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The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is the text from the IFC. <u>Underlined type is text inserted</u>. <u>Lined through type is deleted text from IFC</u>. A double asterisk (**) at the beginning of a section identifies an amendment carried over from the 2018 edition of the code and a triple asterisk (***) identifies a new or revised amendment with the 2021 code.

Chapter 1 amendments to include. Note that Appendices must be specifically adopted by Ordinance <u>and that Appendices B, D, and L are currently recommended for adoption via these Amendments</u>. As per Page vii of the 2021 IFC under 'Adoption', note that several sections of this code require jurisdictional specificity as to dollar amounts, geographic limits, etc., and are not addressed in these amendments.

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

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

**Section 105.3.3; change to read as follows:

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

**Section 105.6.25; add to read as follows:

105.6.25 Electronic access control systems. Construction permits are required to install or modify an electronic access control system, as specified in Chapter 10. A separate construction permit is required for to install or modify a fire alarm system that may be connected to the access control system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a permit.

***Section 107.3; delete this section in its entirety:

107.3 Permit valuations. The applicant for a permit shall provide an estimated permit value at the time of application. Permit valuations shall include the total value of work, including materials and labor, for which the permit is being issued, such as electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing equipment and permanent systems. If, in the opinion of the fire code official, the valuation is underestimated on the application, the permit shall be denied unless the applicant can show detailed estimates to meet the approval of the fire code official. Final permit valuation shall be set by the fire code official.

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

- ** **[B] AMBULATORY CARE FACILITY.** Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to persons who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided or staff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapable. This group may include but not be limited to the following:
 - Dialysis centers
 - Procedures involving sedation
 - Sedation dentistry

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- Surgery centers
- Colonic centers
- Psychiatric centers
- ** [B] ATRIUM. An opening connecting two three or more stories... {remaining text unchanged}
- ** **[B] DEFEND IN PLACE.** A method of emergency response that engages building components and trained staff to provide occupant safety during an emergency. Emergency response involves remaining in place, relocating within the building, or both, without evacuating the building.
- **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 <u>fire code official</u>, for the purposes of identifying and controlling fire hazards, detecting early signs of unwanted fire, raising an alarm of fire and notifying the fire department.
- **FIREWORKS. Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, *deflagration*, or *detonation*, and/or activated by ignition with a match or other heat producing device that meets the definition of 1.3G fireworks or 1.4G fireworks. ... {Remainder of text unchanged} ...

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

Any building classified as a group S Occupancy or Speculative Building exceeding 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 (speculative warehouse), a fire protection system and life safety features shall be installed as for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building with an occupied floor located more than 75 55 feet (22 860 16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

- **REPAIR GARAGE. A building, structure or portion thereof used for servicing or repairing motor vehicles. This occupancy shall also include garages involved in minor repair, modification and servicing of motor vehicles for items such as lube changes, inspections, windshield repair or replacement, shocks, minor part replacement, and other such minor repairs.
- **SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY. Real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to customers for the purpose of storing and removing personal property on a self-service basis.
- **STANDBY PERSONNEL. Qualified fire service personnel, approved by the Fire Chief. When utilized, the number required shall be as directed by the Fire Chief. Charges for utilization shall be as normally calculated by the jurisdiction.
- **UPGRADED OR REPLACED FIRE ALARM SYSTEM. A fire alarm system that is upgraded or replaced includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - Replacing one single board or fire alarm control unit component with a newer model

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- Installing a new fire alarm control unit in addition to or in place of an existing one
- Conversion from a horn system to an emergency voice/alarm communication system
- Conversion from a conventional system to one that utilizes addressable or analog devices

the following are not considered an upgrade or replacement:

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

**Section 307.1.1; change to read as follows:

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

Exception: {No change.}

**Section 307.2; change to read as follows:

307.2 Permit Required. A permit shall be obtained from the *fire code official* in accordance with Section 105.6 prior to kindling a fire for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or <u>open burning a bonfire</u>. 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 (TCEQ) guidelines and/or restrictions.
- 2. State, County, or Local temporary or permanent bans on open burning.
- 3. Local written policies as established by the fire code official.

**Section 307.3; change to read as follows:

307.3 Extinguishment Authority. When open burning creates or adds to a hazardous situation, or a required permit for open burning has not been obtained, the fire code official is authorized to order the extinguishment of the open burning operation. The fire code official is authorized to order the extinguishment by the permit holder, another person responsible or the fire department of open burning that creates or adds to a hazardous or objectionable situation.

***Section 307.4 and 307.4.1; change to read as follows:

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

Exceptions: {No change.}

307.3.1 Bonfires. A bonfire shall not be conducted within 50 <u>feet</u> (15 240 mm), <u>or greater</u> <u>distance as determined by the fire code official</u>, of a structure or combustible material, unless the fire is contained in a barbecue pit. Conditions that could cause a fire to spread <u>within the required</u> setback 50 feet (15 240 mm) of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

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**Section 307.4.3, Exceptions; add Exception #2 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

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

**Section 307.4.4 and 307.4.5; change to read as follows:

<u>307.4.4</u> <u>Permanent Outdoor Firepit.</u> Permanently installed outdoor firepits for recreational fire purposes shall not be installed within 10 feet of a structure or combustible material.

Exception: Permanently installed outdoor fireplaces constructed in accordance with the International Residential Code or International Building Code.

<u>307.4.5</u> <u>Trench Burns</u>. Trench burns shall be conducted in air curtain trenches and in accordance with Section 307.2.

**Section 307.5; change to read as follows:

307.4 Attendance. Open burning, trench burns, bonfires, recreational fires, and use of portable outdoor fireplaces shall be constantly attended until the... {Remainder of section unchanged}

**Section 308.1.4; change to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

- One- and two-family dwellings where 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 LPgas capacity not to exceed 100 pounds (5 containers). All LP-gas containers shall be stored outside, as per Chapter 61.
- 2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an <u>approved</u> <u>automatic sprinkler system</u>, <u>and LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 40 lbs. (2 containers).</u> All LP-gas containers shall be stored outside, as per Chapter 61.
- 3. LP-gas cooking devices having LP-gas container with a water capacity not greater than 2-1/2 pounds [nominal 1-pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity].

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

3. Torches or flame-producing devices in accordance with Section 308.4 308.1.3.

**Section 308.1.6.3; change to read as follows:

308.1.6.3 *Sky Lanterns.* A person shall not release or cause to be released an <u>untethered unmanned free-floating device containing an open flame or other heat source, such as but not limited to a *sky lantern*.</u>

**Section 311.5; change to read as follows:

311.5 Placards. Any The fire code official is authorized to require marking of any vacant or abandoned

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buildings or structures determined to be unsafe pursuant to Section 114 of this code relating to structural or interior hazards, shall be marked as required by Section 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.

**Section 315; change to read as follows:

315.3.1 Ceiling clearances. Storage shall be maintained 2 feet (610 mm) or more below the ceiling in non-sprinklered areas of buildings or not less than 18 inches (457 mm) below sprinkler head deflectors in sprinklered areas of buildings. This would include but is not limited to storage rooms & closets, commercial kitchen areas & pantries, and so forth. The fire code official is authorized to require the marking of any storage area known to be a common area for overstocking. Markings shall be a painted -2" red stripe with painted -1" tall white letters "DO NOT STACK ABOVE THIS LINE.

**Section 403.4; change to read as follows:

403.4 Group E Occupancies. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for Group E occupancies and for buildings containing both a Group E occupancy and an atrium. A diagram depicting two evacuation routes shall be posted in a conspicuous location in each classroom. Group E occupancies shall also comply with Sections 403.4.1 through 403.4.3.

