EXHIBIT "A"

City of Mansfield
Amendments to the
2006 International Fire Code
North Central Texas Council of Governments Region

Section 101.1; change to read as follows:

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Fire Code of the City of Mansfield hereinafter referred to as "this code."

*****Section 102.1: Applicability (Add #5):**
102.1 Construction and design provisions.

5. The provisions of this code apply to buildings built under the IRC and IBC.

(Reason: To clarify that the fire safety provisions of the fire code do apply to all construction.)

****Section 104.7.2; amend to add the following.**

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

****Section 104.11.4 to read as follows:**

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

****Section 105.3.8 add to read as follows:**

a) Before the installation of any system or component regulated by a permit as described herein, all plans or other information as required by the fire department and outlined in the application for permit must be provided, all fees paid and a permit issued prior to construction or installation of the affected component occurring. A temporary permit receipt may be issued and the contractor allowed to proceed at his own risk with the approval of the fire marshal pending final plan review and approval.

b) Any information requested by the fire marshal's office, including independent review of components by a fire protection engineer must be completed at the expense of the permit applicant prior to the permit being issued.

c) Permits and Fees are established herein by Section 91.05. These Permits and Fees may be amended in the future by resolution duly adopted by the Mansfield City Council. Failure to pay a fee within thirty days of billing for said permit or billable service revokes and/or invalidates any permit otherwise issued.

****Section 105.6; amend to add the following:**

Permits listed in this section are required when required by the policies of the fire department or other applicable City Ordinance. All established policies and procedures of the fire department must be complied with to obtain a required permit. Permits are valid for one year from the date of issue unless specified otherwise. Burn permits are valid for the day issued, except for multi-day permits which are valid for one week, subject to revocation due to high winds or other dangers as determined by the code official.

****Add Section 105.7.13; to read as follows:**

Schedule of permit fees. Fees for work requiring a permit shall be in accordance with the City of Mansfield Ordinance Section 91.05.

*****Section 106.2; add Sections 106.2.1 and 106.2.2 as follows:**

106.2.1 Inspection requests. It shall be the duty of the permit holder or their duly authorized agent to notify the fire code official when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspections of such work that are required by this code.

106.2.2 Approval required. Work shall not be done beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection without first obtaining the approval of the fire code official. The fire code official, upon notification, shall make the requested inspections and shall either indicate the portion of the construction that is satisfactory as completed, or notify the permit holder or his or her agent wherein the same fails to comply with this code. Any portions that do not comply shall be corrected and such portion shall not be covered or concealed until authorized by the fire code official.

(Reason: Clarifies that it is the permit holder's responsibility to notify the fire code official when the installation is ready for appropriate inspection and before covering up any work.)

****Add Section ; 106.2.3 to read as follows:**

Re-inspections. A re-inspection fee may be assessed for each inspection when such portion of work for which inspection is called is not complete or when corrections called for are not made. This section is not to be interpreted as requiring re-inspection fees the first time a job is rejected for failure to comply with the requirements of this code, but as controlling the practice of calling for inspections before the job is ready for such inspection or re-inspection.

Re-inspection fees may be assessed at the inspector's discretion when the approved plans are not readily available to the inspector, for failure to provide access on the date for which inspection is a requested, repeated violation, or for deviating from plans requiring the approval of the code official.

For instances where re-inspection fees have been assessed, no additional inspection of the work will be performed until the required fees have been paid. Re-inspection fees shall be in accordance with the City of Mansfield permit fee schedule.

(Reason: To clarify the need and use of re-inspection fees.)

****Section 109.3; amend to read as follows:**

Violation penalties. Persons who violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the code official, or of a permit used under the provisions of this code, shall be subjected to the penalties as defined in Section 91.99 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Mansfield.

*****Section 202; Amend definition of Fire Watch as follows:***

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

(Reason: Clearly defines options to the fire department for providing a fire watch.)

****Section 202; add a new definition to read as follows:**

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building having floors used for human occupancy located more than ~~75~~ 65 feet (~~22 860~~ 19.812 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, including Sections 907.2.12, 907.9.2 and 1020.1.7.

(Reason: To provide a definition that does not exist in the code.)

Section 202; add definitions as follows:

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

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

FIRE ALARMS/NUISANCE ALARMS. Fire alarms and nuisance alarms that are activated three or more times within a 30 day period.

***** Section 202; add the following to the list of occupancies under subsection entitled R-2:**

Townhouses, as defined by this code, which exceed two or more attached units and more than two dwelling units per lot, shall comply with Chapter 9.

(Reason: To classify that attached townhouses more than two on a lot although permitted to be constructed under the International Residential Code will be required to be sprinklered.)

*****Section 202; add a sentence to the last paragraph entitled R-4 to read as follows:**

R-4 Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as residential care/assisted living facilities including more than five but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff.

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in this code, or shall comply with the International Residential Code and Chapter 9 of this code.

(Reason: To require residential care/assisted living facilities that house more than five to be sprinklered.)

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.

(Reason: To provide definitions that do not exist in the code.)

