ORDINANCE NO. 6507

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 21, "FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION," OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF GARLAND, TEXAS; PROVIDING A PENALTY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SEC. 10.05 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF GARLAND, TEXAS; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE AND A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GARLAND, TEXAS:

Section 1

Section 21.01 of Chapter 21, "Fire Prevention and Protection," of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Garland, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21.01 Adoption of International Fire Code

The International Fire Code, 2009 edition, is hereby adopted by reference. A copy shall be kept on file in the office of the City Secretary. Unless deleted, amended, expanded, or otherwise changed in this Code of Ordinances, all provisions of the International Fire Code as adopted in this section shall be fully applicable and binding and of full force and effect within the City.

Section 2

Section 21.02 of Chapter 21, "Fire Prevention and Protection," of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Garland, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21.02 Establishment and duties of Bureau of Fire Prevention

There is hereby established a Bureau of Fire Prevention within the fire department. The Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be operated under the supervision of the Fire Chief and shall be responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the International Fire Code. The International Fire Code shall be enforced by the Bureau of Fire Prevention as adopted by this chapter. Under this article, the term "Fire Code Official" shall mean the Fire Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention unless the context clearly states otherwise.

Section 3

Sections 21.03 through 21.05 of Chapter 21, "Fire Prevention and Protection," of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Garland, Texas are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21.03 - Sec. 21.05 Reserved

Section 4

Section 21.06 of Chapter 21, "Fire Prevention and Protection," of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Garland, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21.06 Amendments made to the International Fire Code

The International Fire Code ("the Fire Code") is amended in the following respects:

Section 102.1 is amended to read as follows:

102.1 Construction and design provisions. The construction and design provisions of this Code shall apply to:

1. Structures, facilities and conditions arising after the adoption of the Fire Code.
2. Existing structures, facilities and conditions not legally in existence at the time of adoption of the Fire Code.
3. Existing structures, facilities and conditions when required in Chapter 46 of the Fire Code or in specific sections of the Fire Code.
4. Existing structures, facilities and conditions which, in the opinion of the Fire Code Official, constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

Section 102.4 is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 102.7 is amended to read as follows:

102.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in the Fire Code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 47 of the Fire Code and such codes, when specifically adopted, and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of the Fire Code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between the provisions of the Fire Code and the referenced standards, the provisions of the Fire Code shall apply. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to that code or 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 and amended by the Code of Ordinances.

Section 103.2 is amended to read as follows:

103.2 Appointment. The Fire Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be appointed by the Fire Chief on the basis of proper qualification.

Section 105.2 is amended by adding a new Section 105.2.5 to read as follows:

105.2.5. A fee shall be collected for each separate permitted address and for each specified time limit.

Exceptions:

1. Permit fees for civic or charitable events or functions may be waived with the approval of the Fire Chief or the Fire Marshal.
2. Permit fees for operational permits shall be as follows:

Fire Code	Required Operational Permits	Fee
105.6.4	Carnivals and fairs (per event)	$100.00
105.6.8	Compressed gasses (annual permit)	$100.00
105.6.10	Cryogenic fluids (annual permit)	$100.00
105.6.14	Explosives (annual permit)	$100.00
105.6.16	Flammable and combustible liquids (annual permit)	$100.00
105.6.20	Hazardous materials storage (annual permit)	$100.00
105.6.22	High-piled storage (annual permit)	$100.00
105.6.26	Liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings (per event)	$100.00
105.6.27	LP gas (annual permit)	$100.00
105.6.30	Open burning (per event)	$1,000.00
105.6.31-32	Open flames, torches, and candles (per event)	$100.00
105.6.36	Pyrotechnic special effects material (per display)	$100.00
105.6.39	Repair garage (annual permit)	$100.00
105.6.43	Temporary membrane structures and tents (per event)	$100.00

3. Permit fees for alarm systems shall be as follows:

Less than 25 devices	$150
More than 25 devices	$200
More than 100 devices	$250
More than 200 devices	$300

4. Permit fees for sprinkler system permits shall be as follows:

1 – 19 heads	$150
20 – 100 heads	$200
101 – 300 heads	$250
301 – 1,000 heads	$300
Over 1,000 heads	$300 + $1 per head over 1,000

5. Permit fee for a fixed extinguishing system shall be $100.00 per system.

6. Fee for an inspection required by state law shall be $100.00. A facility that does not meet applicable requirements at the first inspection shall be re-inspected. The first re-inspection shall be free of charge. The second re-inspection shall be $50.00. The third and all subsequent re-inspections shall be $100.00 per inspection.

7. The Bureau of Fire Prevention shall inspect each site for which a new certificate of occupancy has been issued. The inspection shall take place within 60 days of the approval of the certificate of occupancy. An inspection fee of $50.00 shall be assessed. A facility that does not meet applicable requirements at the first inspection shall be re-inspected. The first re-inspection shall be free of charge. The second re-inspection shall be $35.00. The third and all subsequent re-inspections shall be $50.00 per inspection.

Section 105.4.5 is amended to read as follows:

105.4.5 Corrected documents. Where field conditions necessitate any substantial change from the approved construction documents, the Fire Code Official shall have the authority to require the corrected construction documents to be submitted for approval at a flat rate of $100.00.

If plans need correction, there is no fee for the first re-submittal. If more than one re-submittal is required, a fee of $100.00 shall be assessed for each re-submittal.

If the initial acceptance test fails, a second acceptance test will be conducted at a charge

of $100.00. Each additional re-test will be assessed a fee of $500.00 per test.

A request for a visual inspection prior to the acceptance test will be assessed an additional fee of $100.00 per inspection.

Section 105.6 is amended by deleting the following sections in their entirety:

Sections 105.6.1 through 105.6.3; Sections 105.6.5 through 105.6.7; Section 105.6.9; Sections 105.6.11 through 105.6.13; Section 105.6.15; Sections 105.6.17 through 105.6.21; Sections 105.6.23 through 105.6.25; Sections 105.6.28 through 105.6.29; Sections 105.6.33 through 105.6.35; Sections 105.6.37 through 105.6.38; Sections105.6.40 through 105.6.42; and Sections 105.6.44 through 105.6.46.

Section 105.6.16 is amended to read as follows:

105.6.16 Flammable and combustible liquids. An operational permit is required:

1. To store, handle or use Class I, Class II or Class III-A liquids in excess of 25 gallons in a building or in excess of 60 gallons outside a building.
2. Above ground storage and dispensing tanks greater than 299 gallons shall be permitted by the fire department.

Section 105.6.27 is amended to read as follows:

105.6.27 LP-gas. An operational permit is required for storage and use of LP-gas in excess of 60 gallons water capacity.

Section 105.6.30 is amended to read as follows:

105.6.30 Open burning. An operational permit is required for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire or a fire on any public street, alley, road, or other public or private ground. Instructions and stipulations of the permit shall be adhered to.

