



**City of Azle
Regular Agenda
Building Board of Appeals**

505 W. Main Street
Azle, Texas 76020

January 26, 2026

6:00 PM

Council Chambers

REGULAR SESSION

CALL TO ORDER

INVOCATION

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This is an opportunity for the public to address the Zoning Board of Adjustment on posted agenda items or non-agenda items. In order to address the Board, please complete a Speaker's Request Form and submit to the Secretary prior to the start of the meeting. All comments must be directed to the Presiding Officer, rather than an individual board member or city staff. All speakers must refrain from personal attacks toward any individual. Comments are limited to three (3) minutes and must pertain to the subject matter listed on the Speaker's Request Form. Speakers requiring the assistance of a translator shall be provided four (4) minutes. The Board may not comment publicly on non-agenda items, but may direct the staff to resolve the matter or request the matter be placed on a future agenda. Public comments regarding non-agenda items shall not include any "deliberation" as defined by Chapter 551 of the Government Code, as now or hereafter amended. If you have a subject that may require Board action, you may obtain a form from the Secretary and request the item be placed on a future agenda.

CONSENT AGENDA

1. Consider approval of the minutes of the Building Board of Appeals meeting held December 1, 2025.

David Hawkins, Director of Planning and Development

ACTION ITEMS

2. Consider making a recommendation to the City Council regarding the adoption of the 2024 International Building Code as amended, 2024 International Residential Code as amended, 2023 National Electrical Code as amended, 2024 International Plumbing Code as amended, 2024 International Mechanical Code as amended, 2024 International Energy Conservation Code as amended, 2024 Fuel Gas Code as amended, and the 2024 International Fire Code as amended.

David Hawkins, Director of Planning and Development

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Pursuant to Section 551.071 of the Texas Government Code, the Commission may convene into Executive Session(s) from time to time as deemed necessary during the meeting for any posted agenda item, and may receive advice from its attorney as permitted by law.

ADJOURNMENT

I, the undersigned authority, do hereby certify the above Agenda was posted at City Hall on Tuesday, January 20, 2026, at the City's official bulletin board and is readily accessible to the public at all times in accordance with V.T.C.A. Chapter 551, Texas Government Code.



This facility is wheelchair accessible and handicapped parking spaces are available. Auxiliary aids and services are available to a person when necessary to afford an equal opportunity to participate in city functions and activities. Auxiliary aids and services or accommodations should be requested forty-eight hours prior to the scheduled starting time by calling the City Secretary's Office at 817-444-7101. Complete Building Board of Appeals agenda packet is available for review at the City Secretary's Office and on our website www.cityofazle.org.



MINUTES
Regular
Azle Building Board of Appeals

505 W. Main Street
Azle, Texas 76020

December 1, 2025

6:00 PM

Council Chambers

REGULAR SESSION

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Robin Mosier called the meeting to order at 6:01 p.m.

Members Present:

Chairman Robin Mosier
Vice Chairman Roger Cokenour
Board Member Gary Sebastian
Board Member Jim Carlson
Board Member Damon Bethurum

Members Absent:

None

Staff Present:

David Hawkins, AICP	Director of Planning and Development
Malinda Nowell	Sr. Administrative Assistant
Will Scott	Fire Chief
Michelle Garcia	Sr. Code Enforcement Officer
Justin Weaver	Code Enforcement Officer
Andrea Russell, TOASE	City Attorney
Patrick Moran, SAFEbuilt	Building Official

INVOCATION

Board Member Jim Carlson gave the invocation.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Vice Chairman Roger Cokenour led the pledge.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

None.

CONSENT AGENDA

1. Consider approval of the Minutes of the Building Board of Appeals meeting held September 9, 2025.

Vice Chairman Roger Cokenour moved to approve the minutes of the Building Board of Appeals meeting held September 9, 2025. Board Member Jim Carlson seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Yes: (5) Robin Mosier, Roger Cokenour, Gary Sebastian, Jim Carlson, Damon Bethurum

Absent: (0)

David Hawkins, Director of Planning and Development, stated he received an email from the property owner stating that his representative was held up in traffic and asked Chairman Mosier to recess the meeting until the representative arrived. Chairman Mosier recessed at 6:04 p.m. Chairman Mosier called the meeting back to order at 6:13 p.m.

PUBLIC HEARING

2. Conduct a public hearing regarding a demolition order issued by the Building Official for the structure located at 104 Northwest Parkway that was determined to be in violation of the minimum standards set forth in Section 3.04.004 of the City of Azle Code of Ordinances.

Chairman Robin Mosier opened the public hearing at 6:13 p.m.

