.9 is added to read as follows:

"905.3.9 Buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet. When required by the code official, in buildings exceeding ten thousand (10,000) square feet in area per story, Class I automatic wet standpipes shall be provided where any portion of the building's interior area is more than two hundred (200) feet of travel, vertically and horizontally, from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access. Manual dry or manual wet standpipes are permitted when conditions make an automatic wet standpipe not practical when approved by the fire code official.

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

(125) Section 905.3.10 is added to read as follows:

"905.3.10 High density area. In any structure in which fire department access is limited due to building layout, density of construction, restricted access or other site or building features that may impede fire department access, approved standpipes shall be installed as required by the fire code official."

(126) Section 905.4 is amended by changing items 1, 3 and 5 and by adding the following item #7:

"1) In every required exit stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each story above and below grade plane. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate landing between stories, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.
2) {No change}
3) In every exit passageway, at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building.
Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to an exit passageway are reachable from an exit stairway hose connection by a {remainder unchanged}
4) {No change}
5) Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal {33.3 percent slope} each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located to serve the roof or at the highest landing of an exit stairway with stair access to the roof provided in accordance with Section 1011.12.
6) {No change}
7) When required by this Chapter, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at two hundred feet along major corridors thereafter, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official."

(127) Section 906.1 is amended to read as follows:

"906.1 Where required. The minimum acceptable fire extinguisher size shall be a 2A:10B:C extinguisher. While general guidance on fire extinguisher placement is covered in this section, the fire code official may require additional fire extinguishers. This includes buildings under construction when required by the fire code official.

1. In all new and existing occupancies."

{Remainder of section is unchanged}

(128) Section 907.1. 2 is amended by adding the following:

"14. Drawings must be in a minimum of 1/8 inch scale."

(129) Section 907.1.4 is added to read as follows:

"907.1.4 General design. All fire alarm systems shall be designed in accordance with the provisions of this code and *NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm Code).*

1. A zone map or other approved method of identifying clearly the device in alarm and the zone or address must be posted at the control panel or be an integral part of the alarm panel, and must be submitted with the fire alarm plan submittal. The minimum size of the zone map is ten inches by fourteen inches (10" x 14").

2. All alarm systems new or replacement shall be addressable. Alarm systems serving more than twenty (20) smoke detectors shall have analog initiating devices

   Exception:
   1. Existing systems need not comply unless any single building remodel or expansion initiated after the effective date of this code, as adopted, exceeds thirty percent (30%) of the building. If cumulative building remodels or expansions exceed fifty percent (50%) of the total building area within any two (2) year period, the entire buildings fire alarm system must comply with this section within eighteen (18) months of permit application.

   2. When approved by the fire code official, small systems designed to monitor fire sprinklers for flow and tamper may be non-addressable.

3. Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors, when required by the fire code official, shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than forty-five (45) seconds unless approved by the code official. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a trouble signal at the central control station upon tampering."

(130) Sections 907.1.5, 907.1.6, 907.1.7, 907.1.8, 907.1.9, and 907.1.10 are added to read as follows:

"907.1.5 Duct detectors. When a building or space is equipped with a fire alarm system, other than a system that is provided for fire sprinkler monitoring only, all duct detectors must be powered by the fire alarm system and be resettable from the panel. A remote indicator is required

on the ceiling or other approved location where a duct detector is concealed, such as above a ceiling, or when required by the fire code official. All remote indicators shall be labeled with the zone or address of the duct detector. ”

907.1.6 Operation of fire alarm panels. The fire alarm panel shall not require a tool, key, enable key, code or special knowledge to operate.

907.1.7 Panel location. The location of the fire alarm panel must be near the main entrance at a location approved by the fire code official, or an approved remote annunciator must be placed at an approved location.

907.1.8 Multiple panels. When multiple buildings exist on one property and have fire alarm panels each building’s fire alarm panel shall report back to a main fire alarm panel, at a location approved by the fire code official, unless an alternative design is approved by the fire code official.

907.1.9 External notification device. External weatherproof audio/ visual device(s) shall be installed at a location approved by the fire code official. Approved signage may be required.

907.1.10 Wording. All visible and audible notification devices shall be of a type approved by the fire code official and shall have the word “Fire” on the device when received from the manufacturer or placed in an approved manner on the device.”

(131) Section 907.2 is amended to add the following after the second paragraph:

“1. Regardless of other provisions of this code, all fire sprinkler systems, with the exception of systems protecting a single family or duplex residential structure must be monitored for tamper and flow at an approved monitoring station. Alarm systems monitoring sprinkler systems must consist of a minimum of a water flow device, tamper switches on each water control valve, a pull station, a smoke or heat detector positioned near the panel, an exterior and an interior approved audio-visual device as needed to call attention to an alarm condition at the premises, including each lease space if the building is a multi-tenant occupancy. It is not the intent of this section to imply the audio visual placement must comply with NFPA 72 when the only requirement for A/V devices is caused by this section.

2. An approved smoke detection system is required in any corridor or common atmosphere within the corridor if any of the corridor provisions of Table 1020.1 referencing a rated corridor of less than one hour is used. The actuation of any detector shall activate alarms audible in all areas served by the corridor. The fire code official may waive this

requirement when corridors do not exceed fifty (50) feet in length.