Exception: Recreational residential fires in accordance with Section 307.4.2.1 of this code.

Section 105.6.32 is deleted in its entirety.

Section 105.7 is amended by deleting the following sections in their entirety:

Section 105.7.2 through Section 105.7.3; Sections 105.7.8 through 105.7.12.

Section 105.7.1 is amended to read as follows:

105.7.1 Automatic fire-extinguishing systems. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to an automatic fire-extinguishing system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit. Each individual fixed system must be approved and permitted prior to an installation.

Section 105.7.5 is amended to read as follows:

105.7.5 Fire alarm and detection systems and related equipment. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to fire alarm and detection systems and related equipment. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit. Each individual fire alarm system must be approved and permitted prior to an installation.

Exception: Systems in single family stand alone occupancies need not be permitted.

Section 105.7.7 is amended to read as follows:

105.7.7 Flammable and combustible liquids. A construction permit is required to install an above ground flammable or combustible liquid tank.

Sections 105.7.15 and 105.7.16 are added to Chapter 1 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

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

Section 105.8 is added to Chapter 1 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

105.8 Sale or delivery without permit. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, deliver or cause to be delivered any hazardous, highly flammable or explosive material to any person not in possession of a valid permit, when such permit is required by the provisions of this code.

Section 106.2.1 is amended to read as follows:

106.2.1 Inspection requests. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to notify the Fire Code Official when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspections of such work that are required by this code. The permitted system must be pre-tested within 24 hours prior to requesting an inspection by the Fire Marshal's Office.

Section 108.1 is amended to read as follows:

108.1 Board of appeals established. Any person aggrieved by any decision or ruling made by the Fire Chief under the provisions of this code, shall have the right to make an appeal to the Building and Fire Codes Board created under Section 30.02 of the Code of Ordinances within 30 days from the date of the decision or ruling. Such appeals shall be made by filing with the Secretary of the Board a written notice specifying the grounds therefore. The Fire Marshal shall forthwith transmit to the Board all of the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was made. The Board shall within a reasonable time, but not exceeding 30 days, reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or modify the decision appealed from and shall make such order or determination as in its opinion ought to be made provided, however, all such decisions of the Board shall be by concurring vote of at least three (3) members, but not less than a majority of the appointed members present. Every decision shall be promptly filed in the office of the Fire Chief of the fire department and the City secretary. It shall be the duty of the Fire Chief to enforce the decision of the Board. Proposed amendments to the Fire Code may be submitted to the secretary of the Board by any interested person who desires to maintain and improve the regulations contained in the Fire Code. Recommendations of the Fire Chief shall be considered by the Board in relation to any requested amendments. All decisions and recommendations of the Board with respect to any Fire Code amendments shall require a concurring vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the appointed membership. The Chairman of the Board, or members that he may designate, may represent the Board at public hearings by the City Council on amendments to this code. During the pendency of the request to the Board, the decision appealed from will be stayed unless the Fire Chief determines that the stay would create or allow the continuance of a substantial fire hazard threatening the lives or property of persons other than the appellant.

Section 113.3 is amended to read as follows:

113.3 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences any work, activity or operation regulated by this code before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to an additional fee equal to that of the normal required permit fees.

Section 202, relating to definitions, is amended by amending the following definitions to read as follows:

ATRIUM. An opening connecting three or more stories other than enclosed stairways, elevators, hoistways, escalators, plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning or other equipment, which is closed at the top and not defined as a mall. Stories, as used in this definition, do not

include balconies within assembly groups or mezzanines that comply with Section 505 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.

AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE FACILITY. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to individuals who are rendered incapable of self-preservation.

This group may include but not be limited to the following: dialysis centers, sedation dentistry, surgery centers, colonic centers, and psychiatric centers.

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.

Section 202, relating to definitions, is further amended by adding the following definitions:

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building having any floor used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

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.

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

MAJOR AUTO REPAIR. A repair garage is any building or part thereof as defined in Section 406.1 that is used for painting, body and fender work, engine overhauling or other major repair of motor vehicles.

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

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

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 of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

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

1. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality guidelines and/or restrictions;

2. State, County or Local temporary or permanent bans on open burning; and

3. Local written policies as established by the Fire Code Official.

Section 307.4 is amended to read as follows:

307.4 Location. The location for open burning shall not be less than 300 feet from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 300 feet of any structure.
Exceptions:

1. Fires in approved containers that are not less than 15 feet from a structure.
2. The minimum required distance from a structure shall be 25 feet where the pile size is three (3) feet or less in diameter and two (2) feet or less in height.

   307.4.1 Bonfires. A bonfire shall not be conducted within 50 feet of a structure or combustible material unless the fire is contained in a barbecue pit. Conditions which could cause a fire to spread within 50 feet of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

   307.4.2 Recreational fires. Recreational fires shall not be conducted within 25 feet of a structure or combustible material. Conditions which could cause a fire to spread within 25 feet of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

Section 307.4.2 is amended by adding new Section 307.4.2.1 to read as follows:

307.4.2.1 Residential Recreational Fires. In residential zoning recreational fires must be completely contained within a permanently constructed structure with a masonry floor or a commercially manufactured appliance specifically designed for burning. Burning of coal, charcoal, wood, propane or natural gas only is permitted.

Section 307.4.4 is added to Chapter 3 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 307.5 is amended to read as follows:

307.5 Attendance. Open burning; trench burns, bonfires, recreational fires and use of portable outdoor fireplaces shall be constantly attended until the fire is extinguished. A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher complying with Section 906 with a minimum 4-A rating or other approved on-site fire-extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, water barrel, garden hose or water truck, shall be available for immediate utilization.

Section 308.4.1 is amended to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

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

2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system, except that LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 40 pounds (2 containers).

3. LP-gas cooking devices having an LP-gas container with a water capacity not greater than 2.5 pounds [nominal one (1) pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity].

Section 308.1.6.2 is amended to read as follows:

308.1.6.2 Portable fueled open-flame devices. Portable open-flame devices fueled by flammable or combustible gases or liquids shall be enclosed or installed in such a manner as to prevent the flame from contacting combustible material.

Exceptions:

1. LP-gas-fueled devices used for sweating pipe joints or removing paint in accordance with Chapter 38 of the Fire Code.
2. Cutting and welding operations in accordance with Chapter 26 of the Fire Code.

3. Torches or flame-producing devices in accordance with Section 308.1.3 of the Fire Code.

4. Candles and open-flame decorative devices in accordance with Section 308.3 of the Fire Code.

Section 308.5 is hereby amended to read as follows:

308.5 Group E and I occupancies. Candles or other similar open-flame devices shall not be used in a Group E and I occupancy.

Exceptions:

1. Candles or other similar open-flame devices are allowed to be used in the following situations, provided precautions approved by the fire code official are taken to prevent ignition of a combustible material or injury to occupants:

1.1. Where necessary for ceremonial or religious purposes in accordance with Section 308.1.7.

1.2. On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance in accordance with Section 308.3.2.

1.3. Where candles on tables are securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases and the candle flames are protected.