Director of Planning and Development David Hawkins presented this case stating that the original building, constructed in 1982, was 55,000 sq. ft. for the Kmart building. The building was later expanded to 83,438 sq. ft. and Kmart occupied that space for many years. The building has been vacant since 2005. A Certificate of Occupancy was issued for the Bealls store in March 2005 to occupy 19,060 sq. ft. of the 83,000 sq. ft. facility. The remainder of the space has remained unoccupied. Mr. Hawkins showed an aerial image of the 4-acre tract of land, which was included in the agenda packet. He pointed out the parking area; the original footprint of the building; the space that Bealls occupied; and an addition to the west side of the building adjacent to the highway frontage. Mr. Hawkins stated this hearing is for the entirety of the 83,000 sq. ft. building.

Mr. Hawkins provided the following information and timeline. The Fire Marshal came across a number of code violations and provided a summary of various visits, and findings of violations, which was included in the agenda packet. This summary prompted Code Enforcement to open a substandard case. Mr. Hawkins summarized the following:

- August 12, 2025 - reached out to property owner for consent to inspect; never received a response.
- September 4, 2025 - received administrative warrant from Azle Municipal Judge to enter premises.
- September 5, 2025 - formal inspection of facility by Building Official Patrick Moran with SAFEbuilt and City Fire Marshal; official inspection report from Building Official, and list of violations of minimum standards set forth in Section IV, Ordinance No. 685-2-96 included in agenda packet.
- October 6, 2025 - notice and order to demolish sent to property owner via certified mail; issued stop work order and revoked CO (Certificate of Occupancy) for Bealls store to vacate the premises because of the substandard building.
- October 22, 2025 - date property owner was given to submit demolition permit but none was received by City.
- Property owner met with staff and confirmed intention to rehabilitate the building and make it fit for occupancy.
- November 10, 2025 - formally notified property owner of public hearing of the Building Board of Appeals to be held on December 1.
- November 13, 2025 - notice of December 1 public hearing published in Azle News.
- December 1, 2025 - public hearing at Azle Building Board of Appeals meeting.

Mr. Hawkins stated that approximately 45 minutes before this meeting, staff received a preliminary report from the structural engineer that visited the site today. The structural engineer is not present tonight but the representative may be able to expound on the email. Copies of the email were provided to the Board Members.

Mr. Hawkins turned the presentation over to the City's Building Official, Patrick Moran with SAFEbuilt, and Fire Chief Will Scott. They discussed violations observed during the inspection and reviewed the photographs from that inspection, which were all included in the agenda packet.

Mr. Moran stated the building is not occupiable and is definitely substandard. All life-safety systems have been removed. There is no electrical, power, plumbing, or facilities. There is no ventilation, other than the holes in the roof, which are getting bigger. There is a lot of mold and damage. Mr. Moran stated the Bealls side is not as bad, but on the day of the inspection, Bealls was cleaning up water that was coming under the wall. Mr. Moran showed photographs of the west end of the building, stating the foundation wall is bowed out about three inches in the center. He stated there are structural concerns on that end because some steel has been exposed to the elements for probably many years. Mr. Moran showed photographs depicting settlement cracks throughout the structure, stating the building definitely has structural issues to be addressed. Emergency exits have been locked/screwed shut to keep folks from going inside.

Fire Chief Will Scott spoke about photographs of the wall between Bealls and the rest of the building. It is a partition wall that does not go all the way up. It is not a fire wall. When it rains, water comes down, hits the floor, pools, and then flows into the Bealls side and causes damage. Chief Scott showed additional pictures of damage along the wall and a hole in the ceiling tile where rain comes through. Chief Scott reviewed pictures of missing ceiling tiles and switch gearing, and stated that most of the copper was stripped from the wiring, probably by vagrants and vandals.

Chief Scott spoke about pictures of the sprinkler system and the main riser, which is on the Kmart side and splits off and goes into the Bealls side. He stated the riser itself does not recognize which side of the riser it is going on. Chief Scott stated the fire department was doing an annual fire inspection on the Bealls side and had trouble with a water flow alarm, which caused the Fire Marshal to go into the Kmart section to see where the water flow was coming from to make sure the Fire Department was minimizing structural damage. Chief Scott stated it took them a while to valve it out because the valves were not utilized in a long time, so they were stuck and Public Works was called to assist. When asked by the Board if a fire were to occur at Bealls, the Fire Chief replied that "the whole system is off." The fire department had to valve out both valves. The Fire Department contacted the property owner who had another fire company come out to do the inspection and repairs. The person that was doing that came into question and the state Fire Marshal's Office has an active case in regards to the gentleman that was doing the tagging and repairs.

Mr. Moran stated that it gets worse the further west you go into the building. The further west is where the majority of the holes are in the existing roof. He said there are parts of HVAC equipment up there, but they have been stripped, and it is just the cases.