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

307.4 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 unchanged)

****Add Section 307.4.3 to read as follows:**

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

******Section 308.3.1; change to read as follows:***

308.3.1 Open-flame cooking and heating devices. ~~Charcoal burners and other o~~Open-flame cooking devices, charcoal grills, outdoor fireplaces and other similar devices used for cooking, heating or any other

purpose shall not be ~~operated~~ located or used on combustible balconies, decks, or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exceptions:

1. One- and two-family dwellings.
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(Reason: Decrease fire risk in multi-family dwellings and minimizes ignition sources.)

******Section 308.3.1.1; Amended to add the following exceptions:***

Exceptions:

1) One- and two-family dwellings may have containers with a water capacity not greater than 20 pounds (9.08 kg) [nominal 8 pound (3.632 kg) LP-gas capacity] with an aggregate capacity not to exceed 100 lbs (5 containers).

2) Other residential occupancies where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system, may have containers with a water capacity not greater than 20 pounds (9.08 kg) [nominal 8 pound (3.632 kg) LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate capacity not to exceed 40 lbs (2 containers).

(Reason: To clarify allowable limits for 1 & 2 family dwellings, and allow an expansion for sprinklered multi-family uses. Clarification and defines container size residences are allowed.)

****Section 308.2; is amended by adding the following:**

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

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

****Add Section 311.6 to read as follows:**

Removal of Burned Structure after Fire. Whenever any structure in the City is damaged or destroyed by fire, the owner thereof or the person in charge of or in control of the property shall remove from the premises all refuse, debris, charred lumber, destroyed or damaged portions of the structure and any materials damaged or destroyed by the fire. The owner or person in control of the property shall remove all burned, charred, or damaged materials within ten (10) days after notice to do so.

*****Section 401.3; add Section 401.3.4 as follows:**

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

(Reason: Places the responsibility of the business or property owner to maintain their fire alarm systems in approved condition. Allows the enforcement of "prohibition of false alarms". Replaces language lost from the 1997 Code)

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

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

(Reason: Recognizes that the hose lay provision can only be measured along a pathway that is wide enough for fire fighter access.)

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

503.2.1 Dimensions.

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

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.

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

3. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45720 mm) of all portions of the facility or any portion of the exterior wall of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. The openings of any gates on a residential fire lane shall be maintained at not less than twenty ft. (20') and the road surface shall be not less than sixteen ft. (16') in width for the first fifty feet (50') of road surface off of the public street, at which point the road surface may be reduced to fourteen ft. (14') in width. The code authority may require minor modifications to the width of the roadway where required by topographical features to help insure emergency access to the property. Existing non-conforming residential gates and driveways, constructed prior to the effective date of this ordinance are considered to be in compliance with this section. **Exception:** The requirements for a residential fire apparatus access roads may be waived by the code authority if the structure requiring the access road is protected by an approved fire sprinkler system.

****Section 503.2.2; change to read as follows:**

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

(Reason: Amendments to 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 recognize that the equipment now used in fire fighting is increasing in size. The code already recognizes that larger dimensions may be required under Section 503.2.2. The amendments are to standardize the dimensions for this area. With the increase in fire apparatus size, this will allow for the passage of two fire apparatus during a fire or EMS emergency.)

****Add Section 503.2.3.1. to read as follows:**

Section 503.2.3.1 Pavement Standards. The minimum acceptable pavement section for fire apparatus access roads shall be six inches (6") of concrete reinforced with #3 bars on 18" centers each way placed on compacted native sub-grade~~*, or six inches (6") of Hot Mix Asphalt Concrete (HMAC) placed on either lime treated sub-grade or compacted crushed stone base.*~~ Alternative equivalent strength pavement sections may be submitted by a licensed professional engineer for approval.

The minimum acceptable pavement section for fire apparatus access roads serving individual single-family residences shall be five inches ~~(5')~~ (5") of concrete reinforced with #3 bars on 18" centers each way placed on compacted native sub-grade, or six inches ~~(6')~~ (6") of Hot Mix Asphalt Concrete (HMAC) placed on compacted native sub-grade.

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

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

(1) Striping – Fire apparatus access roads shall be continuously marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six inches (6") in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" shall appear in four inch (4") white letters 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 approximately six feet, six inches (6'6") above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty feet (50') apart. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Chief.

(Reason: Establishes a standard method of marking.)

****Section 503.4; change to read as follows:**

503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times.

(Reason: As originally worded, it implied that vehicles could be parked in the marked fire lane and not be in violation if the minimum width is still maintained. Current accepted enforcement practice is to require all of the marked fire lane to be maintained clear and unobstructed.)

****Section 503.6; amend to read as follows:**

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

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

b) All electrical or mechanically operated gates must be equipped with a KNOX System gate access key switch as approved by the Mansfield Fire Department.

c) All electrical or mechanically operated gates crossing a fire apparatus access road or private street must be equipped with a readily accessible, and well marked emergency release device to allow manual operation of the gate. A walk through gate must be located in an approved location and secured in an approved manner to allow rapid fire department access through said walk through gate. All sliding gates must be equipped with a chain drop or similar approved device to allow manual operation of the gate.