1.4. Where necessary for educational or scientific purposes and under the direct supervision of a faculty member.

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 the Fire Code relating to structural or interior hazards, shall be marked as required by Sections 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.

Section 401.3.4 is added to Chapter 4 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 403.1.1 is amended to read as follows:

403.1.1 Duties. In addition to the other requirements of this Fire Code, fire watch personnel shall keep diligent watch for fires, obstructions to means of egress and other hazards during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted and take prompt measures for remediation of hazards, extinguishment of fires that occur and assist in the evacuation of the public from the structures.

Fire watch personnel shall have fire extinguishing equipment readily available and be trained in its use. They shall be familiar with facilities for sounding an alarm in the event of a fire. Fire watch personnel shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their sole duty shall be to perform constant patrols and watch for the occurrence of fire.

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.

Section 503.1.1 is amended to read as follows:

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities. Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. Except for single or two-family residences, the path of measurement shall be along a minimum of a 10 feet wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure.

Exception: The Fire Code Official is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet where:

1. The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
2. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.
3. There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.

Section 503.1.2 is amended to read as follows.

503.1.2 Additional access. The Fire Code Official is authorized to require more than one fire apparatus access road based on the potential for impairment of a single road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factor that could limit access.

Multifamily complexes and subdivisions shall be provided two points of access. The two points of access shall be a minimum of 140 feet apart.

Section 503.2.1 is amended to read as follows:

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

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

Section 503.2.2 is amended to read as follows:

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

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. All designated fire lanes shall be paved in accordance with City paving standards.

Section 503.3 is amended to read as follows:

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

(1) Striping. Fire apparatus access roads shall be continuously marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six (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 four (4) inch white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.

(2) Signs. Signs shall read "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" and shall be 12 inches wide and 18 inches high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, 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 six feet, six inches (6' 6") above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than 50 feet apart along both sides of the fire lane. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Code Official.

Section 503.4 is amended by to read as follows:

503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times. The fire department and the police department may enforce this section by causing any motor vehicle parked, or other obstruction placed, in violation hereof to be towed or carried away from the premises in the same manner as a vehicle illegally parked on the public street.

Section 503.4 is amended by adding a new Section 503.4.1 to read as follows:

503.4.1 Loading zone and drive through service. A loading zone or drive through service window cannot coexist with a fire lane. A loading zone or drive through service window shall not be established within a fire lane.

Section 503.6 is amended by adding a new Section 503.6.1 to read as follows:

503.6.1 Access. Emergency access of limited access gates at apartments and gated communities, or any other occupancy deemed as high risk by the Fire Code Official shall be equipped with Opticom gate opening systems. In the event of a power failure, the gate shall automatically be transferred to a fail-safe mode allowing the gate to be pushed open without the use of special knowledge or equipment. Gates which are not in proper operating condition shall be chained and locked in an open position.

Section 505.1 is amended to read as follows:

505.1 Address identification. Approved numerals of a minimum six (6) inch height and of a color contrasting with the background designating the address shall be placed on all new and existing buildings or structures in a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property and from all rear alleyways.

Where buildings do not immediately front a street, approved six (6) inch height building numerals or addresses and three (3) inch height suite/apartment numerals of a color contrasting with the background of the building shall be placed on all new and existing buildings or structures. Numerals or addresses shall be posted on a minimum 20 inch by 30 inch background.

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

Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure.

Exception: R-3 Single Family occupancies shall have approved numerals of a minimum 3 ½ inches in height and a color contrasting with the background clearly visible and legible from the street fronting the property and rear alleyway where such alleyway exists.

Section 506.1 is amended to read as follows:

506.1 Where required.

(a) Where access for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes is restricted to or within a commercial structure or property because of (i) secured openings, (ii) physical barriers (such as gates, fences, bollards, and the like), or (iii) where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes, the fire code official may require a key box to be installed in an approved location. Typically, the approved location is at or near the primary point of fire department access into a building or property. The key box shall be of a type approved by the fire code official and shall contain keys to gain necessary access.

(b) For necessary access for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes, the fire code official may require that a key box be installed in an approved location at all commercial structures or properties that contain fire protection systems or elevators. Typically, the approved location is at or near the primary point of fire department access into a building or property. The key box shall be of a type approved by the fire code official and shall contain keys to gain necessary access.

(c) A private residential dwelling is not required to comply with this section, but may voluntarily install an approved key box with the approval of the fire code official.

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. The Fire Code Official shall be notified prior to the water supply test. Water supply tests shall be witnessed by the Fire Code Official, as required. The exact location of the static/residual hydrant and the flow hydrant shall be indicated on the design drawings. All fire protection plan submittals shall be accompanied by a hard copy of the waterflow test report, or as approved by the Fire Code Official. The report must indicate the dominant water tank level at the time of the test and the maximum and minimum operating levels of the tank, as well, or identify applicable water supply fluctuation. The licensed contractor must then design the fire protection system based on this fluctuation information, as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard.

Section 507.5.4 is amended to read as follows:

507.5.4 Obstruction. Unobstructed access to fire hydrants shall be maintained at all times. Posts, fences, vehicles, growth, trash, storage and other materials or objects shall not be

placed or kept near fire hydrants, fire department inlet connections or fire protection system control valves in a manner that would prevent such equipment or fire hydrants from being immediately discernible. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants.

Section 509.1.1 is added to Chapter 5 of the International Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 603.3.2.1 is amended to read as follows:

603.3.2.1 Quantity limits. One or more fuel oil storage tanks containing Class II or III combustible liquid shall be permitted in a building. The aggregate capacity of all such tanks shall not exceed 660 gallons.

Exception: The aggregate capacity limit shall be permitted to be increased to 3,000 gallons of Class II or III liquid for storage in protected above-ground tanks.

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.

Section 703.2 is amended by adding the following exception to read as follows:

Exception: Classroom doors may remain in the open position in Group E occupancies during the time the room is occupied if the corridors are protected with a full automatic alarm system.

Section 704.1 is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 807.4.3.2 is amended to read as follows:

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

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

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

Section 807.4.4.2 is amended to read as follows:

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

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

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

Section 901.6.1 is amended by adding a new Section 901.6.1.1 to read as follows:

901.6.1.1 Standpipe Testing. Building owners/managers must utilize a licensed fire protection contractor to test and certify standpipe systems. In addition to the testing and maintenance requirements of NFPA 25 applying to standpipe systems, 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 contractor 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 criteria at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.
3. Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25.

4. If the FDC is not already provided with approved caps, the contractor shall install such caps for all FDCs. Contact the Fire Marshal for additional information.

5. Upon successful completion of standpipe test, the contractor shall place a blue tag (as per 28 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 34.720) 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 contractor shall follow the procedures as required by 28 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 34.720 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.

