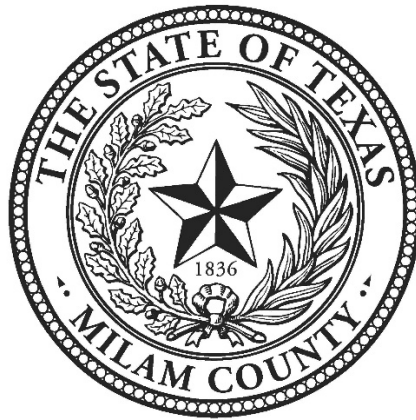


# **MILAM COUNTY FIRE CODE**



**AS**

**ADOPTED: May 26, 2025**

**EFFECTIVE: May 26, 2025**

**MILAM COUNTY FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE**

**JOSHUA TODD, MILAM COUNTY FIRE MARSHAL**

STATE OF TEXAS                                 §  
COUNTY OF MILAM                              §

**RECITALS**

In accordance with Texas Health and Safety Code §260.004, the Commissioner's Court hereby orders that a person obtain a permit from the county to operate a boarding home facility within the county's jurisdiction. Milam county adopts the standards developed by the executive commissioner under Texas Health and Safety Code §260.003 and requires a boarding home facility that holds a permit issued by the county to comply with the adopted standards.

## **PREFACE**

It is hereby found by the Commissioners Court of Milam County that fires have occurred in the past within its jurisdiction and are likely to occur in the future, and that damage to property and loss of life occurs for many reasons including fires that could have been prevented or minimized by providing additional safeguards to provide adequate egress time and protection for people exposed to fire.

Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 233, Section 233.061 authorizes certain counties to adopt a fire code and the regulations necessary to administer and enforce the fire code. As the governing body of Milam County, Texas, the Commissioners Court finds that adopting a fire code and requiring permits for the construction of commercial establishments, public buildings and multi-family residences in the unincorporated areas of Milam County will impose standards to protect the health, safety and welfare of life and property of the general public.

The fire code requires periodic inspection of new and existing structures to ensure safety standards are being maintained for the continued practice of life safety and property conservation.

From time to time the standards and regulations referenced in this code are revised and amended to enhance and improve life safety and property conservation. This court recognizes the need of forethought and progress for the County and its citizens and so orders the adoption of the Milam County Fire Code.

This order includes the *International Fire Code*, and all references as the standard in regulating and governing the safe-guarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises in the County of Milam. In addition, this order contains amendments to the *International Fire Code* to enhance its application to the unincorporated areas of Milam County.

The Commissioner's Court of the County of Milam does ordain as follows:

## **THE MILAM COUNTY FIRE CODE**

### **SECTION 100 GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **100.1 AUTHORITY**

The Milam County Commissioners Court is the governing body for the County and orders herein:

- a) Under Chapter 233 of the Texas Local Government Code the Commissioners Court is authorized to adopt a fire code and rules necessary to administer and enforce the fire code; and
- b) These regulations adopted by the Commissioners Court shall be known as the Milam County Fire Code, hereinafter referred to as "this code"; and

- c) The Milam County Fire Marshal's Office is hereby created and charged with enforcement of the Milam County Fire Code including the investigation of the origin and cause of fires and explosions within Milam County, and the investigation of fire related criminal activity; and
- d) The Fire Marshal shall have the powers and duties to direct and enforce this code; and
- e) The Milam County Fire Marshal shall be known as the Fire Code Official and, the Authority Having Jurisdiction; and
- f) Under Local Government Code 352.001(c) The commissioners court of a county may contract with an incorporated volunteer fire department that is located within the county to provide fire protection to an area of the county that is located outside the municipalities in the county; and

Therefore, in the interest of the public this code applies to the County of Milam and the jurisdiction will be the unincorporated areas of Milam County, Texas after the effective date of this code.

## **100.2 SCOPE**

This code is intended to provide minimum requirements, with due regard to function, for the design and construction or substantial improvements of public buildings, commercial establishments, and multi-family residential dwellings consisting of four or more units to reduce the risk to life and property from fire and other hazards.

## **100.3 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this code is to promote and protect buildings constructed in the unincorporated area of the county from fire and other hazards so by this order:

- a) This code establishes the minimum standards for construction to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the residents of those establishments.
- b) This code recognizes fire safety in regard to operation and use of buildings and structures after construction, whether or not their construction was subject to this code, and shall be enforced independent of this code by the County Fire Marshal in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to his independent authority to inspect for the presence of fire and life safety hazards and order their correction under Chapter 352 of the Texas Local Government Code.
- c) This code is not intended in any way to limit the statutory authority of the Fire Marshal, and it is intended that such authority be retained to the fullest extent that the law would authorize.
- d) This code is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing laws, regulations, easements, covenants or deed restrictions. In provisions of this code where this code and other legal requirements conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restriction shall prevail.

#### **100.4 REGULATION**

In accordance with Texas Local Government Code 233.062(c) the Milam County Fire Code shall conform to the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council (ICC), as the code existed on May 1, 2005; and establish protective measures that exceed the standards of the code described therein. The Commissioner's Court may adopt later editions of a fire code published by the International Code Council as revisions are released from time to time. The current publication from the ICC is the International Fire Code, 2024 Edition and is hereby adopted as stated below.

#### **100.5 REFERENCED CODES AND STANDARDS**

The design and construction of new structures shall comply with this code, and other codes as applicable when referenced in this code. Any alterations, additions, changes in use, or changes in structures are required to comply with this code which is within the scope of this and other referenced codes and shall be made in accordance therewith.

*This code* means this document, including the codes and standards in the referenced document known as the *International Fire Code*, 2024 Edition, including Chapter 80 Referenced Standards, and Appendices B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O as published by the International Code Council (ICC), except for the portions that have been made as additions, insertions, deletions or changes in the Amendments to the *International Fire Code* and any other referenced codes and standards. The authority having jurisdiction shall have final say over alternative methods to meet the intent of the Milam County Fire Code. The *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, 2024 Edition including appendices A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are incorporated and made a part of the Milam County Fire Code.

The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in the *International Fire Code*, 2024 Edition Chapter 80 and such codes and standards, when specified in this code, shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between the provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall apply. Whenever this code or the referenced codes and standards have been adopted each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference any adopted amendments as well.

The North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) publishes a set of Recommended Amendments to the latest version of the International Fire Code®; and the latest editions of the model codes from the International Code Council® (ICC). The latest recommended amendments from the North Central Texas Council of Governments are incorporated and made a part of this code as specified in Appendix A. Any additions, insertions, deletions, or changes to the recommendations are included in the amendments to the Milam County Fire Code.

This code may refer to the standards specified in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), *NFPA 101 Life Safety Code*. The current publication recognized by the State is the 2024 Edition, and this code recognizes the current edition as part of this code and any subsequent editions published by the National Fire Protection Association that may be released after the adoption of this code. Where the *International Fire Code*, current edition, references the International Code Council (ICC), *International Electric Code*, this code shall replace those references with the

National Fire Protection Association, *NFPA 70 National Electric Code®* 2011 Edition and any subsequent editions that are published by the National Fire Protection Association.

This code may refer to standards from any publications in this section for an alternative method of obtaining the desired level of fire protection to ensure life safety and property conservation on new construction, or the regulation of buildings constructed prior to the effective date of this code.

Development and construction that occurs in an extraterritorial jurisdiction of a municipality is subject to comply with that municipalities' adopted fire codes and standards in addition to this code, adopted codes and standards, and the most stringent rules and regulations shall apply.

#### **100.6 DUTIES OF THE FIRE MARSHAL**

The Fire Marshal's Office shall enforce this code and,

- a) In accordance with Texas Local Government Code 352.013, the County Fire Marshal shall:
  - (1) Investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires, explosions, and chemical releases that occur within the county but outside the municipalities in the county and that destroy or damage property or cause injury; and
  - (2) Determine whether a fire was the result of negligent or intentional conduct.
- b) If the county fire marshal determines that further investigation of a fire or of an attempt to set a fire is necessary, the marshal may:
  - (1) subpoena witnesses to testify regarding the fire or attempt;
  - (2) administer oaths to the witnesses;
  - (3) take and preserve written statements, affidavits, and depositions; and
  - (4) require the production of an instrument that is pertinent to the investigation.
- c) The county fire marshal shall file in a court of competent jurisdiction a complaint charging arson, attempted arson, conspiracy to defraud, or any other crime against a person the marshal believes to be guilty.
- d) The county fire marshal shall file charges under Section 352.021 in a court of competent jurisdiction against a witness who refuses to cooperate with the investigation.
- e) The County Fire Marshal and their designees shall have the authority of and function as the Fire Code Official and the Fire Chief for Milam County. The County Fire Marshal shall be the authority having jurisdiction.
- f) The County Fire Marshal is authorized to make and enforce such rules and regulations for the prevention and control of fires and emergency hazards as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the intent of this Code.
- g) In accordance with Texas Local Government Code 352.019, the County Fire Marshal shall coordinate the work of the various fire-fighting and fire prevention units in the county. On request, the county fire marshal may assist a rural fire prevention district or emergency services district located wholly or partially in the county to accomplish its powers and duties.

#### **100.7 DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY**

This code does not imply that any building or the uses permitted within any building will be free from a fire or other hazards. This code shall not create liability on the part of Milam County or any officer or employee thereof for any damages that result from reliance on this code or any administrative decision lawfully made based on this code. The granting of a permit or issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy does not imply that the building can be insured for fire coverage.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The Commissioner's Court of Milam County hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

#### **100.8 APPLICATIONS AND PERMITS**

The code official or their designees, is authorized to receive applications, review construction documents and issue permits for construction regulated by this code, issue permits for operations regulated by this code, inspect the premises for which such permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of this code and therefore:

- a) A person may not construct or substantially improve a building in the unincorporated area of the county unless the person obtains a building permit issued in accordance with this code.
- b) A person may apply for a building permit by providing to the fire code official:
  - (1) A plan of the proposed building containing information required by this code; and
  - (2) An application fee in an amount set by the fee schedule of this code.
- c) Within 30 days after the date the fire code official receives an application and fee in accordance with this Subsection, the fire code official shall:
  - (1) Issue the permit if the plan complies with the fire code; or
  - (2) Deny the permit if the plan does not comply with the fire code.
- d) If the fire code official receives an application and fee in accordance with Subsection (b) and the fire code official does not issue the permit or deny the application within 30 days after receiving the application and fee, the construction or substantial improvement of the building that is the subject of the application is approved for the purposes of this code.

#### **100.9 CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS**

This code applies only to the following buildings constructed in the unincorporated area of Milam County:

- a) A commercial establishment;
- b) A public building; and
- c) A multi-family residential dwelling consisting of four or more units.

This code does not apply to an industrial facility having a fire brigade that conforms to requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration.

This code recognizes:

- a) "Substantial Improvement" as meaning:
  - 1) The repair, restoration, reconstruction, improvement, or remodeling of a building for which the cost exceeds 50 percent of the building's value according to the certified tax appraisal roll for the county for the year preceding the year in which the work was begun; or

- 2) Any structure that undergoes any alteration, movement or enlargement due to construction or renovation, horizontal or vertical, that increases the size of the structure in net square footage from the original construction of the structure.
- 3) A change in occupancy classification involving a change in the purpose or level of activity in a building, including the renovation of a warehouse into a loft apartment.
- b) For purposes of this code, substantial improvement begins on the date that the repair, restoration, reconstruction, improvement, or remodeling or the change in occupancy classification begins or on the date materials are first delivered for that purpose.
- c) For purposes of this code, construction begins on the date that ground is broken for a building, or if no ground is broken, on the date that:
  - 1) The first materials are added to the original property;
  - 2) Foundation pilings are installed on the original property; or
  - 3) A manufactured building or relocated structure is placed on a foundation on the original property.

Construction documents for proposed fire apparatus access, location of fire lanes, types of construction, fire-resistance rated construction, location of fire hydrants, fire protection systems, hydraulic calculations for fire hydrant systems and fire protection systems, fire hazards and means of egress shall be submitted to the fire code official for review and approval.

Construction documents may be submitted to a third party for review that is licensed in the State of Texas, specializing in fire protection plan review services that are not associated with the applying company or their designer, architect or contractor. One (1) copy that has been reviewed by a third party will be submitted to the fire code official for final review and approval prior to construction. This part does not waive or exempt any fees or charges that are associated with the Fee Schedule of this code. This option shall have prior approval by the Fire Marshal and be requested to be conducted by said third party for a review in which the applicable codes and Milam County Fire Code amendments will be the minimum standards.

#### **100.10 INSPECTIONS**

The fire code official shall inspect a building subject to this code to determine whether the building complies with the fire code. The fire code official may appoint a designee to perform the inspection of a building.

The fire code official or his designee may enter and perform the inspection of a building at any reasonable times at any stages of the building's construction or substantial improvement and after completion of the building:

- a) On or before the date that construction or substantial improvement of a building subject to this subchapter is completed, the owner of the building shall request in writing that the fire code official inspect the building for compliance with the fire code.
- b) The fire code official shall begin the inspection of the building within ten business days after the date of the receipt of the written inspection request. If the fire code official is properly requested and the fire code official does not begin the inspection within the time permitted by this subsection, the building that is the subject of the request is considered approved for the purposes of this subchapter.
- c) The fire code official shall issue a final Certificate of Compliance to the owner of a building

inspected under this section if the inspector determines, after an inspection of the completed building, that the building complies with the fire code.

- d) If the fire code official determines, after an inspection of the completed building, that the building does not comply with the fire code:
  - 1) The fire code official shall deny the Certificate of Compliance; and
  - 2) The building may not be occupied.