3. Elevator recall must include smoke detectors on each level, smoke detection in elevator equipment rooms, and at the top of the elevator shaft unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

4. The application of any exception in Section 907 is permitted only when allowed by the fire code official. ”

Exceptions: {unchanged}

(132) Section 907.2.1 is amended to add the following after the first paragraph and to change the exception under 907.2.1 to read as follows:

“Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

1. Cause illumination of the *means of egress* with light of not less than one (1) foot-candle (11 lux) at the walking surface level, and

2. Stop any conflicting or confusing sounds and visual distractions.”

Exception: When approved by the fire code official, …{remainder unchanged}…

(133) Section 907.2.3 is amended to read as follows and to add the following paragraph:

“907.2.3 Group E. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system utilizing an emergency voice/alarm communication system meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 and installed in accordance with Section 907.6 shall be installed in Group E educational occupancies. When *automatic sprinkler systems* or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group E day care occupancies. Unless separated by a minimum of 100 feet of 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.

The provisions of Group E occupancies shall extend to Group E – Day Care facilities and Group I-4 day care with the following modifications:

1. Smoke detection is required in each room that is or may be used for child or adult care purposes.

2. A manual pull station is required at a location where it is readily available to the staff.

3. Kitchen fire suppression systems shall be interconnected to and activate the fire alarm system.

4. An emergency voice evacuation component is not required as part of the fire alarm system in Group E Day Care or Group I-4 occupancies. ”

Exceptions:

1. {No change}
   1.1 Residential In-Home day care with not more than twelve (12) children may use single station smoke alarms in all habitable rooms. (For child care of more than five (5) children two and one-half (2 ½) or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6)” {No change to remainder of exceptions}

(134) Section 907.2.6 is amended to add the following at the end of the first paragraph.

“In I-4 occupancies, fire alarm systems must be installed in accordance with 907.2.3 regardless of the age of the clients.”

(135) Section 907.2.11.2 is amended to add the following:

“4. Each residential property used for rental purposes, regardless of if it is a single family or multi-family dwelling, shall be equipped with operating smoke detectors in accordance with the *International Residential Code* and the IFC. The landlord is responsible for the installation and maintenance of the detector(s). If the lease agreement specifies that the batteries in the detector are the responsibility of the tenant, the landlord is still responsible for ensuring that all detectors are working properly, including replacement of batteries as needed. However, any tenant or other person that renders a smoke detector inoperable by removing a battery or who fails to replace a weak battery or who removes or otherwise renders a smoke detector inoperable in any way is in violation of this section.”

(136) Section 907.2.13, exception #3 is amended to read as follows:

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

(137) Section 907.4.1 is amended to read as follows:

"907.4.1 Protection of fire alarm control unit. A single smoke detector shall be provided at the location of each fire alarm control unit, notification appliance circuit extenders and supervisory station transmitting equipment. Where ambient conditions prohibit installation of smoke detectors, an approved heat detector may be permitted to substitute with the approval of the fire code official. When the building is fully sprinkled, if ambient conditions would require a heat detector in lieu of a smoke detector at a required location, the fire code official may waive the heat detector requirement."

(138) Section 907.4.2 is amended to add the following:

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

(139) Section 907.4.2.4 is amended to read as follows:

"907.4.2.4 Signs Where fire alarm systems are not monitored by a supervising station, an approved permanent sign on a red laminated plate with white letters, with a minimum of one-fourth (1/4) inch stroke shall be installed adjacent to each manual fire alarm box and shall read as follows:

Local Alarm Only
Must Dial 9-1-1 To
Report Fire Emergency"

When required by the fire code official, signs stating "If alarm sounds call 9-1-1" must be installed adjacent to outside alarm devices."

(140) Section 907.6.1.1 is added to read as follows:

"907.6.1.1 Wiring Installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that the failure of any single initiating device or single open in an initiating circuit conductor will not interfere with the normal operation of any other such devices. All signaling line circuits (SLC) shall be installed in such a way that a single open will not interfere with the operation of any addressable devices (Class A), Outgoing and return SLC conductors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 requirements for Class "A" circuits and shall have a minimum of six (6) feet of separation horizontal and one foot vertical between supply and return circuit conductors. All underground wiring shall use listed waterproof fire alarm wire and be installed in conduit. All systems and components shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72."

(141) Section 907.6.2 is amended to add the following paragraph:

"Each fire alarm panel and power supply panel shall have an added surge protector installed in addition to the surge protector which is built into the

panel. The secondary surge protection device must be installed in such a manner that it is isolated a minimum of two feet from the panel as measured along the route of electrical travel. If data lines run between separate buildings data line surge/spike protection is required on each data line where the line enters and/or exits each building."

(142) Section 907.6.3 is amended to leave exception 3 as written, to delete Exceptions 1 and 2 and to rewrite exception #4 to read as follows:

"4. Fire alarm devices that are replacing existing equipment when approved by the fire code official."

(143) Section 907.6.4.2 is amended to read as follows:

"907.6.4.2 High rise buildings. In buildings that are more than three (3) stories tall, a separate…" *{remainder of section unchanged}*…

(144) Section 907.6.6.3 added to read as follows:

"907.6.6.3 Communication Requirements. All alarm systems, new or replacement, shall transmit general alarm, water flow, supervisory and trouble signals, as well as any specialty signals required by the fire code official, descriptively to the approved central station, remote supervisory station or proprietary supervising station as defined in NFPA 72."

(145) Section 907.10 is added to read as follows:

"907.10 False signals - All fire alarm systems and components must be maintained in such a manner as to prevent the excessive or recurring transmission of false signals."

(146) Section 907.11 is added to read as follows:

"907.11 Response to Alarms – The person in control of any property served by a fire alarm system must have an employee available to arrive at the scene of an alarm within thirty (30) minutes of being notified."