7. Additionally, records of the testing shall be maintained by the owner and contractor, as required by the state law mentioned above and NFPA 25.

8. Standpipe system tests where water will be flowed external to the building shall not be conducted during freezing conditions or during the day prior to expected night time freezing conditions.

9. Contact the Fire Marshal for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this fire fighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the Fire Code Official.

Section 901.7 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.

Where utilized, fire watches shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their only duty shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises and keep watch for fires.

Section 901.10 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 903.1.1 is amended to read as follows:

903.1.1 Alternative protection. Alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems complying with Section 904 shall be permitted in addition to automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard and approved by the Fire Code Official.

Section 903.1.2 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

903.1.2 Residential systems. Unless specifically allowed by this code or the International Building Code, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D or NFPA 13R shall not be recognized for the purposes of exceptions or reductions, commonly referred to as "trade-offs," permitted by other requirements of this code.

Section 903.2 is amended to read as follows:

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12.

Automatic Sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoistways. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine room. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating "ELEVATOR MACHINERY – NO STORAGE ALLOWED."

Section 903.2.1.1 is amended to read as follows:

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

1. The enclosed fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more;
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge serving such occupancies; or
4. The fire area contains a multi-theater complex.

Section 903.2.1.3 is amended to read as follows:

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

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

Section 903.2.1.4 is amended to read as follows:

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

1. The enclosed fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet;

2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more; or

3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

Section 903.2.3 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.3 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group E occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Where a Group E fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet;

2. Where a Group E fire area is located below the lowest level of exit discharge serving that portion of the building; or

3. Where a Group E fire area is located more than two stories above grade plane.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system is not required in any area below the lowest level of exit discharge serving that area where every classroom throughout the building has at least one exterior exit door at ground level.

Section 903.2.4 is amended to read as follows:

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

1. Where a Group F-1 fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet;

2. Where a Group F-1 fire area is located more than two stories above grade plane; or

3. The combined area of all Group F-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 12,000 square feet.

903.2.4.1 Woodworking operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all Group F-1 occupancy fire areas that contain woodworking operations in excess of 2,500 square feet in area which generate finely divided combustible waste or which use finely divided combustible materials.

Section 903.2.7 is amended to read as follows:

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

1. A Group M fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet;
2. A Group M fire area is located more than two stories above grade plane;
3. The combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 12,000 square feet;
4. A Group M occupancy in new construction used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture; or

903.2.7.1 High-piled storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided as required in Chapter 23 of the Fire Code in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.

Section 903.2.8 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.8 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area.

Exception: One (1) and two (2) family dwellings less than 5,000 square feet.

Section 903.2.8 is further amended by adding new Sections 903.2.8.1 and 903.2.8.2 to read as follows:

903.2.8.1 Mixed use Occupancies. Where buildings are of mixed use, residential portions of the building shall be protected with residential or quick-response sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13. Other portions of such buildings including attic spaces shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 13. NFPA 13R systems shall not be allowed in buildings where portions of Mixed Use buildings contain residential occupancies. Fire walls and fire separation shall not define separate buildings.

903.2.8.2 Existing R-1 and R-2 Occupancies. In R-1 and R-2 occupancies where a fire has occurred that displaces occupants of 50-percent or more of the occupancy's units, the affected building shall be fire-sprinkled prior to re-occupancy of the building.

Section 903.2.9 is amended to read as follows:

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

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet;
2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than two stories above grade plane;
3. The combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 12,000 square feet; or

4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of commercial trucks or buses where the fire area exceeds 2,500 square feet.

Section 903.2.9.1 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.9.1 Repair garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with Section 406 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances, as shown:

1. Buildings having two or more stories above grade plane, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 3,500 square feet;

2. Buildings no more than one story above grade plane, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 5,000 square feet;

3. Buildings with repair garages servicing vehicles parked in basements; or

4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the repair of commercial trucks or buses where the fire area exceeds 2,500 square feet.

Section 903.2.9.2 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.9.2 Bulk storage of tires. Buildings and structures that contain an area for the storage of tires that exceeds 1,000 square feet shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

Section 903.2.9.3 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code:

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

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

Section 903.2.10 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.10 Group S-2 enclosed parking garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with section 406.4 of the International Building Code where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Where the fire area of the enclosed parking garage exceeds 5,000 square feet; or

2. Where the enclosed parking garage is located beneath other groups.

Exception: Enclosed parking garages located beneath Group R-3 occupancies where the R-3 fire area is less than 5,000 square feet.

903.2.10.1 Commercial parking garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings used for storage of commercial trucks or buses where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

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 with a floor level, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1509 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances that is located 35 feet or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exception:Open parking structures in compliance with Section 406.3 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.

Section 903.2.11.5.1 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

903.2.11.5.1 Audible Alarm. Upon activation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system, an audible alarm shall be provided to notify the occupants that the system has activated.

Section 903.2.11.7 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 903.2.11.8 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code 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.

Section 903.2.11.9 is added to Chapter 9 of the International Fire Code to read as follows:

903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 5,000 square feet. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed thorough all buildings with a fire area of 5,000 square feet and greater, and in all existing buildings that are enlarged to be 5,000 square feet or greater. For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exceptions:

1. Open parking garages in compliance with Section 406.3 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.

2. When of non-combustible construction, the area of awning extension of free-standing canopies not used for display, storage or parking of vehicles shall not require sprinkler protection unless otherwise required by the Fire Code.

3. Except for H and I occupancies, an addition with less than 1,000 square feet may be separated from the existing building without causing either the addition or the existing building to be sprinklered. The separation shall be a two (2) hour fire barrier for Types II and V construction and a three (3) hour fire barrier for other types on construction.

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, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such rooms or areas are protected with an approved automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 that will respond to visible or invisible particles of combustion. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

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

2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the Fire Code Official.

3. Generator and transformer 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.

Section 903.3.1.1 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

903.3.1.1.2 Fire Sprinkler Riser Room. When located on the ground level at an exterior wall, the fire sprinkler riser room shall be provided with an exterior fire department access door that is not less than three (3) feet in width and six feet, eight inches (6' 8") 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 sprinkler riser room on other levels or not at an exterior wall, the corridor leading to the fire sprinkler riser room access from the exterior of the building shall be provided with a minimum one hour fire resistance, or as approved by the Fire Code Official. Access keys shall be provided in the key box as required by Section 506.1.

Section 903.3.1.2 is amended to read as follows:

903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R Sprinkler Systems. Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies up to and including four (4) stories in height shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R. Sprinkler systems installed in accordance with 13R shall include sprinkler protection in combustible attics of buildings two (2) or more stories in height.

Section 903.3.1.2 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

903.3.1.2.2 Small room rule. When fire sprinklers systems are required, the omission of fire sprinkler protection of bathrooms per Section 6.8.2 of NFPA 13R-2002 shall not be allowed.