Buildings constructed prior to the effective date of this code and buildings constructed after the effective date of this code may be inspected for fire and life safety hazards. The inspections of structures will be for any conditions that endanger the safety of the structure or its occupants and promote or causes fire or combustion, which shall include:

- a) The presence of a flammable substance;
- b) A dangerous or dilapidated wall, ceiling, or other structural element;
- c) Improper electrical components, heating or other building services or facilities;
- d) The presence of a dangerous chimney, flue, pipe, main, or stove, or of dangerous wiring;
- e) Dangerous storage, including storage or use of hazardous substances; or
- f) Inappropriate means of egress, fire protection, or other fire-related safeguards.

The inspection of these buildings will be subject to a fee as prescribed by the fee schedule that is a part of this code.

The buildings constructed prior to the effective date of this code shall be subject to the requirements of the *International Fire Code*, any references per Chapter 80, and any adopted amendments of this code when:

- a) There is a change in the occupancy status, or
- b) There is a change in the design or construction of the structure due to restoration, reconstruction, improvements, or remodeling for which the cost exceeds 50 percent of the buildings value according to the certified tax appraisal roll for the county for the year preceding the year in which the work was begun, or
- c) Any structure that undergoes any alteration, movement or enlargement due to construction or renovation, horizontal or vertical, that increases the size of the structure in net square footage from the original construction of the structure, or
- d) There is a condition that constitutes a hazard to life safety or danger to property.

#### **100.11 ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD OF REVIEW AND ITS DUTIES AND POWERS**

The Commissioner's Court will serve as the Board of Review. The Board of Review will have final authority on recommendations, decisions, or determinations made by the Fire Code Official about the application and interpretation of this code in reviewing building permit applications for modifications of the requirements of this code.

The Commissioner's Court may choose to appoint an independent Board of Review for interpretation and application of this code relating to commercial development in the County.

The County will provide general legal counsel to the Board of Review for matters that are presented to the Board for consideration. The legal counsel will be at the expense of the County

for all matters presented to the Board for review.

Upon creation of a Board of Review, this Board will review the recommendations, decisions or determinations made by the fire code official about the application and interpretation of this code in reviewing building permit applications for modifications of the requirements of this code.

The Commissioners Court appoints the members of the Board of Review. The members of the Board of Review must be qualified by experience and training to pass on matters pertaining to hazards of fire, explosions, hazardous conditions or fire protections systems and are not employees of the County. The members of the board shall consist of five members having one or more of the following qualifications:

- a) One member shall be a practicing design professional registered in the practice of engineering or architecture in Texas.
- b) One member shall be a qualified engineer, technologist, technician or safety professional trained in fire protection engineering, fire science or fire technology. This representative may be fire protection contractors and certified technicians engaged in fire protections system design.
- c) One member shall be a registered industrial or chemical engineer, certified hygienist, certified safety professional, certified hazardous materials manager or comparably qualified specialist experienced in chemical process safety or industrial safety.
- d) One member shall be a contractor regularly engaged in the construction, alteration, maintenance, repair or remodeling of buildings or building services and systems regulated by this code.
- e) One member shall be a representative of business or industry not represented by a member from the other categories of board members described in this section.

The members of this committee appointed by the commissioner's court shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

- a) Members serve without remuneration or compensation, and may be removed from office before the end of their appointed terms only for cause.
- b) Members are appointed for terms of four years. Members shall not be reappointed to serve more than two consecutive full terms. Of the first members appointed, two shall be appointed for a one-year term, two shall be appointed for a two-year term, and one shall be appointed for a three-year term.
- c) Commissioners Court fills vacancies for the remainder of the unexpired term in the categories in which original appointments are to be made. Members appointed to fill a vacancy in an unexpired term are eligible for reappointment to two full terms.
- d) Members may be removed from the board of review before the end of their terms only for cause. Continued absence of any member from meetings of the board, at the discretion of the Commissioners Court, may render that member liable to immediate removal from the board.

- e) Members with a material financial interest in a matter before the board shall declare that interest and refrain from participating in discussions, deliberations, and voting on these matters.

#### **100.12 FEES**

A portion of this code, Appendix B, is recognized by the Commissioners Court as the Fee Schedule for the purposes of this section and reflects the approximate cost of the inspection personnel, materials used, and administrative overhead to enforce this code and;

- a) The fee schedule is based on building type and includes plans review, inspections, the issuance of a building permit and/or operational permits, and issuance of the final Certificate of Compliance.
- b) In accordance with Local Government Code 233.065 the county shall deposit fees received under this code in a special fund in the county treasury, and money in that fund may be used only for the administration and enforcement of this code.
- c) For the purposes of calculating building values on the basis of square footage where applicable, Milam County will rely on the latest publication of the International Code Council's Building Valuation Data (BVD) to determine the cost per square foot.

# Appendix A - Additions, Insertions, Deletions, And Changes to the International Fire Code 2024 Edition Known As

## The Milam County Fire Code

The Milam County Fire Code herein makes reference to the International Fire Code. A copy of the International Fire Code is available for viewing at the Office of the Milam County Fire Marshal by appointment during regular business hours. The International Fire Code is hereby incorporated by reference as if it were set forth at length herein.

### Recommended Amendments to the 2024 International Fire Code North Central Texas Council of Governments Region

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2024 International Fire Code* (IFC) are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is text from the IFC. The 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 the 2021 edition of the code and a triple asterisk (\*\*\*) identifies a new or revised amendment with the 2024 code.

#### Notes:

To facilitate adoption, some I-Code sections contain blanks for fill-in information that needs to be supplied by the adopting jurisdiction as part of the adoption legislation. For example, the IFC contains:

Section 101.1. Insert: [Milam County]

Section 1103.5.3. Insert: [12/31/2026]

For further information or assistance with adoption, including a sample ordinance, jurisdictions should contact the Code Council. Appendices must be specifically adopted by Ordinance and if adopted we have included recommended amendments to the Appendices.

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

- 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 103; change to read as follows:**

**103.1 Creation of Agency.** This code establishes the Milam County Fire Marshal's Office as the agency responsible for the implementation, administration and enforcement of the provisions of this code. This code establishes Milam County Emergency Services as the agency responsible for providing fire protection, hazardous materials response, technical rescue, and emergency communications to the area of the county that is located outside the municipalities in the county. Milam County Emergency Services is comprised of a number of branches and divisions formed by the individual fire departments, incorporated volunteer fire departments, first responder organizations, and successor agencies that are located within the county and which have entered into a contract with the county to provide emergency services to an area of the county that is located outside the municipalities in the county. This code establishes the Bureau of Fire Prevention and this bureau will be a division of Milam County Emergency Services within the Milam County Fire Marshal's Office, the function of the bureau shall be the implementation, administration and enforcement of the provisions of this code. This code establishes the Bureau of Fire and Explosive Investigation and this bureau will be a division of Milam County Emergency Services within the Milam County Fire Marshal's Office. The Fire Marshal serves as the chief executive for both the Milam County

Fire Marshal's Office and Milam County Emergency Services.

**103.2 Appointment.** The fire code official shall be appointed by the Commissioners' Court of Milam County; and the fire code official shall not be removed from office except for cause and after full opportunity to be heard on specific and relevant charges by and before the Commissioners' Court.

*(Reason: To provide a framework for future structure and growth of the Milam County Fire Marshal's Office and create a mechanism for incorporated volunteer fire department participation in code enforcement activities.)*

**\*\*\*Section 104.2.3; delete exception as follows:**

**104.2.3 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment.**

The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative is not specifically prohibited by this code and has been *approved*.

~~**Exception:** Performance-based alternative materials, designs or methods of construction and equipment complying with the International Code Council Performance Code.~~

*(Reason: To remove the reference to a code that is typically not adopted by jurisdictions within our region)*

**\*\*\*Section 104; add, replace, or modify sections as follows:**

**104.1.1 Authority to Issue Citation.** The Fire Marshal, their designee, and members of the fire department assigned to enforce this code or any law enforcement officer are authorized to issue citations and/or summons for violations of this code.

**104.4.2 Photographic Documentation.** Members of the Fire Department making such examinations or inspections shall have the right, with proper credentials, to be authorized to take and/or record a reasonable number of photographs, audio recordings, or video recordings for evidence and for records for use by the Fire Department to study hazards for fire safety.

**104.7.7 Third Party Plan Reviews.** The Fire Code Official may require any plans submitted to be reviewed by an outside professional engineer or appropriate specialist when, in the opinion of the code authority, there exists special technical knowledge to conduct a satisfactory review of the plans and such special knowledge is not available among the fire department staff.

**104.10 Fire Marshal investigations.** The Fire Marshal or their deputies shall have the authority to investigate the origin, cause, and circumstances of any fire, explosion, hazardous condition or hazardous device, or the theft of any flammable, explosive, hazardous, radioactive, infectious, or pyrotechnic materials. The Fire Marshal shall investigate the circumstances of the death or serious bodily injury of any person resulting from a fire or explosion. Information gathered during the course of these investigations which may constitute evidence in a subsequent criminal matter shall not be made subject to the public record unless directed by a court of law. Information that could be related to a trade secret or process shall not be made part of the public record, except as directed by a court of law. The Fire Marshal shall have the authority to investigate any actions which may impair or interfere with the ability of the fire service to appropriately respond to fires or rescues including hazards and threats to firefighters and other emergency responders and to take reasonable action to ensure the safe and effective delivery of fire protective/rescue services.

**104.12 Removal of debris and rubble after a fire.**

(a) The owner or person having under his control or in his possession upon any premises in the county, any hay, straw, bales of wool, cotton, paper or other substances which have been rendered useless or unmerchantable by reason of any fire on such premises, or any debris resulting from such fire, must remove such substances and debris from such premises within ninety-six hours (96) after notice to do so has been served by the Fire Marshal.

(b) Whenever any building or other structure in the county is partially burned, the owner thereof or the person in charge or control thereof, shall within ten days after notice from the Fire Marshal, remove all refuse, debris, charred and partially burned lumber and material from the ground; and if such building or other structure shall be burned to such an extent that it is rendered incapable of being repaired, the owner of the property upon which structure is located, or person in charge and control thereof, shall within ten days after notice from the Fire Marshal, remove all remaining portion of the building or structure, from the ground.

(c) The Fire Marshal may extend the ten (10) day period of removal of such burned or partially burned buildings, when the insurance adjustment, if any, is still pending. Additionally, the Fire Marshal may extend the period in instances where they determine an extension to be in the public interest.

(d) Before the Fire Marshal may serve such notice under this section, they must first make a determination that the condition to be remediated by removal represents a public nuisance, hazard to adjoining property, or a hazard to the community.

(Reason: To add the ability for fire crews and inspectors to document findings and issue citations as appropriate as well as ensure the ability of technical support to the plans review process.)

\*\*\***Section 104.6; change to read as follows:**

**104.6 Notices and orders.** The *fire code official* ~~shall~~ is authorized to issue necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this code. Notices of violations shall be in accordance with Section 113.

(Reason: To remove the mandatory language to allow more flexibility to the fire code official.)

\*\***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 when required and conducting associated inspections indicating the applicable provisions of this code have been met.

(Reason: The Fire Marshal's Office does not issue permits for one- and two- family dwellings. This addition clarifies that a permit may not be required prior to occupying a residential structure.)

\*\*\***Section 105.5.16; change to read as follows:**

**105.5.16 Explosives.** An operational permit is required for the manufacture, storage, handling, sale or use of any quantity of explosives, explosive materials, fireworks or pyrotechnic special effects within the scope of Chapter 56 and the County Commissioners Court Order Rules for the Regulation of Explosives.

**Exception:** Storage in Group R-3 occupancies of smokeless propellant, black powder and small arms primers for personal use, not for resale and in accordance with Section 5606.

(Reason: To more precisely regulate the unique hazards and requirements of explosives.)

\*\*\***Section 105.5.36; change to read as follows:**

**105.5.16 Open Burning.** An operational permit is required for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire or a fire on any public street, alley, road, or other public or private ground. Instructions and stipulations of the permit shall be complied with.

**Exception:** Recreational fires and fires conducted in accordance with the Texas Outdoor Burning Rule (30 TAC 111.201-221) by the owner of private property for non-commercial purposes.

(Reason: To create an exception to mandatory permitting for non-commercial burning by private landowners.)

\*\*\*Section 105.5.40; change to read as follows:

**105.5.40 Outdoor Assembly Event / Mass Gathering.** An operational permit is required to conduct an assembly event where planned attendance exceeds 1,000 persons; or meets any of the definitions of a mass gathering under Chapter 751 of the Texas Health and Safety Code, Texas Mass Gatherings Act. The Promoter Must Furnish the Following:

1. A financial statement that reflects the funds being supplied to finance the mass gathering and each person supplying the funds.
2. A certified copy of the agreement between the promoter and the property owner.
3. A list of the name and address of each performer and of their agent who has agreed to appear at the mass gathering including a description of the terms of their agreement.
4. A scaled site plan (map) showing access, egress, vending locations, etc.
5. A description of each agreement between the promoter and a performer.
6. A description of each step the promoter has taken to ensure that minimum standards of sanitation and health and safety will be maintained during the mass gathering.
  - a. A letter from the Milam County Health Department indicating that all health and sanitation requirements have been met by the promoter.
  - b. A copy of a contract between the promoter and the fire department, having jurisdiction, for on-site fire protection at the mass gathering.
  - c. A copy of a contract between the promoter and the Milam County Fire Marshal's Office indicating steps taken to ensure fire prevention and fire code enforcement at the mass gathering.
  - d. An approval letter between the promoter and the Milam County Fire Dispatch center indicating that the dispatch center has been made aware of the Mass Gathering and will take sufficient steps to ensure proper, if not additional, dispatchers to be on duty to cover the event.
  - e. A copy of a contract, or agreement, between the promoter and the Milam County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) for public safety pre-planning, such as Event Action Plans, and listing the exact number of OEM Staff and equipment required to be on-site at the mass gathering.
7. A description of all preparations being made to provide traffic control, to ensure that the mass gathering will be conducted in an orderly manner, and to protect the physical safety of the persons who attend the mass gathering.
  - a. A copy of a contract, or agreement, between the promoter and the Milam County Fire Marshal's Office Fire Investigation section and/or the Milam County Sheriff's Office listing measures to ensure safe traffic control and physical security, listing the exact number of deputies and emergency response vehicles to be on-site at the mass gathering.
8. A description of the preparations made to provide adequate medical and nursing care.
  - a. A copy of a contract between the promoter and ambulance service indicating the number of ambulances, emergency first aid stations, and emergency medical personnel to be on-site at the mass gathering.
9. A description of the preparations made to supervise minors who attend the mass gathering.
10. All fees for Milam County Fire Marshal/Milam County Sheriff's Office personnel must be paid in full at the conclusion of the event.
11. If applicable, a copy of the contract with a licensed company or individual providing fireworks or pyrotechnic display.