(147) Section 909.22 is added to read as follows:

"909.22 Stairway or Ramp Pressurization Alternative. Where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the stair pressurization alternative is chosen for compliance with Building Code requirements for a smoke proof enclosure, interior exit stairways or ramps shall be pressurized to a minimum of 0.10 inches of water (25Pa) and a maximum of 0.35 inches of water (87 Pa) in the shaft relative to the building measured with all interior exit stairway and ramp doors closed under maximum anticipated conditions of stack effect and wind effect. Such systems shall comply with Section 909 including the installation of a separate fire-fighters smoke control panel as per Section

909.16 and a Smoke Control Permit shall be required from the fire department as per Section 105.7

909.22.1 Ventilating Equipment. The activation of ventilating equipment for the stair or ramp pressurization system shall be by smoke detectors installed at each floor level at an approved location at the entrance to the smoke proof enclosure. When the closing device for the stairway or ramp shaft and vestibule doors is activated by smoke detection or power failure, the mechanical equipment shall activate and operate at the required performance levels. Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with Section 907.3.

909.22.1.1 Ventilation Systems. Smoke proof enclosure ventilation systems shall be independent of other building ventilation systems; the equipment control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall comply with one of the following:

1. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located exterior to the building and directly connected to the smoke proof enclosure or connected to the smoke proof enclosure by ductwork enclosed by not less than 2-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the Building Code or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the Building Code, or both;
2. Equipment control wiring, power wiring and ductwork, shall be located within the building if separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, by not less than 2 hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the Building Code, or both.

Exceptions:
1. Control wiring and power wiring utilizing a 2 hour rated cable or cable system.
2. Where encased with not less than 2 inches of concrete.
3. Control wiring and power wiring protected by a listed electrical circuit protective systems with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

909.22.1.2 Standby Power. Mechanical vestibule and stairway and ramp shaft ventilation systems and automatic fire detection systems shall be provided with standby power in accordance with Section 2702 of the Building Code.

909.22.1.3 Acceptance and Testing. Before the mechanical equipment is approved, the system shall be tested in the presence of the fire code official to confirm that the system is operating in compliance with these requirements."

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

"2. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall be required in areas of buildings equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.

3. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall be required in areas of buildings equipped with control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of 50(m*S)12 or less that are listed to control a fire in stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited."

(149) Add Subsection 910.2.3 with exceptions to read as follows:

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

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

   Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

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

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

(150) Section 910.3.4 is added to read as follows:

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

910.3.4.1 Sprinklered buildings. Where installed in buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall be designed to operate automatically. The automatic operating mechanism of the smoke and heat vents shall operate at a temperature rating at least 100 degrees F (approximately 38 degrees Celsius) greater than the temperature rating of the sprinklers installed.

Exception: Manual only systems per Section 910.2

910.3.4.2 Non-sprinklered Buildings. Where installed in buildings not equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat

vents shall operate automatically by actuation of a heat responsive device rated at between 100 degrees F (56 degrees C) and 220 degrees F (122 degrees C) above ambient.

Exception: Listed gravity operated drop out vents."

(151) Section 910.4.3.1 is changed to read as follows:

"910.4.3.1 Makeup Air. Makeup air openings shall be provided within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the floor level. Operation of makeup air openings shall be automatic. The minimum gross area of makeup air inlets shall be 8 square feet per 1,000 cubic feet per minute (0.74 m2 per 0.4719 m3/s) of smoke exhaust."

(152) Section 910.4.4 is amended to read as follows:

"910.4.4 Activation. The mechanical smoke removal system shall be activated automatically by the automatic sprinkler system or by an approved fire detection system. Individual manual controls shall also be provided.

Exception: Manual only systems per Section 910.2"

(153) Section 912.1.2 is added to read as follows:

"1. A four-inch (4") Storz or approved comparable FDC connection must be used when required by the fire code official. These connections must be installed at approximately a forty-five (45) degree down angle and designed to minimize the risk of foreign objects being placed in the pipe opening. Special provisions may be permitted for residential FDC connections as specified in (h).

2. The connection shall be minimum forty-two (42) inches above finished grade and piping shall be painted red unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

3. Vehicle impact protection consisting of four (4) inch iron, concrete filled bollards must be installed when and where deemed necessary by the fire code official to protect the FDC, and the bollards must be painted yellow.

4. Installations must be of a design approved by the fire code official.

5. If a fire department connection serves more than one building it shall have a metal sign of sufficient size to allow for "BLDG" to be stenciled or painted on the top of the plate in two (2) inch stroke letters and the building numbers to

follow horizontally in three (3) inch numbers. The lettering shall be white and the background red. The plate shall be attached to the fire department connection pipe and face the road or fire lane.

6. Locking Knox caps shall be installed on all new installations, as replacements for lost or damaged caps on existing locations and when and where deemed necessary by the fire code official to address tampering problems at existing facilities.

7. When an FDC cap is found to be off or missing, the fire code official may require the FDC underground to be back flushed to insure no debris is lodged in the piping.

8. The FDC in a townhome or similar connected single family residential housing unit may utilize an approved two and one half (2-1/2) inch NST connection when the flow rate for the system is shown to be supported by a two and one half (2-1/2) inch inlet and when approved by the fire code official. Single family residential FDC's may utilize any appropriate sized FDC as approved by the fire code official when an FDC is required. "

(154) Section 912.6 is amended to add the following:

"Approved back flow devices shall be installed on all new sprinkler systems. All back flow devices shall be an Ames 3000 or equivalent approved by the fire code official and shall be tested annually, with a report submitted to the fire code official or his designee. If the fire sprinkler main serves a fire sprinkler system with chemical additives a reduced pressure detector assembly is required. If the device is located outside of the building it shall be in a vault approved by the fire code official and shall comply with published standards provided by the City Engineer or Fire Code Official. The floor shall be a minimum of six (6) inches below the bottom of the back flow device. If valves are in the vault they shall have a chain and Knox padlock to lock them in the open position or be otherwise monitored or locked in an approved manner. The fire department connection, with an automatic ball drip, shall come directly out of the top of the vault, unless approved otherwise by the fire code official. The vault shall be protected by four-inch (4") metal concrete filled bollards, painted yellow, at locations approved by the fire code official.