Section 903.3.1.3.1 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

903.3.1.3.1 Garages. When fire sprinkler systems are required, garages with living space above shall have fire sprinkler protection.

Section 903.3.1.3.2 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

903.3.1.3.2 Small room rule. When fire sprinkler systems are required, the omission of sprinkler protection of bathrooms per Section 8.6.2 of NFPA 13D-2002 shall not be allowed.

Section 903.3.5 is amended by adding a second paragraph to read as follows:

903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the Plumbing Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.

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

Section 903.3.7 is amended to read as follows:

903.3.7 Fire department connections. The location of fire department connections shall be approved by the Fire Code Official. All new and existing fire department connections shall be marked on the vertical piping with red reflective paint or tape and on the pavement with blue reflective marker. Locking FDC plugs or caps approved by the Fire Code Official are required on all new and existing fire department connections.

Section 903.4 is amended by to read as follows:

903.4 Sprinkler system supervision and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised by a listed fire alarm control unit.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings .

2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.

3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler system and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided.

4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.

5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.

6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.

7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.

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

Section 903.4.2 is amended to read as follows:

903.4.2 Alarms. Approved audible devices shall be connected to every automatic sprinkler system. Such sprinkler water-flow alarm devices shall be activated by water flow equivalent to the flow of a single sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed in the system. Alarm devices shall be provided on the exterior of the building in an approved location and in interior locations to notify all the occupants of the building. Where a fire alarm system is installed, actuation of the automatic sprinkler system shall actuate the building fire alarm system. The alarm device required on the exterior of the building shall be a weatherproof horn/strobe notification appliance with a minimum 75 candela strobe rating.

Section 903.6 is amended by adding a new Section 903.6.3 to read as follows:

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

Section 904.3 is amended by adding a new Section 904.3.4.1 to read as follows:

904.3.4.1 Commercial cooking operations. Upon activation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system, an audible alarm shall be provided to notify the

occupants that the system has activated.

Section 904.11.6.2 is amended to read as follows:

904.11.6.2 Extinguishing system service. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be serviced at least every six (6) months and after activation of the system. Inspection shall be by qualified individuals, and a certificate of inspection shall be forwarded to the Fire Code Official upon completion.

Exception: When approved by the Fire Code Official, automatic fire extinguishing systems may be inspected annually provided the cooking operations do not produce grease-laden vapors. Maintenance and cleaning shall comply with NFPA 96. Request for annual inspection approval must be in writing and specifically state no frying or cooking that would produce grease-laden vapors will be used.

Section 905.2 is amended to read as follows:

905.2 Installation standards. Standpipe system shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14. Manual dry systems shall have approved locking caps on the fire department connections.

Section 905.3.2 is amended to read as follows:

905.3.2 Group A. Class I automatic wet standpipes shall be provided in non-sprinklered Group A buildings having an occupant load exceeding 1,000 persons.

Exceptions:

1. Open-air-seating spaces without enclosed spaces.
2. Class I automatic dry and semiautomatic dry standpipes or manual wet standpipes are allowed in buildings where the highest floor surface used for human occupancy is 55 feet or less, above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

Section 905.3 is amended by adding a new Section 905.3.8 to read as follows:

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

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

Section 905.4 is amended to read as follows:

905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections. Class I standpipe hose connections shall be provided in all of the following locations:

1. In every required stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each floor level above or below grade. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate floor level landing between floors, unless otherwise approved by the Fire Code Official.

2. On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit opening of a horizontal exit .

   Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to a horizontal exit are reachable from exit stairway hose connections by a 30-foot hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the horizontal exit .

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 exit stairway hose connections by a 30-foot hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of the building.

4. In covered mall buildings, adjacent to each exterior public entrance to the mall and adjacent to each entrance from an exit passageway or exit corridor to the mall.

5. Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3 percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located either on the roof or at the highest landing of a stairway with stair access to the roof. An additional hose connection shall be provided at the top of the most hydraulically remote standpipe for testing purposes.

6. Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is more than 150 feet from a hose connection or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is more than 200 feet from a hose connection, the Fire Code Official is authorized to require that additional hose connections be provided in approved locations.

7. When required by this Chapter of the Fire Code, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at two hundred foot intervals along major corridors thereafter.

All applicable subsections remain unchanged.

Section 905.9 is amended to read as follows:

905.9 Valve supervision. Valves controlling water supplies shall be supervised in the open position so that a change in the normal position of the valve will generate a supervisory signal

at the supervising station required by Section 903.4. Where a fire alarm system is provided, a signal shall also be transmitted to the control unit.

Exceptions:

1. Valves to underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility do not require supervision.

2. Valves locked in the normal position and inspected as provided in this International Fire Code in buildings not equipped with a fire alarm system.

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

Section 906.1 is amended to read as follows:

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

1. In new and existing Group A, B, E, F, H, I , M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.
2. Within 30 feet of commercial cooking equipment.
3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed.
4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 1415.1 of the Fire Code.
5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1 of the Fire Code.
6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the Fire Code Official .

Section 907.1 is amended by adding Section 907.1.4 to read as follows:

907.1.4 Design Standards. All alarm systems new or replacement shall be addressable. Alarm systems serving more than 20 initiating devices shall be analog addressable.

Exception: Existing systems need not comply unless the total building remodel or expansion initiated after March 2006 exceeds 30-percent of the system. When cumulative building remodel or expansion exceeds 50-percent of the building must comply within 18 months of permit application.

Section 907.2.1 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with new Section 907.6 shall be installed in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall

be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy. Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

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

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

Section 907.2.3 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.3 Group E. An automatic fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.6 shall be installed throughout Group E educational occupancies to include Group E daycares. 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.

Exceptions:

1. In-home day care with not more than 12 children may use interconnected single station detectors in all habitable rooms. (For care of more than five (5) children 2 ½ or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.1.)

2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required in Group E occupancies where all of the following apply:

   2.1. Interior corridors are protected by smoke detectors;

   2.2 Auditoriums, cafeterias, gymnasiums and similar areas are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices;

   2.3 Shops and laboratories involving dusts or vapors are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices;

   2.4 The capability to activate the evacuation signal from a central point is provided; and

   2.5 In buildings where normally occupied spaces are provided with a two-way communication system between such spaces and a constantly attended receiving station from where a general evacuation alarm can be sounded, except in locations specifically designated by the Fire Code Official .

3. Manual fire alarm boxes shall not be required in Group E occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the notification appliances will activate on sprinkler water flow and manual activation is provided from a normally occupied

location.

Section 907.2.6 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.6 Group I. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system shall be installed in Group I occupancies. An automatic smoke detection system that activates the occupant notification system shall be provided in accordance with Sections 907.2.6.1 through 907.2.6.4.

Section 907.2.6 is further amended by adding a new Section 907.2.6.4 to read as follows:

907.2.6.4 Group I-4 Occupancies. Group I-4 Occupancies shall be equipped with a manual fire alarm system and an automatic smoke detection system for alerting staff.