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

d) Manually operated gates are permitted provided they utilize a lock system that can be reasonably defeated by fire department personnel using standard bolt cutters. If high security locks are used, or the lock or chain configuration is such to make access with bolt cutters difficult, a KNOX BOX containing a key to the lock must be located within ten feet of the gate at a position determined by the fire department. Manually operated gates, and gates using an emergency disconnect, must be openable by one person using a normal amount of exertion, not to exceed 15-pound force.

e) All gates crossing any fire apparatus access road or private street must be well maintained, must be provided with a proper power supply to all electrical and electronic components at all times, and must be in proper operating condition at all times. Gates must be inspected by a certified fence contractor and repaired when deemed necessary by the code authority or his designee. When any gate crossing a fire apparatus access road or private street is not operating properly, it shall be repaired within twenty-four hours. The code authority or his designee may require any such gate to be secured in an open position with the operating mechanism disabled until the gate is restored to a normal operating condition. Any gate crossing a fire apparatus access road or private street that is taken out of service may not be placed back in service until it has been tested and authorized to be placed back in service by the code authority.

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

g) Any person who installs, or causes to be installed, an automatic gate that must comply with the provisions of paragraph (h) must provide to the Mansfield Fire Department at no charge, a minimum of three gate-opening transmitters. The specific number required will be established by the fire department.

h) Gates required in installations described in paragraph (a) must also comply with the following requirements:

1) Electrical or mechanically operated gates must be designed to open fully in the event of a power failure and must remain open until power is restored.

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

2) Gate installations must be approved by the code authority prior to installation. A permit must be obtained prior to a regulated gate being installed, and no gate may be closed until the emergency features of the gate have been tested and accepted by the code authority.

3) Gates must be equipped with an Overhead Door Company Emergency Ingress System, or comparable radio activated or similar opening device of a type approved by the fire department. All requirements of the fire department, as outlined in the *Fire Index for Private Subdivisions* shall apply. The emergency opening device must over ride all other gate opening devices. The gate must open a minimum of one foot per second and shall remain open when placed in emergency override.

4) Gate designs may incorporate one or two gate sections to meet the required minimum gate width of twenty-four (24) feet. If the entrance incorporates a median or other feature that necessitates a divided gate arrangement, the gate widths may be reduced if approved by the code authority, but in no case shall any single gate or street pavement be reduced to a clear opening of less than eighteen (18) feet. If a gate incorporates an overhead obstruction, said obstruction must be a minimum of 14 feet above the finished road surface.

5) Approach and departure areas on both sides of a gated entrance must provide adequate set backs and proper alignment to allow free and unimpeded passage of emergency vehicles through the entrance area.

i) All streets, gates and other fire protection features, signage and equipment are subject to periodic inspection by the City and must be repaired within 24 hours if found to be in a condition of disrepair or secured in the open position until repaired. The City shall have the right to enter the subdivision or other regulated premises and disable, open, or remove any gate, device or other feature that impedes or controls vehicle access at the sole expense of the property owner or homeowners association.

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

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

****Add Section 503.7 add to read as follows:**

503.7 Private Subdivisions. The following requirements are in effect for all private subdivisions and private streets.

a) The general provisions of the City Subdivision Control Ordinance, and other City Codes as they relate to development, streets, and utilities will apply to all such developments. All plans concerning private subdivisions are subject to review and approval by the fire department.

b) The definitions of a "subdivision" and "street," as contained in the Subdivision Control Ordinance, will apply to all subdivisions or streets, whether public or private.

c) Any platted private street or portion thereof, will be considered as a fire department access road or emergency access easement regardless of if it is marked as such.

d) Traditional markings of fire lanes are not required. The City of Mansfield, or the Mansfield Fire Department may require signs to be placed and maintained prohibiting the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles along any roadway where, in the opinion of the City or fire department, the parking, stopping, or standing of vehicles may unduly interfere with the free movement of emergency vehicles. Said signs will be installed and maintained where designated by the City or fire department and will be installed and maintained by funds provided through the homeowners association. If funds are not available, the City may install or maintain said signs, and bill the homeowners of the subdivision or street for the costs. All posted signs are to be treated as property of the City of Mansfield, and no person may tamper with any sign or pole, and no person may violate the direction of the signs. Vehicles maintained in violation of the signs may be fined or towed by any representative of the fire or police departments.

e) It is the specific intent of this provision that private streets be maintained clear of any obstructions that would impede the travel of emergency vehicles in the subdivision. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle or other obstruction, with the exception of approved security gates or barriers which are in proper working order, to obstruct any roadway in violation of any parking regulation governed by State law or local Ordinance, or to otherwise block, obstruct, or limit the available width of a private street in such a manner as to impede emergency vehicles movement along the street. The City shall have the right and authority to issue citations to, and/or, tow and impound any vehicle that is parked in such a manner as to block, obstruct, or unnecessarily hinder the free movement of traffic upon the private street.