**Section 404.2.2; add Number 4.10. to read as follows:

4.10. Fire extinguishing system controls.

***Section 405.5; change to read as follows:

405.5 Time. The fire code official may require an evacuation drill at any time. Drills shall be held at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of fire. **Exceptions:**

- 1. {No change.}
- 2. {No change.}
- 3. <u>Notification of teachers/staff having supervision of light- or sound-sensitive students/occupants, such as those on the autism spectrum, for the protection of those students/occupants, shall be allowed prior to conducting a drill.</u>

**Section 501.4; change to read as follows:

501.4 Timing of Installation. When fire apparatus access roads or a water supply for fire protection is required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be installed, tested, and approved prior to the time of which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure, such protection shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except when approved alternative methods of protection are provided. Temporary street signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles in accordance with Section 505.2

**Section 503.1.1; add a papagragh to read as follows:

Except for one- or two-family dwellings, the path of measurement shall be along a minimum of 10 feet (3048 mm) wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure.

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A continuous row of parking between the fire lane and the structure shall be considered a barrier. Landscaping may also be considered a barrier based on the location of the type. The provisions of this section notwithstanding, fire lanes may be required to be located within thirty feet (30') of a building if deemed to be reasonably necessary by the Fire Chief or Fire Marshal to enable proper protection of the building. The use of a roadway designated as a major/minor thoroughfare or commercial collectors by the City as a fire lane shall be prohibited. Fire lanes and access easements shall be provided to serve all buildings through parking areas, service entrances of buildings, loading areas and trash collection areas, and other areas deemed necessary to be available to fire and emergency vehicles. The Fire Chief or Fire Marshal is authorized to designate additional requirements for fire lanes where the same is reasonably necessary so as to provide access for fire and rescue personnel.

**Section 503.2.1; change to read as follows:

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

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

**Section 503.2.2; change to read as follows:

503.2.2 Authority. The *fire code official* shall have the authority to require or permit modifications to the required an increase in the minimum access widths and vertical clearances where they are inadequate for fire or rescue operations or where necessary to meet the public safety objectives of the jurisdiction.

***Section 503.2.3; change Section 503.2.3 to read as follows:

Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support imposed loads of 85,000 Lbs. for fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. The design shall be based on the geotechnical investigation of the site but shall meet the stated minimums. The fire lane shall be constructed with a minimum 6 in. thick, 3500 PSI concrete with steel reinforcing of No. 3 bars spaced 24 in. on centers in each direction. The base course thickness shall be a minimum of 6 in. in thickness and shall consist of lime or cement stabilization as recommended in the Geotechnical Report. Where lime or cement stabilization is not practical, the standard pavement thickness may be increased by 1 in. and a minimum of 6 in. flexible base course in lieu of treating the subgrade with lime or cement. The base course shall consist of a minimum 6 in. flexible base course over a compacted sub-base to 95% Standard Proctor density, or 6 in. of asphalt base as approved by the City. Whenever forty percent (40%) of existing, non-conforming fire lanes are replaced within a twelve-month period, the entire fire lane shall be replaced according to current standards. All fire lanes shall be maintained and kept in a good state of repair at all times by the owner and the City of Crowley shall not be responsible for the maintenance thereof. It shall further be the responsibility of the owner to

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ensure that all fire lane markings required by Section 503.3 be kept so that they are easily distinguishable by the public.

** Section 503.2.4: changed to read as follows

503.2.4 Turning radius. The required turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be in accordance with this section.

Any such fire lane shall either connect both ends to a dedicated public street or fire lane or be provided with an approved turnaround having a minimum outer radius of fifty feet (50'). If two or more interconnecting lanes are provided, an interior radius for that connection shall be required in accordance with the following:

24-foot fire lane - minimum radius 30 feet

26-foot fire lane - minimum radius 30 feet

30-foot fire lane - minimum radius 20 feet

<u>Fire lane dimensions established by Appendix D, or other sections of this Code, shall be</u> superseded by the criteria established by this section.

The requirements of Section D105 shall remain unchanged.

**Section 503.3; change to read as follows:

- **503.3 Marking.** Where required by the fire code official, approved signs or other approved notices. Striping, signs, or other markings, when approved by the fire code official, shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. The means by which fire lanes are designated Striping, signs, and other markings shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility. Other markings shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility.
 - (1) Striping Fire apparatus access roads shall be continuously marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six inches (6") in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" shall appear in four inch (4") white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.
 - (2) Signs Signs shall read "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" and shall be 12" wide and 18" high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than 2" lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six feet, six inches (6'6") above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty feet (50') apart along both sides of the fire lane. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Chief.

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**Section 503.4; change to read as follows:

503.4 Obstruction of Fire Apparatus Access Roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times. <u>Unoccupied vehicles or other obstructions in the fire lane may be removed or towed at the expense of the registered owner.</u>

Section 503. 7 is hereby added to read as follows:

503.7. Preemption device. When mechanically operated gates or barriers are provided, or required, across a fire apparatus access road, an approved emergency vehicle traffic preemption device shall be provided compatible with the fire department's apparatus.

**Section 505.1; change to read as follows:

505.1 Address Identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) 6 inches (152.4 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 1/2 inch (12.7 mm). Where required by the fire code official, address numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road, buildings do not immediately front a street, and/or the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign with approved 6-inch (152.4 mm) height building numerals or addresses and 4 inches (101.6 mm) height suite/apartment numerals of a color contrasting with the background of the building or other approved means shall be used to identify the structure. Numerals or addresses shall be posted on a minimum 20-inch (508 mm) by 30-inch (762 mm) background of the n border. Address identification shall be maintained. If the building is more than 50' from the street or road, approved numerals of a minimum of twelve inches (12") in height or as determined by the fire code official.

Exception: R-3 Single Family occupancies shall have approved numerals of a minimum 3 ½ inches (88.9 mm) 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 505.1.1 shall be added to read as follows:

505.1.1 Utility shut-off and identification. All utilities shall have an exterior means of being disconnected by the Fire Department in case of an emergency. Approved numerals of minimum one-inch (1") height and of a color contrasting with the background shall be placed on gas and electrical meters serving all new and existing buildings or structures except R-3 occupancies.

Section 505.3 is hereby added to read as follows:

505.3 Wayfaring Sign. A wayfaring sign shall be provided for all new and existing multi-building

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developments in which multiple buildings are addressed off a single address, such as in an apartment complex, or when the nature and arrangement of the buildings, such signage would be conducive to navigation. Such signs shall be placed at all points of entry into the development, or as required by the Fire Code Official.

The wayfaring sign shall meet the below minimum requirements:

- 1. Provide a simplified Site Plan layout of the development or property.
- 2. Shall indicate all entry and exit points.
- 3. Shall be a minimum 36-inch by 36-inch.
- 4. Shall be provided with lighting or reflective sheeting.
- 5. Shall be permanently mounted.
- 6. Shall indicate major building and/or address numbers.
- 7. Shall indicate the development's name and address.

Section 505.4 is hereby added to read as follows:

505.4 Address Marking in Parking Garages. An approved sign displaying the building name and address with minimum 1-of-inch high letters and numerals on a contrasting background in new and existing parking garages. The signs shall be located in each elevator lobby and at the entrance to each stairwell.

Section 506.1.3 is hereby added to read as follows:

506.1.3 Knox Box Locations. The key box shall be provided at the entrance to the sprinkler riser room and fire pump room. Additional key boxes shall be placed at the main entrance to a large building when determined by the fire code official it is necessary due to the size and remoteness of the fire sprinkler riser room and/or fire pump room.

