Chapter 38 - FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION
Footnotes:
--- (1) ---
State Law reference— Authority of city to establish fire department, V.T.C.A., Local Government Code §§ 341.003, 342.011; appointment of fire protection personnel, V.T.C.A., Government Code § 410.032; firefighter qualifications and training, V.T.C.A., Government Code § 419.032; fire escapes, V.T.C.A., Health and Safety Code § 791.001 et seq.; flammable liquids, V.T.C.A., Health and Safety Code § 753.001 et seq.; fire safety, V.T.C.A., Health and Safety Code § 791.001 et seq.; fire alarms, V.A.T.S., Insurance Code, § 6002.001 et seq.; fire codes, V.T.C.A., Local Government Code § 235.001 et seq.; fires and fire protection, V.T.C.A., Local Government Code § 351.001 et seq.; regulation of fireworks, V.T.C.A., Local Government Code § 240.904; arson investigation, V.T.C.A., Local Government Code § 352.015 et seq.; controlled burning, V.T.C.A., Penal Code § 28.01(6).

Article I. Replace Article I with the following:

ARTICLE I. - IN GENERAL

Sec. 38-1. - Arson reward.

a. The city hereby offers a reward of $250.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person committing the crime of arson within the corporate limits of the city.
b. This reward is a standing offer, and shall be paid out of the general fund of the city.

State Law reference— Arson, V.T.C.A., Penal Code § 28.02.
Secs. 38-2—38-31. - Reserved.

Article II. Replace Article II with the following:

ARTICLE II – FIRE MARSHAL

Sec. 38-26 – Appointment of Fire Marshal

The fire marshal shall be appointed by the Fire Chief. The appointment shall be in accordance with the methods permitted by the City, civil service laws, and the current meet and confer agreement.

Sec 38-28 – Appointment of Peace Officers

a. The San Marcos Fire Marshal may function as a law enforcement agency, if approved as a law enforcement agency by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE).
b. The fire marshal shall be the TCOLE agency administrator. In the event the fire marshal is not a sworn Texas Peace Officer, the Fire Chief may appoint a current sworn peace officer, to be the agency administrator for TCOLE purposes.
c. The fire marshal, with approval of the fire chief, may appoint licensed peace officers to perform law enforcement duties related to the responsibilities of this Chapter and other state mandated law enforcement activities required by law.

Sec 38-030. Replace Sec. 38-030 with the following:

Sec 38-030 – Investigation of fire. The fire marshal, or their designee, shall investigate all fires as required by departmental policy, local ordinance, or state law.

Sec 38-031. Replace Sec. 38-031 with the following:

Sec 38-031 – Fire Prevention and Safety Education. The fire marshal, or their designee, may develop educational programs and disseminate materials necessary to educate the public effectively regarding methods of fire prevention and safety.

ARTICLE III. - FIRE CODE STANDARDS
Footnotes:

--- (2) ---
State Law reference— Fire codes, V.T.C.A., Local Government Code § 235.001 et seq.

Sec. 38-32. - Code adopted.

a. The International Fire Code 2021 to include appendices B, D, E, F, G and L and references thereto, are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as the fire code of the city, subject to and including by reference such revisions, corrections, additions and deletions as shall appear in this article. In the interpretation and application, the provision of this article shall be held to be minimum requirements adopted for the promotion of public health, safety, morale and general welfare. A copy of the fire code is on file in the city fire marshal's office and the city secretary's office.
b. In the event there is a conflict between this article and the adopted codes herein and any city, state or federal law, the more restrictive requirements shall govern unless the less restrictive requirements are preemptive under state or federal law.
c. A violation of this chapter is a strict liability offense and requires no culpable mental state.

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

Sec. 18-33. - Amendments to adopted code.
The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the International Fire Code, 2015 edition are hereby amended as follows:

*****Section 101.1; insert: [NAME OF JURISDICTION]***
101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Fire Code of the City of San Marcos, hereinafter referred to as "this code."

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

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

(Reason: To clarify that there are other provisions in the fire code applicable to existing buildings that are not located in Chapter 11, including but not limited to Section 505 Premises Identification.)

*****Section 102.6. add Section 102.6.1 to read as follows:***

102.6.1 Historical Portions of Building. The exemptions provided by 102.6 shall apply only to the portion of the building designated as historical or comply with section 1103.1.1 whichever is more restrictive.

*****Section 103.1; amended to read as follows:**

103.1 Creation of agency. The San Marcos Fire Department, Fire Marshal's Office, is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the fire code official. The function of the agency shall be the implementation, administration and enforcement of the provisions of this code.

*****Section 103.2 is amended to read as follows:***

103.2 Appointment. The fire code official shall be appointed ~~by the chief appointing authority of the jurisdiction~~ in accordance with the prescribed procedures of this

jurisdiction.

******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 and conducting associated~~ inspections indicating the applicable provisions of this code have been met and a certificate of occupancy or other equivalent approval from the fire code official and the chief building official has been issued.

*****105.5.32 Mobile food preparation vehicles. Change by adding***

105.5.32.1 Documents. Every vendor desiring to engage in mobile food vending shall make a written application ~~to the Fire Department~~ for a permit under this chapter. The applicant shall truthfully state, in full, all information requested by the Fire Department and be accompanied by permit application fee.

105.5.32.2 Fees. An application for a permit under this chapter shall be accompanied by a fee in the amount ~~of $100~~ as described in the adopted fee schedule. There shall be no proration of fees. Fees are non-refundable once a permit has been issued by the Fire Department

105.5.32.3 Duration; non-transfer ability. Permits will be issued for a calendar year from the date of issuance. Any permit issued under this chapter is non-transferable.

(Mobile Food Unit amendments formerly found in section 6801)

*****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 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.

(Reason: Adds construction permit requirements for electronic access control systems affecting access and/or egress to ensure proper design and installation of such systems.)

******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.~~

(*Different jurisdictions establish permit fee requirements in different ways, and the majority in this region do not utilize this methodology for establishing Fire Code-required permit fees, as well as have already established and adopted applicable permit fee requirements.)*

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

109.3 Recordkeeping. A record of periodic inspections, tests, servicing and other operations and maintenance shall be maintained on the premises or other *approved* locations for not less than three years, or a different period of time where specified in this code ~~or~~, referenced standards, or as prescribed by state law. Records shall be made available for inspection by the *fire code official*, and a copy of the records shall be provided to the *fire code official* on request.

The fire code official is authorized to prescribe the form and format of such recordkeeping. The form and format of such recordkeeping shall include the use of third-party services, including those

provided by, but not limited to, Brycer LLC. Any and all fees charged by the third-party are to be paid by the submitting entity. The fire code official is authorized to require that certain required records be filed with the fire code official.

(Reason: The Compliance Engine, by Brycer LLC, is an internet-based tool that keeps track of all Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance events in all known fire protection systems within the City of San Marcos. In addition to tracking these events, The Compliance Engine sends out notices to the responsible parties regarding when the fire protection systems are due for inspection, usually on an annual basis. Each report that is submitted costs the submitting contractor $100.00 which is paid directly to The Compliance Engine, they retain $17.00 for their service and remit the remaining $83.00 to the City of San Marcos. As a reference a submitting contractor would pay $400.00 a year for an occupancy with an automatic sprinkler system (once annually), fire alarm system (once annually), and a kitchen hood suppression system (twice annually). The following jurisdictions in our area are using The Compliance Engine; New Braunfels, Kyle, Austin.)

*****Section 112.4; insert: [OFFENSE, DOLLAR AMOUNT, NUMBER OF DAYS]***

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

*****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
- Surgery centers
- Colonic centers
- Psychiatric centers

(Reason: to clarify the range of uses included in the definition)

**** [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.

(*Reason: Added from International Building Code (IBC) definitions for consistency in interpretation of the subject requirements pertaining to such occupancies.)*

*** **EMERGENCY ACCESS ROADS OR DRIVES.** Any road or drive used by emergency vehicles to access a building or structure that is not otherwise defined as a *fire apparatus access road.*

****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.)

*****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}*…

(Reason: Increased safety from fireworks related injuries.)

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

Any building classified as a group S Occupancy or Speculative Building exceeding 12,000 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.

(Reason: Allows for additional construction safety features to be provided, based on firefighting response capabilities.)

****MOBILE FOOD VENDING**. Vending, serving, or offering for sale food and/or beverages from a mobile food vending unit.

****MOBILE FOOD VENDING UNIT.** Any motorized or non-motorized vehicle, trailer, or other device designed to be portable and not permanently attached to the ground from which cooking apparatus or cooking equipment may be or is used.