When asked, Mr. Moran stated he was not aware of any asbestos testing ever being done. The email that was received today included that as one of the issues to be tested because there are a couple of layers of tile. The Board asked if there was any chance the building could be brought to today's codes. Mr. Moran stated that with the right budget, anything is possible. Another picture showed mold, which Mr. Moran stated is fairly typical throughout. Mr. Moran stated they were limited on the amount of time they could be in the building because he was not comfortable being there without a respirator. Floor tiles have been removed in some places. The three-inch gap in the west wall is between where the foundation has pulled away and the edge of the slab. A considerable amount of water has probably gone under that slab and the hydrostatic pressure is growing and pushing against that wall. The engineer will have to look deeper because it is definitely disturbing. Mr. Moran showed other pictures, including the interior and the garden center area.

Mr. Moran confirmed for the City's Attorney that, from the outside, it does not look like anything has changed since the inspection in September. Staff confirmed the Building Official inspection report and the Fire Marshal inspection report had been provided to the property owner.

Further discussion included the false wall, mold, and the air exchange. When any HVAC system starts to pull and starts air exchange, it pulls from everywhere, so the potential for it pulling from vacant spaces is still there. It is unknown how long the water has been leaking. Looking at the membrane and the structural roof itself, it had to happen over years. Most corrugated metal, when there is a membrane on top, will sustain its integrity. The reason why they bust is because of it being wet and the membrane failing. Mr. Moran stated that the Fire Marshal has drone footage and on the west end of the building, you can see what is left of the HVAC equipment on the roof. There is functional plumbing on the Bealls side. All the copper lines and most of the fire devices are gone. The Board inquired if the Bealls side could be saved. Mr. Moran stated it would come down to an engineer designing how they would do that. Some of it will depend on the rafters and roof trusses and how they are laid, structural integrity, and loads. Depending on where the false wall is would dictate how far in or out they would have to go to have good steel that will sustain a load. The Bealls wall could be torn down since it is a false wall and the Bealls would not sustain any structural damage. A new fire sprinkler for the Bealls side would take care of the fire side, but there is still the issue of mold with the air exchange and the water is still flowing into the Bealls side.

Weldon Moore, representative for the property owner, spoke on behalf of US Realty 87 Azle Associates LP. He stated they request additional time before a vote is taken to demolish this building. Structural engineers provided a first look at things today. Mr. Moore stated he was unable to print it because it was generated while he was driving to this meeting. They are trying to get an evaluation but what he has been told is that the structural engineer believes, as bad as it looks, is that this is a salvageable building. They have looked at it and a forensic architect has also been out here. They would like the opportunity to put together a plan and show how this could work. They believe there is opportunity and interest in the building to justify it. Mr. Moore mentioned additional efforts to try to remediate things. On the week of October 6, SPS Construction, who had done work on the Bealls' roof, had looked at it. South Holston Roofing was looking at it today. Two folks of interest, John McDaniel on November 14th with NAI, Robert Glenn with clients interested in the building, a home improvement hardware user, Scott Esperson the week of November 3rd, Venture Commercial Real Estate is a broker looking for Academy Sports. Mr. Moore said obviously there would be a lot of work to be done but frankly, his client believes that work can be done and would just like a further opportunity to put together a plan. They committed to him and asked him to commit to the Board that they will do whatever their structural engineer and forensic architect requires. They just need additional time to get a plan of action and present it to the Board.

When asked, Mr. Moore stated that his client purchased this building along with other Kmart's around 1987. The Board asked it's been vacant 23 years—how much time are they wanting? Mr. Moore stated if they could come back in January they would show the Board a plan, and they would be willing to do things in the interim. He stated that one of the recommendations was to put up some barriers on the roof to keep further incursion of water and his understanding is that they did that this afternoon, or are planning to do it—they're ready to get to work on it. The Chairman asked if the building was secured, at present, from unauthorized entry. Mr. Moore stated that was his understanding. City Attorney Andrea Russell and Director of Planning and Development David Hawkins pointed out that Code Enforcement officers present at the hearing could address that question. The Chairman asked why they have owned it all these years, knew it was here, and why, all of a sudden, are they ready to move forward with repairing it when it sat in disrepair all these years?

Robert Petrie, 7217 Charlene Court, Azle, TX, stated he has lived here since 1985 and that he owns the Brookshires, Ace, and the whole shopping center there. He stated that he and Brookshire's invested over \$3 million to remodel it. Everyone in that shopping center is happy, but no one is happy about the Kmart. Mr. Petrie stated the owner is asking for time now because the City is pressing him. Mr. Petrie said he cannot get a call back and that he has been trying to buy that store for 20 years. He spoke about his other projects and that he does things right and he does what he says he is going to do. He said the building, roof, walls, floors are riddled with asbestos and lead paint. He stated he owns the building next to it and there is no fire suppression system in this building. If the building catches on fire