**Section 507.4; change to read as follows:

507.4 Water Supply Test Date and Information. The water supply test used for hydraulic calculation of fire protection systems shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 291 "Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants" and within one year of sprinkler plan submittal. The fire code official shall be notified prior to the water supply test. Water supply tests shall be witnessed by the fire code official, as required or approved documentation of the test shall be provided to the fire code official prior to final approval of the water supply system. The exact location of the static/residual hydrant and the flow hydrant shall be indicated on the design drawings. All fire protection plan submittals shall be accompanied by a hard copy of the water flow test report, or as approved by the fire code official. The report must indicate the dominant water tank level at the time of the test and the maximum and minimum operating levels of the tank, as well, or identify applicable water supply fluctuation. The licensed contractor must then design the fire protection system based on this fluctuation information, as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard. Reference Section 903.3.5 for additional design requirements. Fire lines exceeding 100 feet shall be required to install a backflow preventer in a concrete vault near the fire service line connection to the city's re-circulating water line. The City Fire Marshal shall approve the construction plans for the vault, fittings, valves, double detector check, etc., and will issue a separate permit for fire sprinkler systems.

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Section 507.5.1 is hereby amended to read as follows:

507.5.1 Where Required.

Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 400 feet (122 m) from a hydrant or a fire access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants, and mains shall be provided where required by the Fire Code Official. Notwithstanding the foregoing, fire hydrants shall be required as follows:

The location, number, and type of fire hydrants capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be provided on the public street or on the site of the premises or both to be protected and approved. Fire hydrants shall be in service and operational prior to going vertical with any building construction which would require hydrants to be installed. The Fire Marshal \ Fire Chief may grant an exception if requested by the owner in writing.

Fire hydrants shall be spaced in accordance with the following:

- <u>a.</u> Residential Installations: Fire hydrant shall be installed within a five hundred (500) foot hose lay of the main entrance of the structure.
- b. Multi-family Installation: Fire hydrants shall be installed within a three hundred (300) foot hose lav of the main entrance of the structure.
- c. Commercial Installations: Fire hydrants shall be installed within a three hundred (300) foot hose lay of the main entrance of the structure. An additional fire hydrant shall be required for every two thousand (2,000) gallons per minute (GPM) or portion of fire flow required. (Example: Fire flow of three thousand one hundred (3,100) GPM is required. Two fire hydrants will be required to supply this amount.)
- d. Commercial Installations with buildings over five hundred (500) feet long shall provide hydrants at the front and rear of the building.
- e. Fire System Connection: Fire hydrants shall be located within a one hundred (100) foot hose lay of the fire department connections to the protection system.
- f. The Fire Marshal / Fire Chief shall have the authority to require additional fire hydrants to be installed if the circumstance so requires it.

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- g. When the street is designated on the Master Thoroughfare Plan as a minor arterial or larger, fire hydrants shall be required on the same side of the street where the building is to be constructed.
- h. All streets with medians, regardless of size, shall have fire hydrants on the same side as the construction.
- i. All fire hydrants shall be painted red in color, and be equipped with a 5" hydro-storz adaptor

**Section 507.5.4; change to read as follows:

507.5.4 Obstruction. Unobstructed access to fire hydrants shall be maintained at all times. <u>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.</u>

**Section 509.1.2 - 509.1.28; add to read as follows:

- 509.1.2. Unless more stringent requirements apply, lettering for signs required by this section shall have a minimum height of 2 inches (50.8 mm) when located inside a building and 4 inches (101.6 mm) when located outside, or as approved by the *fire code official*. The letters shall be of a color that contrasts with the background. Lettering and/or graphics shall be white and reflective for all outdoor signage. All signs shall be secured by mechanical means. Adhesive tapes and/or glue are prohibited.
- 509.1.3 Sign Specifications. All signs required by this section shall be in accordance with the following specifications unless otherwise noted: 1. The minimum sign size of 12 in. x 12 in. 2. Constructed of a minimum 0.080 aluminum sheet with a minimum 0.75 radius corners. 3. Font style shall be Arial, with all letters capitalized, minimum 3 in. letterings and ½ in. width. 4. The sign face shall be traffic red. 5. Lettering and/or graphics shall be white and reflective. 6. All signs shall be secured by mechanical means. Adhesive tapes and/or glue are prohibited.
- <u>509.1.4 Fire Department Connection</u>. All buildings provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system or standpipe requiring a Fire Department Connection (FDC), shall indicate the location of the FDC with appropriate signage as follows:
- 1. The letters FDC shall be 4" tall minimum white reflective
- 2. Building and structures in which multiple FDCs will be located within the same subdivision shall also indicate numerical address, suite numbers served, or other descriptions as approved by the Fire Code Official.
- 3. When multiple FDCs are provided at a common location to serve different types of fire protection systems, the sign shall further indicate the type of fire protection system served.
- 4. Where the FDC does not serve the entire building, a sign shall be provided indicating the portions of the building served.

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509.1.5 Wall Mounted FDC. Wall-mounted FDCs shall have a sign mounted 7 feet above grade directly over the FDC. The sign shall be RED background with a minimum of 4" tall white letters – reflective.

Exception. If the FDC is located such that it may be difficult to readily locate, the inclusion of a directional arrow or additional signage may be required.

<u>509.1.6 Remote Mounted FDC</u>. For fire protection systems supplied by a remotely located FDC, a sign shall be permanently mounted as follows

- 1. The sign shall be located directly adjacent to the FDC
- 2. Signs shall be mounted on a signpost that extends a minimum of seven (7) feet above grade
- 3. The numerical street number shall be included
- 4. The letters FDC shall be 4" tall minimum and the address letters & numbers shall be 2" tall minimum white reflective 5. The remote audio/visual alarm device is to be mounted at the top of the pole

509.1.7 FDC Protection.

All FDCs shall have a minimum of 8 in x 12 in. Sign with 1 ½ in. white lettering that reads "DO NOT BLOCK – BY ORDER OF THE FIRE MARSHAL" placed directly under the FDC.

509.1.8 Fire Protection Equipment Rooms.

Rooms containing fire sprinkler riser assemblies and control equipment shall be identified with a minimum of 12 in. x 12 in. Sign with 2 in. lettering that reads "RISER ROOM STORAGE PROHIBITED". If the fire alarm system control panel and/or other fire protection equipment is located within the same room, the sign shall include lettering identifying all equipment located therein.

509.1.9 Multiple Riser Identification.

When multiple risers are located within the same room, or in different locations within the same building, signs shall be provided to indicate the zone or floor served by the riser assembly, or the type of system serving the zone or floor. Signs shall be 8 in. X 8 in. with 2 in. letterings

509.1.10 Pump Test Header.

When a fire pump is provided as part of the fire protection system, a sign shall be provided to differentiate the test header from other equipment. Signs shall be RED, a minimum 8 in. x 8 in. with 2 in. white lettering – reflective, that reads "FIRE PUMP TEST HEADER"

509.1.11 Roof Access For buildings and structures where roof access is not provided from the exterior of the building, a sign shall be provided on the door or room containing the access point. The sign shall be red 8 in. x 8 in. with 2 in. white lettering that reads "ROOF ACCESS".

509.1.12 Wall & Post Indicator Valves.

When a Wall or Post Indicator Valve (PIV) is provided as part of the fire protection system, signs shall be provided to indicate the riser and/or zone controlled by the valve. Signs shall be located directly adjacent to the control valve and shall be either mounted on a signpost or affixed to the exterior of the building

509.1.13 Fire Department Access.

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In the event, that fire department access is so located in an area that is not readily identifiable, or as required by the Fire Code Official, signs shall be provided and located as directed by this section or the Fire Code Official.