****OPERATE**. All activities associated with the conducting of business, including set up and take down and/or actual hours where the mobile food vending unit is open for business.

****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.

(Reason: To further clarify types of service work allowed in a repair garage, as well as to correspond with definition in the IBC.)

****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.

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

****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 a definition that does not exist in the code for fire watch accommodations as required 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

- 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

(Reason: This is referenced in several places, but the wording of "upgraded or replaced" is somewhat ambiguous and open to interpretation. Defining it here allows for consistent application across the region.)

*****VENDOR***. Any individual engaged in the business of mobile food vending; if more than one individual is operating a single means of conveyance, then vendor shall mean all individuals operating such means of conveyance.

read as follows:
****Section 307.1 is amended to read as follows:**

307.1. General. A person shall not kindle or maintain or authorize to be kindled or maintained any open burning, bonfire, recreational fire, or portable outdoor fireplace, unless conducted and approved in accordance with Sections 307.1.1 through 307.5.

******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.}

(Reason: To further protect adjacent property owners/occupants from open burning and/or smoke emissions from open burning. The degree to which the smoke emissions is offensive or objectionable is based on the magnitude or disruptive effect of the smoke emissions; the duration of the smoke emissions or whether the smoke emissions would tend to cause distress, discomfort, annoyance, or injury to a person of ordinary sensibility. The disruptive effect can include but is not limited to; smoke emissions traveling across property lines or entering another residence.
)

******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 open burning ~~a bonfire~~. 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*.

(Reason: Amendments to 307.2, 307.4, 307.4.3, and 307.5 better explain current requirements and recognize that jurisdictions have local established policies that best fit their environments.)

******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.

(Reason: Provides direction as to responsible parties relative to extinguishment of the subject open burning.)

******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: {No change.}

*****Section 307.4.1 is amended to read as follows:***

307.4.1 Portable outdoor fireplaces. Portable outdoor fireplaces shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and shall not be operated within 15 feet of a structure or combustible material.

Exception: Portable outdoor fireplaces used at one- and two-family dwellings.

*****Section 307.4.2 is amended to read as follows:***

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

******Section 307.4.3 is amended to read as follows:***

307.4.3 Permanent Outdoor Firepit. 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.

(*Reason: To increase the separation distance thereby increasing the safety to adjacent properties, as per applicable TCEQ rules and regulations regarding outdoor burning. Bonfires were added to this requirement to allow the AHJ the ability to match the increased setback utilized for open burning as necessary. Size of bonfire will help to determine needed setback, fire equipment and apparatus as per permit requirements.)*

(Reason: To provide a greater level of safety for this potentially hazardous fire exposure condition. Decrease in separation distance allowed for outdoor firepits due to permanent nature of construction having substantial securement.)

*****Section 307.5; change to read as follows:***

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

(Reason: Adds attendance for trench burns based on previous amendment provision for such.)

*****~~Section 308.1.4; change to read as follows:~~***

~~308.1.4 Open-flame Cooking Devices.~~ ~~Charcoal burners and other o~~Open-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:**~~

1. ~~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 LP-gas 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 approved *automatic sprinkler system*, 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). 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].~~

****308.1.4. Outdoor cooking**. Charcoal burners, open flame cooking appliances, LP gas burners, outdoor grills, barbecue grills, or any other outdoor cooking appliance that generates sufficient heat to cook in, on, or about the appliance, shall not be operated or stored on balconies or within 15 feet of a structure or combustible material.

Exceptions:

1.One- and two-family dwellings
2.Delete
3.Delete

(Reason: Decrease fire risk in multi-family dwellings and minimizes ignition sources and clarify allowable limits for 1 & 2 family dwellings.)

*****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.

(Reason: Section identified in published code is inappropriate.)

******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 ~~untethered~~ unmanned free-floating device containing an open flame or other heat source, such as but not limited to a *sky lantern*.

(Reason: Eliminates the potential fire hazard presented by utilization of such devices and the potential accidental release of such devices.)

******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 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.

(Reason: There may be situations where placarding is not desired or necessary; also clarifies intent that it is not the fire code official's responsibility to provide the placard.)

Section 319 Mobile Food Preparation Vehicles

****Section 319.1 change to read as follows**

319.1 General. Mobile food preparation vehicles that are equipped with appliances that produce heat, smoke, or grease laden vapors shall comply with this section.

319.2 Permits ~~Required~~. It shall be unlawful to operate a mobile food vending unit without a permit as required by Section 105.5. All permits shall be prominently displayed on the mobile food vending unit. ~~Permits shall be required as set forth in Section 105.5.~~

Change 319.4.1 to read as follows

319.4.1 Fire protection for cooking equipment. Cooking equipment shall be protected by automatic fire-extinguishing systems in accordance with Section 904.13, NFPA 96 Annex B, and other applicable standards.

Change 319.4.2 to read as follows

319.4.2* Fire Extinguishers. Fire extinguishers shall be required in mobile food vending units in the following locations:*

1.Mobile food vending units shall have at minimum one 2A-10BC portable fire extinguisher mounted in a conspicuous place within the kitchen area.

2.Mobile food vending units with portable generators may be required to have an additional 2A-10BC portable fire extinguisher.

3.Mobile food vending units who utilize deep fat fryers, grills, or other cooking devices in which grease laden vapors may be generated, shall have a K Class portable fire extinguisher, as required by Section 904.12.5.

4.Mobile food vending units who utilize solid fuel cooking appliances or devices with a fuel box may be required to have an additional 2A fire extinguisher; in addition to the other fire extinguishers.

319.4.2.1 Inspections. *All portable fire extinguishers shall be serviced, inspected, and tagged at least annually, or as otherwise required by this code or state requirements.*

Replace 319.8 to read as follows

SECTION 319.8 USE OF LPG

319.8.1 Use of LPG. Liquefied Petroleum Gas systems shall comply with Sections 319.8.2 through 319.8.15.

319.8.2 LPG container location. Shall be located and secured on the exterior of the mobile food vending unit, open to atmosphere or if containers are kept in compartment, said compartment must be separate from the interior food preparation area. Access must be from the exterior of the unit and compartment floor and exterior door must be vented to the atmosphere.

319.8.2.1 Additional LPG Container Locations. Propane cylinders, including spare cylinders, shall not be located:

a. On rear bumpers, on exterior sides of the vehicle, or roofs;

b. Below the lowest part of the vehicle frame;

c. Inside improperly vented or unvented compartments, trunks, or beds of vehicles;

d. Inside passenger compartments of vehicles;

e. On the ground.

319.8.2.2 Propane storage compartments. A propane storage compartment on a mobile food vending unit shall be ventilated with at least two vents; one vent must be located at the top of the unit; one vent must be located at the bottom of the compartment. Each vent must have an aggregate area equal to at least 0.5 inches for each seven (7) pounds of the total fuel capacity of the maximum number of the largest cylinders the compartment can hold.

319.8.2.3 Additional propane cylinder requirements. Propane cylinders must be:

a. In an upright position at all times;

b. In good condition without dents, scrapes, gouges, or defects;

c. Stored at least 10 feet from trash and combustible materials;

d. Equipped with an approved regulator;

e. Mounted, used, and stored in compliance with NFPA 58;

f. Constructed and marked in accordance with specifications for propane cylinders as required by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

319.8.3 No smoking signs. All mobile food vending units with propane shall post a "NO SMOKING" sign next to or directly above the propane bottle and visible to the public. Such sign shall be posted with a minimum of four-inch lettering.

319.8.4 Hoses and couplings. Any hose used to pipe L.P. Gas to a device shall be listed by UL, FM, or other approved agency. All couplings, fittings, and any other devices shall meet the requirements for LP Gas Service as outlined in the International Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 58 and/or 54. Propane piping cannot be located on the sides, rear, or roof of a mobile food vending unit.

319.8.4.1 Metal Flex Hoses. Metal flex hose must not penetrate through walls, floor, or ceiling to the interior of the mobile food vending unit. Rigid pipe must be used to penetrate solid assemblies. A maximum of 60 inches of metal flex hose shall be allowed for each appliance to connect to the propane rigid pipe.

319.8.5 Annual Testing. All piping, hoses, and couplings shall be tested annually at not less than 3 psig for 10 minutes before appliances are connected and at system pressure after connection of appliances, by a Texas Railroad Commission licensed LPG Technician. Documentation of the test, on the approved City of San Marcos form, within 90 days of the inspection, must be provided at the time of the inspection and

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must include:

1. Original testing/inspection document from licensed LPG Technician (copies are not accepted);

2. Pressure and duration of test;

3. Name, address, license number, and phone number of technician performing test;

4. License plate number and vehicle identification number (VIN) of mobile food vending unit.

319.8.6 LPG tank separation distance. LPG tanks shall be located outside the mobile food establishment a minimum of five feet from the primary means of egress.