some day, his building is going to burn. Mr. Petrie confirmed his building is fire suppressed and added that is not a guarantee it will not burn. The City has an opportunity that it has not had in over 20 years to get rid of this eyesore. Demolish it. Let the Building Department work with them on designing something new there. They can build something cheaper than they can remodel. Mr. Petrie stated he is a developer and is a large landlord. He stated he does not see anything good—there are frogs in this building, it is a health hazard, there is black mold all over. He stated they have had over 20 years to do something and they are trying to buy time, and then they will want to buy more time. He stated that it hurts his buildings' value and the shopping. He stated if it was his building, he would be embarrassed and ashamed after a couple years, not after over 25 years. He said he would appreciate a swift vote on this and to uphold the City's order in demolishing this building. If he doesn't pay for it, the City should pay for it. They'll get their money back. Let them sell the property after it is demolished. Build something nice and pretty there. This is the City's opportunity to get something done on the old Kmart.

Shay Sutton, 764 Hunter Court, Azle, stated she has lived here her whole life and has watched that building go from employing friends and being a place of resource for the community into a detriment. It is one of the first things you see when you drive down 199, and it is an eyesore, and it has not been taken care of. People have wanted to rent that space, to occupy that space, for years to no response from the owners. They have denied every single person that has asked. Why would we think that they would change that and go forward and now want to fix it and rent that space? It has to go. It is time. It is a mold factory. It is threatening the people in this town. Mr. Petrie takes care of the rest of that property immaculately. Every building there is beautifully taken care of. Ms. Sutton stated she has no thought that this company, these owners, in New Jersey, will do anything to improve this building at this point. They are stalling. Ms. Sutton stated she agrees with Mr. Petrie—it is time for a swift vote, it is time for the building to go.

Nicole Johnson of Weatherford stated she visits On The Patio frequently and that she stares at that building. She stated she is a real estate and commercial investor and designer. She has tried to track down the owners of that building, left several messages, and they did not call her back. She stated she has a vision for this building and believes it can be salvaged. She requested a little bit of time to get the engineer's report and an opportunity to speak to the owner for the possibility of her company to purchase the building and rehabilitate it. Once overhauled, she would like to turn it into an indoor pickleball facility with a bar and grill, a community-center-type atmosphere that is membership-based, to work with the High School, and to incorporate a childcare facility. She stated that she rehabilitates buildings all the time. The last one was 40 years old and a complete overhaul, almost as bad as this one. Ms. Johnson stated she is not scared of it, she knows it can be done, she has experience in it, and she owns a construction company. She asked for more time to get the engineer's report, see what it says, and if the owner is willing to have a conversation about the building and pass it on to new owners.

As there were no other speakers, Chairman Mosier closed the public hearing 6:53 p.m.

The Board asked if two weeks would be enough time for the engineer report. Mr. Moore stated they were hoping for six weeks, but they would take what they could get. The Board discussed giving two weeks and that they need to start cleaning out that building. Mr. Hawkins stated the City has put a "stop" on any occupation of that building.

Ms. Russell reminded the Board that their authority today is entering an order that the building be secured, demolished, or repaired within a reasonable amount of time. Thirty days is the default that the law provides in the ordinance, but they can give 60 days or 90 days if certain timeframes are met and schedules are adhered to. The reason why those timeframes are relatively short is that when a property comes before the Board it is a danger and a health and safety hazard. It is not just making something market-ready or look good. Ms. Russell stated the Board can put the hearing off, but they will want to think about whether it is open to the public, if it is a danger, think about ordering or talking with the owner about securing the building, but the authority today rests with entering an order to repair or demolish it within 30, 60, or 90 days, and it usually depends on whether the owner has shown up today

with a plan or not. The Board can give a period of time like 60 or 90 days and require that certain steps be taken during that time frame.

The Board discussed the reality of them getting anything done within six weeks. It would be obtaining reports and making a plan for what would be done in the next year. It was also discussed that in two weeks you ensure it is secure and no one gets in there, deal with the roof problem ASAP, stop the water from running over to the Bealls side. In two weeks, come back with a plan, engineer report, foundation, roof, everything, and a plan. If that cannot be done in two weeks, then we order the demo.

Ms. Russell stated that an order like that would be to order the property owner to repair or demolish, at their election, whatever they figure out on their own, and they decide what they want to do once they have all their information within whatever period of time the Board deems reasonable and then if they do not do that, then the City is authorized to demolish the property and place a lien on the property. Ms. Russell stated the Board can require that they repair or demolish within "X" amount of days and within a smaller amount of time provide that plan to the City because they will have to get permits either way. Thirty days is the general default, but the Board can give more than that. We always want properties to only come before the Board if they are a hazard or danger or nuisance, a public nuisance, a health hazard. It is not about time to fix things and make them look good. The Board cannot require more of the owner than just to bring things to code. It would be up to the Board how long the owner is given to demolish. It would be the owner's responsibility first to demolish and the amount of time would be between the owner and their contractor. It would be up to the Board how much time they are given to do that and if they fail to demolish in that period of time, then the City would be authorized to demolish and place a lien on the property. The City would not own the property but there would be a lien on it so that if the property sold, then the City could recoup their costs.