509.1.14 Access Gates.

When pedestrian access gates are provided, or otherwise required, in order to provide access to a building or facility, a minimum 8 in. x 6 in. red sign with 2 in. white lettering - reflective shall be provided on the gate that reads "F.D. ACCESS"

A Knox Box is required at the gate entrance.

509.1.15 Automatic Access Gates.

When automatic or manual access gates are provided across a fire lane or entry/egress points to a residential subdivision, or otherwise required, in order to provide access to a building, facility, or residential subdivision, a minimum 8 in. x 6 in. red sign with 2 in. white lettering – reflective, shall be provided on the gate that reads "F.D. ACCESS"

509.1.16 Emergency Access Easements.

When automatic or manual access gates are provided across an emergency access easement or fire lane to a residential subdivision, or otherwise required a minimum 8 in. x 6 in. red sign with 2 in. white lettering - reflective shall be provided on the gate that reads "F.D. ACCESS".

509.1.17 Hazardous Materials.

When required by other sections of the Fire Code, or the Fire Code Official, an NFPA 704 diamond shall be posted at a location on the premise as approved by the Fire Code Official. The entire sign shall be made of reflective material.

509.1.18 Fire Command Room.

When a fire command room is provided, an 8-in. x 8-in. red sign with 2-in. white lettering shall be provided to read "FIRE COMMAND ROOM".

509.1.19 Electrical Room.

When an interior electrical room is provided, an 8 in. X 8 in. red sign with 2 in. white lettering shall be provided to read "ELECTRICAL ROOM".

509.1.20 Fire Alarm Control Panel.

When the main fire alarm control panel is not located within the riser room, fire command room, or at the main entrance, an 8-in. x 8-in. red sign with 2-in. white lettering shall be provided to read "FIRE ALARM PANEL LOCATED IN ROOM".

509.1.21 Supplementary Signs.

When supplementary fire alarm system control panels, such as power supplies, special hazards, or similar are provided, an 8 in. x 8 in. red sign with 2 in. white lettering shall be provided to read "FIRE ALARM PANEL" shall be provided on the entry door.

509.1.22 Mechanical Room.

When an interior mechanical room is provided, an 8 in. x 8 in. red sign with 2 in. white letterings shall be provided to read "MECHANICAL ROOM".

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509.1.23 Miscellaneous Signs.

Whenever a sign not specifically outlined in this section is required by the Fire Code Official, it shall be constructed in accordance with this section. Signs shall be a minimum of 12 in. x 12 in. with 2 in. letterings. Floor markings shall be painted or tiled.

509.1.24 Utility shut-off and identification.

All utilities shall have an exterior means of being disconnected by the Fire Department in case of an emergency. Approved numerals and letters a minimum of one inch (1") in height and the contrasting background shall be placed on gas and electrical meters serving all new and existing buildings or structures except R- 3 occupancies. Lettering and/or graphics shall be white and reflective. Signs identifying the utility service shall be red background with white letters secured by mechanical means above the applicable disconnect. Signs shall be a minimum of 8 in. x 8 in. with 2 in. lettering – reflective.

509.1.25 Stairwell Identification.

Stairwell identification signs shall be provided in buildings that are four (4) or more stories in height, or as required by this section. The signs shall be installed in stairways to identify each stair landing and indicate the upper and lower termination of the stairway. Signs within the stairways shall be located above the floor landing in a position that is readily visible when the door is in the open or closed position.

Stairway identification signs shall indicate the numerical and/or location of the stair in minimum 2-inch lettering and shall be constructed in accordance with **Section 511.3**.

Exception. For signs located within a high-rise installed in accordance with the International Building Code.

509.1.26 Occupancy side of doors.

Signs shall be located at each level on the occupancy (tenant) side of all enclosed stairways, regardless of the height of the building.

509.1.27 Floor Level.

The floor level number shall be displayed on the stairwell identification sign.

509.1.28 Re-entry.

Where stairway doors are locked from the stairway side to prohibit entry to a floor, "NO RE-ENTRY" shall be placed at the bottom of the sign-in with a minimum of 1-inch lettering.

***Section 605.4 through 605.4.2.2; change to read as follows:

605.4 Fuel oil storage systems. Fuel oil storage systems for building heating systems shall be installed and maintained in accordance with this code. Tanks and fuel-oil piping systems shall be installed in accordance with Chapter 13 of the *International Mechanical Code* and Chapter 57.

605.4.1 Fuel oil storage in outside, above-ground tanks. Where connected to a fuel-oil piping system, the maximum amount of fuel oil storage allowed outside above ground without additional protection shall be 660 gallons (2498 L). The storage of fuel oil above ground in quantities exceeding 660 gallons (2498 L) shall comply with NFPA 31 and Chapter 57.

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605.4.1.1 Approval. Outdoor fuel oil storage tanks shall be in accordance with UL 142 or UL 2085, and also listed as double-wall/secondary containment tanks.

605.4.2 Fuel oil storage inside buildings. Fuel oil storage inside buildings shall comply with Sections 605.4.2.2 through 605.4.2.8 or and Chapter 57.

605.4.2.1 Approval. Indoor fuel oil storage tanks shall be in accordance with UL 80, UL 142 or UL 2085.

605.4.2.2 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 tanks shall not exceed the following:

- 1. 660 gallons (2498 L) in unsprinklered buildings, where stored in a tank complying with UL 80, UL 142 or UL 2085, and also listed as a double-wall/secondary containment tank for Class II liquids.
- 2. 1,320 gallons (4996 L) in buildings equipped with an *automatic sprinkler* system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, where stored in a tank complying with UL 142 or UL 2085. The tank shall be listed as a secondary containment tank, and the secondary containment shall be monitored visually or automatically.
- 3. 3,000 gallons (11 356 L) in buildings equipped with an *automatic sprinkler* system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, where stored in protected above-ground tanks complying with UL 2085 and Section 5704.2.9.7. The tank shall be listed as a secondary containment tank, as required by UL 2085, and the secondary containment shall be monitored visually or automatically.

**Section 807.5.2.2 and 807.5.2.3 applicable to Group E occupancies; change to read as follows:

807.5.2.2 Artwork in Corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 20 percent of the wall area. Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings, and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

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

807.5.2.3 Artwork in Classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of the specific wall area to which they are attached. 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

**Section 807.5.5.2 and 807.5.5.3 applicable to Group I-4 occupancies; change to read as follows:

noncombustible.

807.5.5.2 Artwork in Corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors

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to not more than 20 percent of the wall area. <u>Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall.</u> 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.

807.5.5.3 Artwork in Classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of the specific wall area to which they are attached. <u>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.</u>

**Section 901.6.1.1; add to read as follows:

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

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

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as required by the State Rules mentioned above and NFPA 25.

- 8. Standpipe system tests where water will be flowed external to the building shall not be conducted during freezing conditions or during the day prior to expected night time freezing conditions.
- 9. Contact the *fire code official* for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the *fire code official*.

**Section 901.6.4; add to read as follows:

<u>901.6.4 False Alarms and Nuisance Alarms.</u> 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 901.7; change to read as follows:

901.7 Systems Out of Service. Where a required *fire protection system* is out of service <u>or in the event of an excessive number of activations</u>, 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

**Section 903.1.1; change to read as follows:

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

**Section 903.2; add paragraph to read as follows and delete the Exception for telecommunications buildings:

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

***Section 903.2.4.2; change to read as follows:

903.2.4.2 Group F-1 distilled spirits. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group F-1 fire area used for the manufacture of distilled spirits <u>involving more than 120 gallons of distilled spirits</u> (>16% alcohol) in the fire area at any one time.

***Section 903.2.9.3: change to read as follows:

903.2.9.3 Group S-1 distilled spirits or wine. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group S-1 fire area used for the bulk storage of distilled spirits or wine involving more than 120 gallons

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of distilled spirits or wine (>16% alcohol) in the fire area at any one time.