**Exception:** *This permit does not apply to activities conducted by a political subdivision of the State of Texas.*

(Reason: To clarify requirements for obtaining a Mass Gathering Permit and exempt school activities such as football games by way of creating an exemption for political subdivisions.)

\*\*\*Section 105.5.58; add section to read as follows:

**105.5.58 Temporary obstruction of fire apparatus access roads.** An operational permit is required to temporarily obstruct a fire apparatus access road during a special event or during the course of construction, alteration, or demolition.

*(Reason: Jurisdictions have experienced an issue with schools temporarily obstructing the fire lane during special events to provide for student safety from traffic hazards. We want to ensure that the fire department is aware of these closures, can plan alternative access, and still provide access for EMS related calls.)*

**\*\*\*Section 105.6; change to read as follows:**

**105.6 General.** The fire code official is authorized to issue construction permits for work as set forth in Sections 105.6.1 through 105.6.2530.

*(Reason: To reflect the addition of Sections 105.6.26 through 105.6.30 as part of this amendment package.)*

**\*\*Section 105.6.19; modify to read as follows:**

**105.6.19 Private fire hydrants, NFPA 22 tanks, and alternative water supplies.** A construction permit is required for the installation, ~~or~~ modification, or removal of private fire hydrants, NFPA 22 water tanks, or alternative water supplies in accordance with NFPA 1142. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a permit.

*(Reason: This provides a permitting process for reviewing NFPA 22 tanks and alternative water supplies that may be used with NFPA 1142.)*

**\*\*Section 105.6.26; add to read as follows:**

**105.6.26 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 105.6.27; add to read as follows:**

**105.6.27 Electric vehicle (EV) charging stations.** Construction permits are required to install or modify an electric vehicle charging station. 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 electric vehicle charging stations to ensure proper design and installation of such systems.)*

**\*\*\*Section 105.6.28; add to read as follows:**

**105.6.28 Underground fire main or remote fire department connection.** A construction permit is required to install or modify an underground fire main or a remote fire department connection.

*(Reason: Plan review is necessary for water mains leading up to fire sprinkler risers and remote fire department connections to the fire sprinkler system.)*

**\*\*\*Section 105.6.29; add to read as follows:**

**105.6.29 Tenant finish out.** A construction permit is required to modify the floorplan or install or remove walls in a tenant space that will remain the same occupancy type. If the tenant space will be changing occupancy types, a building permit should be obtained.

*(Reason: Adding or removing walls in a tenant space may not be considered a substantial improvement, but has a significant impact on fire sprinkler coverage and effectiveness, egress routes, and the location of fire alarm*

notification appliances.)

\*\*\*Section 105.6.30; add to read as follows:

**105.6.30 Fire apparatus access road or utility access road.** A construction permit is required to install or modify a fire apparatus access road or utility access road. Exception: Site / civil plans that include fire apparatus access roads or utility access roads, and are submitted under a building permit.

*(Reason: Adding or modifying a fire lane or utility access road can have implications on hydrant spacing, weight ratings, width, coverage of a building, etc.)*

\*\*\* Section 106.1; change to read as follows:

**[A] 106.1 Submittals.** Construction documents and supporting data shall be submitted ~~in two or more sets digitally~~ with each application for a permit and in such form and detail as required by the fire code official. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional ~~where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed in accordance with Texas Occupations Code 1001.402 and 1051.551.~~ The fire code official may require construction documents to be reviewed by a third-party and require documentation that the third-party plan review has been approved.

Exception: The fire code official is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and supporting data not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that review of construction documents is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.

*(Reason: The Fire Marshal's Office has transitioned to online or digital plan review to save printing costs for builders. This also ensures builders know about Texas Occupations Code 1001.402 and 1051.551, that we cannot accept plans that do not bear the stamp of an architect or engineer. At times, it may be necessary to have plans reviewed by a third-party because of the complexity of the plans.)*

\*\*\* Section 106.2.1; change to read as follows:

**[A] 106.2.1 Information on construction documents.** Construction documents shall be drawn to scale on suitable material. Documents and submitted in a digital format ~~are allowed to be submitted where approved by the fire code official.~~ Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations as determined by the fire code official.

*(Reason: The Fire Marshal's Office has transitioned to online or digital plan review to save printing costs for builders.)*

\*\*Section 108.3; delete this section in its entirety:

~~**108.3 Permit valuations.** The applicant for a permit shall provide an estimated value of the work for which the permit is being issued at the time of application. Such estimated 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. Where, in the opinion of the fire code official, the valuation is underestimated, the permit shall be denied unless the applicant can show detailed estimates acceptable to the fire code official. The fire code official shall have the authority to adjust the final valuation for permit fees.~~

*(Reason: 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 110.7; add to read as follows:

**110.7 ITM reporting.** Any licensed contractor responsible for performing inspections, testing, and maintenance of fire protection systems in the unincorporated areas of Milam County shall report the results of the same in accordance with Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 34.

*(Reason: Adds requirement for contractors to let us know when a fire protection system is non-operational or in need of repair, in accordance with State law.)*

**\*\*\*Section 112.5; add to read as follows:**

**112.5 Fees.** Persons who request to take a matter before the board of appeals shall pay a fee of \$170 prior to the issue being presented to the board.

*(Reason: The fire code official will need to dedicate time to research and prepare a presentation for the board of appeals. In addition, this discourages abuse of variance requests.)*

**\*\*Section 113.4; change to read as follows:**

**113.4 Violation penalties.**

(a) 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 Misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than five-hundred dollars ~~or by imprisonment not exceeding [NUMBER OF 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. A culpable mental state for any criminal offenses set forth in this Order and the Fire Code is specifically waived and plainly dispensed with as provided for in §6.02, TEX. PENAL CODE, or other applicable law.

(b) In addition to the criminal enforcement provisions of this section, the County may bring a civil action for the enforcement of this Order or the Fire Code in any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any violation of this Order or the Fire Code or to impose a civil penalty in an amount of \$500.00 per day that a violation of this Order or the Fire Code continues. A separate violation occurs each day that a violation of this Order or the Fire Code continues.

*(Reason: This section requires a jurisdiction to establish their own penalty structure. Reducing the offense from a Class B Misdemeanor to a Class C Misdemeanor makes it easier for fire inspectors to issue citations for failing to comply, and all citations can be filed in Justice of the Peace courts.)*

**\*\*Section 115.2; change to read as follows:**

**115.2 Evacuation.**

The fire code official, law enforcement official, or the fire department official in charge of an incident shall be authorized to order the immediate evacuation of any occupied structure deemed unsafe where such structure has hazardous conditions that pose an imminent danger to structure occupants. Persons so notified shall immediately leave the structure or premises and shall not enter or re-enter until authorized to do so by the fire code official, law enforcement official, or the fire department official in charge of the incident.

*(Reason: Based on the jurisdiction size, topography, and all hazards response considerations this change adds the ability for law enforcement to conduct life safety evacuations if they arrive to a hazardous situation before the fire department.)*

**\*\*Section 115.2.1; add section to read as follows:**

**115.2.1 Removal of occupants.** The fire code official is authorized to require the removal of occupants at a location when actual occupancy exceeds the permitted or posted occupant load. A person violates this code if they refuse to obey an order to vacate.

(Reason: Allows the fire code official a remedy for time critical overcrowding that presents a hazard.)

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

**AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE.** An authorized emergency vehicle shall have the meaning as defined in the Texas Transportation Code 541.201(1).

**AUTOMATIC EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED).** A device that meets or exceeds the requirements of the Texas Health and Safety Code and applicable federal law, as amended used to automatically analyze the heart rhythm and, if it detects a problem that may respond to an electrical shock, permits a shock to be delivered to restore a normal heart rhythm.

**\*\*\*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
- Sedation dentistry
- Surgery centers
- Colonic centers
- Psychiatric centers

(Reason: To clarify the range of uses included in the definition. [Explanatory note related to Ambulatory Care Facilities: This group of uses includes medical or dental offices where persons are put under for dental surgery or other services. Section 903.2.2.1 will now require such uses to be sprinklered if on other than the floor of exit discharge or if four or more persons are put under on the level of exit discharge. The Fire Code Official may document any pre-existing non-conforming conditions prior to issuing a new C of O for a change of tenant and, (2.) On any medical or dental office, the Fire Code Official may specify on C of O the maximum number of persons permitted to be put under general anesthesia. It is recommended that before a Certificate of Occupancy is issued, a letter of intended use from the business owner shall be included and a C of O documenting the maximum number of care recipient's incapable of self-preservation allowed.]

**\*\*\*ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES.** A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff.

(Reason: The code references Assisted Living facilities and definition was deleted.)

**\*\*\*Bleeding Control Kit (BCK).** A designated kit containing supplies capable of stopping severe bleeding through clotting, pressure, tourniquets, and other proven effective means of stopping blood loss rapidly to prevent massive blood loss.

~~**\*\*\*CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE.** A piece of commonly used equipment or permanently installed appliance, fireplace or process that produces or emits carbon monoxide gas.~~ A combustion process that has the potential to produce carbon monoxide as a product of combustion under normal or abnormal conditions. Carbon monoxide sources include, but are not limited to solid-, liquid-, or gas-fueled appliances, equipment, devices, or systems, such as fireplaces, furnaces, heaters, boilers, cooking equipment, and vehicles with internal combustion engines.

(Reason: Updated to match the approved changes in the 2027 IFC to provide clarity for enforcement.)

**\*\*\*CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE, DIRECT.** A permanently installed carbon monoxide source that is located in an interior space.

(Reason: Updated to match the approved changes in the 2027 IFC to provide clarity for enforcement.)

**\*\*\* CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE, INDIRECT.** A carbon monoxide source connected to an interior space by a forced air supply duct.

*(Reason: Updated to match the approved changes in the 2027 IFC to provide clarity for enforcement.)*

**CARNIVAL.** An organized program of entertaining or exhibition, which may include merrymaking, feasting, and/or masquerading, either inside or outside a structure.

**COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT.** A place where goods and/or commodities or services are provided, displayed, exchanged, sold or bought.

**ENCLOSED PATIO.** A space, under a roof covering, that is enclosed on two sides or more by screen wire, mesh wire, glass or other material, where the means of egress may be limited or restricted to one opening that requires egressing through an occupied structure, or where there may only be one means of egress that is open to free egress movement. The area of an enclosed patio may be included in calculating the occupancy capacity of a building.

**FAIR.** A gathering of buyers and sellers at a particular place and time for trade and/or competitive exhibition accompanied with food and/or entertainment.

**FESTIVAL SEATING.** A form of audience/spectator accommodation in which no seating, other than a floor or ground surface, is provided for the audience/spectators gathered to observe a performance.

**FIRE LANE.** Any area, adjacent to entrances or exits of a structure, deemed necessary by the Fire Marshal or his designee to remain free and clear of parked vehicles for access to such structure in case of fire or other emergency and designated by the Fire Marshal as such, and may include sidewalks, driveways, portions of parking lots, and/or other areas adjacent to or near building entrances or exits, fire hydrants, or fire department connections. Fire lanes identified or designated by the Fire Marshal or his designee shall be conspicuously marked and identified as set out in Section 503.3 of this code. For purposes of this code, a fire lane may be synonymous with a fire or emergency 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 code official 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. ... *{Remaining 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 6,000 sq. ft. that has a clear height in excess of 14 feet, making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage. When a specific product cannot be identified (speculative warehouse), a fire protection system and life safety features shall be installed for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.

*(Reason: To protect worst-case scenarios in flexible or unknown situations.)*

**\*\*\*HIGH-RISE BUILDING.** A building with an occupied floor or occupied roof 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.)*

**HIGHWINDS.** Sustained wind velocity of 15 mph or gusts of 25 mph.

*(Reason: Provides an objective determination of wind speed.)*

**MOBILE FOOD PREPARATION VEHICLES.** Vehicles, trailers, or watercraft that contain any heat producing equipment to cook, fry or warm products or any cooking equipment that produce smoke or grease-laden vapors for the purpose of preparing and serving food to the public. Vehicles intended for private recreation shall not be considered mobile food preparation vehicles.

*(Reason: Clarifies that private recreational vehicles are not included in this definition.)*

**PORTE COCHERE.** A roofed structure that is open on at least two sides and extends from the building entrance over an adjacent driveway and shelters vehicle ingress and egress.

*(Reason: Provides a definition for an architectural feature prevalent in central and south Texas.)*

**\*\*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 the definition in the IBC.)*

**\*\*SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY.** Real property designed and used to rent or lease individual storage spaces to customers to store and remove 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 Code Official. When utilized, the number required shall be as directed by the Fire Code Official. 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.)*

**\*\*\*Section 203.2.3; add a sentence to read as follows:**

**203.2.3 Associated with Group E occupancies.** A room or space used for assembly purposes that is associated with a Group E occupancy is not considered a separate occupancy, except when applying the assembly requirements of Chapters 10 and 11.