Mr. Moore asked if it would be an option to continue this hearing and not commit anything but that they will come back with a plan. He mentioned concern for starting to implement a plan without knowing if the Board would shut them down. He asked if they could come back in some period of time for their structural engineer and other people to come up with a plan.

Ms. Russell stated the Board does have the option to continue the hearing but that the notice that was provided to them on November 10th did state that today is the date to bring that plan. The City had tried to reach Mr. Moore's client before that. If the Board is inclined to give a continuance, they may continue the hearing to a date and time certain so that it is on the record when we are meeting again and delay making a decision. In the interim, the Board can enter an order that the property be secured from unlawful entry so that that is done immediately. The Board could require those certain things to be done in the interim if they wanted to continue this hearing. Ms. Russell stated the Board should know that they have been given time to put together the plan already, but that does not mean that the Board cannot continue the hearing.

The Chairman asked Mr. Moore why they did not come up with a plan. He said he could not speak to 20 years ago, but recently, they worked with a group of people, and they have relationships with structural engineers and it was just making schedules work. He stated he knows it seems like forever, but it was October, and getting professionals that are highly sought-after—today was the first chance that they could actually, and they had to beg to come today because they knew about the meeting and the importance of the meeting.

The Board asked if 23 years was not enough time. Mr. Moore stated he could not speak to those earlier times. Vice Chairman Cokenour stated he was soured on it and that we have stared at that building for years.

Mr. Petrie asked to speak again. Mr. Hawkins and Ms. Russell told the Chairman he had already closed the public hearing. Mr. Hawkins explained that Mr. Moore had been allowed to speak again because he is the representative. Ms. Russell stated it was up to the Chairman if he would like to reopen the hearing and let anybody have a chance to speak again.

Chairman Mosier reopened the public hearing at 7:04 p.m.

Mr. Petrie stated they have had since October 6th, almost two months, to get an engineer here. He stated there are plenty of great structural engineers within 20, 30 minutes of this town; downtown Fort Worth is full of them. Mr. Petrie asked about the liability that the City will incur with his property next door. He said no one owns a property a foot away from it like he does. He asked that any continuance be denied and go right to demolishing this building.

Vice Chairman Cokenour stated he was going to make a motion that we go ahead and carry the City's recommendation to tear it down. Ms. Russell reminded the Chairman whether anyone else wanted to say anything since he had reopened the public hearing. As there were no other speakers, Chairman Mosier re-closed the public hearing at 7:06 p.m.

Ms. Russell inquired if anyone else on the Board wanted to speak since there were some who had hardly said anything.

Board discussion included: 23 years was long enough; whether it could be demolished in a way that would not cost the City money; that they will be given adequate time and if they do not demo it within that time then the City will have to take care of it; and whether 60 days was adequate.

Vice Chairman Cokenour made a motion that the building needs to be demolished in 60 days.

Ms. Russell asked that if Mr. Cokenour is making findings, that he go on the record as to whether he believes the property is substandard and a public nuisance, and to go on the record as to whether the City would be authorized to demolish the building if the owner fails to do so within the time ordered.

Vice Chairman Cokenour stated he does feel like the building is substandard. He stated without engineering reports, without asbestos abatement, without all this stuff, they had 23 years to get it done. He stated the fake wall between Bealls and Kmart was a bad deal that should have never happened. He stated he thought the cost of repairing the building would be astronomical trying to get it to today's codes, so he feels like it needs to be demolished within 60 days.

Ms. Russell confirmed, so there is a clear motion for the record, whether the Board finds the property is substandard and a public nuisance.

Vice Chairman Cokenour made a motion to find that the building is substandard and ready to be demolished, and that it should be demolished by the property owner within 60 days or the City will take over and put a lien, and they will demolish it, and that the property does need to be secured.

The Board questioned whether the property was presently secured. Both Code Enforcement Officers Garcia and Weaver stated that it is not secured. Mr. Cokenour restated that it needs to be secured. There were other Board comments, so Ms. Russell reminded the Board there was a motion going on and Mr. Cokenour confirmed the aforementioned was his motion.

Vice Chairman Roger Cokenour moved to find that the building is substandard and ready to be demolished, and that it should be demolished by the property owner within 60 days or the City will take over and put a lien, and they will demolish it, and that the property does need to be secured. Board Member Damon Bethurum seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Yes: (5) Robin Mosier, Roger Cokenour, Gary Sebastian, Jim Carlson, Damon Bethurum
Absent: (0)

ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Mosier adjourned the meeting at 7:10 p.m.