**Section 903.2.9.4 and 903.2.9.5; delete Exception to 903.2.9.4 and add Section 903.2.9.5 to read as follows:

<u>903.2.9.5 Self-Service Storage Facility.</u> An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all self-service storage facilities.

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

903.2.11.3 Buildings 55 35 feet or more in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings that have one or more stories with an occupant load of 30 or more, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1511 of the *International Building Code*, located 55 35 feet (16 764 10 668 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

Exception:

- 1. Occupancies in Group F-2.
- **903.2.11.7** High-Piled Combustible Storage. For any building with a clear height exceeding 12 feet (4572 mm), see Chapter 32 to determine if those provisions apply.
- <u>903.2.11.8</u> <u>Spray Booths and Rooms.</u> New and existing spray booths and spraying rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system.
- 903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 5,000 sq. ft. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area 5,000 sq. ft. or greater and in all existing buildings that are enlarged to be 5,000 sq. ft. or greater. For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exception: Open parking garages in compliance with Section 406.5 of the *International Building Code* where all of the following conditions apply:

- a. The structure is freestanding.
- b. The structure does not contain any mixed uses, accessory uses, storage rooms, electrical rooms, elevators or spaces used or occupied for anything other than motor vehicle parking.
- c. The structure does not exceed 3 stories.
- d. An approved fire apparatus access road is provided around the entire structure.

Section 903.3.1.1.1; change to read as follows:

- **903.3.1.1.1 Exempt Locations.** When approved by the *fire code official*, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such ... *{text unchanged}* ... because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.
- 1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.

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- 2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, where approved by the fire code official.
- 3. Generator and transformer rooms, <u>under the direct control of a public utility</u>, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours
- 4. Rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.
- 5. Fire service access Elevator machine rooms, and machinery spaces, and hoist ways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.

***Section 903.3.1.2; change to read as follows:

903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems. Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R where the Group R occupancy meets all of the following conditions:

- 1. Four stories or less above grade plane.
- 2. The floor level of the highest story is 35 feet (10668 mm) or less above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
- 3. The floor level of the lowest story is 35 feet (10668 mm) or less below the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

***Section 903.3.1.2.2; change to read as follows:

903.3.1.2.2 Corridors and balconies in the means of egress. Sprinkler protection shall be provided in <u>all</u> corridors and for <u>all</u> balconies. in the means of egress where any of the following conditions apply: {Delete the rest of this section.}

**Section 903.3.1.2.3; delete section and replace as follows:

<u>Section 903.3.1.2.3 Attached Garages and Attics.</u> Sprinkler protection is required in attached garages, and in the following attic spaces:

- 1. Attics that are used or intended for living purposes or storage shall be protected by an automatic sprinkler system.
- 2. Where fuel-fired equipment is installed in an unsprinklered attic, not fewer than one quick-response intermediate temperature sprinkler shall be installed above the equipment.
- 3. Attic spaces of buildings that are two or more stories in height above grade plane or above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
- 4. Group R-4, Condition 2 occupancy attics not required by Item 1 or 3 to have sprinklers shall comply with one of the following:
 - 4.1. Provide automatic sprinkler system protection.
 - 4.2. Provide a heat detection system throughout the attic that is arranged to activate the building fire alarm system.
 - 4.3. Construct the attic using noncombustible materials.
 - 4.4. Construct the attic using fire-retardant-treated wood complying with Section 2303.2 of the International Building Code.
 - 4.5. Fill the attic with noncombustible insulation.

**Section 903.3.1.3; change to read as follows:

903.3.1.2 NFPA 13D Sprinkler Systems. *Automatic sprinkler systems* installed in one- and two-family *dwellings*; Group R-3; Group R-4, Condition 1; and *townhouses* shall be permitted to be installed throughout

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in accordance with NFPA 13D or in accordance with state law.

**Section 903.3.1.4; add to read as follows:

903.3.1.3 <u>Freeze protection.</u> Freeze protection systems for automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be in accordance with the requirements of the applicable referenced NFPA standard and this section.

<u>903.3.1.4.1</u> <u>Attics. Only dry-pipe, preaction, or listed antifreeze automatic fire sprinkler systems</u> shall be allowed to protect attic spaces.

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

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

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

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

Water supply as required for such systems shall be provided in conformance with the supply requirements of the respective NFPA standards; however, every water-based fire protection system shall be designed with a 10 psi safety factor. Reference Section 507.4 for additional design requirements.

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

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

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

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

Section 903. 7 is hereby added to read as follows

Section 903. 7 Automatic Sprinkler System Room Access. Sprinkler system risers providing protection for buildings with single tenant and multiple tenant spaces and/or occupancies shall be provided with a ground floor room directly accessible from the exterior of the building. The door

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must be labeled as the "RISER ROOM. The minimum size of the room shall be 36 sq. ft., with the minimum dimension being 6 ft. When approved by the Fire CodeOfficial, smaller rooms may be permitted.

**Section 905.3.9; add to read as follows:

<u>905.3.9</u> <u>Buildings Exceeding 10,000 sq. ft.</u> In buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet in area per story and where any portion of the building's interior area is more than 200 feet (60960 mm) of travel, vertically and horizontally, from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access, Class I automatic wet or manual wet standpipes shall be provided.

Exceptions:

- 1. <u>Automatic dry, semi-automatic dry, and manual dry standpipes are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14 where approved by the fire code official.</u>
- 2. R-2 occupancies of four stories or less in height having no interior corridors.

**Section 905.4; change Items 1, 3, and 5, and add Item 7 to read as follows:

- 1. In every required interior exit stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each story above and below grade plane. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate landing between stories, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.
 - **Exception:** {No change.}
- 2. {No change.}
- 3. In every exit passageway, at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building. **Exception:** Where floor areas adjacent to an exit passageway are reachable from aninterior exit stairway hose connection by a {remainder of text unchanged}
- 4. {No change.}
- 5. Where the roof has a slope less than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way a hose connection shall be located to serve the roof or at the highest landing of an interior exit stairway with stair access to the roof provided in accordance with Section 1011.12.
- 6. {No change.}
- 7. When required by this Chapter, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at two hundred feet (200') intervals along major corridors thereafter, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

***Section 905.8; change to read as follows:

905.8 Dry standpipes. Dry standpipes shall not be installed.

Exception: Where subject to freezing and in accordance with NFPA 14. <u>Additionally, manual dry standpipe systems shall be supervised with a minimum of 10 psig and a maximum of 40 psig air pressure with a high/low Supervisory alarm.</u>

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

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. All control valves

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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(1): delete Exception 3 as follows:

3. In storage areas of Group S occupancies where forklift, powered industrial truck or powered cart operators are the primary occupants,

fixed extinguishers, as specified in NFPA 10, shall not be required where in accordance with all of the following:

- 3.1. Use of vehicle-mounted extinguishers shall be approved by the fire code official.
- 3.2. Each vehicle shall be equipped with a 10-pound, 40A:80B:C extinguisher affixed to the vehicle using a mounting bracket approved

by the extinguisher manufacturer or the fire code official for vehicular use.

- 3.3. Not less than two spare extinguishers of equal or greater rating shall be available onsite to replace a discharged extinguisher.
- 3.4. Vehicle operators shall be trained in the proper operation, use and inspection of extinguishers.
- 3.5. Inspections of vehicle-mounted extinguishers shall be performed daily.

**Section 907.1.4; add to read as follows:

907.1.4 Design Standards. Where a new fire alarm system is installed, the devices shall be addressable. Fire alarm systems utilizing more than 20 smoke detectors shall have analog initiating devices. Riser rooms shall be equipped with an annunciator panel.