*(Reason: To clarify that egress and accessibility requirements are applicable for assembly areas, i.e. cafeteria, auditoriums, etc.)*

**\*\*\*Section 304.1.1; change to read as follows:**

**304.1.1 Valet trash.** Valet trash collection shall be permitted only where approved. The owner and valet trash collection service provider shall comply with the rules and limitations established by the jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix O for further information.

*(Reason: To provide reference to the appendix which provides additional requirements and guidelines.)*

**\*\*307; change and add 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.}

**307.1.2 Carrying burning materials.** No person shall carry or cause to be carried, in any street or other thoroughfare any burning coal or firebrands, unless the same is completely enclosed in a covered vessel.

*(Reason: To further protect adjacent property owners/occupants from open burning and/or smoke emissions from open burning, prohibits open fire boxes during movement of portable barbecue smokers.)*

**\*\*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.

Private land owners conducting open burning on their property in accordance with the Texas Outdoor burning Rule 30 TAC 111.201-221 are exempt from the mandatory requirement to obtain a permit provided the owner remains in constant attendance with the fire. Private land owners are required to contact the local public safety answering point (PSAP) and the Milam County Sheriff's Office to provide notification of the outdoor burning if they choose not to obtain a permit.

**307.2.1 Authorization.** All outdoor burning shall be done in accordance with Texas Outdoor Burning Rule, Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC) Sections 111.201 - 111.221. If a conflict should arise between this code and the Texas Outdoor Burning Rule, then the Texas Outdoor Burning Rule shall apply. Where required by state or local law or this code, open burning is only allowed with prior approval from the state or local air and water quality management authority, provided that all conditions specified in the authorization are followed. If issued, outdoor burning permits may be revoked at any time by the Fire Code Official if any conditions or limitations set forth in the permit have been violated. This action if taken may result in fines or additional fees issued by the County. All outdoor burning conducted within the County must be authorized and may require an on-site visit prior

to initiating any outdoor burning.

**307.2.1 Non-commercial Fee.** Property owners conducting an open burn on their own property for non-commercial purposes are exempt from a fee when obtaining this permit should they choose to obtain a permit voluntarily.

*(Reason: Amendments to 307.2, 307.3, 307.4, 307.4.3, and 307.5 better explain current requirements and recognize that jurisdictions have locally 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 or objectionable situation, or a required permit for open burning has not been obtained, the fire code official, fire chief, or officer of the fire department, in charge is authorized to order the extinguishment of the open burning operation. Extinguishment of the open burning operation by the permit holder, another responsible party, or the fire department.

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

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

**307.4 Location.** The location for open burning shall not be less than 50 100 feet (15-240 91 440 mm) from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 50 100 feet (15-240 91 440 mm) of any structure.

**Exceptions:** {No change.}

**307.4.1 Bonfires.** A bonfire shall not be conducted within 50 feet (15 240 mm), or greater distance as determined by the fire code official, of a structure or combustible material, unless the fire is contained in a non-combustible enclosure such as a metal or stone ring or barbecue pit. Conditions that could cause a fire to spread to within the required setback 50 feet (15-240 mm) of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

*(Reason: To increase the separation distance thereby increasing the safety of 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. The size of the bonfire will help to determine needed setback, fire equipment, and apparatus as per permit requirements.)*

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

**Exceptions:**

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

*(Reason: To reflect similar allowances for open-flame cooking in these same locations.)*

**\*\*Section 307.4.4 and 307.4.5; add sections to read as follows:**

**307.4.4 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.

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

*(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 the 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 or permanent outdoor fireplaces or firepits shall be constantly attended until the... {Remainder of section unchanged}

*(Reason: Adds attendance for trench burns and outdoor fireplaces and firepits based on previous amendment provision for such to be all-inclusive.)*

**\*\*Section 308.1.6, Exception #3; change to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: Additional section applies to this exception.)*

**\*\*Section 308.1.7; change to read as follows:**

**308.1.7 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 308.1.9; change to read as follows:**

**308.1.9 Aisles and exits.**

Candles or open flames shall be prohibited in areas where occupants stand, or in an *aisle* or *exit*.

*(Reason: To limit open flames in addition to candles within areas where occupants stand, or in aisles or exits to limit the fire hazards associated with the use of open flames in such areas.)*

**\*\*\*Section 308.1.11; add a section to read as follows**

**308.1.11 Open-flame Cooking Devices.** Open flame cooking devices shall comply with Section 4104.

*(Reason: To provide reference to the code section that has additional requirements for open flame cooking devices.)*

**\*\*Section 311.1.1; change to read as follows:**

**311.1.1 Abandoned premises.** Buildings, structures and premises for which an owner cannot be identified or located by dispatch of a certificate of mailing to the last known or registered address, which persistently or repeatedly become unprotected or unsecured, which have been occupied by unauthorized persons or for illegal purposes, or which present a danger of structural collapse or fire spread to adjacent properties shall be considered to be abandoned, declared unsafe and abated by demolition or rehabilitation in accordance with the International Property Maintenance Code, the International Building Code, Texas Health and Safety Code, Title 5, Chapter 343 and/or Texas Local Government Code, Title 11, Chapter 352.

*(Reason: This clarifies the requirements to follow Texas specific statutes.)*

**\*\*Section 311.5; change to read as follows:**

**311.5 Placards.** The fire code official is authorized to require marking of any vacant or abandoned buildings or structures determined to be unsafe pursuant to Section 115 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 314.4; change to read as follows:

**314.4 Vehicles.** Electric, liquid-fueled, or gaseous-fueled vehicles, aircraft, boats, or other motor craft shall not be located indoors except as follows:

1. The engine starting system is made inoperable or ignition batteries are disconnected except where the *fire code official* requires that the batteries remain connected to maintain safety features.
2. Fuel in fuel tanks does not exceed any of the following:
  - 2.1. Class I, II, and III liquid fuel does not exceed one-quarter tank or 5 gallons (19 L), whichever is less.
  - 2.2. LP gas does not exceed one-quarter tank or 6.6 gallons (25 L), whichever is less.
  - 2.3. CNG does not exceed one-quarter tank or 630 cubic feet (17.8 m<sup>3</sup>), whichever is less.
  - 2.4. Hydrogen does not exceed one-quarter tank or 2,000 cubic feet (57 m<sup>3</sup>), whichever is less.
3. Fuel tanks and fill openings are closed and sealed to prevent tampering.
4. Vehicles, aircraft, boats, or other motor craft equipment are not fueled or defueled within the building.
5. Electric vehicles shall not be charged inside buildings or other structures, other than where approved in parking garages, or unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

(Reason: To add safeguards for electric vehicles when on display indoors.)

\*\*\*Section 323; add new sections to read as follows:

**323 Electric Vehicles (EVs).**

**323.1 Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.** Electric vehicle (EV) charging stations shall not be located inside buildings and/or structures, except where approved for parking garage locations as per the National Electrical Code.

**323.1.1 Charging Stations Inside Parking Garage.** EV charging stations located in parking garages shall be located at grade level along the exterior perimeter walls and shall be within 150 feet of fire apparatus access roadway, or shall be located on the top level of the garage with no roof or structure above.

**323.1.2 Charging Stations inside R-3 and R-4 occupancies.** Approved charging stations in the private garage shall have a listed heat alarm installed in the garage and interconnected to the smoke alarms inside the dwelling.

**323.2 Disconnect.** Locations containing electric vehicle charging stations shall be provided with a clearly identified and readily accessible emergency disconnect installed in an approved location.

The emergency disconnects for exterior electric vehicle charging stations shall be located within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of, but not less than 20 feet (6096 mm) from the charging stations, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

**323.2.1 Height.** The height of the emergency disconnect switch shall be not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) and not more than 48 inches (1219 mm) measured vertically, from the floor level to the activating button.

**323.2.2 Emergency Disconnect Sign.** Emergency disconnect devices shall be distinctly labeled as: "EMERGENCY ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGER DISCONNECT." Signs shall be placed in an approved location and shall consist of all of the following:

1. White reflective background with red letters.
2. Weather-resistant durable material.
3. Lettering not less than 2 inches (51 mm) high.
4. Permanently affixed to the building or structure in an approved manner.

**323.3 Damaged Electric Vehicle Batteries.** Damaged electric vehicle batteries shall not be stored inside any building or structure, unless otherwise approved by the Fire Code Official.

*(Reason: Electric vehicle fire events have shown to be very difficult to control and extinguish, especially those powered by Li-Ion batteries, and charging can be a potential contributor to these fires. As a result, such vehicles should be charged outside or in approved locations. In addition, the added emergency disconnect is similar to that of fuel station fueling operations to ensure a readily accessible emergency power disconnect in case of emergency at the charging unit. The above sections are not retroactive to existing buildings having previously approved charging stations.)*

\*\*\*Section 324; add a section to read as follows

### **324 Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) and Bleeding Control Kits (BCKs)**

**324.1 General.** All buildings that have occupied floors located greater than 55' (22 860mm) above the lowest level of fire department access or have an aggregate area greater than 15,000ft<sup>2</sup> or occupancy load over 300 shall have at least 1 Automated External Defibrillator (AED) and 1 Bleeding Control Kit readily accessible in an approved location.

Any occupancy primarily intended for use for physical fitness or physical recreational activity such as a fitness center shall have at least 1 AED.

Exceptions: The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following buildings and structures:

1. Airport traffic control towers in accordance with 2024 International Building Code.
2. Open parking garages in accordance with 2024 International Building Code.
3. Buildings with an occupancy classified as Group A-5 in accordance with 2024 International Building Code.
4. Low-hazard special industrial occupancies in accordance with 2024 International Building Code.
5. Buildings with an occupancy classified as Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 in accordance with 2024 International Building Code.

**324.2 Type.** All AED's used must be of the type approved by the Fire Code Official and the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). All BCK's must be of a type approved by the Fire Code Official and contain bleeding control supplies as approved by the Fire Code Official.

**324.3 Accessibility.** All AED's and BCK's must be available for public use.

1. All AED's and BCK's installed in a multiple story building shall be located in the elevator lobby unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.
2. All AED's and BCK's located in a building without an elevator lobby should be installed in a visible and accessible location approved by the Fire Code Official or designee.
3. Standard industry accepted signs shall mark the location of each AED and BCK.
4. All mounted AED's and BCK's shall meet the installation requirements as outlined by the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)

**324.3.1 Notifying Emergency Medical Services Providers.** Upon acquisition of an AED or BCK, the person or entity shall notify the fire code official in writing of the existence, location and type of AED.

**324.4 Maintenance.** All AED's and BCK's shall be maintained and tested according to manufacturer recommendations.

1. Maintenance records shall be kept for a period of 1 year.
2. Disposable supplies (such as Defibrillation pads or tourniquets) shall be replaced upon their expiration date or following use.

*(Reason: To provide the ability to provide life saving defibrillation, bystander CPR, and bleeding control in a clinically relevant timeframe.)*

\*\*\*Section 403 add new sections to read as follows:

**Section 403.1.1 Public Safety Plan.** The Fire Code Official is authorized to require an approved public safety plan where the Fire Code Official determines that an indoor or outdoor gathering of persons may have an adverse impact on public safety. An adverse impact may be caused by diminished access to buildings, structures, fire hydrants, fire apparatus access roads, mass gatherings, or an event which adversely affects delivery of public safety of any kind.

**403.2.5 Exhibit Halls - General.** The operator of a premise used as a place of exhibition shall:

1. Notify each lessee of the Fire Code requirements at the time the lease is made;
2. Where required by the Fire Marshal, submit to the Fire Marshal's Office, fifteen (15) days before public operation, a detailed explanation of the nature of the operation and a PDF submitted copy of accurately scaled floor plans which show:
  - a. The exhibit layout;
  - b. Aisles;
  - c. Exits;
  - d. Exhibits;
  - e. Show decorator's booth
  - f. Location and nature of fire extinguishers/extinguishing equipment;
  - g. Dates when open to the public or trade; and
3. Construct, operate, and maintain the exhibition in a manner satisfying this code and the approved plans.
4. Shall employ one (1) or more personnel for fire watch as required and approved by the Fire Marshal, to be on duty at such place whenever, in the opinion of the Fire Marshal, it is essential for public safety.
5. A floor plan of display area must be submitted to the Fire Marshal at least 15 days prior to the event for approval.

**403.2.6 Sitting or Standing in Aisles Prohibited.** The operators of premises used as a place of assembly shall prevent the sitting or standing in aisles, passageways, exit pathways, or stairways, while the premises are occupied.

**403.2.6.1 Obstructing Required Means of Egress.** The owner, operator or occupant of premises used as a place of assembly shall prevent the placement of any item that obstructs any portion of the required width of the Means of Egress System to include:

- a) Common path of travel;
- b) Exit access
- c) Exit, to include locking, blocking, chaining, or otherwise render the exit inoperable; or
- d) Exit discharge

**403.2.7 Automotive Vehicles: Equipment in Exhibit Halls.** The operator and exhibitors at premises used as a place of exhibition may display automotive vehicles and equipment inside a structure if:

1. The amount of fuel in the vehicle or equipment fuel tanks is limited to the greater of:
  - a. The minimum amount adequate for vehicle positioning; or
  - b. One quarter tank or five gallons, whichever is less.

Exception: Increase in fuel quantity is authorized with additional safeguards as approved by the fire code official.