****Section 505.1; amended to add the following:**

a) On commercial buildings, the minimum size of address numbers shall be a minimum of six inches in height and shall be placed on the building or in a location approved by the code authority. Suite numbers or other sub addresses shall be a minimum of four inches in height and shall be placed on the front and rear doors of each suite and shall be maintained at all times.

b) In multi tenant occupancies such as apartments, strip centers, etc. address numbers shall be affixed to the gas meters, electric meter bases, exterior disconnects and for utilities , rooftop HVAC units and rooftop ventilation units, in a manner so as to be

(i) clearly visible,

(ii) of a color that contrasts with the meter base or disconnects,

(iii) sized sufficiently to be readily apparent from public/private streets, and

(iv) must be maintained in a clear and legible condition at all times.

c) Apartment complexes must have posted an approved sign(s) on each building, clearly visible and readable from the street or fire lane, that contains the building and apartment numbers contained in that structure.

**** Add Section 506.1.2 to read as follows:**

506.1.2 Key Boxes. When required by the fire department a KNOX lock box, KNOX padlock and/or KNOX key switch must be installed on any structure or gate at a location approved by the fire department. The key box shall contain keys as required by the code authority or his designee.

****Add Section 508.5.1.1 to read as follows:**

Section 508.5.1.1 Hydrant placement. Fire hydrants shall be placed as follows:

a) Fire hydrants on private property shall be placed as required by the Fire Code, with guidance provided by Appendix B and C. Other requirements notwithstanding, a fire hydrant shall be installed within one hundred (100) feet of a fire department connection and may be required for any structure or portion thereof that is more than one hundred and fifty feet off of a public street. The fire marshal may authorize minor exceptions in order to satisfy requirements for or to protect landscaping or infrastructure improvements that can not be otherwise modified.

b) Fire hydrants on public or private streets shall be installed as follows:

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

2) Hydrants serving single family residential areas shall be placed at intervals not to exceed five hundred (500) feet apart. Distances between hydrants shall be measured along the street.

3) A hydrant shall be installed at every intersection within a subdivision or as required by the code official.

4) In locations where hydrants are only provided on one side of a divided roadway, that portion of the roadway on the side away from the hydrants shall be treated as a non-protected area for purposes of on site hydrant requirements.

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

d) The owner of hydrants installed on private property shall paint and maintain the hydrants in good repair. The owner of any hydrant found to be out of service must have the hydrant repaired within 24 hours of notice.

e) Approved hydrants, coatings, and installation details for fire hydrants, both public and private, must conform to all applicable standards of the City of Mansfield Engineering Department.

****Section 606.15; Add a new section to read as shown: (F32-00)**

Section 606.15 Electrical equipment. Where refrigerants of Groups A2, A3, B2, and B3, as defined in the *International Mechanical Code*, are used, refrigeration machinery rooms shall conform to the Class 1, Division 2 hazardous location classification requirements of the *ICC Electrical Code*.

Exception: Ammonia machinery rooms that are provided with ventilation in accordance with Section 1106.3 of the *International Mechanical Code*.

****Section 607.4 is added to read as follows:**

SECTION 607.4 – General Requirements

a) At least one elevator in each structure or elevator bank must be large enough to permit an ambulance cot and two attendants to fit inside the elevator.

Exception: This provision does not apply in two story buildings where elevators are not required by any code other than ADA regulations.

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

c) When required by the code authority, elevator installations must have a sprinkler head in the elevator shaft and have an elevator door key on site in a location determined by the fire department. If the elevator will be equipped with a heat detector to activate a shunt trip, a lower temperature heat detector or smoke detector must be installed adjacent to the shunt trip detector, and must be installed to activate the recall feature of the elevator.

****Section 610; is added to read as follows:**

610.1 Parapets. When a parapet thirty-six inches tall or greater is included on all sides of a building, an opening thirty-six inches wide extending from a point not greater than twelve inches above the roof deck must be provided. One opening must be provided in every one hundred linear feet or portion thereof of rear wall. Service ladders that are permanently affixed to the building do count towards this requirement.

Exception: When approved by the Code Authority, roof access ladders located interior to the structure may be used in lieu

of the provisions of this section. In order to be approved, the ladders must be directly accessed through an exterior door, located
in a fully sprinklered building, and the ladder must be protected completely within a one hour enclosure.

****Section 703.2.3.1 is added to read as follows:**

703.2.3.1 Installation of Access Doors – When an automatic overhead roll down or sliding fire door is installed, a walk through fire door with the same rating must be installed in the wall adjacent to the overhead or sliding door at a location approved by the code authority.

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

704.1 Enclosure. Interior vertical shafts, including but not limited to stairways, elevator hoistways, service and utility shafts, that connect two or more stories of a building shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with the codes in effect at the time of construction but, regardless of when constructed, not less than as specified in Table 704.1. ~~When openings are required to be . . . *[remainder of section unchanged].*~~

(Reason: Provides standard minimum protection retroactively, but clarifies that this section is not to be used to reduce higher protection levels that were required when originally constructed.)