When approved by the fire code official, the requirement for a vault may be waived provided:

1. The fire line is not more than two hundred (200) feet in length as measured from the point of connection to the city main to the sprinkler riser;

2. An approved blow off valve is installed when required by the city near the end of the line at an approved location.

3. The riser room is large enough to accommodate the riser and the back flow device, and still allow room to test and remove these items.

4. The required transmitter device is mounted at a location and manner approved by the city."

(155) Section 912.8 is added to read as follows:

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

Exception: The distance described herein may be increased by the fire code official for cause."

(156) Section 913.2.1 is amended by adding a 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."

(157) Section 913.4 is amended by adding a second paragraph to read as follows:

"The fire-pump system shall also be supervised for "loss of power", "phase reversal" and "pump running" conditions by supervisory signal on distinct circuits."

(158) Section 914.3.1.2 is changed to read as follows:

"914.3.1.2 Water Supply to required Fire Pumps. In buildings that are more than 120 feet in building height, required fire pumps shall be supplied by connections to no fewer than two water mains located in different streets. Separate supply piping shall be provided between each connection to the water main and the pumps. Each connection and the

supply piping between the connection and the pumps shall be sized to supply the flow and pressure required for the pumps to operate."

Exception: {No change to exception}

(159) Section 1004.2 is amended to read as follows:

"1004.2 Increased occupant load - When approved by the code official, the occupant load permitted in any building…. {Remainder of section is unchanged}."

(160) Section 1006.2.2.6 is amended to add a new Section 1006.2.2.6 as follows:

"1006.2.2.6 Electrical Rooms. For electrical rooms, special exiting requirements may apply. Reference the electrical code as adopted."

(161) Section 1008.3 is amended to add the following after the first paragraph.

"Emergency lights operating off of a secondary power source must be provided. Lighting may be required in areas or rooms when, in the opinion of the fire code official the additional lighting is necessary to enable occupants to safely exit the area in the event of a power failure."

(162) Section 1009.1 is amended to add Exception 4 as follows:

"Exceptions: {Previous exceptions unchanged}

4) Buildings regulated under State Law and built in accordance with State registered plans, including any variances or waivers granted by the State shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 1009."

(163) Section 1010.1 is amended to add the following to the end of the first paragraph.

"Where additional doors are provided in a structure or room that could be mistaken for exit doors, the fire code official may require the doors to be clearly marked as non-exit doors."

(164) Section 1010.1.9.4 Bolt Locks. Exceptions 3 and 4 changed to read as follows:

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

(165) Section 1010.1.9.6 is amended to add item # 9 to read as follows:

"9. When required by the fire code official, a Knox key switch or an approved toggle switch located inside a Knox key box

must be installed at an approved location to permit an emergency override of any magnetic locking device system."

(166) Section 1010.1.9.8 is amended to revise item # 3 and to add items #7 and #8 to read as follows:

"3 The doors shall be arranged to unlock from an approved unlocking device. When operated, the unlocking device shall result in direct interruption of power to the lock, independent of other electronics- and the doors shall remain unlocked for not less than 30 seconds. A push to exit button is not permitted on an exit door which is/was installed after January, 2012. A touch bar or other approved method to provide a direct interruption of power to the lock is required. Push to exit button configurations that were installed in compliance with codes in place prior to January 2012 are permitted to remain when approved by the fire code official provided they are maintained in compliance with the codes in effect at the time they were installed.

7. If a full building smoke detection system is not provided, approved smoke detectors shall be provided, when required by the fire code official, on both the access and egress sides of doors and at a location approved by the fire code official in accordance with NFPA 72. Actuation of a smoke detector shall automatically unlock the door.

8. When required by the fire code official, a Knox key switch or an approved toggle switch located inside a Knox key box must be installed at an approved location to permit an emergency override of any magnetic locking device system."

(167) Section 1010.1.9.9 is amended by adding criteria #7 and #8 to read as follows:

"7. If a full building smoke detection system is not provided, approved smoke detectors shall be provided, when required by the fire code official, on both the access and egress sides of doors and at a location approved by the fire code official in accordance with NFPA 72. Actuation of a smoke detector shall automatically unlock the door.

8. When required by the fire code official, a Knox key switch or an approved toggle switch located inside a Knox key box must be installed at an approved location to permit an emergency override of any magnetic locking device system."

(168) Section 1010.1.10 is amended to read as follows:

"[BE] 1010.1.10 Panic and fire exit hardware. Doors serving a Group H occupancy and doors serving rooms or spaces with an occupant load of 50 or more shall not be provided with a latch or lock other than panic hardware or fire exit hardware *except as allowed in 1010.1.9.3*." {remainder unchanged}

(169) Section 1015.8 Window Openings. Change number 1 to read as follows:

1. "Operable windows where the top of the sill of the opening is located more than 55 feet above the finished grade or other surface below and that are provided with window fall prevention devices that comply with ASTM F 2006."

(170) Section 1020.1 is amended to add the following to the end of the first paragraph:

"An approved smoke detection system is required in any corridor or common atmosphere within the corridor if any of the corridor provisions of Table 1020.1 referencing a rated corridor of less than one hour is used. The actuation of any detector shall activate alarms audible in all areas served by the corridor. The fire marshal may waive this requirement when corridors do not exceed fifty (50) feet in length. "

(171) Section 1029.1.1.1 Spaces under Grandstands and Bleachers is deleted.