Presented and approved on _____

Robin Moser, Chairman

Attest:

David Hawkins, AICP
Director of Planning and Development



Presenter:	David Hawkins, Director of Planning and Development
Agenda Item:	Consider making a recommendation to the City Council regarding the adoption of the 2024 International Building Code as amended, 2024 International Residential Code as amended, 2023 National Electrical Code as amended, 2024 International Plumbing Code as amended, 2024 International Mechanical Code as amended, 2024 International Energy Conservation Code as amended, 2024 Fuel Gas Code as amended, and the 2024 International Fire Code as amended.

Background and Explanation:

The City is currently working under the 2018 International Codes (Building, Fire, Mechanical, Plumbing, Residential, Energy Conservation, and Fuel Gas) and the 2017 National Electrical Code, all with North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) amendments. Staff is proposing the Building Board of Appeals make a recommendation to the City Council on the adoption of the latest edition of the International Codes (2024) and National Electrical Code (2023) along with the NCTCOG recommended amendments. The NCTCOG amendments have been adopted by the majority of municipalities in the area so that contractors working in numerous municipalities may work under the same regulations.

Included in this packet are the draft ordinances for the 2024 ICC codes and 2023 National Electric Code with proposed amendments, and a Significant Code Update Handout that summarizes the big changes.

Board/Commission/Committee Recommendation:

The Building Board of Appeals has the following options when considering this agenda item:

1. Recommend approval as presented
2. Recommend approval with amendments
3. Table the agenda item to a date certain
4. Recommend denial

Staff Recommendation:

Staff forwards this agenda item to the Building Board of Appeals with a recommendation for approval.

Attachments:

1. Azle Significant Code Update Handout
2. Draft Ordinance No. 2026-XX 2024 ICC Codes with Amendments - BBA 1.26.2026
3. Draft Ordinance No. 2026-XX 2024 IFC with Amendments - BBA 1.26.2026

Preparing for the Proposed 2024 ICC and 2023 NEC Code Adoption: Key Updates and Local Impacts for the City of Azle, Texas

Prepared for City Council consideration

Executive Summary

The proposed adoption of the 2024 International Code Council (ICC) model codes and the 2023 National Electrical Code (NEC) introduces notable updates affecting structural design, life safety, fire protection, mechanical and plumbing systems, energy efficiency, and electrical safety. This briefing outlines the most significant proposed changes and anticipated impacts for the City of Azle as part of City Council's consideration of a code update, including the use of North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) regional amendments. This document is intended to provide a high-level overview for City Council and a practical reference for developers, builders, and design professionals.

Key Proposed Changes in the 2024 ICC Codes (with NCTCOG Amendments)

1) International Building Code (IBC)

- **Fire & Life Safety:** Expanded requirements for automatic fire sprinkler systems in larger and higher-risk buildings; updated fire alarm and emergency notification standards.
 - Carbon Monoxide Detection: Expanded CO detection requirements in additional occupancies and building conditions.
 - Construction Fire Safety: Enhanced expectations for construction-site fire safety planning and system coordination.
 - Administration & Enforcement: Clarified authority of the Building Official, documentation for alternate materials and methods, and inspection readiness requirements.
- **NCTCOG Emphasis for IBC:**
 - Regional amendments typically strengthen fire protection standards, clarify inspection and certificate of occupancy procedures, and promote consistent enforcement practices across North Texas.
 - Additional clarity is provided for fire protection system submittals, standpipe and fire pump requirements, and emergency access.

2) International Residential Code (IRC)

- **Mechanical Systems:** Allows newer low-flammability refrigerants (A2L) with added safety provisions.
- **Fire Separation & Site Design:** Updated fire separation distances and clarification for multiple dwellings on a single lot.
- **Structural References:** Updated wind and load references coordinated with the IBC.
- **NCTCOG Emphasis for IRC:**
 - Administrative clarifications related to inspections, certificates of occupancy, and project closeout.
 - Alignment with regional practices for valuation, permits, and inspection sequencing.

3) International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)

- Increased Energy Efficiency Targets: Higher baseline efficiency requirements compared to prior code editions.
- Flexible Compliance Paths: Expanded performance and trade-off options for compliance.
- Building Performance: Stronger envelope, mechanical system efficiency, and verification requirements.
- **NCTCOG Emphasis for IECC:**
 - Regional amendments typically clarify documentation, testing, commissioning, and compliance submittal expectations to support uniform enforcement.

4) Other ICC Codes (IMC, IPC, IFGC, IFC)

- IMC/IPC: Updates to equipment access, ventilation, fixtures, and coordination with accessibility requirements.
- IFGC: Clarified fuel gas installation and safety standards.
- IFC: Alignment with IBC construction fire safety provisions, hazardous materials references, and operational permit requirements.