Section 907.2.13 is amended to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

1. Airport traffic control towers in accordance with Section 907.2.22 and Section 412 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.
2. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.3 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.
3. Buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances when used for open air seating; however, this exception does not apply to accessory uses including but not limited to sky boxes, restaurants and similarly enclosed areas.
4. Low-hazard special occupancies in accordance with Section 503.1.1 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.
5. Buildings with an occupancy in Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 in accordance with Section 415 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.

All applicable subsections remain unchanged.

Section 907.5.2 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 907.7 is amended to read as follows:

907.7 Installation. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.7.1 through 907.7.5.1 and NFPA 72 and only by personnel licensed and certified by the State Fire Marshal's Office for Fire Alarm Systems.

Section 907.7.1 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 907.7.5 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 907.9 is amended to read as follows:

907.9 Inspection, testing and maintenance. The maintenance and testing schedules and procedures for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with Sections 907.9.1 through 907.9.5 and NFPA 72 and performed only by personnel licensed and certified by the State Fire Marshal's Office for fire alarm systems.

Section 907.9.1 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

Section 907.9.1 Private or Governmental Entities. Business, private or governmental entities, employing a full-time technician or technicians for the purpose of maintaining a fire alarm system on the premises of such entity, shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 907.9, requiring maintenance, and repair of a fire alarm system by a state-licensed fire alarm company, if the owner, occupant, and technician(s) comply fully with the following provisions:

1. The alarm system on their premises shall be installed and maintained in accordance with local rules, State of Texas Fire Marshal's Fire Alarm Rules 5.43-2, NFPA 72 (series), and other applicable requirements. The technician or a state-licensed alarm company shall respond forthwith to a failure or malfunction of the alarm system and shall initiate corrective action. In every event response and initiation of corrective action shall be within 24 hours and provide notification to the Fire Marshal's Office.

2. The owner or occupant shall designate in writing to the Fire Code Official the specific full-time technician or technicians responsible for the installation, modification, and maintenance of the fire alarm system on their premises. No one other than the designated technician(s) or a state-licensed fire alarm company may work on the fire alarm system.

3. Prior to qualifying for this exception, evidence of the competence of all designated technicians shall be provided to the Fire department. Proof that one or more of the following criteria are met shall satisfy the evidence requirement of this Section:

    a. The technician currently holds or has within the immediate proceeding three (3) years held a State of Texas fire alarm technician license.

    b. The technician has passed the State Fire Marshal Fire Alarm technician license test within the last 3 years.

    c. The technician holds a NICET II certification or better.

    d. The technician has completed certification training by the manufacturer of the fire system to be maintained. The technician shall produce proof of certification acceptable to the Fire Code Official and be restricted to maintenance only of the systems for which they have been certified.

4. The technician shall test the alarm system prior to September 1st each year. A copy of the test is to be delivered to the Fire Marshal's office within 10 days of the test date.

Section 910.1 is amended to read as follows:

910.1 General. Where required by the Fire Code or otherwise installed, smoke and heat vents or mechanical smoke exhaust systems and draft curtains shall conform to the requirements of this Section.

Exceptions:

1. Frozen food warehouses used solely for storage of Class I and II commodities where protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system .

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

Section 910.2.3 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code 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.

Section 910.2.4 is added to Chapter 9 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 910.3.2.2 is amended to read as follows:

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

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

Table 910.3 is amended by changing the title of the first row of the Table from "Group F-1 and S-1" to include "Group H" to read as follows:

Group H, F-1 and S-1.

Section 912.2 is amended to read as follows:

912.2 Location. With respect to hydrants, driveways, buildings and landscaping, fire department connections shall be so located that fire apparatus and hose connected to supply the system will not obstruct access to the buildings for other fire apparatus. The location of fire department connections shall be approved by the fire chief. Fire department connections must be remote from the building at a distance no less than the height of the building plus 25-percent.

Section 912.2 is further amended by adding Section 912.2.3 to read as follows:

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

Section 912.3.3 is amended to read as follows:

912.3.3 Physical protection. Where fire department connections are subject to impact by a motor vehicle or within three (3) feet of the curb, vehicle impact protection shall be provided in accordance with Section 312.

Section 913.1 is amended to read as follows:

913.1 General. Where provided, fire pumps shall be installed in accordance with this Section and NFPA 20. 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 three (3) feet in width and six feet, eight inches (6' 8") in height, regardless of any interior doors that are provided. A key box shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

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

Section 913.4 is amended to read as follows:

913.4 Valve supervision. Where provided, the fire pump suction, discharge and bypass valves, and the isolation valves on the backflow prevention device or assembly shall be supervised open by one of the following methods. The fire-pump system shall also be supervised for "loss of power," "phase reversal" and "pump running" conditions by supervisory signal on distinct circuits.

1. Central-station, proprietary or remote-station signaling service.

2. Local signaling service that will cause the sounding of an audible signal at a constantly attended location.

3. Locking valves open.

4. Sealing of valves and approved weekly recorded inspection where valves are located within fenced enclosures under the control of the owner.

Section 1008.1.4.4 is amended to read as follows:

1008.1.4.4 Access-controlled egress doors. The entrance doors in a means of egress in

buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, E, I-2, M, R-1 or R-2 and entrance doors to tenant spaces in occupancies in Groups A, B, E, I-2, M, R-1 and R-2 are permitted to be equipped with an approved entrance and egress access control system which shall be installed in accordance with all of the following criteria:

1. A sensor shall be provided on the egress side arranged to detect an occupant approaching the doors. The doors shall be arranged to unlock by a signal from or loss of power to the sensor.

2. Loss of power to that part of the access control system which locks the doors shall automatically unlock the doors.

3. The doors shall be arranged to unlock from a manual unlocking device located 40 inches to 48 inches vertically above the floor and within five (5) feet of the secured doors. Ready access shall be provided to the manual unlocking device and the device shall be clearly identified by a sign that reads "PUSH TO EXIT." When operated, the manual unlocking device shall result in direct interruption of power to the lock-independent of the access control system electronics-and the doors shall remain unlocked for a minimum of 30 seconds.

4. Activation of the building fire alarm system, if provided, shall automatically unlock the doors, and the doors shall remain unlocked until the fire alarm system has been reset.

5. Activation of the building automatic sprinkler or fire detection system, if provided, shall automatically unlock the doors. The doors shall remain unlocked until the fire alarm system has been reset.

6. Entrance doors in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, E or M shall not be secured from the egress side during periods that the building is open to the general public.

7. If a full building smoke detection system is not provided, approved smoke detectors shall be provided on the egress side of doors and in a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction of NFPA 72. Actuation of a smoke detector shall automatically unlock the door.

Section 1016 is amended by adding a new Section 1016.3 to read as follows:

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

Section 1018.1 is amended by adding a fifth exception to read as follows:

1018.1 Construction. Corridors shall be fire-resistance rated in accordance with Table 1018.1. The corridor walls required to be fire-resistance rated shall comply with Section 709 of the International Building Code for fire partitions.