(172) Section 1031.2 is amended to read as follows:

"1031.2 Reliability. Required exit accesses, exits or exit discharges shall be continuously maintained free from obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the event of fire or other emergency. An exit or exit passageway shall not be used for any purpose that interferes with a means of egress. Security devices affecting means of egress shall be subject to approval of the fire code official. 1031.2.1 is unchanged."

(173) Section 1031.3 is amended to add the following paragraph:

"Motorcycles, fueled equipment, barbecue grills or other fueled appliances are prohibited in breezeways, under stairs or in other public egress areas of Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies. The breezeways, exit stairs and walkways from any R-1 or R-2 dwelling unit to the public parking lot shall be maintained free of any obstruction that hinders egress."

(174) Section 1103.3 is amended to add a sentence to the end of the paragraph as follows:

"Provide emergency signage as required by Section 607.3"

(175) Section 1103.5 is amended to delete the existing Section 1103.5.1, and to replace it by adding Section 1103.5.1 to read as follows:

"1103.5.1 Spray Booths and Rooms. Existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 2404."

(176) Section 1103.7 is amended to add Sections 1103.7.8 and 1103.7.8.1 to read as follows:

"1103.7.8 Fire Alarm System Design Standards. Where an existing fire alarm system is upgraded or replaced, the devices shall be addressable. Fire alarm systems utilizing more than 20 smoke and/or heat detectors shall have analog initiating devices.

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

1103.7.8.1 Communication requirements. Refer to Section 907.6.6 for applicable requirements."

(177) Section 2304.1 is amended to read as follows:

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

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

(178) Section 2304.1.1 is added to read as follows:

"Section 2304.1.1 General requirements:

1. Parking for customers for service other than fuel shall be provided so as to not block, obstruct, or otherwise interfere with the safe and free movement of vehicles to and from any dispensing device.

2. Approved leak testing shall be performed as required by the fire code official on all underground storage tanks and piping and records of such testing shall be provided to the fire department and maintained by the owner or operator of the facility containing the storage tanks for the life of the tanks

3. Fuel storage tanks shall be placed so that transport trucks delivering products will be parked completely off the public street, at least twenty-five (25) feet from any dispensing device and parked so as not to interfere with the safe, free movement of vehicles to and from any dispensing device. Where this cannot be accomplished at existing stations or due to site limitations outside of the control of the owner, the fire code official may require additional safety measures be taken during off-loading to minimize the risk of vehicles striking the tank truck or delivery hoses."

(179) Section 2304.5 is added to read as follows:

"2304.5 Temporary fuel dispensing at construction sites. Temporary storage tanks and dispensing operations used for diesel motor fuel at construction or similar temporary locations shall comply with the following requirements:

Applicability:

This section applies only to those tanks located on an active construction site, for fueling heavy dirt moving machinery or other equipment that is impractical to move over the streets to fuel, or that is of a fixed nature that are not on site more than one hundred and twenty (120) days and contain diesel fuel. The time limitation may be extended on a case by case basis by the fire code official.

1. Fuel storage tanks may not exceed a capacity of three thousand (3,000) gallons. A maximum of three (3) tanks may be on site; provided they are separated by a minimum of one hundred (100) feet and the aggregate quantity of fuel does not exceed six thousand (6,000) gallons. Single tank quantities may be increased on a case by case basis with the approval of the fire code official if adequate precautions are taken.

   Exception: A single ten thousand (10,000) gallon diesel fuel tank may be installed on construction sites at the discretion of the fire marshal provided adequate safeguards are provided, the contractor can show an excessive hardship imposed by the lower fuel limits. This tank will not count towards the aggregate total for the site if this tank is separated from the remaining tanks by a minimum distance of two hundred (200) feet.

2. Tank locations must be approved by the fire code official.

3. Approved secondary containment must be provided capable of containing one and a half times the contents of the tank.

Rainwater accumulations must be removed regularly from the containment area.

4. Single wall tanks containing diesel fuel only are permitted in temporary construction use.

5. The tank and installation must comply with all applicable provisions of NFPA #30, and applicable state law and local codes."

(180) Section 2306.2.1 is amended to add the following sentence:

"No single underground storage tank installed for service station fueling operations may exceed a maximum capacity of twenty thousand (20,000) gallons."

(181) Section 2306.2.2 is amended to add the following:

"Any above ground tank containing motor fuels and located inside a building shall comply with the requirements of 2306.2.2 in addition to meeting the requirements of this section. Regardless of other provisions of Chapter 23, the maximum quantity of fuel permitted inside aboveground tanks regulated by this Chapter and located inside of a building may not exceed three thousand (3,000) gallons in aggregate amounts, unless approved by the fire code official."

(182) Section 2306.2.3 is amended to read as follows:

"2306.2.3 Above-ground tanks located outside, above grade. Above-ground tanks shall not be used for the storage or dispensing of Class I, II or III-A liquid motor fuels except as provided by this section:

1. Above-ground tanks used for outside, above-grade storage of Class I liquids shall be listed and labeled as protected above-ground tanks and be in accordance with UL 2085 and Chapter 57. Such tanks shall be located in accordance with Table 2306.2.3.

2. Tank Design. Tanks must have a minimum two (2) hour fire resistive rating, which shall be installed at the factory and shall be certified by the manufacturer. Tanks must be of an approved design. Tanks must be UL #2085 listed. Tanks must comply with NFPA #30 and #30A and other applicable recognized standards. Tanks must include secondary containment as an integral part of the tank design. Tanks must be located within one hundred and fifty (150) feet of a public street or fire department access road and within a five hundred (500) foot hose lay of a fire hydrant. Each tank shall have a factory installed liquid level indicating gauge with a fill

alarm, have atmospheric venting with a flame arrestor and emergency venting, be properly labeled, and be equipped with a fill limiter that will stop tank filling operations when the tank has reached 90% of its capacity. Tanks shall be equipped with an approved remote fill port or an approved spill containment basin designed to catch any spillage that occurs during tank fill operations. Tanks must be designed to provide vapor recovery if the tank capacity exceeds one thousand (1,000) gallons."