Exception. LPG tanks that are installed securely on the unit or as a permanent fixture inside a compartment.

319.8.7 Maximum aggregate volume. The maximum aggregate capacity of LP-gas containers transported on the vehicle and used to fuel cooking appliances only shall not exceed two (2)-100 pounds containers. The cylinders cannot be manifolded together. Each propane cylinder must be requalified every 12 years. A current date of manufacture or requalification stamp is required on all cylinders.

319.8.8 Propane Cylinders at time of inspection. The permit applicant and/or mobile food vending unit operator will be required to have propane cylinders on the mobile food vending unit at the time of inspection to demonstrate how the cylinders are secured to the vehicle. Propane cylinders must be secured as to prevent the propane bottles from leaving the mount or cage in the event of a vehicle crash or rollover.

319.8.9 Mounting and storage. The mounting and storage of propane cylinders must be in compliance with NFPA 58.

319.8.10 Manual shut-off valves. Manual shut-off valves are required at the point of use, on each appliance, and at the source.

319.8.11 Relief Valve Discharge. The relief valve discharge from the propane cylinder shall not be less than three (3) feet, measured horizontally along the surface of the vehicle to:

1.Openings in the vehicle;

2.Propane burning appliance intake or exhaust vents;

3.All internal combustion engine exhaust terminations.

319.8.12 LP-gas alarms. A listed LP-gas alarm shall be installed within the mobile food vending unit in the vicinity of LP-gas system components, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The alarm is required to be equipped with back-up battery operation and must be able to activate when the unit is occupied and is not occupied.

319.8.13 Carbon Monoxide Alarm*.* A listed carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed within the mobile food vending unit, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

319.8.14 Combination alarm*.* A single listed combination alarm meeting the requirements of 319.8.12 and 319.8.13 is permitted.

319.8.15 *Fuel sources other than LPG.* When a fuel source other than LPG is used, it shall be installed and maintained in accordance with this code and any other applicable code. Use of fuels other than LPG shall be subject to the approval of the Fire Code Official.

ADD SECTIONS 319.11, 319.12, 319.13, 319.13, 319.14, 319.15, 319.16, 319.17, 319.18, 319.19

319.11 Inspections

319.11 General. Inspections of mobile food operations shall be set forth as outlined in this section.

319.11.1 Permit Inspections. Once application for a permit is received by the Fire Department, the vendor shall coordinate an inspection with the Fire Department to verify all statements and requirements within this chapter are provided.

319.11.2 Inspections. Mobile food vending units shall be inspected at least annually by the Fire Department, or as deemed necessary. Inspections shall be coordinated with the Environmental Health Department when possible.

319.12 Operational Requirements

319.12 General. Mobile food vending operations shall be as set forth in this section.

319.12.1 Operational Requirements. Any vendor engaging in mobile food vending shall comply with the following requirements:

1.Provide appropriate waste receptacles at the site of the unit and remove all litter, debris, and other waste attributable to the vendor at the end of each business day.

2.Shall not be parked, situated or operated in a manner than restricts or blocks emergency vehicle apparatus access.

3.Shall not be parked, situated, or operated in a manner than restricts or blocks fire hydrants, fire lanes, or other fire protection equipment or access.

4.Not use any flashing or blinking lights or strobe lights.

5.Not use loud music, amplification devices or "crying out", or any other audible methods to gain attention which causes a disruption or safety hazard as determined by the City of San Marcos.

6.Comply with the city's Noise Ordinance, Sign Ordinance and any other applicable ordinances.

7.Comply with all applicable federal, state, county and municipal regulations.

8.Not represent the granting of a permit under this chapter as an endorsement by the City of San Marcos.

9.Cooking operations in which grease laden vapors are or can be created, shall be provided with a Type I hood and fire suppression system.

10.All cooking equipment must be mounted on non-combustible surfaces and maintain all clearance requirements, as recommended by the manufacturer.

11.All hot surfaces and/or cooking areas must be adequately protected from the public.

12.Fire suppression system shall be inspected by a licensed company every six months.

13.Propane cylinders shall be secured to the vehicle and installed in accordance with NFPA 58.

14.All temporary electrical shall comply with the provisions of this code and any other applicable city ordinances or codes.

Section 319.13 Clearances. In addition to the requirements in 319.12, the following minimum clearances shall be provided from the mobile food vending unit:

Not closer than 20 feet to any structure

1.At least 15 feet from any fire hydrant

319.13.1 Clearance to adjacent mobile food vending units. A minimum of 10-foot clearance shall be provided to adjacent mobile food vending units.

Exception: When in the opinion of the Fire Code Official, the clearance distance can be reduced if this would not pose any additional risks.

(Reason: Clearances would likely be reduced when the structure is of non-combustible or limited combustible material)

319.14 Solid Fuel

319.14.1 Scope. The provisions of this section shall apply to the use of wood, charcoal, or other solid fuel.

319.14.2 Fuel Storage. Solid fuel shall not be stored within 3 feet of any heat producing device, cooking appliance or vent. Solid fuel shall not be stored within 3 feet of any flammable liquids, ignition sources, chemical or food and food supplies.

319.14.3 Debris. Ash, cinders and other fire debris shall be removed from the firebox or cooking appliance at regular intervals. Removed debris shall be placed in a

closed metal container at least 3 feet from the cooking appliances.

319.15 Electrical

319.15.1 General*.* Mobile food vending units shall meet the following requirements, at a minimum, regarding the electrical components of the unit:

1. Units may not use electricity from a nearby structure;

2. Extension cords must comply with 605.5.1 through 605.5.4;

3. Breaker boxes and junction boxes shall have proper cover and comply with 605.6;

4. All wiring must be in conduit and comply with 605.6;

5. The improper use of electrical accessories and overloading of circuits is prohibited;

6. Mobile food vending units must also comply with 605.1, 605.3.1, 605.4, and 605.10.

319.16 Generators

319.16.1 General*.* All generators must be in safe working condition.

319.16.2 Generator Storage Compartment*.* The generator storage compartment on or within the mobile food vending unit must be vented to the exterior and properly sealed.

319.16.3 Refueling of generators*.* Shall be performed in an approved manner. Fuel shall be stored in a UL or FM approved flammable liquid safety container in an approved location.

319.17 Housekeeping

319.17.1 Housekeeping*.* Trash and other combustible materials shall be removed at regular intervals. Storage of combustible rubbish shall not produce conditions that will create a nuisance or hazard to the public health, safety or welfare.

319.17.2 Clearances*.* Combustible rubbish shall not be stored, or otherwise located, within 3 feet of any fuel source, ignition sources, or heat producing appliances. Rubbish shall not be located within the means of egress of the mobile food vending unit.

319.18 Revocation

319.18.1 Revocation*.* The Fire Department shall revoke the permit of any vendor engaged in mobile food vending who ceases to meet any requirement of this chapter or violates any other federal, state or local regulation, makes a false statement on their application, or conducts activity in a manner that is adverse to the protection of

Immediately upon such revocation, the Fire Department shall provide written notice to the permit holder. Immediately upon such revocation, the permit shall become null and void.

319.19 Violations

319.19 Violations. Any vendor or mobile food truck that violates this shall be subject to violations and fines in accordance with Section 109.

(These amendments were previously found in Chapter 68, within Chapter 38 – Fire Prevention and Protection.)

******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.

(Reason: The diagrams are intended to assist with egress in such occupancies – specifically, the primary teacher is not always present to assist children with egress. Also, such will help reinforce evacuation drill requirements.)

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

4.10. Fire extinguishing system controls.

(Reason: The committee believed this information could be of great help to such plans to facilitate locating sprinkler valves to minimize water damage, for instance.)

******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. 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.

(Reason: This change clarifies who may require a fire or evacuation drill, and also allows for consideration/protection of students/occupants who may be severely negatively impacted by the nature of a fire alarm notification during a practice drill.)

******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, 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.~~

501.4 Timing of Water Supply Installation. When water supply for fire protection is required to be installed for any structure or development, the water supply shall be installed, tested, and approved prior to the time of which combustible construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure.

501.5 Timing of Fire Apparatus Access Road Installation. *When fire apparatus access roads are* 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.~~

(Reason: Provides for reliable access and water supply while allowing non-combustible construction to progress beyond the foundations.)