Exception: Existing systems need not comply unless the total building remodel or expansion initiated after the effective date of this code, as adopted, exceeds 30% of the building. When cumulative building remodel or expansion exceeds 50% of the building, must comply within 18 months of permit application. This exception does not prohibit the need for new fire alarm devices on an existing system to be addressable.

**Section 907.2.1; change to read as follows:

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies where the having an occupant load due to the assembly occupancy is of 300 or more persons, or where the Group A occupant load is more than 100 persons above or below the *lowest level of exit discharge*. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.10 of the *International Building Code* shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

Exception: {No change.}

Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

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

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**Section 907.2.3; change to read as follows:

907.2.3 Group E. A manual fire alarm system that initiates the occupant notification signal utilizing an emergency voice/alarm communication system meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 and installed in accordance with Section 907.6 shall be installed in Group E <u>educational</u> occupancies. When *automatic sprinkler systems* or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group E day care occupancies. Unless separated by a minimum of 100' open space, all buildings, whether portable buildings or the main building, will be considered one building for alarm occupant load consideration and interconnection of alarm systems.

Exceptions:

- 1. {No change.}
 - 1.1. Residential In-Home day care with not more than 12 children may use interconnected single station detectors in all habitable rooms. (For care of more than five children 2 1/2 or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.)

{No change to remainder of exceptions.}

***Section 907.2.10; change to read as follows:

907.2.10 Group S. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group S public- and self-storage occupancies three stories or greater in height for interior corridors and interior common areas. Visible notification appliances are not required within storage units.

Exception: {No change.}

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

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

**Section 907.4.2.7; add to read as follows:

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

907.5.3 is hereby added to read as follows:

Occupant notification in accordance with this section and 907.5 shall be required for all new construction, or existing construction complying with the International Building Code, for renovations to existing buildings, tenant spaces, changes in occupancy, replacement or modification of the existing fire alarm system, or as required by the Fire Code Official, for all buildings or spaces provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

**Section 907.6.1.1; add to read as follows:

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

**Section 907.6.3; delete all four Exceptions.

**Section 907.6.6; add a sentence at end of a paragraph to read as follows:

See 907.6.3 for the required information transmitted to the supervising station.

907.6.6 is hereby added to read as follows

907.6.7 Waterflow Notification. When required by Section 903.4.2, an exterior audible and visible notification device shall be provided on the exterior of the building and shall be located above the Fire Department Connection. The notification device shall operate on a water flow alarm only, shall be non-silenceable, and shall continue to operate after the panel is silenced on the condition the alarm was a water flow alarm only. The notification device shall be wired from the fire alarm control panel as a dedicated latching circuit. The minimum candela rating for the notification device shall be 75 (cd) candela.

**Section 910.2; change Exceptions #2 and 3 to read as follows:

- 2. <u>Only manual</u> smoke and heat removal shall not be required in areas of buildings equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers. <u>Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.</u>
- 3. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall not be required in areas of buildings equipped with control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of 50(m*S)^{1/2} or less that are listed to control a fire in stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.

**Section 910.2.3; add to read as follows:

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

- 1. In occupancies classified as Group H-2 or H-3, any of which are more than 15,000 square feet (1394 m²) in single floor area.
 - **Exception:** Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.
- 2. In areas of buildings in Group H used for storing Class 2, 3, and 4 liquid and solid oxidizers, Class

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<u>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.</u>

Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

**Section 910.4.3.1; change to read as follows:

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

**Section 912.2.3; add to read as follows:

<u>912.2.3 Hydrant Distance</u>. An approved fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the fire department connection as the fire hose lays along an unobstructed path.

**Section 913.2.1; add second paragraph and exception to read as follows:

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

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

**Section 914.3.1.2; change to read as follows:

914.3.1.2 Water Supply to required Fire Pumps. In all buildings that are more than 420 120 feet (128 36.6 m) in *building height*, and *buildings* of Type IVA and IVB construction that are more than 120 feet (36.6 m) in *building height*, required fire pumps shall be supplied by connections to no fewer than two water mains located in different streets. Separate supply piping shall be provided between each connection to the water main and the pumps. Each connection and the supply piping between the connection and the pumps shall be sized to supply the flow and pressure required for the pumps to operate.

Exception: {No change to exception.}

***Section 1006.2.1; change Exception #3 to read as follows:

1006.2.1 Egress based on occupant load and common path of egress travel distance. Two exits or exit doorways from any space shall be provided where the design occupant load or the common path of egress travel distance exceeds the values listed in Table 1006.2.1. The cumulative occupant load from adjacent rooms, areas or space shall be determined in accordance with Section 1004.2.

Exceptions:

- 1. {No change.}
- 2. {No change.}

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3. Unoccupied <u>rooftop</u> mechanical rooms and penthouses are not required to comply with the common path of egress travel distance measurement.

**Section 1009.8; add Exception #7 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

- 1. through 6. {No change.}
- 7. Buildings regulated under State Law and built in accordance with State registered plans, including variances or waivers granted by the State, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 1009 and Chapter 11.

**Section 1010.2.5; change Exceptions #3 and 4 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

- 1. {No change.}
- 2. {No change.}
- 3. Where a pair of doors serves an occupant load of less than 50 persons in a Group B, F, M or S occupancy. (remainder unchanged)
- 4. Where a pair of doors serves a Group <u>A</u>, B, F, <u>M</u> or S occupancy (remainder unchanged)
- 5. {No change.}

6

**Section 1020.2; add Exception #6 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

- 1. through 5. {No change.}
- 6. In unsprinklered group B occupancies, corridor walls and ceilings need not be of fire-resistive construction within a single tenant space when the space is equipped with approved automatic smoke-detection within the corridor. The actuation of any detector must activate self-annunciating alarms audible in all areas within the corridor. Smoke detectors must be connected to an approved automatic fire alarm system where such system is provided.

***Section 1030.1.1.1; add Exception#4 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

through 3. {No change

4. Where alternate means or methods are submitted to and approved by the Building and Fire Officials.

**Section 1032.2; change to read as follows:

1032.2 Reliability. Required exit accesses, exits and exit discharges shall be continuously maintained free from obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency where the building area served by the means of egress is occupied. An exit or exit passageway shall not be used for any purpose that interferes with a means of egress.

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

Provide emergency signage as required by Section 604.4.

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**Section 1103.5.1; add sentence to read as follows:

Fire sprinkler system installation shall be completed within 24 months from date of notification by the fire code official.

**Section 1103.5.6; add to read as follows:

1103.5.6 Spray Booths and Rooms. Existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 2404

**Section 1103.7.7; add to read as follows:

1103.7.7 Fire Alarm System Design Standards. Where an existing fire alarm system is upgraded or replaced, the devices shall be addressable. Fire alarm systems utilizing more than 20 smoke and/or heat detectors shall have analog initiating devices.

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

1103.7.7.1 Communication requirements. Refer to Section 907.6.6 for applicable requirements.

***Section 1203; change and add to read as follows:

1203.1.1 {No change.}

1203.1.2 {No change.}

1203.1.3 Installation. Emergency power systems and standby power systems shall be installed in accordance with the *International Building Code*, NFPA 70, NFPA 110 and NFPA 111. Existing installations shall be maintained in accordance with the original approval, except as specified in Chapter 11.

1203.1.4 (No change.)

1203.1.5 Load Duration. Emergency power systems and standby power systems shall be designed to provide the required power for a minimum duration of 2 hours without being refueled or recharged, unless specified otherwise in this code.