3. Size. Tanks containing Class I motor fuels shall not exceed ten thousand gallons (10,000) in individual and aggregate capacity. Tanks containing Class II or III-A liquid fuels shall not exceed twelve thousand (12,000) gallons in individual capacity or thirty six thousand (36,000) gallons in aggregate capacity. The total maximum aggregate quantity of all flammable and combustible liquid motor fuels in aboveground storage tanks on a site shall not exceed 36,000 gallons. Installations with the maximum allowable aggregate capacity shall be separated from other such installations by not less than one hundred (100) feet unless approved by the Fire Marshal. For purposes of this section, a site is a piece of property owned, operated, controlled or managed by a common entity or person.

4. Pad Requirements. All tanks shall be installed on a concrete slab. The slab shall be designed to support the full weight of the tank and shall extend a minimum of three (3) feet past all portions of the tank. When required by the fire code official the pad shall have a minimum six (6) inch containment curb with an approved drain valve.

5. Bump posts shall be placed around the pad to protect the curbing and the tanks. The bump posts shall be a minimum of four (4) inch diameter, concrete filled steel piping or approved equivalent placed at a maximum of four (4) foot spacing around the pad perimeter. Other methods may be used when approved by the fire code official.

6. Security Measures. When the fire code official determines additional security measures such as fencing and/or monitoring capabilities are needed, they shall be provided to prevent tampering with the above ground tanks.

7. A three-foot (3') clear space must be maintained around the tank(s).

8. Repairs. When repairs and maintenance are required, they shall be made in accordance with the recommendations of

the manufacturer. The owner of the tank shall provide the fire prevention office with documentation that verifies that the repairs were made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

9. The provisions of this section shall apply to all above ground fuel storage tanks regulated by the *International Fire Code*, and any generator or pump fuel tanks containing diesel fuel or other Class II or III-A fuels in excess of four hundred ninety nine (499) gallons or gasoline or other Class I fuel in any quantity above fifty (50) gallons. If a conflict exists between sections, the more restrictive regulation will prevail.

10. Aboveground fuel tanks may not be used for retail sales of fuel.

11. Signage complying with Section 2305.6; 5001.1.2; and NFPA 704 shall be installed on each tank and as required by the fire code official.

12. A minimum of one 40BC rated fire extinguisher shall be located not closer than twenty-five (25) feet and no further than fifty (50) feet from the dispensing device accessible during hours of pump operations.

13. Tanks located at construction projects or similar approved temporary use locations shall comply with 2304.5 and may be exempted from specific provisions of this section on an item by item basis."

(183) Section 2404.7.1.1 is added to read as follows:

"2404.7.1.1 – Air systems.

1. Closed spray booths or spray rooms placed in service after January, 2012, shall be designed in such a manner that spraying operations cannot be conducted whenever any door into the booth or room is open.

2. Air lines providing air to spray guns or similar devices must be equipped with an air solenoid valve that will shut off the air supply in the event of an activation of the booth or room fire suppression system.

Exception: Spray booths installed prior to January, 2012 that were in compliance with the codes at the time they were installed."

(184) Section 3201.5 is added to read as follows;

"3201.5 – Sprinkler Design Presumption- 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."

(185) Table 3206.2, footnote j is changed to read as follows:

"j. Where storage areas are protected by either early suppression fast response (ESFR) sprinkler systems or control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of 50 (m*s) ½ or less that are listed to control a fire in the stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers, installed in accordance with NFPA13, manual smoke and heat vents or manually activated engineered mechanical smoke exhaust systems shall be required within these areas."

(186) Section 3310.1. Add the following sentence to the end of the paragraph.

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

(187) Section 5001.1.2 is amended to add the following:

"5001.1.2 Markings - Notwithstanding the other provisions required or referenced in Chapters 50 through 67, all storage tanks, regardless of contents or size, portable or fixed, must contain as a minimum the following information when required by the fire code authority.

1. Name of product (common name).

2. Tank capacity in U.S. gallons.

3. DOT placard with the number visible. (if applicable)

4. NFPA placard (if applicable)

In addition, signs may be required at the gates or doors leading into certain areas to alert fire personnel of the hazards expected in said area. Any such signs must be posted and maintained as required by the fire department."

(188) Section 5005.1.12 is added to read as follows:

"5005.1.12 Educational facilities – Possession of hazardous materials, including flammable or combustible materials is prohibited on the premises of an E Occupancy.

Exception:

1. School laboratories, classrooms, custodial or similar areas where the material is used or stored in accordance with its label directions and this code as part of a maintenance or supervised educational program.
2. Material brought onto the property of an E occupancy that is part of a school sponsored or sanctioned demonstration, exhibit, or assignment."

(189) Section 5005.1.13 is added to read as follows:

"5005.1.13 Possession of pyrotechnic chemical products: No person or persons shall design, possess or obtain any form of a chemical or chemical mixture that produces visible light displays or sounds through a self-propagating, heat-releasing or pressure building caused by a chemical reaction and/or by ignition, without the possession of a license issued by the State of Texas. Nor shall any person or persons design, possess or obtain any form of a chemical or chemical mixture used in the entertainment industry, to produce visible or audible effects by combustion, deflagration, detonation or chemical reaction, without the possession of a license issued by the State of Texas. Such a chemical mixture predominantly consists of solids capable of producing a controlled, self-sustaining and self-contained exothermic chemical reaction that results in heat, gas sound, pressure building, light or a combination of these effects."