*****Section 503.1.1; add sentence to read as follows:***

Except for one- or two-family dwellings, the path of measurement shall be along a minimum of a ten feet (10') wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure, unless otherwise approved by the Fire Code Official.

(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; 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).

Exceptions:

1.When approved by the Fire Code Official, 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.When approved by the Fire Code Official and the Chief Building Official access road widths and vertical clearance may be reduced when all structures served by the fire apparatus access roads are provided with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with section 903.3.1.

(Reason: Amendments to 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 recognize that the equipment now used in firefighting 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. Purpose of exception is to allow reductions when 1 and 2 family dwellings are provided with automatic sprinkler protection.)

******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.

(Reason: Amendments to 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 recognize that the equipment now used in firefighting 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.)

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

503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed in accordance with the City of San

Marcos Engineering Standards 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.

(Reason: To address the current size of fire trucks in use – figure derived from DOT requirements for waiver of vehicle exceeding such weight and from current maximum weights of fire trucks being purchased by jurisdictions in Central Texas.)

***** Section 503.2.4; change Section 503.2.4 to read as follows:***

503.2.4 Turning radius. The required turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be in accordance with:
1. For buildings less than 30-feet and less than 3 stories in height:
    a. 20-feet (inside) for turns less than or equal to 90 degrees
    b. 25-feet (inside) for turns greater than 90 degrees
2. For buildings 30-feet or more and/or 3 or more stories in height minimum interior turning radius of 30 feet. For purposes of this section, the building height is measured from the lowest finished grade of the fire access roads to the point of accessible roof level, including parapet walls. For buildings with pitched roofs, the height is measured to the roof plate.

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

503.3 Marking. ~~Where required by the fire code official, approved signs or other approved notices or markings that include the words NO PARKING – FIRE LANE~~ 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.

(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 TOW AWAY ZONE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING TOW AWAY ZONE" 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 TOW AWAY ZONE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING TOW AWAY ZONE" 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.

(Reason: Establishes a standard method of marking and reflects regional long-standing practices.)

******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.

(Reason: As originally worded, the section 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 the entire marked fire lane to be maintained clear and unobstructed.)

Section 503.6 is amended to read as follows:

503.6 ~~Security~~ Gates. All gates that obstruct emergency access roads or drives, whether on public or private property, must be permitted by the fire code official and approved by the fire chief, or his designee. Where ~~security~~ gates are installed across fire access roads they shall have an approved means of emergency operation. The gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times. Electric gate operators, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325 and be provided with an electronic Knox key switch. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F2200.

Section 503.6.1; add 503.6.1 to read as follows

503.6.1 The main entry gates serving Group R and Townhouse occupancies shall be equipped with an approved automated entry system in accordance with 503.6.2 and be provided with electronic Knox key switches as well as a mechanical disconnect to allow for operation of the gate during power failure.

Section 503.6.2; add 503.6.2 to read as follows

503.6.2 Infrared Gate Operation. All motorized gates crossing fire lanes shall be equipped with an approved infrared detector system, as approved by the San Marcos Fire Department.

1. An infrared detector shall be of a type that receives the infrared frequency utilized by the San Marcos Fire Department. There shall be an adequate number of detectors to allow gate control from multiple approaches when necessary as determined by the fire code official.

2. The infrared detector shall be of a type designed to work in all weather conditions, and the installation shall protect the detector from physical damage.

3. The infrared detector shall be located so that it will receive a clear signal from the approved data-encoded emitter at a distance of 30 feet from the gate, or another approved distance if circumstances warrant a modification. The detector's position shall also be adjusted in an effort to avoid any unwanted opening of the gate potentially caused by other emergency vehicle traffic.

4. The signal from the infrared detector to the operating motor of the gate shall override or bypass the opening system or any other system that needs to be overridden or bypassed in order to open the gate.

5. When activated by the infrared detector, the motorized gate crossing fire lanes shall operate at a minimum speed of one foot per second and the gate shall be held open for 10 minutes before closing.

6. No property shall receive a new Certificate of Occupancy unless it meets all the requirements of this section.

7. Existing gate operating systems not in compliance with the approved infrared system shall be updated to the current requirements at the time of application for a new Certificate of Occupancy or no later than two years of being informed of this ordinance.

Section 503.6.3; add 503.6.3 to read as follows:

503.6.3 Gate access information. The owner, owner's authorized agent, operator, occupant or person responsible for the gate shall immediately provide to the fire code official, in the manner prescribed by the fire code official, any code, combination, and information necessary for accessing

any gate that obstructs emergency access roads or drives, whether on public or private property. The

code, combination, or information must be provided prior to the new or existing gate obstructing any emergency access roads or drives.

Section 503.6.3.1; add 503.6.3.1 to read as follows:

503.6.1.1 Penalty. A violation of 503.6.1 shall be punishable by a fine of $1,000.00.

****Section 504.1; amend to read as follows:***

504.1 Required access. Exterior doors and openings required by this code or the International Building Code shall be maintained readily accessible for emergency access by the fire department and law enforcement acting in the scope of duty. An *approved* access walkway leading from fire apparatus access roads to exterior openings shall be provided where required by the *fire code official*.

(Reason: the intent of this code is to provide reliable access to critical building components by reliable means. i.e. access to fire pump rooms should be by means of a paved or other all-weather surface.)

Section 504.1.1; add 504.1.1 to read as follows:

504.1.1 Required access information. The owner, owner's authorized agent, operator, occupant or person responsible for the door(s) shall immediately provide to the fire code official, in the manner prescribed by the fire code official, any code, combination, or information necessary for accessing any exterior doors and openings required by this code or the International Building Code. The code, combination, and information must be provided prior to the new or existing door being secured.

Section 504.1.1.1; add 504.1.1.1 to read as follows:

504.1.1.1 Penalty. A violation of 504.1.1 shall be punishable by a fine of $1,000.00.

as follows:
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 inch (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. In multi-suite structures, the rear entrances of the suites must be labeled with 4 inch (101.6 mm) height suite numerals of a color contrasting with the background of the building or other approved means~~

> ~~**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.~~

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 12 inches (304.8 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of ½ inch (12.7 mm). Where required by the fire code official, address and building numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road, buildings that do not immediately front a street, and/or the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign with minimum 6 inch (152.4 mm) height building numerals or addresses and 4 inch (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 In multi-suite structures, the rear entrances of the suites must be labeled with 4 inch (101.6 mm) height suite numerals of a color contrasting with the background of the building or other approved means. Address identification shall be maintained.

Exceptions:

1.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.

2.Structures located within the historic district may utilize a minimum of 6 inches (152.4 mm) high numbers as approved by the Fire Code Official.

(Reason: To increase the minimum addressing requirements for commercial properties and establish a minimum for single-family residential properties Such improves legibility of these signs which are critical to emergency response in a more timely manner.)

******Section 505.3; add 505.3 to read as follows:***

505.3 Multiple tenant spaces. Where new and existing buildings contain multiple tenant spaces whose primary access is from an interior corridor or, where the entrances to the tenant spaces are not immediately apparent from the exterior, those buildings shall provide numbered signs to assist emergency services personnel with locating any specific tenant space. Signs shall be durable and shall have characters that contrast with their background. Characters shall contain Arabic numbers and/or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall not be less than 1 inch in height. Signs shall be placed, at a minimum:

1. On the opposite wall of a corridor across from any elevator or bank of elevators.
2. On the opposite wall of a corridor across from a stairway or stairway access.
3. At the confluence of two or more corridors.
4. At the beginning of a corridor from any vestibule, foyer, exterior access door or other point of ingress.
5. At any location, as directed by the Fire Code Official or their designee.

*****Section 506.1; change to read as follows:***

506.1 Where required. Where access to or within a structure or an area is restricted because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes, the fire code official is authorized to require one or more key boxes to be installed in ~~an~~ approved locations. The key box shall be of an approved type listed in accordance with UL 1037, and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the fire code official. An approved key box shall be provided on the following structures:

1. On new and existing structures under 10,000 sq. ft:
    a. At main entry if equipped with an automatic fire protection system.
2. On new and existing structures 10,000 sq. ft. or greater:
    a. At main entry; and,
    b. At fire sprinkler riser/fire pump rooms, if one is provided.

3. On all existing commercial structures comprised of multiple tenant spaces: a single approved Key Box may serve multiple occupancies in a single building provided the box is located in an approved location and is adequately sized for the number of keys.

Section 507.1; add a new paragraph to read as follows:

Existing fire hydrants on adjacent properties shall not be considered available unless fire apparatus access roads extend between properties and easements are established to prevent obstruction of such roads. Existing fire hydrants on public streets are allowed to be considered as available where streets are not provided with median dividers which cannot be crossed by fire fighters pulling hose lines.