***** Section 807.4.3.2 and Section 807.4.4.2; add an exception to read as follows:***

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.

(Reason: This change allows an increase in wall coverage due to the presence of sprinklers.)

******Section 901.6.1.1 Standpipe Testing; add section to read as follows:***

901.6.1.1 Standpipe Testing. Building owners/managers must utilize a licensed fire protection contractor to test and certify standpipe systems. In addition to the testing and maintenance requirements of NFPA 25 applying to standpipe systems, the following additional requirements shall be applied to the testing that is required every 5 years:

1. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be hydrostatically tested for all FDC's on any type of standpipe system. Hydrostatic testing shall also be conducted in accordance with NFPA 25 requirements for the different types of standpipe systems.

2. For any manual (dry or wet) standpipe system not having an automatic water supply capable of flowing water through the standpipe, the contractor shall connect hose from a fire hydrant or portable pumping system (as approved by the fire code official) to each FDC, and flow water through the standpipe system to the roof outlet to verify that each inlet connection functions properly. There is no required pressure criteria at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.

3. Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25.

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

5. Upon successful completion of standpipe test, the contractor shall place a blue tag (as per "Texas Administrative Code, Title 28. Insurance, Part I. Texas Department of Insurance, Chapter 34. State Fire Marshal, Subchapter G. Fire Sprinkler Rules, 28 TAC § 34.720. Inspection, Test and Maintenance Service (ITM) Tag") at the bottom of each standpipe riser in the building. An example of this tag is located at the end of this SOP. The tag shall be check-marked as "Fifth Year" for Type of ITM, and the note on the back of the tag shall read "5 Year Standpipe Test" at a minimum.

6. The contractor shall follow the procedures as required by "Texas Administrative Code, Title 28. Insurance, Part I. Texas Department of Insurance, Chapter 34. State Fire Marshal, Subchapter G. Fire Sprinkler Rules, 28 TAC" 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 Marshal).

7. Additionally, records of the testing shall be maintained by the owner and contractor, 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 Marshal for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this fire fighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the fire code official.

(Reason: Increases the reliability of the fire protection system and re-emphasizes the requirements of NFPA 25.)

*****Section 901.7; change to read as follows:***

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

(Reason: Gives Fire Chief more discretion. Requires adoption of definition amendment in Section 202.)

****Section 902.1; under "Standpipe, Types of" definition, amend "Manual dry" by adding a sentence to read as follows:**

The system must be supervised as specified in Section 905.2.

(Reason: Corresponds with Section 905.2 recommended amendment.)

****Section 903.1.2; change to read as follows:**
903.1.2 Residential systems.

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

In addition, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R must include attic sprinkler protection to be recognized for the purposes of such trade-offs permitted by other requirements of this code.

(Reason: Because 13R system trade-offs allowed in the International Codes compromise 13R intent of life safety, attic sprinklers regain some protection by minimizing likelihood of residential fire spreading through the attic space.)
*****Section 903.2; delete the exception.***

(Reason: These areas pose a fire risk to the structural integrity of the building.)

****Add Section 903.2.8.3 to read as follows:**

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

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

(Reason: Fire departments are unable to inspect these commercial occupancies and are unaware of the contents being stored.)

***** Amend the title of Section 903.2.10 to read "Windowless stories in all occupancies except R-3 and U".***

(Reason: Current title of windowless stories in all occupancies does not currently cover all the subsections listed and referenced.

****Section 903.2.10; amend 903.2.10.3 and add 903.2.10.4, 903.2.10.5, and 903.2.10.6 as follows:**

903.2.10.3 Buildings more than 55 feet in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level~~, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1509 of the International Building Code~~, having an occupant load of 30 or more that is located 55 feet (16 764 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exception:
~~1. Airport control towers.~~
~~2.~~ Open parking structures ~~in compliance with Section 406.3 of the Building Code~~.
~~3. Occupancies in Group F-2.~~

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

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

****Section 903.3.1.1.1; change to read as follows:**

903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations. When approved by the code official, automatic ~~Automatic~~ sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such . . . *{bulk of section unchanged}* . . . because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the code official.
3. Generator and transformer rooms, under the direct control of a public utility, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.
~~4. In rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.~~

(Reason: Gives more discretion to code official. Protects locations where fire risks are poorly addressed.)

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

903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems. Where allowed in buildings of Group R, up to and including four stories in height, automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R. However, for the purposes of exceptions or reductions permitted by other requirements of this code, see Section 903.3.1.4.

(Reason: Provide reference.)

****Add Section 903.3.1.4 "Residential Systems" to read as follows:**

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

In addition, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R must include attic sprinkler protection to be recognized for the purposes of such trade-offs permitted by other requirements of this code.

(Reason: Because 13R system trade-offs allowed in the IBC compromise 13R intent of life safety, attic sprinklers regain some protection by minimizing likelihood of residential fire spreading through the attic space.)

****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 standards; however, every fire protection system shall be designed with a 10 psi safety factor.