5) National Electrical Code (NEC) – 2023 Edition

- The proposed ordinance includes adoption of the 2023 National Electrical Code, which introduces several technical updates intended to improve electrical safety and inspection consistency:
 - Emergency Disconnecting Means: Expanded requirements for readily accessible emergency disconnects, particularly in residential construction.
 - GFCI Protection: Expanded ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection in additional locations.
 - Equipment Approval & Field Evaluation: Clearer pathways for approval of listed equipment and third-party field evaluations.
 - Load Calculations & Documentation: Increased emphasis on providing electrical load calculations when systems are modified.
 - Circuit Identification: Improved labeling and documentation requirements for panels and circuits.

Impacts for Azle's Development Community

- Project Planning & Design: Greater emphasis on early coordination with City staff, fire officials, and design professionals.
- Construction Cost & Scope: Potential modest increases in upfront costs due to enhanced safety and energy standards.
- Permitting & Inspections: Clearer, more consistent expectations for plan submittals and inspections.
- Regional Consistency: Alignment with neighboring jurisdictions reduces redesign and rework.
- Long-Term Performance: Improved safety, efficiency, and reliability reduce long-term risk.

Implications for the City of Azle (Council & Staff)

- Public Safety & Resilience: Stronger fire protection, electrical safety, and emergency response provisions.
- Administrative Clarity: Improved enforcement consistency and inspection authority.
- Economic Competitiveness: Modern codes support responsible growth and regional alignment.

Summary Table – Proposed 2024 Codes + NCTCOG Amendments

Code Area	What's Changing	Who's Affected	Primary Impact
IBC	Expanded fire protection, life safety, construction fire safety, and carbon monoxide detection	Developers, architects, engineers, contractors	Earlier coordination; enhanced safety planning
IRC	Updated mechanical provisions, fire separation clarity, structural reference updates	Homebuilders, residential designers, trades	Minor design changes; clearer standards
IECC	Higher energy efficiency baselines and verification requirements	Developers, architects, MEP engineers	Envelope/MEP upgrades; additional documentation
IMC / IPC / IFGC / IFC	Equipment access, ventilation, fixtures, fuel gas, and operational permit updates	Contractors, inspectors	Improved coordination; predictable inspections
NEC (2023)	Emergency disconnects, expanded GFCI protection, equipment approval, labeling	Electricians, engineers, builders	Improved electrical safety; inspection consistency
NCTCOG Amendments	Regional administrative and fire protection refinements	Applicants, City staff	Regional consistency; clearer enforcement

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-XX

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF AZLE, TEXAS AMENDING VARIOUS PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 3, "BUILDING REGULATIONS" TO ADOPT THE 2024 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE, 2024 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE, 2023 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, 2024 INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE, 2024 INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE, 2024 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE, AND 2024 INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE AS THE OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL CODES OF THE CITY; PROVIDING FOR RECORDING OF THE CODES AS A PUBLIC RECORD; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND COLLECTION OF FEES THEREFORE; PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE CUMULATIVE OF ALL ORDINANCES; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS HEREOF; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION IN THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Azle is a home rule city acting under its charter adopted by the electorate pursuant to Article XI, Section 5 of the State of Texas Constitution and Chapter 9 of the Local Government Code; and

WHEREAS, the City of Azle has previously adopted versions of nationally-recognized municipal codes, codified in Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas; and

WHEREAS, the City, having reviewed the available codes, desires to adopt a more recent set of nationally-recognized municipal codes to meet the needs of the City; and

WHEREAS, the City of Azle desires to amend various provisions of Chapter 3, "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas to adopt the 2024 International Building Code with local amendments, the 2024 International Residential Code with local amendments, the 2023 National Electrical Code with local amendments, the 2024 International Plumbing Code with local amendments, the 2024 International Mechanical Code with local amendments, the 2024 International Energy Conservation Code with local amendments, and the 2024 International Fuel Gas Code with local amendments, as the official municipal codes of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF AZLE, TEXAS;

SECTION 1.

Division 2 "Building Code" of Article 3.03 "Technical and Construction Codes and Standards" of Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 3.03.051 Adopted.

The 2024 Edition of the International Building Code is hereby adopted as the official building code of the City of Azle, Texas, and is fully incorporated by reference as though copied into this section in its entirety. The material contained in such code shall not be included in the formal municipal codification of ordinances but shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the city secretary and will be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours."

Section 3.03.052 Local Amendments.

The 2024 Edition of the International Building Code, as adopted herein, is hereby amended by adoption of those local amendments shown on Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

Sections 3.03.053-3.03.100 (Reserved).”

SECTION 2.

Division 3 "Residential Code" of Article 3.03 "Technical and Construction Codes and Standards" of Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 3.03.101 Adopted.