Section 507.2.1 is amended to read as follows:

507.2.1 Private fire service mains. Private fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24 and local jurisdiction construction standards.

*****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 waterflow test report, or as approved by the *fire code official.* Reference Section 903.3.5 for additional design requirements.

*****Section 507.5 is amended to read as follows:***

507.5. Fire hydrant systems. New and existing fire hydrant systems shall comply with Section 507.5.1 through 507.5.6 and:

(a) A fire hydrant is an approved national standard three-way hydrant connected to six-inch or larger water mains.
(b) A two-way hydrant is not recognized unless it was installed before January 1, 1985 or it was installed in conjunction with nationally approved sprinkler systems.
(c) Fire hydrants shall conform to the latest version of the AWWA Standard for Dry Barrel Fire Hydrants.
(d) Fire hydrants shall have one 4.5-inch steamer and two 2.5-inch side connections with National Standard threads. The centerline of the steamer connection shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the ground surface.
(e) The City of San Marcos Water Department shall have the authority to develop and approve new fire hydrant installation methods and standards consistent with the application of this section.
(f) Hydrants shall be installed in accordance with local jurisdiction construction standards.

*****Section 507.5.1.2; add new sections to read as follows:***

507.5.1.2 Intersections. Fire hydrants shall be at every street intersection, or as otherwise required by the fire code official.

507.5.1.2.1 Location. Fire hydrants shall be located within 6 feet of the edge of the pavement unless the fire chief determines another location is acceptable for fire department use.

*****Section 507.5.2 is amended by adding the following:***

507.5.2.1 Cost. The cost of maintaining fire hydrants on private property will be the burden of the occupant and/or owner of that property.
507.5.2.2 Inspection of Private Fire Hydrants. It is the responsibility of the property owner to have all the fire hydrants located on his/her property tested once every year in accordance with N.F.P.A. 25. Private hydrant systems shall be inspected, tested, and serviced annually, and the owner shall correct any deficiencies immediately. Hydrants shall be flushed, valves operated and gaskets and caps inspected. Hydrant paint shall be maintained in good condition. Inspection, testing and maintenance service shall be provided by a qualified contractor or qualified property owners representative in which all components unique to the property's systems are inspected and tested at the required times and necessary maintenance is provided. A qualified contractor or qualified property owner's representative is a person that has knowledge of the installation, construction, and operation of fire hydrant systems and the hazards involved. A record of the inspection and any deficiencies corrected shall be electronically copied to the fire code official in the method prescribed by the fire code official.

***Section 507.5.4; change to read as follows:**

507.5.4 Obstruction. Unobstructed access to fire hydrants shall be maintained at all times. Posts, fences, vehicles, growth, trash, storage and other materials or objects shall not be placed or kept near fire hydrants, fire department inlet connections or fire protection system control valves in a manner that would prevent such equipment or fire hydrants from being immediately discernible. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants.

(Reason: Additional guidance based on legacy language to ensure these critical devices are available in an emergency incident.)

***Section 507.5.5; change to read as follows:**

507.5.5 Clear space around hydrants. A ~~3~~ 5 -foot (~~914~~ 1524 mm) clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants, except as otherwise required or approved.

***Section 507.5.7 is amended by adding the following;**

507.5.7 Marking. The location of all fire hydrants shall be identified with a blue reflective road dot placed near the center of the roadway in front of the hydrant.

(Reason: to align with City of San Marcos Standard details)

***Section 508.1.6.12 is amended by adding the following:**

12.1 Any or all of the above documents will be placed in a wall mounted document box, as prescribed by the fire code official. No documents or other such items, other than those required by the fire code official, will be permitted to be stored in this cabinet.

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

509.1.2 Sign Requirements. Unless more stringent requirements apply, lettering for signs required by this section shall have a minimum height of 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. The letters shall be red when indicating the presence of fire protection equipment, unless red will not contrast with the background.

(Reason: Provides direction as to appropriate sign criteria to develop local and regional

consistency in this regard.)

******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.

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.

(Reason: Issues addressed by Chapter 57, such as venting to outside of buildings, remote fill to outside of building, overfill protection, physical protection, etc., are not included in Section 605.4, so compliance with Chapter 57 is also required. The Board removed the applicability to heating systems only from the charging statement based on this more prudent method of diesel storage for generators, boilers, fire pumps and other fuel-fired equipment inside buildings without requiring Group H occupancy classification – this is now established practice in the region as well.)

****Section 606.2; change to read as follows:**

606.2 Where Required. A Type I hood shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease vapors, including but not limited to cooking equipment used in fixed, mobile, or temporary concessions, such as trucks, buses, trailers, pavilions, or any form of roofed enclosure, as required by the fire code official. Fuel gas and power provided for such cooking appliances shall be interlocked with the extinguishing system, as required by Section 904.13.2. Fuel gas containers and piping/hose shall be properly maintained in good working order and in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Exceptions: (Unchanged)

*****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 noncombustible.

(Reason: This change allows an increase in wall coverage due to the presence of sprinklers. Also provides additional guidance relative to fire resistance requirements in these areas.)

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

807.5.5.2 Artwork in Corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 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.

807.5.5.3 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. 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.

(Reason: This change allows an increase in wall coverage due to the presence of sprinklers. Also provides additional guidance relative to fire resistance requirements in these areas.)

***** Section 901.6.3.2; add to read as follows:***

901.6.3.2 Wall Mounted Document Box. A wall mounted document box shall be placed in fire sprinkler riser rooms or at any fire alarm control unit, or locations approved by the fire code official. Documents stored in this box shall include building floor plans, alarm plans, sprinkler plans and any other documents required by the fire code official.

*****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 backflushed 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, 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*.

(Reason: Increases the reliability of the fire protection system and re-emphasizes the requirements of NFPA 25 relative to standpipe systems, as well as ensuring that FDC connections are similarly tested/maintained to ensure operation in an emergency incident.)

*****Section 901.6.4; add to read as follows:***

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

901.6.4.1 False Alarm and Nuisance Alarm Penalty. The owner or manager of an occupancy in which the fire alarm system signals or transmits more than three false alarms, as the result of a mechanical, electrical, or component failure within the alarm system, in any rolling 12-month period shall be fined as follows for subsequent false or nuisance alarm beyond the third false or nuisance alarm in the rolling 12-month period:

a) Fourth false or nuisance alarm shall be fined at $500.

b) Fifth false or nuisance alarm shall be fined at $1,000.

c) Sixth and all subsequent false or nuisance alarms shall be fined at $1,500.

False alarms as the result of weather-related activation or false alarms caused by the initiation of the alarm system by the activation of a manual pull station, or the activation by a person(s) tampering with a detection or signaling device or component of the alarm system, shall not be subject to penalty.

(Reason: Places the responsibility on the business or property owner to maintain their fire alarm systems in approved condition. Allows the enforcement of "prohibition of false alarms". Replaces text lost from the legacy codes that helps to ensure the maintenance of life safety systems.)

***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 *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. *… {Remaining text unchanged}*

(Reason: Gives fire code official more discretion with regards to enforcement of facilities experiencing nuisance alarm or fire protection system activations necessitating correction/repair/replacement. The intent of the amendment is to allow local jurisdictions to enforce fire watches, etc., where needed to ensure safety of occupants where fire protection systems are experiencing multiple nuisance activations.)

***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."

(Reason: Firefighter and public safety. This amendment eliminates the shunt trip requirement of the International Building Code Section 3005.5 for the purpose of elevator passenger and firefighter safety. This amendment is contingent on the Building Code amendment eliminating the Exceptions to Section 3005.4, such that passive fire barriers for these areas are maintained. The exception deletion is due to the fact that such telecom areas pose an undue fire risk to the structural integrity of the building.)

****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 involving more than 120 gallons of distilled spirits (>16% alcohol) in the fire area at any one time.

(Reason: To establish a sprinkler criteria limit based on existing maximum allowable quantities provided for flammable liquids in a non-sprinklered space from Chapter 50 and allow very small distillery type operations without sprinkler requirements as has been historically allowed.)

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

(Reason: To establish a sprinkler criteria limit based on existing maximum allowable quantities provided for flammable liquids in a non-sprinklered space from Chapter 50 and allow very small storage operations without sprinkler requirements as has been historically allowed.)

***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:**

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

Exception*:* One-story self-storage facilities that have no interior corridors.

*****Section 903.2.10; change to read as follows:***

903.2.10 Group S-2 enclosed parking garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 406.6 of the International Building Code or where located beneath other groups.