(190) Section 5601.1.3 is amended to read as follows:

"5601.1.3 Fireworks prohibited – The presence (possession, discharge, manufacture, storage, sale, handling, use, transportation, etc.) of any fireworks within the City of Euless is hereby declared to be a nuisance and is prohibited. To the extent allowed by law, the fire code official or his authorized representative may seize and cause to be destroyed any fireworks found within such area in violation of this article. Any member of the fire prevention division, any member of the fire department, and any peace officer is empowered to detain or confiscate any fireworks being transported or possessed illegally in order that such fireworks may be seized and destroyed in accordance with the terms of this article. Notwithstanding any penal provisions of this article, the city attorney is authorized to file suit on behalf of the city for such injunctive relief as may be necessary to prevent unlawful storage, transportation, keeping, selling, or otherwise distributing of fireworks within the jurisdiction of the city and to prevent any person from interfering with, or attempting to interfere with the seizure and destruction of such fireworks, provided however, that it shall not be necessary to obtain such injunctive relief as a prerequisite to seizure and destruction of such fireworks. To the extent allowed by law, any member of the fire prevention division or their authorized agents is hereby authorized to enter any building where the unlawful presence of fireworks is suspected in order to inspect the same for the presence of such fireworks. In any instance where the fire code

official or any of his duly authorized assistants have probable cause to believe that fireworks are being stored in the building, they shall promptly enter the building for the purpose of conducting an inspection. It shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, or other person in charge of such building or their agents or employees to open and permit entry into the building by persons charged with the enforcement of this regulation.

Exception:

1. When a pyrotechnics permit has been issued for an approved fireworks display~~s~~, storage and handling of fireworks is permitted as provided in Section 5601.2 or 5608.2.

2. The use of fireworks for approved displays for which a pyrotechnics permit has been issued as permitted in Section 5608.2."

(191) Section 5601.1.4 is amended to add the following after the first paragraph.

"Model rocketry is prohibited in the City of Euless with the exception of single stage hobby rockets using a Type ½ A6-2 engine (or equivalent with a maximum altitude range of approximately 200 feet) with a minimum launch site dimension of 200 feet. This provision does not imply permission to operate a model rocket in any area in violation of any State or Federal regulation that may prohibit or restrict rocket use."

(192) Section 5605.1 is added to read as follows:

"5605.1 Prohibition. The manufacturing, assembly and testing of explosives, blasting agents and fireworks is prohibited in the City of Euless. This prohibition does not apply to the necessary steps taken at a drilling or construction site to prepare and use agents for which a permit has been issued."

(193) Section 5608.1 is amended to add the following sentence:

"Electric ignition shall be used for mortars of three (3) inches or greater in diameter."

(194) Section 5703.6 is amended to read as follows:

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

(195) Section 5704.1.1 is added to read as follows:

"5704.1.1 Testing of Tanks – Tanks used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids or hazardous materials must be tested in an approved manner prior to the original installation, following any movement of the

tank, and at those times as may be required by the fire code official to insure the integrity of the tank and the proper operation of safety features associated with the tank. All underground storage tanks shall be subjected to an approved tightness tests when required by the fire code official. ”

(196) Section 5704.2.9.5 is amended and Section 5704.2.9.5.3 is added to read as follows:

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

5704.2.9.5.1{No change}

5704.2.9.5.2 {No change}

5704.2.9.5.3 Combustible Liquid Storage Tanks Inside of Buildings. The maximum aggregate allowable quantity limit shall be 3,000 gallons of Class II or III combustible liquid for storage in protected aboveground tanks complying with Section 5704.2.9.7 when all of the following conditions are met.

1. The entire 3000 gallon (11,356 L) quantity shall be stored in protected above ground tanks;
2. The 3,000 gallon (11,356L) capacity shall be permitted to be stored in a single tank or multiple smaller tanks;
3. The tanks shall be located in a room protected by an automatic sprinkler system complying with Section 903.3.1.1; and
4. Tanks shall be connected to fuel-burning equipment, including generators, utilizing an approved closed piping system.

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

(197) Section 5704.2.9.6 is amended to add the following sentence:

“The distances for tank separation as referenced in NFPA #30 or the *International Fire Code* may be increased for adjacent tanks of different heights containing combustible or flammable liquids where wind-blown flames from a vent or tank top fire may impinge upon an adjacent tank.”

(198) Section 5704.2.11.4 is amended to read as follows:

“5704.2.11.4 Leak Prevention. Leak prevention for underground tanks shall comply with Sections 5704.2.11.4.1 through 5704.2.11.4.3. An

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

(199) Section 5704.2.11.4.2 is amended to read as follows:

"5704.2.11.4.2 Leak detection. Underground storage tank systems … *{bulk of provision unchanged}…* and installed in accordance with NFPA 30 and as specified in Section 5704.2.11.4.3. "

(200) Section 5704.2.11.4.3 is added to read as follows:

"5704.2.11.4.3 Observation wells. Approved sampling tubes of a minimum six (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 twelve (12) inches below the average grade of the excavation to ground level and shall be provided with suitable surface access caps. Each tank site shall provide a sampling sump at the corners of the excavation with a minimum of four (4) sumps. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line excavation within ten (10) feet of the tank excavation and one every fifty (50) feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers. A minimum of two (2) are required."