Exceptions:

1. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in an occupancy in Group E where each room that is used for instruction has at least one door opening directly to the exterior and rooms for assembly purposes have at least one-half of the required means of egress doors opening directly to the exterior. Exterior doors specified in this exception are required to be at ground level.
2. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors contained within a dwelling or sleeping unit in an occupancy in Group R.
3. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in open parking garages.
4. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in an occupancy in Group B which is a space requiring only a single means of egress complying with Section 1015.1.
5. In Group B office buildings, corridor walls and ceilings need not be of fire-resistive construction within office spaces of a single tenant when the space is equipped with an approved automatic fire alarm system with corridor smoke detection. The actuation of any detector shall activate alarms audible in all areas served by the corridor. The smoke-detection system shall be connected to the building's fire alarm system where such a system is provided.

Section 1022.9 is amended to read as follows:

1022.9 Smoke proof enclosures and pressurized stairways. In buildings required to comply with Section 403 or 405 of the IBC, each of the exit enclosures serving a story with a floor surface located more than 55 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access or more than 30 feet below the finished floor of a level of exit discharge serving such stories shall be a smokeproof enclosure or pressurized stairway in accordance with Section 909.20 of the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.

Section 1030.2 is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 1504.4 is amended to read as follows:

1504.4 Fire protection. New and existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system complying with Chapter 9 of the Fire Code.

Protection shall also extend to exhaust plenums, exhaust ducts and both sides of dry filters when such filters are used.

1504.4.1 Fire extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers complying with Section 906 shall be provided for spraying areas in accordance with the requirements for an extra (high) hazard occupancy.

Section 2202.1 is amended by adding the following definitions:

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

QUALIFIED ATTENDANT. An employee of the facility having had training in the safe dispensing of flammable and combustible liquids. This individual shall be trained in the operation of all dispensing and safety equipment present.

Section 2203.1 is amended to read as follows:

2203.1 Location of dispensing devices. Dispensing devices shall be located as follows:

1. Ten feet or more from lot lines.

2. Ten feet or more from buildings having combustible exterior wall surfaces or buildings having noncombustible exterior wall surfaces that are not part of a one (1) hour fire-resistance-rated assembly or buildings having combustible overhangs.

Exception: Canopies constructed in accordance with the Building Code, as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances, providing weather protection for the fuel islands.

3. Such that all portions of the vehicle being fueled will be on the premises of the motor fuel-dispensing facility

4. Such that the nozzle, when the hose is fully extended, will not reach within five (5) feet of building openings.

5. Twenty feet or more from fixed sources of ignition.

6. Such that all portions of the dispensing equipment and fueling areas are protected by a canopy constructed in accordance with the Building Code as adopted and amended by the Code of Ordinances.

Section 2204.1 is amended to read as follows:

2204.1 Supervision of dispensing. The dispensing of fuel at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be conducted in accordance with the following:

1. Conducted by a qualified attendant;

2. Shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant; or

3. Shall be an unattended self-service facility in accordance with Section 2204.3.

At any time the qualified attendant of item no. 1 or no. 2 above is not present, such operations shall be considered an "unattended self-service facility" and shall also comply with Section 2204.3.

Section 2206.7.2 is amended to read as follows:

Section 22067.2 Fixed Pump Required. Class I and Class II liquids shall be transferred from tanks by means of fixed pumps designed and equipped to allow control of the flow and prevent leakage or accidental discharge. Individual dispensing units shall be designed with containment sumps or other approved methods of containment.

Section 2302 is amended by amending the following definition to read as follows:

HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE. Storage of combustible materials in closely packed piles or combustible materials on pallets, in racks or on shelves where the top of storage is greater than 12 feet in height. When required by the Fire Code Official , high-piled combustible storage also includes certain high-hazard commodities, such as rubber tires, Group A plastics, flammable liquids, idle pallets and similar commodities, where the top of storage is greater than 6 feet in height.

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.

Table 2306.2 is amended by changing text of footnote "j" to read as follows:

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

Section 3301.1.3 is amended to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

1. Only when approved for fireworks displays, storage and handling of fireworks as allowed in Sections 3304 and 3308.

2. The use of fireworks for approved display as allowed in Section 3308.

Section 3302 is amended by changing the definition of "fireworks" to read as follows:

FIREWORKS. Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, deflagration, detonation, 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.

Fireworks, 1.4G (Formerly known as Class C, Common Fireworks). Small fireworks devices containing restricted amounts of pyrotechnic composition designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion. Such 1.4G fireworks which comply with the construction, chemical composition and labeling regulations of the DOT for Fireworks, UN 0336, and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission as set forth in CPSC 16 CFR Parts 1500 and 1507, are not explosive materials for the purpose of the Fire Code.

Fireworks, 1.3G (Formerly Class B, Special Fireworks). Large fireworks devices, which are explosive materials, intended for use in fireworks displays and designed to produce audible or visible effects by combustion, deflagration or detonation. Such 1.3G fireworks include, but are not limited to, firecrackers containing more than 130 milligrams (two (2) grains) of explosive composition, aerial shells containing more than 40 grams of pyrotechnic composition and other display pieces which exceed the limits for classification as 1.4G fireworks. Such 1.3G fireworks are also described as Fireworks, UN0335 by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Section 3304.1 is amended to read as follows:

3304.1 General. Storage of explosives and explosive materials, small arms ammunition, small arms primers, propellant-actuated cartridges and smokeless propellants in magazines shall comply with the provisions of this Section.

The storage of explosives and blasting agents other than as otherwise provided is prohibited in any zoning district other than an industrial district, a planed development district where such storage is authorized by the adopting ordinance, and those locations where allowed under a specific use permit. All such storage installations shall conform with the provisions of the comprehensive zoning ordinance relating to high-risk uses.

Section 3403.6 is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 3404.1 is amended to read as follows:

3404.1 General. The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in aboveground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited in any zoning district other than an industrial district, a planned development district where such storage is authorized by the adopting ordinance, and those locations where allowed under specific use permit. All such storage installations shall conform with the provisions of the comprehensive zoning ordinance relating to high-risk uses.

Exceptions:

1. Local, county, state and federal governments are exempted with approval of the Fire Chief.

2. Aboveground storage and dispensing stations for motor vehicle fuels are allowed under the following provisions:

   (a) Tanks must be U.L. (or an equivalent) listed and must meet the requirements for special enclosures provided in Sections 2206.2.3 and 2206.2.6.

   (b) Tanks may not be used for dispensing fuel to the general public.

   (c) Tanks shall not be located within 100 feet of a property line of any occupancy classified as A (assembly), E (education), I (institution), or R (residence).

   (d) Tanks shall be located a minimum of 15 feet from any property line, and a minimum of 5 feet from any building or public right of way.