2. Vehicle or equipment tanks are effectively locked or adequately sealed;
3. Vehicle or equipment battery cables are disconnected from the ignition systems;
4. Vehicle or equipment ignition keys are possessed at all times by a responsible person at the display location;
5. Vehicle operation is limited to brief parade type displays as specifically approved by the Fire Marshal;
6. Show vehicles with LPG tanks shall not be permitted inside the exhibit halls;
7. Vehicles that by design have batteries that cannot be disconnected shall be accepted on a case by case basis.

#### **403.2.8 Cooking and food-warming devices in exhibit booths.**

1. Gas-fired devices shall comply with the following:
  - a. Natural gas-fired devices shall be in accordance with NFPA 54, International Fuel Gas Code, or NFPA 58, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.
  - b. The use of LP-Gas cylinders over 2.5 pounds shall be prohibited.
  - c. Nonrefillable LP-Gas cylinders shall be approved for use where permitted by the fire code official.
2. The devices shall be isolated from the public by not less than 48 in. (1220 mm) or by a barrier between the devices and the public.
3. Single-well cooking equipment using combustible oils or solids shall meet the following criteria:
  - a. They shall have lids available for immediate use.
  - b. They shall be limited to two ft<sup>2</sup> (0.2 m<sup>2</sup>) of cooking surface.
  - c. They shall be placed on noncombustible surface materials.
  - d. They shall be separated from each other by a horizontal distance of not less than 24 in. (610 mm).
  - e. They shall be kept at a horizontal distance of not less than 24 in. (610 mm) from any combustible material.
  - f. A portable fire extinguisher shall be provided within the booth for each device or an approved automatic extinguishing system shall be provided.

**403.2.9 Waiting Spaces.** In theaters and other assembly occupancies where persons are admitted to the building at times when seats are not available or when the permitted occupant load has been reached and persons are allowed to wait in a lobby or similar space until seats or space is available, the following requirements shall apply:

1. Such use of a lobby or similar space shall not encroach upon the required clear width of exits.
2. The waiting spaces shall be restricted to areas other than the required means of egress.
3. Exits for waiting spaces shall be in addition to the exits specified for the main auditorium area.

**403.2.10 Life Safety Evaluation.** Where the occupant load of an assembly occupancy exceeds 2500, a life safety evaluation shall be performed. Where a life safety evaluation is required by other provisions of the Code, it shall comply with the following:

1. The life safety evaluation shall be performed by persons acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.
2. The life safety evaluation shall include a written assessment of safety measures for conditions listed in 403.2.11.
3. The life safety evaluation shall be approved annually by the authority having jurisdiction and shall be updated for special or unusual conditions.

**403.2.11 Evaluation content.** Life safety evaluations shall include an assessment of the following conditions and the related appropriate safety measures:

1. Nature of the events and the participants and attendees.
2. Access and egress movement, including crowd density problems.
3. Medical emergencies.
4. Fire hazards.

5. Permanent and temporary structural systems.
6. Severe weather conditions.
7. Earthquakes.
8. Civil or other disturbances.
9. Hazardous materials incidents within and near the facility.
10. Relationships among facility management, event participants, emergency response agencies, and others having a role in the events accommodated in the facility.

**403.2.12 Outdoor Facilities.** In outdoor facilities, where approved by the fire code official, the number of occupants who are each provided with not less than 15 square feet (1.4 m<sup>2</sup>) of lawn surface shall be permitted to be excluded from the maximum occupant load of 2500 in determining the need for a life safety evaluation.

**403.2.13 Festival seating** shall be prohibited within a building, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

1. Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies having occupant loads of 250 or less.
2. Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies where occupant loads exceed 250, provided that an approved life safety evaluation has been performed.

**403.2.14 Maintaining access.** Access and egress routes shall be maintained so that crowd management, security, and emergency medical personnel are able to reach any individual at any time, without undue hindrance.

**403.2.15 Flame-Retardant Requirement.** Scenery and prop material construction shall comply with 403.2.15.1 through 403.2.15.3

**403.2.15.1 Combustible scenery.** Combustible scenery of cloth, film, vegetation (dry), and similar materials shall meet the requirements of NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films.

**403.2.15.2 Foamed plastics.** Foamed plastics shall be permitted to be used only by specific approval of the fire code official.

**403.2.15.3 Scenery and props.** Scenery and stage properties on thrust stages shall be of noncombustible materials, limitedcombustible materials, or fire-retardant-treated wood.

**403.2.16 Travel distance.** The travel distance within the exhibit booth or exhibit enclosure to an exit access aisle shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m).

**403.2.17 Multilevel exhibits.** The upper deck of multilevel exhibits exceeding 300 ft<sup>2</sup> (28 m<sup>2</sup>) shall have not less than two remote means of egress.

**403.2.18 Curtains, drapes, and decorations.** Curtains, drapes, and decorations shall comply with section 807.1.

**403.2.19 Decorative material.** Acoustical and decorative material including, but not limited to, cotton, hay, paper, straw, moss, split bamboo, and wood chips shall be flame-retardant treated to the satisfaction of the authority having jurisdiction and conforming to flame-proofing requirements of the NFPA.

**403.2.19.1 Treatment.** Materials that cannot be treated for flame retardancy shall not be used.

**403.2.19.2 Foam products.** Foamed plastics, and materials containing foamed plastics and used as decorative objects such as, but not limited to, mannequins, murals, and signs, shall have a heat release rate for any single fuel package that does not exceed 150 kW where tested in accordance with UL 1975.

Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes.

**403.2.19.3** Aggregate area as approved. Where the aggregate area of acoustical and decorative materials is less than 10 percent of the individual floor or wall area, such materials shall be permitted to be used subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

**403.2.20 Open flame devices.** Open flame devices within exhibit booths shall comply with section 308.

*(Reason: This review is critical to establishing the public safety impacts results from large scale events and developing mitigation strategies with organizers. Adds language addressing exhibit hall and convention center type occupancies)*

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

4.10. Fire Protection system controls.

*(Reason: 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 408.1; add to read as follows:**

**408.1 Storm Shelters.** Recreational vehicle parks, as defined in Milam County Subdivision and Land Development Regulations, shall be provided with a storm shelter constructed in accordance with the International Building Code, 2024 edition, and ICC 500.

*(Reason: During major storm events in the state, multiple RV parks had RVs that sustained significant damage and put occupants at risk. The number of RV parks is increasing in Milam County. Occupants of the RVs do not have sheltering options during severe weather events, which has prompted many phone calls to 911 looking for public storm shelters. This will require the developer to construct amenity centers that provide necessary protections.)*

**\*\*Section 409; add to read as follows:**

**409 First Responder Emergency Plans**

**409.1 Scope.** First Responder Emergency Plans shall be plans assembled by the Milam County Fire Marshal's Office to aid First Responders in familiarity with the building and its fire safety features in the event of an emergency. Plans will also aid with annual maintenance inspections.

**409.2 Building Floor Plans.** At the completion of new projects, the Architect/Engineer shall submit to the Milam County Fire Marshal's Office an electronic set of building floor plan as-builts in an approved format (PDF, DWG, DXF).

**409.2.1 Existing Buildings.** Existing buildings shall have 3 years to submit building floor plan to the Milam County Fire Marshal's Office.

**409.3 Plan Requirements.** Building floor plans submitted to the fire code official shall contain the following information, as applicable:

- a) Locations of exits, exit passageways and horizontal exits.
- b) Location of fire alarm control panel and remote annunciator panel.
- c) Location of fire department connection.
- d) Location of all standpipes and hose valve connections.
- e) Rated wall locations

(Reason: New section 409 for First Responder Emergency Plans to create walkable maps for large and complex buildings and multi-family structures to aid First Responders in navigating unfamiliar buildings.)

**\*\*Section 501.3.2; add to read as follows:**

**501.3.2 Fire Protection Site Plan.** A Fire Protection Site Plan (labeled as such) shall be submitted with the construction documents when application is made for a building permit. Plans must be reviewed and approved by the fire code official before a building permit is issued. The Fire Protection Site Plan shall be drawn to scale (no less than 1:60) and shall show and include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Compass Reading
2. Property and/or Lot Lines
3. Street Frontage
4. Location of all buildings (existing and proposed)
5. Emergency apparatus access roads (i.e. fire lanes) to buildings. Fire lanes shall be highlighted and shall include dimensions (width, turning radii, clearance to overhead obstructions, etc.)
6. Fences, gates, wall, streams, and other obstructions to firefighter access.
7. Location of all fire hydrants (existing and proposed). This shall include the direction and distance to all hydrants not shown on the site plan, but within one thousand (1000) feet of the building to be protected.
8. Size (diameter and length) and location of all fire main piping (proposed and existing). The pressure class and type of new pipe installed shall be identified.
9. The location, type, and size of backflow prevention device(s), where installed.
10. Location of all automatic sprinkler and standpipe risers.
11. Number of lanes, including turning lanes, of all adjacent streets and the location of medians as applicable.
12. Location of Fire Department connection(s).
13. Size, type, and location of valves including post indicator valve (if they are located in a pit), control room(s), automatic sprinkler system shut-off, etc.
14. Other water supplies
15. Type of protection from collision that may cause physical damage to fire protection equipment.

(Reason: Clarifies document submission requirements for developers.)

**\*\*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 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: Reflects current practice in the region relative to ensuring fire department and EMS access during

construction, which can be a time of increased frequency for emergency incidents.)

**\*\*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 10 feet (3048 mm) wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure.

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

**\*\*Section 503.1.1.1; add section to read as follows:**

**503.1.1.1 Access from adjacent lot.** Where fire apparatus access roads for a building or buildings are provided from an adjacent lot, a fire lane easement or ingress/egress easement is required to be recorded on the adjacent lot's plat that is providing the common access. The adjacent lot's plat is to clearly show the easement graphically.

Exception: In lieu of the graphical easement, a note may be placed on the plat that, at a minimum, states the following: "Ingress and egress shall be provided between all adjacent lots for adequate fire department vehicle access per the County Fire Code. The cross access shall not be blocked nor may this note be taken off the plat without written permission from the County Director of Development Services (Public Works) and the County Fire Marshal."

*(Reason: Ensures persistent access to approved emergency vehicle access routes.)*

**\*\*Section 503; change and add 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).

**503.2.1.1 Divided entrance to property.** When guard houses, security stations, median, landscape islands or other similar use obstructions are so located as to create a one-way and partially obstruct the entrance(s) to a property or fire lane(s) in any location, such one - way(s) shall be a minimum of sixteen feet clear on each side of the obstruction. This minimum requirement is only applicable at the point(s) of obstruction and is not permitted along required Aerial Apparatus Access Roads, Fire Apparatus Access Roads adjacent to fire hydrants or fire department connections or at any location where a Fire Apparatus Vehicle is expected to be positioned for the duration of the fire event. Turning radii shall be permitted in Section 503.2.4.

**503.2.1.2 Mountable curbs.** Mountable curbs are permitted when approved by the Fire Marshal.

*(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 intended to standardize the dimensions for this region. With the increase in fire apparatus size, this will allow for the passage of two fire apparatus side-by-side during a fire or EMS emergency.)*

**\*\*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 intended to standardize the dimensions for this region. With the increase in fire apparatus size, this will allow for the passage of two fire apparatus side-by-side 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 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 the region.)*

**\*\*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” or “FIRE LANE NO PARKING” shall appear in four inch (4”) white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.

(2) Signs – Signs shall read “NO PARKING FIRE LANE” or “FIRE LANE NO PARKING” and shall be 12” wide and 18” high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than 2” lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six feet, six inches (6’6”) above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty feet (50’) apart along both sides of the fire lane. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Fire Chief.

*(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; additions to read as follows:**

**503.6 Security gates.** The installation of security gates across a fire apparatus access road shall be approved by the fire code official. Where security gates are installed, they shall have an approved means of emergency operation to include a fire department specific key switch, lock or box as indicated in Section 503.6.1. Upon loss of power to electric gate operators, a secondary power source or clearly marked and identified manual release shall be provided. The security gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times. Electric gate operators, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F2200.

**503.6.1 Knox device at security gate entrance.** A Knox device, meeting the requirements of the Fire Marshal’s Office shall be provided at the entrance side of manual operated security gates. The KNOX padlock or KNOXBOX

and operating mechanism(s), shall be accessible to first responders.

**503.6.1.1 Direction of swing.** Security gates installed across a Fire Apparatus Access Road shall swing in the direction of travel towards the building or open horizontally to avoid the backing up of Fire Apparatus and to allow for an expedited response.

**503.6.2 Siren-Operated Sensor System.** A siren-operated sensor system shall be installed at and on all electrically operated gates. The S.O.S. system shall operate all electrically operated gates upon the activation of the siren of an emergency response vehicle. SOS Sensor shall be mounted on the gate, not on a separate keypad pedestal. A KNOX key switch override shall also be installed on the keypad as an emergency backup to the SOS.

**503.7 Fire Marshal authority to designate fire lanes.** The Fire Marshal is hereby authorized to designate fire lanes on designated premises where such areas must be free of parked vehicles and other obstructions to provide ready access to buildings therein, in case of fire or other emergencies. The Fire Marshal's designation of such fire lanes does not obviate the owner of such property of their responsibility to maintain the area. Furthermore, owners of the private property or their designated representative may request that additional fire lanes be designated by the Fire Marshal.

**503.8 Summons to be issued for parking violation.** In unincorporated areas of the county, a citation (summons) to answer to a charge of parking in a designated fire lane, specifying the location of the fire lane in which the violation occurred, and the date and time of such violation, may be issued by any sheriff's deputy, constable, school district police officer, other law enforcement officer, or a deputy of the fire marshal's office.

**503.9 Removal of vehicle by property owner.** The owner, or the agent of the owner, may have any motor vehicle that is parked in a fire lane, except an authorized emergency vehicle or public owned and identified (marked) service vehicle, removed and stored at the expense of the vehicle owner or operator.