Exception: Where the system is supplied with natural gas from a utility provider and is approved. **1203.1.6 through 1203.1.9 {**No changes to these sections.**}**

1203.1.10 Critical Operations Power Systems (COPS). For Critical Operations Power Systems necessary to maintain continuous power supply to facilities or parts of facilities that require continuous operation for the reasons of public safety, emergency management, national security, or business continuity, see NFPA 70.

1203.2 Where Required. Emergency and standby power systems shall be provided where required by

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Sections 1203.2.1 through 1203.2.4826 or elsewhere identified in this code or any other referenced code. 1203.2.1 through 1203.2.3 {No change.}

1203.2.4 Emergency Voice/alarm Communications Systems. Emergency power shall be provided for emergency voice/alarm communications systems in the following occupancies, or as specified elsewhere in this code, as required in Section 907.5.2.2.5. The system shall be capable of powering the required load for a duration of not less than 24 hours, as required in NFPA 72.

Covered and Open Malls, Section 907.2.20 and 914.2

Group A Occupancies, Sections 907.2.1 and 907.5.2.2

Special Amusement Areas, Section 907.2.12 and 914.7

High-rise Buildings, Section 907.2.13 and 914.3

Atriums, Section 907,2,14 and 914,4

Deep Underground Buildings, Section 907.2.19 and 914.5

1203.2.5 through 1203.2.14 (No change.)

1203.2.15 Means of Egress Illumination. Emergency power shall be provided for *means of egress* illumination in accordance with Sections 1008.3 and 1104.5.1. (90 minutes)

1203.2.16 Membrane Structures. Emergency power shall be provided for *exit* signs in temporary tents and membrane structures in accordance with Section 3103.12.6. (90 minutes) Standby power shall be provided for auxiliary inflation systems in permanent membrane structures in accordance with Section 2702

of the *International Building Code*. (4 hours) Auxiliary inflation systems shall be provided in temporary air-supported and air-inflated membrane structures in accordance with section 3103.10.4.

1203.2.17 {No change.}

1203.2.18 Smoke Control Systems. Standby power shall be provided for smoke control systems in the following occupancies, or as specified elsewhere in this code, as required in Section 909.11:

Covered Mall Building, International Building Code, Section 402.7

Atriums, International Building Code, Section 404.7

Underground Buildings, International Building Code, Section 405.8

Group I-3, International Building Code, Section 408.4.2

Stages, International Building Code, Section 410

Special Amusement Areas (as applicable to Group A's), International Building Code, Section 411

Smoke Protected Seating, Section 1030.6.2

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1203.2.19 {No change.}

1203.2.20 Covered and Open Mall Buildings. Emergency power shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.20 and 914.2.

<u>1203.2.21 Airport Traffic Control Towers.</u> A standby power system shall be provided in airport traffic control towers more than 65 ft. in height. Power shall be provided to the following equipment:

- 1. Pressurization equipment, mechanical equipment and lighting.
- 2. Elevator operating equipment.
- 3. Fire alarm and smoke detection systems.
- **1203.2.22** <u>Smokeproof Enclosures and Stair Pressurization Alternative.</u> Standby power shall be provided for smokeproof enclosures, stair pressurization alternative and associated automatic fire detection systems as required by the *International Building Code*, Section 909.20.7.2.
- **1203.2.23 Elevator Pressurization.** Standby power shall be provided for elevator pressurization system as required by the *International Building Code*, Section 909.21.5.
- 1203.2.24 Elimination of Smoke Dampers in Shaft Penetrations. Standby power shall be provided when eliminating the smoke dampers in ducts penetrating shafts in accordance with the *International Building Code*, Section 717.5.3, exception 2.3.
- <u>1203.2.25 Common Exhaust Systems for Clothes Dryers.</u> Standby power shall be provided for common exhaust systems for clothes dryers located in multistory structures in accordance with the <u>International Mechanical Code</u>, Section <u>504.11</u>, Item 7.
- <u>1203.2.26 Means of Egress Illumination in Existing Buildings.</u> Emergency power shall be provided for <u>means of egress</u> illumination in accordance with Section 1104.5 when required by the fire code official. (90 minutes in I-2, 60 minutes elsewhere.)

1203.3 through 1203.6 {No change.}

**Section 2304.1; change to read as follows:

2304.1 Supervision of Dispensing. The dispensing of fuel at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be conducted by a qualified attendant or shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant at all times or shall be in accordance with Section 2204.3. the following:

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

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

**Section 2401.2; delete this section in its entirety.

Section 2411; add Section 2411 to read as follows:

2411.1 Seizure of Spray Finishing Equipment. When it is found or discovered that spray finishing operations are being conducted outside of, or without an approved spraying room or booth equipped with an approved fire extinguishing system, the Fire Marshal / Fire Chief or representative shall be authorized to obtain a warrant to seize, take or remove or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner any spray gun nozzles, compressors, hoses, attachments, property or any other tool, device, instrument or any item(s) used in the spray finishing process. Seizure of equipment will be made in accordance with applicable laws.

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Mere possession of spray finishing equipment outside of or without an approved spraying room or booth with an approved fire extinguishing system may not be grounds for seizure. However, if it can be determined through observation and investigation that such equipment has been used in a spray finishing operation, the equipment can be seized as stated above. This determination should be based on signs that a hazardous condition exists by means of fumes or vapors present in the vicinity and/or evidence that finishing has occurred by observance of wet paint and/or over spray.

2411.2 Disposition of Seized Spray Finishing Equipment. Property seized under authority granted by Section 1501.3 shall be held until all legal proceedings in the matter have been resolved. If a criminal case was filed, the property shall be held until a final conviction has been entered in the case. The Fire Department shall dispose of the property as required by applicable law and procedures of the City of Crowley and the State of Texas. Disposition could include, but is not limited to, auctioning off the equipment or releasing the equipment back to the owner.

**Section 3103.3.1; delete this section in its entirety

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

h. Not required Where storage areas are protected by either early suppression fast response (ESFR) sprinkler systems or control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of 50 (m • s) 1/2 or less that are listed to control a fire in the stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers, installed in accordance with NFPA 13, manual smoke and heat vents or manually activated engineered mechanical smoke exhaust systems shall be required within these areas.

**Table 3206.2; add footnote j to row titled 'High Hazard' and 'Greater than 300,000' to read as follows:

j. <u>High hazard high-piled storage areas shall not exceed 500,000 square feet.</u> A 2-hour fire wall constructed in accordance with Section 706 of the *International Building Code* shall be used to divide high-piled storage exceeding 500,000 square feet in area.

***Section 3311.1; change to read as follows:

Section 3311.1 Required access. Approved vehicle access for firefighting <u>and emergency response</u> shall be provided to all construction or demolition sites. Vehicle access shall be provided to within <u>400 50</u> feet (<u>30 480 15 240</u> mm) of temporary or permanent fire department connections. Vehicle access shall be provided by permanent roads, capable of supporting vehicle loading under all weather conditions. Vehicle access shall be maintained. When fire apparatus access roads are required to be installed for any structure or development access shall be approved prior to the time when construction has progressed beyond the completion of the foundation of any structure. Whenever the connection is not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an approved sign.

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**Section 5601.1.3; change to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

- 1. Only when approved for fireworks displays, the storage and handling of fireworks as allowed in Section 5604 and 5608.
- 2. Manufacture, assembly and testing of fireworks as allowed in Section 5605.
- 3. The use of fireworks for approved fireworks displays as allowed in Section 5608.
- 4. Delete the remainder of the text.}

**Section 5703.6; add sentence to end of paragraph to read as follows:

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

**Section 5704.2.11.4; change to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4 Leak Prevention. Leak prevention for underground tanks shall comply with Sections 5704.2.11.4.1 and 5704.2.11.4.2 through 5704.2.11.4.3. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

**Section 5704.2.11.4.2; change to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4.2 Leak Detection. Underground storage tank systems shall be provided with an *approved* method of leak detection from any component of the system that is designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 30 and as specified in Section 5704.2.11.4.3.