   (e) Individual tank capacity shall not exceed 2,000 gallons with an aggregate capacity of 6,000 gallons for any one site.

Section 3404.2.9.5.1 is added to Chapter 34 of the International Fire Code to read as follows:

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

1. The entire 3,000 gallon quantity shall be stored in protected above-ground tanks;

2. The 3,000 gallon capacity shall be permitted to be stored in a single tank or multiple smaller tanks;

3. The tanks shall be located in a room protected by an automatic sprinkler system complying with Section 903.3.1.1; and

4. Tanks shall be connected to fuel-burning equipment, including generators, utilizing an approved closed piping system.

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

Section 3404.2.11.2 is amended to read as follows:

3404.2.11.2 Location. Flammable and combustible liquid storage tanks located underground, either outside of or under buildings, shall be in accordance with this Section, and the City's Health Department written policy for tank removal and installation.

1. Tanks shall be located with respect to existing foundations and supports such that the loads carried by the latter cannot be transmitted to the tank.

2. The distance from any part of a tank storing liquids to the nearest wall of a basement, pit, cellar or lot line shall not be less than three (3) feet.

3. A minimum distance of one (1) foot, shell to shell, shall be maintained between underground tanks.

Section 3404.2.11.5 is amended to read as follows:

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

3404.2.11.5.1 Inventory control. Daily inventory records shall be maintained for underground storage tank systems.

3404.2.11.5.2 Leak detection. Underground storage tank systems shall be provided with an approved method of leak detection from any component of the system that is designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 30 and as specified in Section 3404.2.11.5.3.

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

Section 3406.5.4.5 is amended to read as follows:

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

3406.5.4.5.1 Site requirements.

1. Dispensing may occur at sites that have been permitted to conduct mobile fueling.

2. A detailed site plan shall be submitted with each application for a permit. The site plan must indicate:

   a. all buildings, structures, and appurtenances on site and their use or function;
   b. all uses adjacent to the property lines of the site;

c. the locations of all storm drain openings, adjacent waterways or wetlands;
d. information regarding slope, natural drainage, curbing, impounding and how a spill will be retained upon the site property; and
e. the scale of the site plan.

3. The Fire Code Official is authorized to impose limits upon: the times and/or days during which mobile fueling operations are allowed to take place and specific locations on a site where fueling is permitted

4. Mobile fueling operations shall be conducted in areas not generally accessible to the public.

5. Mobile fueling shall not take place within 15 feet of buildings, property lines, or combustible storage.

3406.5.4.5.2 Refueling Operator Requirements.

1. The owner of a mobile fueling operations shall provide to the jurisdiction a written response plan which demonstrates readiness to respond to a fuel spill, carry out appropriate mitigation measures, and to indicate its process to properly dispose of contaminated materials when circumstances require.

2. The tank vehicle shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 385 and local, state and federal requirements. The tank vehicle's specific functions shall include that of supplying fuel to motor vehicle fuel tanks. The vehicle and all its equipment shall be maintained in good repair.

3. Signs prohibiting smoking or open flames within 25 feet of the tank vehicle or the point of fueling shall be prominently posted on 3 sides of the vehicle including the back and both sides.

4. A fire extinguisher with a minimum rating of 40:BC shall be provided on the vehicle with signage clearly indicating its location.

5. The dispensing nozzles and hoses shall be of an approved and listed type.

6. The dispensing hose shall not be extended from the reel more than 100 feet in length.

7. Absorbent materials, non-water absorbent pads, a 10 foot long containment boom, an approved container with lid, and a non-metallic shovel shall be provided to mitigate a minimum five (5) gallon fuel spill.

8. Tanker vehicles shall be equipped with a fuel limit switch such as a count-

back switch, limiting the amount of a single fueling operation to a maximum of 500 gallons between resettings of the limit switch.

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

9. Persons responsible for dispensing operations shall be trained in the appropriate mitigating actions in the event of a fire, leak, or spill. Training records shall be maintained by the dispensing company and shall be made available to the Fire Code Official upon request.

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

3406.5.4.5.3 Operational Requirements.

1. The tank vehicle dispensing equipment shall be constantly attended and operated only by designated personnel who are trained to handle and dispense motor fuels.

2. Prior to beginning dispensing operations, precautions shall be taken to assure ignition sources are not present.

3. The engines of vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during dispensing operations.

4. Night time fueling operations shall only take place in adequately lighted areas.

5. The tank vehicle shall be positioned with respect to vehicles being fueled so as to preclude traffic from driving over the delivery hose and between the tank vehicle and the motor vehicle being fueled.

6. During fueling operations, tank vehicle brakes shall be set, chock blocks shall be in place and warning lights shall be in operation.

7. Motor vehicle fuel tanks shall not be topped off.

8. The dispensing hose shall be properly placed on an approved reel or in an approved compartment prior to moving the tank vehicle.

9. The Fire Code Official and other appropriate authorities shall be notified when a reportable spill or unauthorized discharge occurs.

Section 3803.2.1.8 is added to Chapter 38 of the Fire Code to read as follows:

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

Section 3804.2 is amended by amending the first paragraph to read as follows:

3804.2 Maximum capacity within established limits. The aggregate capacity of any one installation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas ("LPG") shall be restricted in areas zoned "Commercial Business" to 250 gallons maximum water capacity. LPG installations shall not exceed 2,000 gallons water capacity in Industrial or Planned Development for Industrial use without a Specific Use Permit ("SUP"). The total maximum capacity of LPG containers shall not exceed 25 gallons water capacity within residential zoning districts and for residential uses, except when used for primary heating and cooking in a residence with existing propane service.

Section 3804.2 is further amended my adding a second exception to read as follows:

Except as permitted in Sections 308 and 3804.2, LP-gas containers are not permitted in residential areas.

Table 4604.7 at footnote "a" is amended as follows:

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

Section 4604.23 is amended to read as follows:

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

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

Section 5

Section 21.07 of Chapter 21, "Fire Prevention and Protection," of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Garland, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21.07 Definitions

(A) Wherever the word "jurisdiction" is used in the International Fire Code it means "the City of Garland."

(B) Wherever the words "the Board" are used, they shall be held to mean "the Building and Fire Codes Board."

Section 6

Sections 21.08 thru 21.09 of Chapter 21, "Fire Prevention and Protection," of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Garland, Texas are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21.08 - Sec. 21.09 Reserved

Section 7

That a violation of any provision of this Ordinance shall be a misdemeanor punishable in accordance with Sec. 10.05 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Garland, Texas.

Section 8

That Chapter 21, "Fire Prevention and Protection," of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Garland, Texas, amended, shall be and remain in full force and effect save and except as amended in this Ordinance.

Section 9

That the terms and provisions of this Ordinance are severable and are governed by Sec. 10.06 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Garland, Texas.

Section 10

That this Ordinance shall be and become effective immediately upon and after its passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 6th day of December, 2011.

CITY OF GARLAND, TEXAS

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Secretary