******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.

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

****903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 6,000 sq. ft.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area 6,000 sq. ft. or greater and in all existing buildings that are enlarged to be 6,000 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 three stories.
D. An approved fire apparatus access road is provided around the entire structure
E. The gross square foot of the structure does not exceed 47,999 square feet.

*****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.
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, 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. ~~Rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.~~
5. ~~Fire service access~~ Elevator machine rooms, ~~and~~ machinery spaces, and hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.
6. {Delete.}

(Reason: Gives more direction to code official. Exception 4 deleted to provide protection where fire risks are poorly addressed. Amendment 903.2 addresses Exception 5 above relative to the elimination of sprinkler protection in these areas to avoid the shunt trip requirement.)

******Section 903.3.1.1.3; add section to read as follows:***
903.3.1.1.3 Emergency Services Training Facilities*: When approved by the fire code official, structures used for the purpose of emergency services, including but not limited to;*

Live fire training
Simunition Training
Breaching Training
Other uses where automatic sprinklers would be impractical.

******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 ~~30~~ 35 feet (~~9144~~ 10668 mm) or less above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
3. The floor level of the lowest story is ~~30~~ 35 feet (~~9144~~ 10668 mm) or less below the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

{No change to remainder of section.}

(Reason: The change to the 2021 IFC over-reached to limit 13R systems to 30 ft. high at topmost floor level, which basically results in limiting 13R systems to 3 story buildings in reality. This change to 35 ft. would still allow 13R systems in 4 story apartment buildings, as has been allowed historically and as intended by 13R's scope.)

******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 all corridors and for all balconies. ~~in the means of egress where any of the following conditions apply:~~ *{Delete the rest of this section.}*

(Reason: Corridor protection is critical to the means of egress, and corridors are regularly utilized for miscellaneous storage, fixtures, artwork, food kiosks and beverage dispensers, and furnishings. Balcony protection is required due to issues with fire exposure via soffit vents and the potential for significant combustible loading.)

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

Section 903.3.1.2.3 Attached Garages and Attics. 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 three 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.

(Reason: Attic protection is required due to issues with fire exposure via soffit vents, as well as firefighter safety. Several jurisdictions indicated experience with un-protected attic fires resulting in displacement of all building occupants. NFPA 13 provides for applicable attic sprinkler protection requirements, as well as exemptions to such, based on noncombustible construction, etc. Attached garages already require sprinklers via NFPA 13R – this amendment just re-emphasizes the requirement.)

*****Section 903.3.1.2.4; add section to read as follows:***

Section 903.3.1.2.4 Exterior closets. Sprinkler protection shall be provided in closets (regardless of size) that are accessible from the exterior of the building.

*****Section 903.3.1.3; change to read as follows:***

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

(Reason: To allow the use of the Plumbing section of the International Residential Code (IRC) and recognize current state stipulations in this regard.)

*****Section 903.3.1.4; add to read as follows:***

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

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

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

1. The attic sprinklers are supplied by a separate floor control valve assembly to allow ease of draining the attic system without impairing sprinklers throughout the rest of the building, and
2. Adequate heat shall be provided for freeze protection as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard, and
3. The attic space is 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.

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

(Reason: In the last few years, severe winters brought to light several issues with current practices for sprinklering attics, not the least of which was wet-pipe sprinklers in ventilated attics provided with space heaters, etc. for freeze protection of such piping. This practice is not acceptable for the protection of water-filled piping in a ventilated attic space as it does not provide a reliable means of maintaining the minimum 40 degrees required by NFPA, wastes energy, and presents a potential ignition source to the attic space. Listed antifreeze is specifically included because NFPA currently allows such even though

there is no currently listed antifreeze at the time of development of these amendments. The intent of this amendment is to help reduce the large number of freeze breaks that have occurred in the past with water-filled wet-pipe sprinkler systems in the future, most specifically in attic spaces.)

*****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 5 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.

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

*****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.

(Reason: Fire department connections are not always located at the riser; this allows the fire department faster access and ease of recognition of the FDC location, especially at night.)

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

905.2 Installation Standard. Standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14. Approved, locking caps shall be installed on all standpipe connections that are installed as a result of new construction. Additionally, where remodeling of a building or structure requires the addition or alteration of a standpipe system, locking caps shall be installed. Where standpipes exist on current buildings, but the caps are missing or damaged, they must be replaced with locking caps, as approved by the fire code official.

******Section 905.3.9; add to read as follows:***

905.3.9 Large footprint buildings. In buildings not otherwise requiring a standpipe system, a Class I automatic or manual standpipe system shall be provided at the discretion of the fire code official where the building area or other unique features of the building's design create conditions that significantly increase the challenge of firefighting operations.

(The intent of this code is to provide standpipes in large area buildings where the interior dimensions are such that portions of the building exceed the preconnected hose lengths and high-rise packs carrier on the fire apparatus.This is less restrictive than the amendment previously adopted.)

*****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 an ~~interior~~ 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.

(Reason: Item 1, 3, and 5 amendments to remove 'interior' will help to clarify that such connections are required for all 'exit' stairways, to ensure firefighter capabilities are not diminished in these tall buildings, simply because the stair is on the exterior of the building. Item 5 reduces the amount of pressure required to facilitate testing, and provides backup protection for fire fighter safety. Item 7 allows for the rapid deployment of hose lines to the body of the fire.)

*****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.)

******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 on-site 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.~~

(Reason: This provision of only having vehicle-mounted fire extinguishers is not at all consistent with historical practice of requiring extinguishers throughout based on travel distance. Often times, the vehicle is what has caused the incident and/or may be the source of the incident, so having the extinguisher vehicle-mounted results in greater potential injury of the user. This assumes the only occupants in the building are on a vehicle, which again, significantly reduces access to fire extinguishers throughout the building to other occupants. Future use of the building/tenancy may change further complicating the issue.)

*****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.

(Reason: Provides for the ability of descriptive identification of alarms, and reduces need for panel replacement in the future. Change of terminology allows for reference back to definitions of NFPA 72.)

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.

(Reason: Increases the requirement to be consistent with Group B requirement. Also addresses issue found in Group A occupancies of reduced lighting levels and other A/V equipment that distracts from fire alarm notification devices or reduces ability of fire alarm system to notify occupants of the emergency condition.)

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 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. {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.}

(Reason: 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. Exceptions provide consistency with State law concerning such occupancies.)

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.}

(Reason: Because of the potential unknown fire load and hazards in self-storage type facilities, which could include flammable liquids for instance, as well as other hazardous materials, prompt evacuation in the event of fire alarm is needed; therefore, notification in the corridors/common areas is critical to all such occupancies, regardless of height.)

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.

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

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.

(Reason: Helps to reduce false alarms.)

Section 907.6.1.1; add to read as follows:

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.

****Section 907.6.1.2; add to read as follows:**

907.6.1.2 Notification Appliance Circuit Wiring Installation. All notification appliance circuits (NAC) installed in R type occupancies shall be installed in such a way that a single open will not interfere with the operation of any notification appliance (Class A). Outgoing and return NAC conductors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 requirements for Class A circuits with the exception of separation requirements. The NAC may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the interface device to the notification appliance is ten feet or less.

(Reason: To provide uniformity in system specifications and guidance to design engineers. Improves reliability of fire alarm devices and systems. Class A NAC requirements are meant to prevent apartment dwellers from disabling horn/strobes in their dwelling and therefore disabling horn/strobes "downstream" of from their dwelling. Separation requirements aren't necessary because pathway survivability isn't the concern.)

***Section 907.6.3; delete all four Exceptions.**

(Reason: To assist responding personnel in locating the emergency event for all fire alarm systems. This is moved from 907.6.5.3 in the 2012 IFC and reworded to match new code language and sections.)

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

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

(Reason: To assist responding personnel in locating the emergency event for all fire alarm systems. This was moved from 907.6.5.3 in the 2012 IFC and reworded to match new code language and sections (legacy language).)

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

2. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall ~~not~~ be required in areas of buildings equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.
3. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall ~~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.

(Reason: Allows the fire department to control the smoke and heat during and after a fire event, while still prohibiting such systems from being automatically activated, which is a potential detriment to the particular sprinkler systems indicated.)

***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 m^2) in single floor area.

   Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

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

   Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

(Reason: Maintains a fire protection device utilized in such occupancies where it is sometimes necessary to allow chemicals to burn out, rather than extinguish. This is based on legacy language establishing long-standing historical practice.)