**Section 5704.2.11.4.3; add to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4.3 Observation Wells. Approved sampling tubes of a minimum 4 inches in diameter shall be installed in the backfill material of each underground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank. The tubes shall extend from a point 12 inches below the average grade of the excavation to ground level and shall be provided with suitable surface access caps. Each tank site shall provide a sampling tube at the corners of the excavation with a minimum of 4 tubes. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line excavation within 10 feet of the tank excavation and one every 50 feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers, a minimum of two are required.

**Section 5707.4; add paragraph to read as follows:

Mobile fueling sites shall be restricted to commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing, where the parking area having such operations is primarily intended for employee vehicles. Mobile fueling shall be conducted for fleet fueling or employee vehicles only, not the general public. Commercial sites shall be restricted to office-type or similar occupancies that are not primarily intended for use by the public.

**Section 6103.2.1.8; add to read as follows:

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

**Section 6104.2; add Exception 2. to read as follows:

Exceptions:

- 1. {existing text unchanged}
- 2. Except as permitted in Sections 308 and 6104.3.3, LP-gas containers are not permitted in residential areas.

**Section 6104.3.3; add to read as follows:

<u>6104.3.3 Spas, Pool Heaters, and Other Listed Devices.</u> Where natural gas service is not available, an <u>LP-gas container is allowed to be used to supply spa and pool heaters or other listed devices. Such container shall not exceed 250-gallon water capacity per lot. See Table 6104.3 for location of containers.</u>

Exception: Lots where LP-gas can be off-loaded wholly on the property where the tank is located may install up to 500 gallon above ground or 1,000 gallon underground approved containers.

**Section 6107.4 and 6109.13; change to read as follows:

6107.4 Protecting Containers from Vehicles. Where exposed to vehicular damage due to proximity to alleys, driveways or parking areas, LP-gas containers, regulators and piping shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 58-Section 312.

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

Exception: Vehicle impact protection shall not be required for protection of LP-gas containers where the containers are kept in lockable, ventilated cabinets of metal construction.

**{Appendix B Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings amendments}

- **Table B105.2; change footnote a. to read as follows:
- a. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,000 1,500 gallons per minute.

***{Appendix D Fire Apparatus Access Roads amendments}

***Section D102.1; change to read as follows:

D102.1 Access and loading. Facilities, buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be accessible to fire department apparatus by way of an *approved* fire apparatus access road with a concrete or other *approved* driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing up to 75,000 85,000 pounds (34 050 38 556 kg).

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***Section D103.4; change to read as follows:

D103.4 Dead ends. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with Table D103.4.

TABLE D103.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR DEAD-END FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

LENGTH	WIDTH	TURNAROUNDS REQUIRED
(feet)	(feet)	TORNAROUNDS REQUIRED
0–150	20 <u>24</u>	None required
151–500	20 <u>24</u>	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot "Y" or 96-foot diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
501–750	26	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot "Y" or 96-foot diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
Over 750		Special approval required

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

***Section D103.5; change Item 1 to read as follows:

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

1. Where a single gate is provided, the gate width shall be not less than 20 24 feet (6096 7315.2 mm). Where a fire apparatus road consists of a divided roadway, the gate width shall be not less than 12 feet (3658 mm).

***Section D103.6; change to read as follows:

D103.6 Signs. Marking. Striping, signs, or other markings, when approved by the *fire code official*, shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Striping, signs and other markings shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility.

- (1) Striping Fire apparatus access roads shall be continuously marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six inches (6") in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" shall appear in four inch (4") white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.
- (2) Signs Signs shall read "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" and shall be 12" wide and 18" high (See Figure D103.6). Signs shall have red letters on a white reflective

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background, using not less than 2" lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six feet, six inches (6'6") above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty feet (50') apart along both sides of the fire lane. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Chief.

Where required by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be marked with permanent "NO

PARKING—FIRE LANE" signs complying with Figure D103.6, or other approved method. Signs shall have a minimum dimension of 12 inches (305 mm) wide by 18 inches (457 mm) high and have red letters on a white reflective background. Signs shall be posted on one or both sides of the fire apparatus road as required by Section D103.6.1 or D103.6.2.

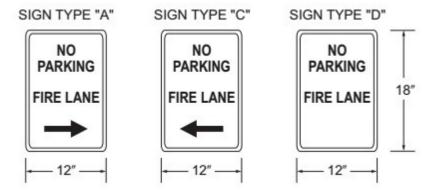


FIGURE D103.6 FIRE LANE SIGNS

***Section D103.6.1 and D103.6.2; delete sections as follows:

D103.6.1Roads 20 to 26 feet in width. Fire lane signs as specified in Section D103.6 shall be posted on both sides of fire apparatus access roads that are 20 to 26 feet wide (6096 to 7925 mm).

D103.6.2 Roads more than 26 feet in width. Fire lane signs as specified in Section D103.6 shall be posted on one side of fire apparatus access roads more than 26 feet wide (7925 mm) and less than 32 feet wide (9754 mm).

***Section D104.3; change to read as follows:

D104.3 Remoteness. Where two fire apparatus access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the lot or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses, or as *approved* by the *fire code official*.

***Section D105.3; change to read as follows:

D105.3 Proximity to building. Unless otherwise approved by the fire code official, one or more of the required access routes meeting this condition shall be located not less than 15 feet (4572 mm) and not greater than 30 feet (9144 mm) from the building, and shall be positioned parallel to one entire side of the building. The side of the building on which the aerial fire apparatus access road is positioned shall be *approved* by the *fire code official*.

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***Section D106.3; change to read as follows:

D106.3 Remoteness. Where two fire apparatus access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses, or as *approved* by the *fire code official*.

***Section D107.2; change to read as follows:

D107.2 Remoteness. Where two fire apparatus access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses, or as *approved* by the *fire code official*.

***{Appendix L Requirements For Fire Fighter Air Replenishment Systems amendments}

***Section L101.1; change to read as follows:

Section L101.1 Scope. Fire fighter air replenishment systems (FARS) shall be provided in accordance with this appendix in new buildings when any of the following conditions occur:

- 1. Any new building 5 or more stories in height.
- 2. Any new building with 2 or more floors below grade.
- 3. Any new building 500,000 square feet or more in size.

Each stairwell shall have a supply riser. SCBA fill panels shall be located on odd-numbered floors commencing at the first level in the primary stairwell and on even-numbered floors commencing at level 2 in the remaining stairwells. Fill panels in buildings over 500,000 square feet shall be located adjacent to each standpipe connection.

The adopting ordinance shall specify building characteristics or special hazards that establish thresholds triggering a requirement for the installation of a FARS. The requirement shall be based on the fire department's capability of replenishing fire fighter breathing air during sustained emergency operations. Considerations shall include:

- 1. Building characteristics, such as number of stories above or below grade plane, floor area, type of construction and fire-resistance of the primary structural frame to allow sustained fire-fighting operations based on a rating of not less than 2 hours.
- 2. Special hazards, other than buildings, that require unique accommodations to allow the fire department to replenish fire fighter breathing air.
- 3. Fire department staffing level.
- 4. Availability of a fire department breathing air replenishment vehicle.

***Section L104.13.1; delete this section in its entirety.

***Section L104.14; add paragraph to read as follows:

The external mobile air connection shall be located with approved separation from the Fire Department Connection (FDC) to allow the functionality of both devices by first responders; shall be visible from and within 50 ft. of a fire apparatus access road along an unobstructed path; and shall be located in an approved signed secured cabinet.

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END