**503.10 Removal of vehicle by Law Enforcement Officer.** Any vehicle parked in a designated fire lane may be removed at the vehicle owner's or operator's expense on authorization of any Law Enforcement Officer:

1. When the vehicle violates the fire lane regulations indicated in Section 503.4 by parking in a fire lane; or
2. When a vehicle blocks the ingress/egress of any structure, premises or occupancy governed by this code;  
or
3. When a vehicle's presence threatens the life safety of the public by impeding the ability of an authorized emergency vehicle to respond to an emergency.

**503.11 Abandonment of fire lane.** No owner, manager or person in charge of any premises served by a required fire lane shall abandon, close, or otherwise prevent the use of such fire lane without the written permission of the Fire Marshal or their designee.

*(Reason: Clarifies gate access requirements and enforcement of fire lanes.)*

**\*\*Section 505.1; change to read as follows:**

**505.1 Address identification.** New and existing buildings shall have 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). Address number size is based on distance from the street or road fronting as follows:

1. ≤100 feet is 6 inches (153 mm);
2. 101 to 150 feet is 8 inches (204 mm);
3. 151 to 200 feet is 10 inches (254 mm); and
4. > than 200 feet is 12 inches (305 mm)

For buildings with individual suites, the suite numbers shall be a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of ½ 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. Numerals or addresses shall be posted on a minimum 20-inch (508 mm) by 30-inch (762 mm) background on border. Address identification shall be maintained.

**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.

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

**\*\*Section 505; add sections to read as follows:**

**505.3 Multi-Building Complexes.** Office, industrial and apartment complexes shall be identified by name and number on a display board at the main entry roadway. Where required by the Fire Code Official this may be required to be displayed as a graphical representation such as a map. The fire code official may specify location, size, and other details including graphic design details necessary to ensure the information is readily visible and usable to emergency responders in different emergency vehicles

**505.3.1 Multi-Address Complexes.** Office and industrial complexes with multiple addresses contained within shall post all addresses so that they are visible from roadway.

**505.4 Mall Lease Spaces.** Each mall lease space shall be identified by a consistent number size at a consistent, readily visible location in proximity to exterior and mall entrance doors.

**505.5 Tenant identification.** Each occupied tenant space provided with a secondary exit to the exterior or exit corridor shall be provided with tenant identification by business name and address. Letters and numbers shall be posted on the corridor side of the door, plainly legible and shall contrast with their background.

Exception: Tenant identification is not required for anchor stores.

*(Reason: Provides ability to adequately observe building locations for responders in our jurisdiction that may not have access to electronic pre incident plans and maps such as volunteer fire departments.)*

**\*\*Section 506; change Section 506 to read as follows:**

**506.1 Where required.** Where access to or within a structure or an area is restricted because of secured openings, physical barriers (such as gates, fences, bollards, and the like), in all commercial, industrial, or institutional structures in which fire protection systems, or elevators are installed or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or firefighting purposes, the fire code official is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an approved location. 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. The key box shall be visible from the access road fronting property, located within 10 feet (3048 mm) from the primary Fire Department access into a building or project as approved by the fire code official. It shall be installed at not less than 4 feet (1220 mm) and no more than 6 feet (1829 mm) above the finished grade.

**506.1.1 Locks.** An approved KNOX padlock shall be installed on gates or similar barriers where required by the fire code official.

**506.1.1.1 Electronic gates.** Emergency access of electronic gates or other electrically controlled physical barriers (such as gates, fences, bollards, and the like) at apartments and gated communities, or any other occupancy deemed as high risk by the Fire Code Official shall be equipped with a Knox® Key Switch in addition to any other access devices. The Key Switch shall be located on a keypad pedestal or as approved by the Fire Code Official.

**506.1.1.2 Electrical Disconnect/Chain Access.** In the event of a power failure, the gate shall open by means of an electrical power disconnect switch in a weatherproof box. The gate shall be capable of being physically disconnected from the operating mechanism from either side of the gate. Slider gate chains shall have access to cut and release the gate from the opener mechanism from either side. Swing gates shall have a pin in the swing arm mechanism secured by a Knox Padlock. The padlock shall be accessible from either side of the gate. Gates that are not in proper operating condition shall be chained and locked in an open position.

**506.1.1.3 Direction of swing.** Security gates installed across a Fire Apparatus Access Road shall swing in the direction of travel towards the building or open horizontally to avoid the backing up of Fire Apparatus and to allow for an expedited response.

**506.1.1.4 Siren-Operated Sensor System.** A siren-operated sensor system shall be installed at and on all electrically operated gates or other electrically controlled physical barriers (such as gates, fences, bollards, and the like). The S.O.S. system shall operate all electrically operated gates upon the activation of the siren of an emergency response vehicle. SOS Sensor shall be mounted on the gate, not on a separated keypad pedestal unless approved by the fire code official. A KNOX key switch override shall also be installed on the keypad pedestal or as approved by the Fire Code Official as an emergency backup to the SOS.

**506.1.2 Key boxes for nonstandardized fire service elevator keys.** Key boxes provided for nonstandardized fire service elevator keys shall comply with Section 506.1 and all of the following:

1. The key box shall be a KNOX key box system in use in the jurisdiction and its location shall be approved by the fire code official.
2. The front cover shall be permanently labeled with the words "Fire Department Use Only—Elevator Keys."
3. The KNOX key box shall be mounted at each elevator bank at the lobby nearest to the lowest level of fire department access as approved by the fire code official.
4. The KNOX key box shall be mounted 6 feet (1981 mm) above the finished floor to the right side of the elevator bank.
5. Contents of the KNOX key box are limited to fire service elevator keys. Additional elevator access tools, keys and information pertinent to emergency planning or elevator access shall be permitted where authorized by the fire code official.
6. In buildings with two or more elevator banks, a single KNOX key box shall be permitted to be used where such elevator banks are separated by not more than 30 feet (9144 mm). Additional KNOX key boxes shall be provided for each individual elevator or elevator bank separated by more than 30 feet (9144 mm).

Exception: A single KNOX key box shall be permitted to be located adjacent to a fire command center or the non-standard fire service elevator key shall be permitted to be secured in a KNOX key box used for other purposes and located in accordance with Section 506.1.

**506.2 Key box maintenance.** The operator of the building shall immediately notify the fire code official and provide the new key where a lock is changed or rekeyed. The key to such lock shall be secured in the KNOX key box.

**506.2.1 Key box access and removal of keys.** No agency or person shall have access to a Knox key without permission from the Fire Marshal's Office. Removal of any key by any person other than the authorized agency personnel shall be a violation of this Code.

**506.3 Key box location and contents.** Required KNOX key boxes shall be located within ten (10) feet to the side of the main entrance to the building and shall be installed 6 feet (1828 mm) above grade level and an additional box within 12 feet of the emergency elevators and visible from the entrance to the emergency elevator in accordance to Section 506.1.2. Depending on the building size, the fire code official may require additional KNOX key boxes to be installed. The KNOX key box shall contain, but not be limited to:

1. Elevator keys capable of accessing all floor levels;
2. Stairway keys;
3. Fire control station keys;
4. Fire alarm system keys; and
5. Keys to all entrance/exit doors.

*(Reason: To provide predictable locations for key boxes and multiple failsafe's for access and egress in emergency situations.)*

**\*\*\*Section 507.4; change to read as follows:**

**507.4 Water Supply Test.** 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. The report must indicate the dominant water tank level at the time of the test and the maximum and minimum operating levels of the tank, as well, or identify applicable water supply fluctuation. The licensed contractor must then design the fire protection system based on this fluctuation information, as per Section 903.3.5 and the applicable referenced NFPA standard. Reference Section 903.3.5 for additional design requirements.

**Exception:** This exception is only applicable to the NFPA 291 fire hydrant flow test above. Water supply test information may be provided by the water authority via hydraulic water model where approved by the fire code official. The water model report shall include the exact location of the water model node on the system's water supply piping, elevation, water supply fluctuation information, and all other pertinent water supply test information for fire protection design, as applicable.

*(Reason: Clarifies intent of the test to ensure contractor accounts for water supply fluctuations, as required.)*

**\*\*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 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.

(Reason: Provides direction as to appropriate sign criteria to develop local and regional consistency in this regard.)

\*\*\***Section 510.6.1: add paragraph to read as follows:**

The inspecting radio contractor shall provide an annual inspection tag/sticker on the ERCES' BDA and any remote annunciator. Tag/sticker shall identify approved inspecting contractor's name, physical address, phone number, and FCC license number, and inspector's name, as well as the date of inspection. System shall not be tagged until all inspection requirements of this section are conducted. Tag/sticker shall be blue in color for a passing system. If this is not possible for any reason, tag/sticker shall be red in color for a failing system with reasons for failure indicated on the tag if possible. If red tag/sticker is placed, AHJ/Fire Marshal shall be notified within a maximum of 24 hours.

(Reason: There is no current state licensing or tagging requirements for these important communications systems that are critical to life and firefighter safety.)

\*\*\***Section 604.7; change to read as follows:**

**Section 604.7 Storage.** Storage is prohibited in elevator cars or elevator machine rooms. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating "ELEVATOR MACHINERY – NO STORAGE ALLOWED."

*Exceptions remain unchanged*

(Reason: To add signage requirements to aid in limiting storage within elevator machine rooms.)

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

**605.4 Fuel oil storage systems.** Fuel oil storage 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 80, UL 142, UL 142A 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 605.4.2.12 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, UL 142A 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, UL 142A or UL 2085, and also listed as a double-wall/secondary containment tank for Class II liquids, and the secondary containment shall be monitored visually or automatically.
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, UL 142A

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, overflow protection, physical protection, etc., are not included in Section 605.4, so compliance with Chapter 57 is also required. The applicability to heating systems is removed 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 established practice in the region as well.)*

**\*\*Section 807.5.2.2; 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.

*(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 807.5.2.3; change to read as follows:**

**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 provides additional guidance relative to fire resistance requirements in these areas.)*

**\*\*Section 807.5.5.2; change to read as follows:**

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

*(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 807.5.5.3; change to read as follows:**

**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 provides additional guidance relative to fire resistance requirements in these areas.)*

**\*\*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 are 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.

*(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. ... {Remainder of section 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 the jurisdictions to enforce fire watches, etc., where needed to ensure safety of occupants where fire protection systems are experiencing multiple nuisance activations.)*

**\*\*Section 903.1.1; change to read as follows:**

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

*(Reason: Such alternative systems do not provide the reliability of automatic sprinkler protection. Most gaseous type systems are highly susceptible to open doors, ceiling or floor tile removal, etc. However, an applicant could pursue an Alternate Method request to help mitigate the reliability issues with these alternative systems with the fire code official if so desired, or there may be circumstances in which the fire code official is acceptable to allowing an alternate system in lieu of sprinklers, such as kitchen hoods or paint booths.)*

**\*\*Section 903.2; add paragraph to read as follows and delete the Exception:**

**903.2 Where required.** Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12. Automatic Sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.

~~Exception: Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries not required to have an automatic sprinkler system by Section 1207 for energy storage systems and standby engines, provided that those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 and are separated from the remainder of the building by not less than 1-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the International Building Code or not less than 2-hour horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the International Building Code, or both.~~

*(Reason: To ensure firefighter and public safety. This amendment eliminates the shunt trip requirement of 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 403.3 and Section 3005.4, such that passive fire barriers for these areas are maintained. (The exception deletion is due to the fact that such areas pose an undue fire risk to the structural integrity of the building.)*

**\*\*\*Section 903.2.2.1; change exception to read as follows:**

**903.2.2.1 Ambulatory care facilities.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire floor containing an ambulatory care facility where either of the following conditions exist at any time:

1. Four or more care recipients are incapable of self-preservation.

2. One or more care recipients that are incapable of self-preservation are located at other than the level of exit discharge serving such a facility.

In buildings where ambulatory care is provided on levels other than the level of exit discharge, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire floor as well as all floors below where such care is provided, and all floors between the level of ambulatory care and the nearest level of exit discharge, the level of exit discharge, and all floors below the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Unless otherwise required by this code, floors classified as an open parking garage are not required to be sprinklered.

(Reason: To ensure that parking garages that are otherwise required to have automatic fire sprinkler protection are not unintentionally exempt by this exception.)

\*\*\*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 (>20% 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 (>20% 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; delete Exception:

**903.2.9.4 Group S-1 upholstered furniture and mattresses.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group S-1 fire area where the area used for the storage of upholstered furniture or mattresses exceeds 2,500 square feet (232 m<sup>2</sup>).

~~Exception: Self-service storage facilities not greater than one story above grade plane where all storage spaces can be accessed directly from the exterior.~~

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

\*\*\*Section 903.2.9.5; add 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. The minimum sprinkler system design shall be based on an Ordinary Hazard Group II classification, in accordance with NFPA 13 requirements. Physical construction in compliance with open-grid ceilings as per NFPA 13, such as an open metal grid ceiling or chicken wire that does not obstruct the overhead sprinkler protection, shall be installed to prevent storage from exceeding the lower of either 12 feet above finished floor or 18 inches beneath standard sprinkler head deflectors. At least one sprinkler head shall be provided in each storage unit/room (additional sprinklers may be necessary for compliance with NFPA 13 spacing requirements), regardless of wall height or construction type separating such units.

(Reason: Fire departments are unable to regularly inspect the interior of these commercial occupancies and are unaware of the contents being stored. The physical obstruction specification is to ensure maximum storage heights are not exceeded in these self-storage occupancies where enforcement of such has shown to be historically problematic for fire code officials and building managers.)