(201) Section 5704.2.14.3 is added to read as follows:

"5704.2.14.3 Removal of tanks – The owner, occupant, lessee, contractor, or any other person in control of any property containing a storage tank is responsible for complying with the provisions of this Code. Tanks must be removed, or when no reasonable method exists to remove a tank, and when approved by the fire code official, abandoned in place in compliance with 5704.2.13.1.4, within ninety days of notification to remove said tank by the fire department. The city may require soil tests or other tests to determine if a hazard exists, and if the property has been abandoned, a responsible party cannot be located, or if the person in control of the property is unable or unwilling to do so, the city may remove any tanks on said property if it is deemed to be in the best interest of the city or the health and welfare of the general public to do so. Any and all expenses associated with such testing, removal or disposal of said tanks and product therein and any contaminated soil and products will be billed to the property owner, along with an appropriate administrative fee and if not satisfied within thirty (30) days, a lien will be placed against the property. Any removal of a tank by the city under the provisions of this article requires approval of the city manager."

(202) Sections 6103.2.1 is added to read as follows:

"6103.2.1 Jewelry repair, dental labs and similar occupancies: Where natural gas service is not available, portable LP gas containers may be used to supply approved torch assemblies or similar appliances. Such containers shall not exceed twenty (20) pound water capacity. Aggregate

capacity shall not exceed sixty (60) pound water capacity. Each device shall be separated from other containers by a distance of not less than twenty (20) feet."

(203) Section 6104.2 is amended to read as follows:

"6104.2 Maximum capacity within established limits: The storage of liquefied petroleum gas in the city is restricted to the limits established by law in the adopting ordinance except where preempted by State law. See Section 34-104, Euless Code of Ordinances for the specific quantities and zoning districts where liquefied petroleum gas is permitted."

(204) Section 6104.3.3 is added to read as follows:

"6104.3.3 Spas, Pool Heaters and Other Listed Devices. Within the limits allowed by State law, where natural gas service is not available, an LP-gas container is allowed to be used to supply spa and pool heaters and other listed devices. Such container shall not exceed 500 gallon water capacity per lot. See Table 6104.3 for location of tanks."

(205) Section 6107.4, 6109.10 and 6109.13 are changed to read as follows:

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

6109.10 Storage within buildings not accessible to the public. LPG cylinders which are not subject to the exceptions as listed in 6109.1 may not be stored within a structure without the specific approval of the fire code authority. When approved, the maximum quantity allowed in one storage location…{remainder of section unchanged}…

6109.13 Protection of Containers. LP-gas containers shall be stored within a suitable enclosure or otherwise protected against tampering. Vehicle impact protection shall be provided as required by Section 6107.4

Exception: The exception is deleted"

(206) Chapter 80 – Standards, is amended to add the following after the first paragraph.

"The provisions of any standard referenced herein are considered to be a standard of good practice and as such may be enforced by the fire code official to address or to provide guidance in addressing various issues that may arise. The fire code official may utilize portions of any referenced standards as needed and as such they shall be considered to be a portion of this code to the extent they are utilized.

Due to the constant evolution of the Standards, a different edition of any Standard may be used with the approval of the fire code official as a standard of good practice or as a prescriptive application of a standard.

The following standards are amended to reflect a more current edition in effect at the time of code adoption. All other references remain as written:

NFPA	
13-16	*Installation of Sprinkler Systems*
13R-16	*Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and including 4 Stories in Height*
20-16	*Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection*
110 – 16	*Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*
111 – 16	*Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergence and Standby Power Systems*

The following Regulations published by the State of Texas are also added to the list of approved Standards.

TI TEXAS INSURANCE CODE REGULATIONS

Chapter 6001 – Texas Insurance Code Chapter 6001 Fire Extinguishers Rules and 28 TAC 34.500 Fire Extinguisher Rules.

Chapter 6002 – Texas Insurance Code Chapter 6002. Fire Protection Sprinkler Systems and 28 TAC 34.700 the Fire Sprinkler Rules.

5.43-2 – Texas Insurance Code Article 5.43-2. Fire Detection and Alarm Devices and 28 TAC 34.600 the Fire Alarm Rules.

TN TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TR TEXAS RAILROAD COMMISSION
Railroad Commission Safety Rules governing LNG, LPG and CNG"

SECTION V.

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

SECTION VI.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the terms and provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in accordance with Section 1-12 “General Penalty”, Euless Code of Ordinances. Each such violation shall be deemed a separate offense and shall be punishable as such hereunder for violation of an ordinance governing fire safety.

SECTION VII.

CUMULATIVE CLAUSE. This ordinance shall be cumulative of all provisions of ordinances of the City of Euless, Texas, except where the provisions of this ordinance are in direct conflict with the provisions of such ordinances, in which event the conflicting provisions of such ordinances are hereby repealed. The *2009 International Fire Code* adopted on January 24, 2012, is repealed except to the extent any provision herein is readopted as a part of the *2015 International Fire Code*.

SECTION VIII.

SAVINGS CLAUSE. All rights and remedies of the City of Euless are expressly saved as to any and all violations of the provisions of the City Code or any other ordinances regulating fire safety that have accrued at the time of the effective date of this ordinance; and, as to such accrued violations and all pending litigation, both civil and criminal, whether pending in court or not, under such ordinances, same shall not be affected by this ordinance but may be prosecuted until final disposition by the courts. To the extent any use is deemed to be grandfathered or vested under the *2015 International Fire Code*, such Code shall remain in full force and effect as to such use.

SECTION IX.

PUBLICATION CLAUSE. The City Secretary of the City of Euless is hereby directed to publish in the official newspaper of the City of Euless, as required by Section 12 of Article II of the Charter of the City of Euless.

SECTION X.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication, as provided by the Euless City Charter and the laws of the State of Texas.

PRESENTED AND PASSED ON FIRST AND FINAL READING at regular meeting of the Euless City Council on June 28, 2016, by a vote of _____ ayes, _____ nays, and _____ abstentions.

APPROVED:

_____
Linda Martin, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Kim Sutter, TRMC, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Wayne K. Olson, City Attorney