***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.

(Reason: Makeup air has been required to be automatic for several years now in this region when mechanical smoke exhaust systems are proposed. This allows such systems to be activated from the smoke control panel by first responders without having to physically go around the exterior of the building opening doors manually, which requires a significant number of first responders on scene to conduct this operation and significantly delays activation and/or capability of the smoke exhaust system.)

***Section 912.2.3; add to read as follows:**

912.2.3 Hydrant Distance. An approved fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the fire department connection as the fire hose lays along an unobstructed path, unless approved by the fire code official.

(Reason: To accommodate limited hose lengths, improve response times where the FDC is needed to achieve fire control, and improve ease of locating a fire hydrant in those situations also. Also, consistent with NFPA 14 criteria. Flexibility granted where site constraints are outside of the designer's control. 200' shall be considered a maximum and shall only be approached based on reasonable articulable facts.)

***Section 912.4.1; change to read as follows:**

912.4.1 Locking fire department connection caps. Approved, locking caps shall be installed on any fire

department connection that is installed as a result of new construction. Additionally, where remodeling of a building or structure requires the addition of an approved sprinkler or standpipe system, locking caps shall be installed. Where fire department connections exist on current buildings, but the caps are missing or damaged, they must be replaced with locking caps, as approved by the fire code official.

*****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.

(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 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.}

(Reason: The 2009 edition of the IFC added this requirement based on a need for redundancy of the water supply similar to the redundancy of the power supply to the fire pumps required for such tall buildings, partially due to the fact that these buildings are rarely fully evacuated in a fire event. More commonly, the alarm activates on the floor of the event, the floor above and the floor below. Back-up power to the fire pump becomes critical for this reason. Certainly, the power is pointless if the water supply is impaired for any reason, so a similar requirement is provided here for redundant water supplies. The 2015 edition changes the requirement to only apply to very tall buildings over 420 ft. This amendment modifies/lowers the requirement to 120 ft., based on this same height requirement for fire service access elevators. Again, the language from the 2009 and 2012 editions of the code applied to any high-rise building. This compromise at 120 ft. is based on the above technical justification of defend-in-place scenarios in fire incidents in such tall structures.)

******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.}

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

(Reason: Add "rooftop" to Exception No. 3 to clarify that only such mechanical rooms located on the roof may be exempted.)

***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.

(Reason: To accommodate buildings regulated under Texas State Law and to be consistent with amendments in Chapter 11.)

*****Section 1010.2.4 3- 3.2 Change to read as follows**

3.2. A readily visible durable sign is posted on the egress side on or adjacent to the door stating: "THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THIS SPACE IS OCCUPIED." -or similar language approved by the fire code official. The sign shall be in letters 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background. The sign is not required in buildings in occupancy Group B with an occupant load less than 25, that would not otherwise be classified as another occupancy group if the occupant load was higher.

****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 A, B, F, M or S occupancy (remainder unchanged)
5. {No change.}

(Reason: It is common in our region to see the 2nd leaf locked, when that leaf is not part of the required egress door clear width, such as in a typical Group M occupancy. Exception No. 4 was expanded to Group A due to it being a similar situation for Group A restaurants.)

Section 1015.8 Window Openings; change number 1 to read as follows:

1.Operable windows where the top of the sill of the opening is located more than ~~75~~ 55 feet (~~22 860~~ 16 764 mm) above the finished grade or other surface below and that are provided with window fall prevention devices that comply with ASTM F 2006.

(Reason: changed from 75 feet to 55 feet to match the definition of a high rise.)

***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.

(Reason: Similar concept was previously in UBC – legacy language. This scenario occurs primarily in existing, non-sprinklered buildings, which under current IBC would be required to have a fire resistance rated corridor. This exception provides a cost-effective solution for single tenant space in lieu of the base IBC requirement to retrofit a fire sprinkler system throughout the building.)

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

Exceptions:

1. through 3. {No change.}
4. Where alternate means or methods are submitted to and approved by the Building and Fire Officials.

(Reason: This base IBC provision applies to all grandstands and bleachers and does not differentiate between open air grandstands & bleachers, smaller, less complex grandstands and bleachers and or movable/non-fixed grandstands and bleachers. The new exception permits the AHJ to be presented with alternate means or methods that take into consideration these differentiators that are unique to the specific grandstand and/or bleacher.)

*****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.

(Reason: Maintain legacy levels of protection and long-standing regional practice, and provide firefighter safety.)

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

Provide emergency signage as required by Section 604.4.

(Reason: This signage to avoid elevators in a fire emergency is critical to life safety justifying the retroactive requirement.)

******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.

Council Decision point Notes 11/08/2022 LS JH CF

******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.

Council Decision point Notes 11/08/2022 LS JH CF

(Reason: Consistent with amendment to IFC 2404, and long-standing regional requirement to protect this hazardous operation.)

Section 1103.5.7; add to read as follows:

1103.5.7 Existing R-1, 2, 3, and 4 Occupancies. In R-1, 2, 3, and 4 occupancies where a fire has occurred and displaces one or more occupants, the affected building shall be fire-sprinklered prior to the re-occupancy of the unit/building.

****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.

(Reason: To assist responding personnel in locating the emergency event and provide clarity as to percentages of work that results in a requirement to upgrade the entire fire alarm system.)

******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 Sections 1203.2.1 through 1203.2.~~18~~26 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

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.

1203.2.21 Airport Traffic Control Towers. 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 Smokeproof Enclosures and Stair Pressurization Alternative. 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.

1203.2.25 Common Exhaust Systems for Clothes Dryers. Standby power shall be provided for common exhaust systems for clothes dryers located in multistory structures in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code,* Section 504.11, Item 7.

1203.2.26 Means of Egress Illumination in Existing Buildings. Emergency power shall be provided for *means of egress* illumination in accordance with Section 1104.5 when required by the fire code official. (90 minutes in I-2, 60 minutes elsewhere.)

1203.3 through 1203.6 {No change.}

(Reason: These amendments were moved from Chapter 6, due to relocation of the published sections to this new Chapter 12 in the past edition of the code and have now been updated for this edition. These provisions provide a list to complete and match that throughout the codes. The only additional requirements are the reference to COPS in NFPA 70, and the specified Energy time duration. Other changes are a reference to a code provision that already exists.)

******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.

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

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

(Reason: This section eliminates such booths from all compliance with Chapter 24 including, but not limited to: size, ventilation, fire protection, construction, etc. If the product utilized is changed to a more flammable substance, the lack of compliance with Chapter 15 could result in significant fire or deflagration and subsequent life safety hazard.)

******Section 3103.3.1; delete this section in its entirety***

(Reason: This section requires a fire sprinkler system to be installed in temporary tents and membrane structures, which is not a reasonable or enforceable requirement for a temporary use. A fire watch or fire alarm system is a more advisable approach for such occupancies that are only temporary in nature.)

******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.

(Reason: Allows the fire department to control the smoke and heat during and after a fire event, while ensuring proper operation of the sprinkler protection provided. Also, gives an alternative to smoke and heat vents.)

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

j. High hazard high-piled storage areas shall not exceed 500,000 square feet. 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.

(Reason: This is a long-standing legacy requirement and provides passive protection for extremely large buildings where it would be otherwise impossible to control the spread of fire without the fire wall in place in an uncontrolled fire event, which is much more likely in high hazard commodities, such as tires, flammable liquids, expanded plastics, etc.)

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

Section 3311.1 Required access. Approved vehicle access for firefighting and emergency response shall be provided to all construction or demolition sites. Vehicle access shall be provided to within ~~100~~ 50 feet (~~30 480~~ 15 240 mm) of temporary or permanent fire department connections. Vehicle access shall be provided by either temporary or permanent roads, capable of supporting vehicle loading under all weather conditions. Vehicle access shall be maintained until permanent fire apparatus access roads are available. When fire apparatus access roads are required to be installed for any structure or development, access shall be approved prior to the time which construction has progressed beyond 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.

(Reason: Improves access to the FDC where required, as well as coordinates with the timing of installation amendment from Section 501.4.)

Section 3311, add Section 3311.3:

3311.3 Fencing. Where construction or demolition sites have fencing or some other type of security barrier installed around the site, an approved padlock shall be installed on no less than one gate.

Approved padlocks may be required by the fire code official on additional gates. These padlocks shall be purchased by the property owner or contractor but shall be keyed, as directed, by the fire code official.

Section 5601.1.3; add second paragraph and exception to read as follows:
A violation of this ordinance is declared to be a common and public nuisance. The owner, lessee or occupant of the property or structure where fireworks are being stored or used shall be deemed responsible for violation of this section.