**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.

**\*\*\*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. A room or space where sprinklers constitute a serious life or fire hazard because of the nature of the contents, where approved by the fire code official.
2. 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.
3. ~~Rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.~~
4. ~~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.-
5. ~~Machine rooms, machinery spaces, control rooms and control spaces associated with occupant evacuation elevators designed in accordance with Section 3008 of the International Building Code.~~

(Reason: Gives more direction to code official. Exception 3 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 903.3.1.1.4; add the following Section:**

**903.3.1.1.4 Dry pipe sprinkler systems.** Dry pipe sprinkler systems protecting fire areas of Type V construction shall be required to meet the 60 second water delivery time, per NFPA 13, to the system test connection regardless of the system size, unless more stringent criteria are applicable in NFPA 13, and all dry pipe sprinkler systems shall be trip tested to flow/discharge water to verify compliance with this requirement, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

(Reason: This provision is limited to Type V construction due to the unique need discharge water on to light weight wood construction members for rapid fire control. This requirement for dry system trip tests to guarantee water delivery times across all system sizes. Faster water delivery improves fire control capabilities by supplying water before the growing fire size overwhelms the fire sprinklers. The water delivery time test aids in identifying any delays in water reaching the fire in dry pipe systems, detecting any blockages in the pipe network, and ensuring the dry pipe valve is in good condition.)

**\*\*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:~~

- ~~1. Corridors with combustible floor or walls.~~
- ~~2. Corridors with an interior change of direction exceeding 45 degrees (0.79 rad).~~
- ~~3. Corridors that are less than 50 percent open to the outside atmosphere at the ends.~~
- ~~4. Open-ended corridors and associated exterior stairways and ramps as specified in Section 1027.6, Exception 3.~~
- ~~5. Egress balconies not complying with Sections 1021.2 and 1021.3.~~

(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 two or more stories in height above grade plane or above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
4. Group R-4, Condition 2 occupancy attics not required by Item 1 or 3 to have sprinklers shall comply with one of the following:
  - 4.1. Provide automatic sprinkler system protection.
  - 4.2. Provide a heat detection system throughout the attic that is arranged to activate the building fire alarm system.
  - 4.3. Construct the attic using noncombustible materials.
  - 4.4. Construct the attic using fire-retardant-treated wood complying with Section 2303.2 of the International Building Code.
  - 4.5. Fill the attic with noncombustible insulation.

(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 903.3.1.3; 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 unheated 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. 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 10-psi safety factor. Reference Section 507.4 for additional design requirements.

(Reason: To define uniform safety factor for the region.)

\*\*\*Section 903.3.9; change to read as follows:

**903.3.9 High-rise Building floor control valves.** Approved supervised indicating control valves shall be provided at the point of connection to the riser as indicated below: ~~in high-rise buildings~~

1. In High Rise Buildings, floor control assemblies shall be located in protected stairwells, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.
2. In all other buildings, floor control assemblies shall be located as approved by the fire code official.

(Reason: Intent is to allow the ability to drain each floor's sprinkler system without draining the entire system, as well as to isolate each floor in the event of an impairment, such that only one floor is impaired at a time. When a fire sprinkler head activates and has extinguished the fire, the water supply to the sprinkler head must be shut down as quickly as possible to reduce water damage. The sprinkler system must remain shut down until a new

sprinkler head can be installed. This means the building must remain unoccupied until the fire sprinkler system is restored. By installing control valves at each floor, firefighters have easy access to the valve, which can be used to isolate the affected portion of the fire sprinkler system. Portions of the sprinkler system that are not affected can be restored and unaffected portions of the building can be reoccupied immediately.)

**\*\*\*Section 903.4.1; 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. Reference Section 903.3.9 for required floor control assemblies. 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, reduce false alarms, and eliminate undetected tampering of water supplies. Consistent with amendment to IFC 905.9.)*

**\*\*Section 903.4.3; 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 905.3.8; add to read as follows:**

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

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

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

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 5 reduces the amount of pressure required to facilitate the required testing of NFPA 14 and 25, 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 905.8; change to read as follows:**

**905.8 Dry standpipes.** Dry standpipes shall not be installed.

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

*(Reason: To define manual dry standpipe supervision requirements. Helps ensure the integrity of the standpipe system via supervision, such that open hose valves will result in a supervisory low air alarm. NFPA 14 requires supervisory air for such, but does not provide pressure criteria for what that means.)*

**\*\*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. Reference Section 903.3.9 for required floor control assemblies. 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 903.4.1)*

**\*\*\*Section 905.13; add to read as follows:**

**905.13 Pressure regulating devices.** Where permitted by the fire code official, pressure regulating devices installed on Class I or Class III standpipe hose valves with a static pressure not exceeding 175 psi. shall be permitted to be replaced with standard hose valves.

*(Reason: Following the February 23, 1991, Meridian One Plaza fire that claimed the lives of three Philadelphia firefighters, NFPA 14 was amended during the 1990 standards cycle to allow outlet maximum pressures on hose connections to be increased from 100 psi to 175 psi as the requirement for limiting outlet pressures to 100 psi may endanger firefighters due to inadequate nozzle pressure. This change would eliminate the need for a pressure regulating device in some systems and allow the utilization of a standard hose valve. This change correlates to the current (2024) and referenced edition of NFPA 14.)*

**\*\*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 the 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.

*(Reason: Provides for the ability of descriptive identification of alarms.)*

**\*\*\*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.

**Exceptions:** {No change.}

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

**\*\*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 907.2.10.1; change to read as follows:**

**907.2.10.1 Public- and Self-Storage Occupancies.** 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.

*(Reason: To provide uniformity in system specifications and guidance to design engineers. Improves reliability of fire alarm devices and systems.)*

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

**907.6.3 Initiating device identification.** The fire alarm system shall identify the specific initiating device address, location, device type, floor level where applicable and status including indication of normal, alarm, trouble and supervisory status, as appropriate.

**Exceptions:**

- ~~1. Fire alarm systems in single-story buildings less than 22,500 square feet (2090 m<sup>2</sup>) in area.~~
- ~~2. Fire alarm systems that only include manual fire alarm boxes, waterflow initiating devices and not more than 10 additional alarm-initiating devices.~~
- ~~3. Special initiating devices that do not support individual device identification.~~
- ~~4. Fire alarm systems or devices that are replacing existing equipment.~~

*(Reason: To assist responding personnel in locating the emergency event for all fire alarm systems.)*

**\*\*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.)*

**\*\*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<sup>2</sup>) 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 m<sup>2</sup> per 0.4719 m<sup>3</sup>/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. Such 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.

*(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.)*

**\*\*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 firefighters 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 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 (~~428~~ 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 915; delete and replace to read as follows:**

**915.1 General.** Carbon monoxide (CO) detection shall be installed in new buildings in accordance with Section 915.1.1. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in existing buildings in accordance with Section 1103.9.

**Exception:** Carbon monoxide detection is not required in Group S, Group F and Group U occupancies that are not normally occupied.

**915.1.1 Where required.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in the locations specified in Section 915.2 where any of the following conditions exist.

1. In buildings that contain a CO source.
2. In buildings that contain or are supplied by a CO-producing forced-air furnace.
3. In buildings with attached private garages.
4. In buildings that have a CO-producing vehicle that is used within the building.

**915.2 Locations.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in the locations specified in Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.3.

**915.2.1 Dwelling units.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in dwelling units outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. Where a CO source is located within a bedroom or its attached bathroom, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed within the bedroom.

**915.2.2 Sleeping units.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in sleeping units.

**Exception:** Carbon monoxide detection shall be allowed to be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping unit where the sleeping unit or its attached bathroom does not contain a CO source and is not served by a CO-producing forced-air furnace.

**915.2.3 Group E occupancies.** A carbon monoxide system that uses carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in Group E occupancies. Alarm signals from carbon monoxide detectors shall be automatically transmitted to an on-site location that is staffed by school personnel.

**Exception:** Carbon monoxide alarm signals shall not be required to be automatically transmitted to an on-site location that is staffed by school personnel in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 30 or less.

**915.2.4 CO-producing forced-air furnace.** Carbon monoxide detection complying with Item 2 of Section 915.1.1 shall be installed in all enclosed rooms and spaces served by a fuel burning, forced-air furnace.

**Exceptions:**

1. Where a carbon monoxide detector is provided in the first room or space served by each main duct leaving the furnace, and the carbon monoxide alarm signals are automatically transmitted to an approved location.
2. Dwelling units that comply with Section 915.2.1.

**915.2.5 Private garages.** Carbon monoxide detection complying with Item 3 of Section 915.1.1 shall be installed within enclosed occupiable rooms or spaces that are contiguous to the attached private garage.

**Exceptions:**

- ~~1. In buildings without communicating openings between the private garage and the building.~~
- ~~2. In rooms or spaces located more than one story above or below a private garage.~~
- ~~3. Where the private garage connects to the building through an open ended corridor.~~
- ~~4. An open parking garage complying with Section 406.5 of the International Building Code or an enclosed parking garage complying with Section 406.6 of the International Building Code shall not be considered a private garage.~~
- ~~5. Dwelling units that comply with Section 915.2.1.~~

**~~915.2.6 All other occupancies.~~** For locations other than those specified in Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.5, carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on the ceiling of enclosed rooms or spaces containing CO-producing devices or served by a CO source forced air furnace.

**~~Exception:~~** Where environmental conditions prohibit the installation of carbon monoxide detector in an enclosed room or space, carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in an approved enclosed location contiguous with the room or space that contains a CO source.

**~~915.3 Carbon monoxide detection.~~** Carbon monoxide detection required by Sections 915.1 through 915.2.3 shall be provided by carbon monoxide alarms complying with Section 915.4 or carbon monoxide detection systems complying with Section 915.5.

**~~915.3.1 Alarm limitations.~~** Carbon monoxide alarms shall only be installed in dwelling units and in sleeping units. They shall not be installed in locations where the code requires carbon monoxide detectors to be used.

**~~915.3.2 Fire alarm system required.~~** New buildings that are required by Section 907.2 to have a fire alarm system and by Section 915.2 to have carbon monoxide detectors shall be connected to the fire alarm system in accordance with NFPA 72.

**~~915.3.3 Fire alarm systems not required.~~** In new buildings that are not required by Section 907.2 to have a fire alarm system, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by one of the following:

- ~~1. Carbon monoxide detectors connected to an approved carbon monoxide detection system in accordance with NFPA 72.~~
- ~~2. Carbon monoxide detectors connected to an approved combination system in accordance with NFPA 72.~~
- ~~3. Carbon monoxide detectors connected to an approved fire alarm system in accordance with NFPA 72.~~
- ~~4. Where approved by the fire code official, carbon monoxide alarms maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.~~

**~~915.3.4 Installation.~~** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 and the manufacturer's instructions.

**~~915.4 Carbon monoxide alarms.~~** Carbon monoxide alarms shall comply with Sections 915.4.1 through 915.4.4.

**~~915.4.1 Power source.~~** Carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source, and when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than that required for overcurrent protection.

**~~Exception:~~** Where installed in buildings without commercial power, battery powered carbon monoxide alarms shall be an acceptable alternative.

**~~915.4.2 Listings.~~** Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034.

~~**915.4.3 Combination alarms.** Combination carbon monoxide/smoke alarms shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide alarms. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 217 and UL 2034.~~

~~**915.4.4 Interconnection.** Where more than one carbon monoxide alarm is required to be installed, carbon monoxide alarms shall be interconnected in such a manner that the actuation of one alarm will activate all of the alarms. Physical interconnection of carbon monoxide alarms shall not be required where listed wireless alarms are installed and all alarms sound upon activation of one alarm.~~

~~**915.5 Carbon monoxide detection systems.** Carbon monoxide detection systems shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide alarms and shall comply with Sections 915.5.1 through 915.5.3.~~

~~**915.5.1 General.** Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 2075.~~

~~**915.5.2 Locations.** Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the locations specified in Section 915.2. These locations supersede the locations specified in NFPA 72.~~

~~**915.5.3 Combination detectors.** Combination carbon monoxide/smoke detectors shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide detectors, provided that they are listed in accordance with UL 268 and UL 2075.~~

~~**915.5.4 Occupant notification.** Activation of a carbon monoxide detector shall annunciate at the control unit and shall initiate audible and visible alarm notification throughout the building.~~

~~**Exception:** Occupant notification is permitted to be limited to the area where the carbon monoxide alarm signal originated and other signaling zones in accordance with the fire safety plan, provided that the alarm signal from an activated carbon monoxide detector is automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or off-premises location.~~

~~**915.5.5 Duct detection.** Carbon monoxide detectors placed in environmental air ducts or plenums shall not be used as a substitute for the required protection in Section 915.~~

~~**915.6 Maintenance.** Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detection systems shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 72. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors that become inoperable or begin producing end-of-life signals shall be replaced.~~

~~**915.6.1 Enclosed parking garages.** Carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide detectors installed in enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 404.1 of the International Mechanical Code shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and their listing. Detectors that become inoperable or begin producing end-of-life signals shall be replaced.~~

**915.1 General.** New and existing buildings shall be provided with carbon monoxide (CO) detection in accordance with Sections 915.2 through 915.5.

**915.2 Where required.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in interior spaces, other than dwelling units or sleeping units, that are exposed to a carbon monoxide source in accordance with Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.3. Carbon monoxide detection for dwelling units or sleeping units that are exposed to a carbon monoxide source shall be in accordance with Section 915.2.4.

**915.2.1 Interior spaces with direct carbon monoxide sources.** In all occupancies, interior spaces with a direct carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection located in close proximity to the direct carbon monoxide source and in accordance with Section 915.3.

Exception: Where environmental conditions in an enclosed space are incompatible with carbon monoxide detection devices, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in an approved adjacent location.