(Reason: To define uniform safety factor.)

**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.

(Reason: To avoid significant water losses. Consistent with amendment to IFC 905.9.)

*****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.

(Reason: Fire department connections are not always located at the riser, this allows the fire department faster access.)

*****Add Section 903.6.2 to read as follows:***

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

(Reason: Consistent with amendment to IFC 1504.)

*****Section 905.2; change to read as follows:***

905.2 Installation standards. Standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14. Manual dry standpipe systems shall be supervised with a minimum of 10 psig and a maximum of 40 psig air pressure with a high/low alarm.

(Reason: To define manual dry standpipe supervision requirements.)

******Add Section 905.3.8: Building Area.***

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

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

(Reason: Allows for the rapid deployment of hose lines to the body of the fire.)

****Section 905.4, item #5; change to read as follows:**

5. Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located either . . . *{remainder of paragraph unchanged}* . . .

(Reason: Reduced the amount of pressure required to facilitate testing, and provides backup protection for fire fighter safety.)

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

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

(Reason: To avoid significant water losses. Consistent with amendment to IFC 903.4.)

*****Add Section 907.1.3 to read as follows:***

907.1.3 Design Standards. All alarm systems new or replacement serving 20 or more alarm actuating devices shall be addressable fire detection systems. Alarm systems serving more than 40 smoke detectors or more than 100 total alarm activating devices shall be analog intelligent addressable fire detection systems.

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.

(Reason: Consistent with local practice.)

****Section 907.2; amend to add the following:**

a) Regardless of other provisions of this Code, all fire sprinkler systems must be monitored for tamper and flow at an approved monitoring station. Alarm systems monitoring sprinkler systems installed after the effective date of this ordinance must consist of a minimum of a water flow device, tamper switches on each water control valve, a pull station, a smoke or heat detector positioned near the panel, an exterior bell or alarm and an interior horn strobe or strobes as needed to call attention to an alarm condition at the premises. It is not the intent of this section to imply the horn/strobes must comply with NFPA 72 when the only requirement for A/V devices is caused by this section.

b) Elevator recall must include smoke detectors on each level, smoke detection in elevator equipment rooms, and at the top of the elevator shaft. Any required shunt trip function must be based on a heat detector. When a heat detector is used for shunt trip purposes, each heat detector so used must be matched with a lower temperature heat detector designed to initiate elevator recall before the shunt trip is activated.

c) No fire alarm system installed after the effective date of this ordinance may be designed in such a manner that silencing of the audible alarms causes the visual devices to be rendered inoperable. Visual devices must continue to operate until the system is reset.

(Reason: Consistent with local practice.)

*****Section 907.2.1; change to read as follows:**

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

(Reason: Increases the requirement is changed to be consistent with Group B requirement.)

Section 907.2.3; change section and exception #1 to read as follows and add exceptions #1.1 and #4 to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

1. Group E educational and day care occupancies with an occupant load of less than 50 when provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

1.1 Residential In-Home day care with not more than 12 children may use interconnected single station detectors in all habitable rooms. (For care of more than five children 2 ½ or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.)

4. Church Mothers Day Out programs which comply with the alarm provisions of the City of Mansfield Day Care Ordinance.

(Reason: Consistent with Texas State laws and local practice concerning day care facility requirements. To distinguish educational from day care occupancy minimum protection requirements. Further, to define threshold at which portable buildings are considered a separate building for the purposes of alarm systems.)

****Section 907.2.12; change to read as follows:**

907.2.12 High-rise buildings. Buildings with any floor used for human occupancy located more than ~~75~~ 65 feet (~~22 860~~ 19 812 mm) above the lowest level (balance unchanged)

(Reason: To correct definition of high-rise buildings.)

****Section 907.2.12, exception #3; change to read as follows:**

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

(Reason: To indicate that enclosed areas within open air seating type occupancies are not exempted from automatic fire alarm system requirements.)

*****Section 907.4; add a second paragraph to read as follows:***

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

(Reason: Consistent with local requirements.)

****** Add Section 907.6.1 to read as follows:***

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

(Reason: To provide uniformity in system specifications and guidance to design engineers.)

****Section 907.9.2; change to read as follows:**

907.9.2 ~~907.8.2~~ High-rise buildings. In buildings with ~~a~~ any floor used for human occupancy that is located more than ~~75~~ 65 feet (~~22 860~~ 19 812 mm) above the lowest level . . . *{remainder of section unchanged}*.

(Reason: To correct definition of high-rise buildings.)

*****Section 910.1; Amend exception 2 to read as follows:**

2: Where areas of buildings are equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers, ~~automatic~~ only manual smoke and heat vents shall ~~not~~ be required within these areas.

(Reason: Allows the fire department to control the smoke and heat during and after a fire event.)

*****Section 910.2.4; Add Section 910.2.4 Group H, to read as follows:**

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

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

Exceptions:

1. Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

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

(Reason: Maintain the current level of protection as outlined in the 2003 IFC.)