Exceptions:
5.The possession of fireworks otherwise allowed by State Law.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

(Reason: Reference to IFC Section 5704.2.11.4.3 amendment.)

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.

(Reason: Provides an economical means of checking potential leaks at each tank site. This is long-standing regional practice.)

Section 5706.2.4.4 to read as follows:

5706.2.4.4 Locations where above-ground tanks are prohibited. The storage of Class I and II liquids in above-ground tanks is prohibited within the limits established by law as the limits of districts in which

such storage is prohibited otherwise by City of San Marcos Ordinance.

******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.

(Reason: The general public does not expect a hazardous operation to be occurring in a typical parking lot or for a fuel truck to be traversing such parking lot, temporarily fueling a vehicle, and moving on to the next area in the parking lot to fuel the next vehicle. Vehicular accidents occur in parking lots on a regular basis, but the presence of a fuel truck, especially one in the process of fueling a vehicle with gasoline, greatly adds to the potential risk involved in such accidents. By restricting such operations to the occupancies in question, the employees of the business may be adequately notified to expect such operations to occur in the parking lot.)

******Section 6103.2.1.8; add to read as follows:***

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.

(Reason: To provide a consistent and reasonable means of regulating the use of portable LP-Gas containers in these situations. Reduces the hazard presented by portable containers when natural gas is already available. Please note that current State Law does not allow for the enforcement of any rules more stringent than that adopted by the State, so this amendment is only applicable as to the extent allowed by that State Law.)

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

6104.2 Maximum capacity within established limits. Within the limits established by law restricting the storage of liquefied petroleum gas for the protection of heavily populated or congested areas the aggregate capacity of any one installation shall not exceed a water capacity of 2,000 gallons (7570 liters) or otherwise by City of San Marcos Ordinances.

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.

(Reason: To provide a consistent and reasonable means of regulating the use LP-Gas containers. Reduces the hazard presented by such containers when natural gas is already available. References regional amendment to IFC 6104.3.3. Please note that current State Law does not allow for the enforcement of any rules more stringent than that adopted by the State, so this amendment is only applicable as to the extent allowed by that State Law.)

*****Section 6104.3.3; add to read as follows:***

6104.3.3 Spas, Pool Heaters, and Other Listed Devices. Where natural gas service is not available, an

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.

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.

(Reason: Allows for an alternate fuel source. Dwelling density must be considered and possibly factored into zoning restrictions. Reduces the hazard presented by over-sized LP-Gas containers. Please note that current State Law does not allow for the enforcement of any rules more stringent than that adopted by the State, so this amendment is only applicable as to the extent allowed by that State Law.)

***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.~~

(Reason: NFPA 58 does not provide substantial physical protection [it allows raised sidewalks, fencing, ditches, parking bumpers as 'vehicle barrier protection'] of the container(s) from vehicular impact as is required and has been required historically, as per Section 312, i.e. bollard protection. Further, the exception to Section 6109.13 would allow for portable containers in ventilated metal cabinets to not require any physical protection whatsoever from vehicular impact, regardless of the location of the containers. Please note that current State Law does not allow for the enforcement of any rules more stringent than that adopted by the State, so this amendment is only applicable as to the extent allowed by that State Law.)

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

***Appendix B, Section B103.2; change to read as follows:**

B103.2 Increases. The fire code official is authorized to increase the fire-flow requirements where conditions indicate an unusual susceptibility to group fires or conflagrations. An increase shall not be more than twice that required for the building under consideration.

***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.

(Reason: The minimum fire-flow of 1,500 gpm for other than one- and two- family dwellings has existed since the 2000 edition of the IFC, as well as the Uniform Fire Code before that. Little to no technical justification was provided for the proposed code change at the code hearings. The board believes that the already-allowed 75 percent reduction in required fire-flow for the provision of sprinkler protection is already a significant trade-off. The minimum 1,500 gpm is not believed to be overly stringent for the vast majority of public water works systems in this region, especially since it has existed as the requirement for so many years. Further, the continued progression of trading off more and more requirements in the codes for the provision of sprinkler protection has made these systems extremely operation-critical to the safety of the occupants and properties in question. In other words, should the sprinkler system fail for any reason, the fire-flow requirements drastically increase from that anticipated with a sprinkler-controlled fire scenario.)

***{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 an asphalt, 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) in accordance with the City of San Marcos Engineering Standards.

(Reason: To address the current size of fire trucks in use – figure derived from DOT requirements for waiver of vehicle exceeding such weight and from current maximum weights of fire trucks being purchased by jurisdictions in Central Texas.)

*****Appendix D, Section D103.2; change to read as follows:***

D103.2 Grade. Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 10% in grade and not exceed 5% on cross-slope.

Exception: Grades steeper than 10% as approved by the Fire Code Official.

*****Appendix D, Section D103.3; change to read as follows:***

D103.3 Turning radius. The minimum turning radius shall be in accordance with:

1.For buildings less than 30-feet and less than 3 stories in height:
   a.20-feet (inside) for turns less than or equal to 90 degrees.
   b.25-feet (inside) for turns greater than 90 degrees.
2.For buildings 30-feet or more and/or 3 or more stories in height minimum interior turning radius of 30 feet.

For purposes of this section, the building height is measured from the lowest finished grade of the fire access roads to the point of accessible roof level, including parapet walls. For buildings with pitched roofs, the height is measured to the roof plate.

******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 (feet)	WIDTH (feet)	TURNAROUNDS REQUIRED
0–150	~~20~~ 24	None required
151–500	~~20~~ 24	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.

(Reason: Reflects current increased apparatus access roadway widths as indicated in the recommended amendment to 503.2.1.)

******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).

(Reason: Reflects current increased apparatus access roadway widths as indicated in the recommended amendment to 503.2.1.)

******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 TOW AWAY ZONE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING TOW AWAY ZONE" 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 TOW AWAY ZONE" or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING TOW AWAY ZONE" and shall be 12" wide and 18" high (See Figure D103.6). Signs shall have red letters on a white reflective 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.~~

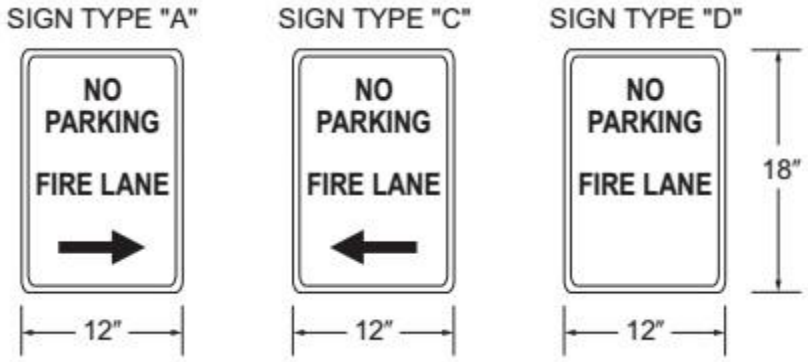

FIGURE D103.6
FIRE LANE SIGNS

(Reason: Reflects current markings for apparatus access roadways as indicated in the recommended amendment to Section 503.3)

******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).~~

(Reason: Reflects current markings for apparatus access roadways as indicated in the recommended amendment to 503.3 and D103.6, which requires the signage on both sides of the fire apparatus access roads, regardless of width)

******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*.

(Reason: To provide some additional flexibility to the fire code official on the location of the two fire apparatus access roads.)

******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*.

(Reason: To provide some additional flexibility to the fire code official on the location of the aerial fire apparatus access roads.)

******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*.

(Reason: To provide some additional flexibility to the fire code official on the location of the two fire apparatus access roads.)

******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*.

(Reason: To provide some additional flexibility to the fire code official on the location of the two fire apparatus access roads.)

******{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.~~

(Reason: Breathing air is critical for firefighting operations. Historically, fire departments have supplied air bottles by manually transporting air bottles up stairways or across long distances in a building, which is an extraordinarily intensive process and takes firefighters away from their primary mission of rescue and firefighting. The FARS technology in Appendix L exists to address this issue using in-building air supply systems. Many jurisdictions in Texas and across the country have already adopted this Appendix and are enforcing and installing these systems to improve the life safety of firefighters and enhance their firefighting capabilities in an emergency incident, which is one of the reasons for recommending this Appendix for adoption – to ensure regional consistency, as well as to improve mutual emergency aid among jurisdictions in Texas.)

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

(Reason: The amendment to Section L101.1 above addresses the location criteria for SCBA fill panels.)

******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 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.

(Reason*: To accommodate the needs of first responders to be able to locate and utilize the required connection to ensure air supply availability to this system, similar to the requirements of FDC's.)*

END