**915.2.2 Interior spaces adjacent to a space containing a carbon monoxide source.** In Groups A, B, E, I, M and R Occupancies, interior spaces that are separated from and adjacent to an enclosed parking garage or an interior space that contains a direct carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection if

there are communicating openings between the spaces. Detection devices shall be located in close proximity to communicating openings on the side that is furthest from the carbon monoxide source and in accordance with Section 915.3

**Exceptions:**

1. Where communicating openings between the space containing a direct carbon monoxide source and the adjacent space are permanently sealed airtight, carbon monoxide detection is not required for the adjacent space.
2. Where the fire code official determines that the volume or configuration of the adjacent interior space is such that dilution or geometry would diminish the effectiveness of carbon monoxide detection devices located in such spaces, detection devices additional to those required by Section 915.2.1 shall be located on the side of communicating openings that is closest to the carbon monoxide source.

**915.2.3 Interior spaces with forced-indirect carbon monoxide sources.** In all occupancies, interior spaces with a forced-indirect carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection in accordance with either of the following:

1. Detection in each space with a forced-indirect carbon monoxide source, located in accordance with Section 915.3.
2. Detection only in the first space served by the main duct leaving the forced-indirect carbon monoxide source, located in accordance with Section 915.3, with an audible and visual alarm signal provided at an approved location.

**915.2.4 Dwelling units and sleeping units.** Carbon monoxide detection for dwelling units and sleeping units shall comply with Sections 915.2.4.1 and 915.2.4.2.

**915.2.4.1 Direct carbon monoxide sources.** Where a direct carbon monoxide source is located in a bedroom or sleeping room, or a bathroom attached to either, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in the bedroom or sleeping room. Where carbon monoxide detection is not installed in bedrooms or sleeping rooms, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in close proximity to bedrooms or sleeping rooms for either of the following conditions:

1. The dwelling unit or sleeping unit has a communicating opening to an attached, enclosed garage.
2. A direct carbon monoxide source is located in the dwelling unit or sleeping unit outside of bedrooms or sleeping rooms.

**915.2.4.2 Forced-indirect carbon monoxide sources.** Bedrooms or sleeping rooms in dwelling units or sleeping units that are exposed to a forced-indirect carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection in accordance with Section 915.2.4.1 or Section 915.2.3.

**915.3 Location of detection devices.** Carbon monoxide detection devices shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in a location that avoids dead air spaces, turbulent air spaces, fresh air returns, open windows, and obstructions that would inhibit accumulation of carbon monoxide at the detection location. Carbon monoxide detection in air ducts or plenums shall not be permitted as an alternative to required detection locations.

**915.4 Permissible detection devices.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by a carbon monoxide detection system complying with Section 915.4.2 unless carbon monoxide alarms are permitted by Sections 915.4.1.

**915.4.1 Carbon monoxide alarms.** Carbon monoxide alarms complying with Sections 915.4.1.1 through 915.4.1.3 shall be permitted in lieu of a carbon monoxide detection system in both of the following:

1. Dwelling units and sleeping units.
2. Locations other than dwelling units or sleeping units, where approved, provided that the manufacturer's instructions do not prohibit installation in locations other than dwelling units or sleeping units and that the alarm signal for any carbon monoxide alarm installed in a normally unoccupied location is annunciated by an audible and visual signal in an approved location.

**915.4.1.1 Power source.** In buildings with a wired power source, carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from a permanent connection to building wiring, with no disconnecting means other than for

overcurrent protection, and shall be provided with a battery backup. In buildings without a wired power source, carbon monoxide alarms shall be battery powered.

**Exception:** For existing buildings not previously required to have carbon monoxide alarms permanently connected to a wired power source, existing battery-powered and plug-in with battery backup carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted to remain in service. When replaced, replacement with battery-powered and plug-in with battery backup carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted.

**915.4.1.2 Listings.** Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke alarms shall also be listed in accordance with UL 217.

**915.4.1.3 Interconnection.** Where more than one carbon monoxide alarm is installed, actuation of any alarm shall cause all of the alarms to signal an alarm condition.

**915.4.2 Carbon monoxide detection systems.** Carbon monoxide detection systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72.

**915.4.2.1 Fire alarm system integration.** Where a building fire alarm system or combination fire alarm system, as defined in NFPA 72, is installed, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by connecting carbon monoxide detectors to the fire alarm system. Where a building fire alarm system or a combination fire alarm system is not installed, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by connecting carbon monoxide detectors to a carbon monoxide detection system complying with NFPA 72.

**915.4.2.2 Listings.** Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 2075. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 268 and UL 2075.

**915.4.2.3 Alarm notification.** For other than Group E Occupancies, activation of a carbon monoxide detector shall initiate alarm notification in accordance with any of the following:

1. An audible and visible alarm notification throughout the building and at the control unit.
2. Where specified in an approved fire safety plan, an audible and visible alarm in the signaling zone where the carbon monoxide has been detected and other signaling zones specified in the fire safety plan, and at the control unit.
3. Where a sounder base is provided for each detector, an audible alarm at the activated carbon monoxide detector and an audible and visible alarm at the control unit.

For Group E Occupancies having an occupant load of 30 or less, alarm notification shall be provided in an on-site location staffed by school personnel or in accordance with the notification requirements for other occupancies. For Group E occupancies having an occupant load of more than 30, an audible and visible alarm shall be provided in an on-site location staffed by school personnel.

**915.5 Maintenance.** Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detection systems shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 72 and the manufacturer's instructions. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors that become inoperable or begin producing end-of-life signals shall be replaced.

*(Reason: The final version of the 2024 edition text for Section 915 that was approved fell short of clearly conveying requirements. Furthermore, the adopted code text seems to require a level of protection for some occupancies that is excessive and for other occupancies insufficient. This wording matches the approved changes in the 2027 IFC)*

**\*\*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 1103.5.3; 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.

*(Reason: Regional consistency of this retroactive requirement to allow business owners adequate time to budget to accommodate the cost of the fire sprinkler system.)*

**\*\*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.

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

**\*\*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 1103.9; delete and change to read as follows:**

~~**1103.9 Carbon monoxide detection.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in existing buildings where any of the conditions identified in Section 915.1.1 exist. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in the locations specified in Section 915.2 and the installation shall be in accordance with Section 915.4.~~

~~Exceptions:~~

- ~~1. Carbon monoxide alarms are permitted to be solely battery operated where the code that was in effect at the time of construction did not require carbon monoxide detectors to be provided.~~
- ~~2. Carbon monoxide alarms are permitted to be solely battery operated in dwelling units that are not served from a commercial power source.~~
- ~~3. A carbon monoxide detection system in accordance with Section 915.5 shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide alarms.~~

**1103.9 Carbon monoxide detection.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in existing buildings in accordance with Section 915.

(Reason: The final version of the 2024 edition text for Section 1103.9 that was approved fell short of clearly conveying requirements. Furthermore, the adopted code text seems to require a level of protection for some occupancies that is excessive and for other occupancies insufficient. This wording matches the approved changes in the 2027 IFC)

\*\*\*Section 1201.4; add to read as follows:

**1201.4 Electrical Shutdown.** Energy systems including solar photovoltaic power systems, stationary fuel cell power systems, or electrical energy storage systems shall have a remote power shut down box. The location shall be at an *approved* location. The box shall only be accessible by the fire department and shall be keyed to the fire department Key Box as outlined in Section 506.

(Reason: To provide a secure electrical disconnect located where Fire responders are able to shut down power to these systems in an emergency)

\*\*\*Section 1207.2; add to read as follows:

**1207.2 Commissioning, decommissioning, operation and maintenance.** Commissioning, decommissioning, operation and maintenance shall be conducted in accordance with this section. In addition to the ordinary inspection and test requirements that buildings, structures and parts thereof are required to undergo, Energy Storage Systems subject to the provisions of Section 1207 shall undergo special inspections and tests sufficient to verify the proper commissioning of the Energy Storage System in its final installed condition. The design submission accompanying the construction documents shall clearly detail procedures and methods to be used and the items subject to such inspections and tests. Such commissioning shall be in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice and, where possible, based on published standards for the particular testing involved. The special inspections and tests required by this section shall be conducted under the same terms as in Chapter 17 of the International Building Code.

(Reason: Installation of these systems require specialized knowledge to ensure they are installed and function to code. These systems integrate multiple disciplines including, electrical, mechanical, and fire protection systems.)

\*\*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.

**Section 2401.2 Nonapplicability.** ~~This chapter shall not apply to spray finishing utilizing flammable or combustible liquids that do not sustain combustion, including:~~

- ~~1. Liquids that do not have a fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D92.~~
- ~~2. Liquids with a flashpoint greater than 95°F (35°C) in a water miscible solution or dispersion with a water and inert (noncombustible) solids content of more than 80 percent by weight.~~

(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 24 could result in significant fire or deflagration and subsequent life safety hazard.)

**\*\*Section 3307.1; change to read as follows:**

**Section 3307.1 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 ~~400~~ 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 3307.1.2; change to read as follows:**

**3307.1.2 Stairways required.** Where building construction exceeds 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, a temporary or permanent stairway shall be provided. As construction progresses, such stairways shall be extended to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring. Whenever the stairways are not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the stairways locations shall be indicated by an approved sign.

(Reason: Improves access to the stairways where required.)

**\*\*\*Section 3307.5.3; add section to read as follows:**

**3307.5.3 Standpipe Signage.** Whenever the standpipes are not visible to approaching fire apparatus, locations shall be indicated by an approved sign.

(Reason: Improves access to the standpipes where required.)

**\*\*\*Section 4104.2; change to read as follows:**

**4104.2 Open-flame Cooking Devices.** Charcoal burners and other open-flame cooking devices, charcoal grills and other similar devices used for cooking shall not be operated or located 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 containers with a water capacity not greater than 2-1/2 pounds [nominal 1-pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity].

*(Reason: Decrease fire risk in multi-family dwellings and minimize ignition sources and clarify allowable limits for 1 & 2 family dwellings, and allow an expansion for sprinklered multi-family uses. This amendment adds clarification and defines the container size allowed for residences.)*

**\*\*Section 5601.1; change to read as follows:**

**5601.1 Scope.** ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives, explosive materials, fireworks and small arms ammunition.~~ The possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives, explosive materials, fireworks and small arms ammunition shall be regulated by federal law, the laws of the State of Texas, and this chapter. In unincorporated Milam County, the Milam County Commissioners Court Order Rules for the Regulation of Explosives also applies.

*Exceptions: No Change*

*(Reason: Recognizes state law and allows the commissioners court to later promulgate additional explosives rules.)*

**\*\*Section 5601.9; add sections to read as follows:**

**5601.9 Blasting licenses.** The county fire marshal shall develop and administer the processes and procedures for applications and issuance of licenses under this section.

**5601.10 Criminal penalty.** As per the county commissioner's court order adopting rules to implement Chapter 235, Regulation of Explosives, as amended, of the Texas Local Government Code, a person who violates the order, which includes the requirements of this Chapter, commits an offense. An offense under this Chapter is a Class A misdemeanor.

*(Reason: Enable the county fire marshal to ensure persons are appropriately trained for blasting operations.)*

**\*\*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 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.)*

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

**\*\*Table B105.2; change footnote a. to read as follows:**

a. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than ~~4,000~~ 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).

*(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 Texas.)

**\*\*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**

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

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

*(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:**

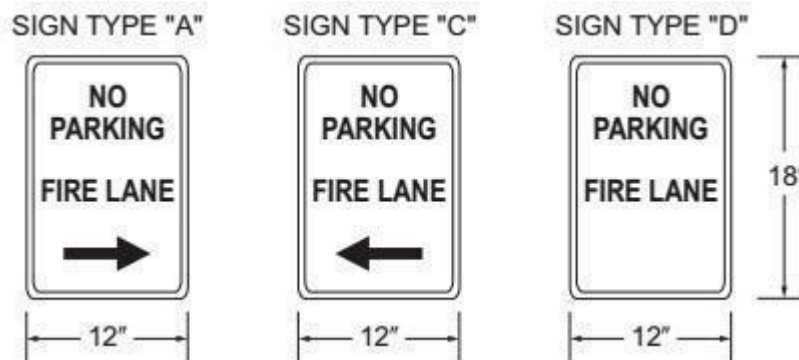
**D103.6 Signs-Marking.** Striping, signs, or other markings, when approved by the *fire code official*, shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Striping, signs and other markings shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition 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” or “FIRE LANE NO PARKING” shall appear in four inch (4”) white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.

**(2) Signs** – Signs shall read “NO PARKING FIRE LANE” or “FIRE LANE NO PARKING” and shall be 12” wide and 18” high (See Figure D103.6). Signs shall have red letters on a white reflective 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:**

**~~D103.6.1 Roads 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 D103.7; add section to read as follows:**

**D103.7 Obstructions.** Overhead power lines between a transformer and the weatherhead serving the building shall not be located over the fire apparatus access road. Other obstructions shall be permitted to be placed with the approval of the fire code official. At no point may any obstruction over a fire apparatus access road be permitted to be less than 14 feet above the access road.

(Reason: We don't want firefighters to park fire apparatus underneath powerlines that connect to the building because they often burn through and drop to the ground.)

**\*\*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 FIREFIGHTER AIR REPLENISHMENT SYSTEMS amendments}**

**\*\*\*Section L106.1; add paragraph to read as follows:**

The inspecting FARS contractor shall provide annual inspection tag/sticker on the FARS' interior air monitoring panel. Tag/sticker shall identify approved inspecting contractor's name, physical address, phone number, and certified inspector's name, as well as date of inspection. System shall not be tagged until all inspection requirements of this section are conducted. Tag/sticker shall be blue in color for a passing system. If this is not possible for any reason, tag/sticker shall be red in color for a failing system with reasons for failure indicated on the tag if possible. If red tag/sticker is placed, AHJ/Fire Marshal shall be notified immediately within a maximum of 24 hours.)

(Reason: There is no current state licensing or tagging requirements for these important firefighter safety systems.)

**END**