*****Table 910.3; Change the title of the first row of the table from "Group F-1 and S-1" to include "Group H" and to read as follows:**

Group H, F-1 and S-1

(Reason: Consistency with the amendment 910.2.4 to include Group H)

*****Section 910.3.2.2;** ***Add second paragraph to read as follows:***

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

(Reason: Specifies a temperature range at which smoke and heat vents should activate in sprinklered buildings to ensure that the sprinkler system has an opportunity to activate and control the fire prior to vent operation.)

******Section 913.1 – Add second paragraph and exception to read as follows:***

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

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

Reason: (This requirement allows fire fighters safer access to the fire pump room. The requirement allows access without being required to enter the building and locate the fire pump room interior access door during a fire event. The exception recognizes that this will not always be a feasible design scenario for some buildings, and as such, provides an acceptable alternative to protect the pathway to the fire pump room.)

***Section 1017.1; add an exception #5 to read as follows:

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

(Reason: Consistent with regional amendment to IBC 1017.1.)

*****Section 1020.1.7; change to read as follows:***

1020.1.7 Smokeproof enclosures. In buildings required to comply with Section 403 or 405 of the IBC, each of the exits of a building that serves stories where ~~the~~ any floor surface is located more than ~~75~~ 65 feet (~~22 860~~ 19 812 mm) above the lowest level of fire...*{remainder of section unchanged}*

(Reason: Correct definition of high-rise buildings.)

******1028.2 Reliability; change to read as follows:***

1028.2 Reliability. Required exit accesses, exits or exit discharges shall be continuously maintained free from obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency ~~when the areas served by such exits are occupied~~. Security devices affecting means of egress shall be subject to approval of the fire code official.

(Reason: Maintain a current level of protection as identified in the 2003 and provide firefighter safety.)

****Section 1504.4; change to read as follows:**

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

(Reason: Consistent protection in all spray booths.)

*****Section 2204.1; change to read as follows:**

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

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

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

(Reason: Allows a facility to apply the attended and unattended requirements of the code when both are met.)

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

Any building exceeding 12,000 sq. ft. that has a clear height in excess of 12 feet, making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage and shall comply with the provisions of this section. When a specific product cannot be identified, a fire protection system shall be installed as for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.

(Reason: To provide protection for worst-case scenario in flexible or unknown situations.)

******Table 2306.2 replace text of "footnote j" to read as follows:***

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

(Reason: Allows the fire department to control the smoke and heat during and after a fire event.)

****Section 3301.1.3; change to read as follows:**

3301.1.3 FIREWORKS PROHIBITED. The presence of any fireworks within five thousand feet of the City of Mansfield in violation of this article is hereby declared to be a nuisance. The fire marshal or his authorized representative shall seize and cause to be destroyed any fireworks found within such area in violation of this article. Any member of the fire prevention division, any member of the fire department, and any peace officer is empowered to seize or detain any fireworks being transported illegally in order that such fireworks may be seized and destroyed in accordance with the terms of this article. Notwithstanding any penal provisions of this article, the City Attorney is authorized to file suit on behalf of the City for such injunctive relief as may be necessary to prevent unlawful storage, transportation, keeping, selling, or otherwise distributing of fireworks within the jurisdiction of the City and to prevent any person from interfering with, or attempting to interfere with the seizure and destruction of such fireworks, provided however, that it shall not be necessary to obtain such injunctive relief as a prerequisite to seizure and destruction of such fireworks where probable cause exists. Any member of the fire prevention division is hereby authorized to enter any building to seize such fireworks. In any instance where the fire marshal or any of his duly authorized assistants have probable cause to believe that fireworks are being stored in the building, they may promptly enter the building for the purpose of conducting an inspection. It shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, or other person in charge of such building or their agents or employees to open and permit entry into the building by persons charged with the enforcement of this regulation.

Exception: Public displays for which a permit has been issued.

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

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

(Reason: Increased safety from fireworks related injuries.)

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

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

****Section 3404.2.11.5; add a sentence to read as follows:**

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

(Reason: Increased protection in response to underground leak problems and remediation difficulty in underground applications.)

****Section 3404.2.11.5.2; change to read as follows:**

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

(Reason: Reference to Section 3404.2.11.5.3 amendment.)

****Add Section 3404.2.11.5.3 to read as follows:**

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

(Reason: Provides an economical means of checking potential leaks at each tank site.)

****Add Section 3404.2.14.3 to read as follows:**

3404.2.14.3 Removal of tanks. The owner, occupant, lessee, contractor, or any other person in control of any property containing a storage tank in violation of Article 34 is responsible for complying with the provisions of this article. Tanks must be removed or abandoned in place within ninety days of notification to remove said tank by the fire department. The City may require soil tests or other tests to determine if a hazard exists, and if the property has been abandoned, a responsible party can not be located, or if the person in control of the property is unable or unwilling to do so, the City may remove any tanks on said property if it is deemed to be in the best interest of the City or the health and welfare of the general public to do so. Any and all expenses associated with such testing, removal or disposal of said tanks and product therein and any contaminated soil and products are the responsibility of the property owner, along with an appropriate administrative fee and if not satisfied within thirty days, a lien will be placed against the property. Any removal of a tank by the City under the provisions of this article requires approval of the City Manager and a simple majority of the City Council following a presentation in either open or executive session by the fire department outlining the specifics of the situation.

****Delete Section 3406.5.4.5 and replace with the following:**

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

3406.5.4.5.1 Site requirements.

1. Dispensing may occur at sites that have been permitted to conduct mobile fueling.
2. A detailed site plan shall be submitted with each application for a permit. The site plan must indicate:

a. all buildings, structures, and appurtenances on site and their use or function;
b. all uses adjacent to the property lines of the site;
c. the locations of all storm drain openings, adjacent waterways or wetlands;
d. information regarding slope, natural drainage, curbing, impounding and how a spill will be retained upon the site property; and,
e. The scale of the site plan.

3. The Code Official is authorized to impose limits upon: the times and/or days during which mobile fueling operations are allowed to take place and specific locations on a site where fueling is permitted.
4. Mobile fueling operations shall be conducted in areas not generally accessible to the public.
5. Mobile fueling shall not take place within 15 feet (4.572 m) of buildings, property lines, or combustible storage.

3406.5.4.5.2 Refueling Operator Requirements.

1. The owner of a mobile fueling operations shall provide to the jurisdiction a written response plan which demonstrates readiness to respond to a fuel spill, carry out appropriate mitigation measures, and to indicate its process to properly dispose of contaminated materials when circumstances require.
2. The tank vehicle shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 385 and Local, State and Federal requirements. The tank vehicle's specific functions shall include that of supplying fuel to motor vehicle fuel tanks. The vehicle and all its equipment shall be maintained in good repair.
3. Signs prohibiting smoking or open flames within 25 feet (7.62 m) of the tank vehicle or the point of fueling shall be prominently posted on 3 sides of the vehicle including the back and both sides.
4. A fire extinguisher with a minimum rating of 40:BC shall be provided on the vehicle with signage clearly indicating its location.
5. The dispensing nozzles and hoses shall be of an approved and listed type.
6. The dispensing hose shall not be extended from the reel more than 100 feet (30.48m) in length.
7. Absorbent materials, non-water absorbent pads, a 10 foot (3.048 m) long containment boom, an approved container with lid, and a non-metallic shovel shall be provided to mitigate a minimum 5-gallon fuel spill.
8. Tanker vehicles shall be equipped with a fuel limit switch such as a count-back switch, limiting the amount of a single fueling operation to a maximum of 500 gallons (1893 L) between resettings of the limit switch.

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

9. Persons responsible for dispensing operations shall be trained in the appropriate mitigating actions in the event of a fire, leak, or spill. Training records shall be maintained by the dispensing company and shall be made available to the Code Official upon request.
10. Operators of tank vehicles used for mobile fueling operations shall have in their possession at all times an emergency communications device to notify the proper authorities in the event of an emergency.

3406.5.4.5.3 Operational Requirements.

1. The tank vehicle dispensing equipment shall be constantly attended and operated only by designated personnel who are trained to handle and dispense motor fuels.
2. Prior to beginning dispensing operations, precautions shall be taken to assure ignition sources are not present.
3. The engines of vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during dispensing operations.
4. Night time fueling operations shall only take place in adequately lighted areas.
5. The tank vehicle shall be positioned with respect to vehicles being fueled so as to preclude traffic from driving over the delivery hose and between the tank vehicle and the motor vehicle being fueled.
6. During fueling operations, tank vehicle brakes shall be set, chock blocks shall be in place and warning lights shall be in operation.
7. Motor vehicle fuel tanks shall not be topped off.
8. The dispensing hose shall be properly placed on an approved reel or in an approved compartment prior to moving the tank vehicle.
9. The Code Official and other appropriate authorities shall be notified when a reportable spill or unauthorized discharge occurs.

(Reason: Provides clarity and organization of the site, operation and use requirements.)

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

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

(Reason: To provide a consistent and reasonable means of regulating the use of portable LP-Gas containers in these situations.)

****Section 3804.2; add an exception #2 to read as follows:**

Exceptions:
1. {existing exception unchanged}
2. Except as permitted in 308.3 and 3804.3.2, LP-gas containers are not permitted in residential areas.

(Reason: To provide a consistent and reasonable means of regulating the use of portable LP-Gas containers. References regional amendment to IFC 3804.3.2.)

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

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

(Reason: Allows for an alternate fuel source.)

****Chapter 45 – Standards, is amended to add the following under Section 45:**

TI TEXAS INSURANCE CODE REGULATIONS
5.43-3–Texas Insurance Code Article 5.43-3. Fire Protection Sprinkler Systems and 28 TAC 34.700 the Fire Sprinkler Rules.
5.43-1– Texas Insurance Code Article 5.43-1 Fire Extinguishers Rules and 28 TAC 34.500 Fire Extinguisher

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

TCEQ TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Rules governing emissions to the environment.

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