The 2024 International Residential Code is hereby adopted as the official residential code of the City of Azle, Texas, and is fully incorporated by reference as though copied into this section in its entirety. The material contained in such code shall not be included in the formal municipal codification of ordinances but shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the city secretary and will be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours."

Section 3.03.102 Local Amendments.

The 2024 Edition of the International Residential Code, as adopted herein, is hereby amended by adoption of those local amendments shown on Exhibit "B" attached hereto."

Sections 3.03.103-3.03.150 (Reserved).”

SECTION 3.

Part II "National Electrical Code" of Division 4 "Electrical Work" of Article 3.03 "Technical and Construction Codes and Standards" Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 3.03.211 Adopted.

The 2023 National Electrical Code is hereby adopted as the official electrical code of the City of Azle, Texas, and is fully incorporated by reference as though copied into this section in its entirety. The material contained in such code shall not be included in the formal municipal codification of ordinances but shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the city secretary and will be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours.

Section 3.03.212 Local Amendments.

The 2023 Edition of the National Electrical Code, as adopted herein, is hereby amended by adoption of those local amendments shown on Exhibit "C" attached hereto.

Sections 3.03.213-3.03.240 (Reserved).”

SECTION 4.

Section 3.03.301 "Adopted", of Division 5 "Plumbing Code" of Article 3.03 "Technical and Construction Codes and Standards" of Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 3.03.301 Adopted.

The 2024 International Plumbing Code is hereby adopted as the official plumbing code of the City of Azle, Texas, and is fully incorporated by reference as though copied into this section in its entirety. The material contained in such code shall not be included in the formal municipal codification of ordinances but shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the city secretary and will be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours.”

SECTION 5.

Section 3.03.303, "Local Amendments" of Division 5 "Plumbing Code" of Article 3.03 "Technical and Construction Codes and Standards" of Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 3.03.303 Local Amendments.

The 2024 Edition of the International Plumbing Code, as adopted herein, is hereby amended by adoption of those local amendments shown on Exhibit "D" attached hereto.”

SECTION 6.

Section 3.03.051 "Adopted", of Division 6 "Mechanical Code" of Article 3.03 "Technical and Construction Codes and Standards" of Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 3.401 Adopted.

The 2024 International Mechanical Code is hereby adopted as the official mechanical code of the City of Azle, Texas, and is fully incorporated by reference as though copied into this section in its entirety. The material contained in such code shall not be included in the formal

municipal codification of ordinances but shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the city secretary and will be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours."

SECTION 7.

Section 3.03.353, "Local Amendments" of Division 6 "Mechanical Code" of Article 3.03 "Technical and Construction Codes and Standards" of Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 3.404 Local Amendments.

The 2024 Edition of the International Mechanical Code, as adopted herein, is hereby amended by adoption of those local amendments shown on Exhibit "E" attached hereto."

SECTION 8.

Division 7 "Energy Conservation Code" of Article 3.03 "Technical and Construction Codes and Standards" of Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 3.03.401 Adopted.

The 2024 International Energy Conservation Code is hereby adopted as the official energy conservation code of the City of Azle, Texas, and is fully incorporated by reference as though copied into this section in its entirety. The material contained in such code shall not be included in the formal municipal codification of ordinances but shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the city secretary and will be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours."

Section 3.03.402 Local Amendments.

The 2024 Edition of the International Energy Conservation Code, as adopted herein, is hereby amended by adoption of those local amendments shown on Exhibit "F" attached hereto."

Sections 3.03.403-3.03.450 (Reserved)."

SECTION 9.

Division 8 "Fuel Gas Code" of Article 3.03 "Technical and Construction Codes and Standards" of Chapter 3 "Building Regulations" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 3.03.451 Adopted.

The 2024 International Fuel Gas Code is hereby adopted as the official fuel gas code of the City of Azle, Texas, and is fully incorporated by reference as though copied into this section in its entirety. The material contained in such code shall not be included in the formal municipal codification of ordinances but shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the city secretary and will be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours."

Section 3.03.452 Local Amendments.

The 2024 Edition of the International Fuel Gas Code, as adopted herein, is hereby amended by adoption of those local amendments shown on Exhibit "G" attached hereto."

SECTION 10.

This ordinance shall be cumulative of all provisions of ordinances and on the Code of the City of Azle, Texas as amended, except where the provisions are in direct conflict with the provisions of other ordinances, in which event the conflicting provisions of the other ordinances are hereby repealed.

SECTION 11.

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the City Council that the phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this ordinance are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this ordinance shall be declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or degree of any court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this ordinance, since the same would have been enacted by the City Council without incorporation in this ordinance of any such unconstitutional phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section.

SECTION 12.

Any person, firm or corporation who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, refuses or fails to comply with, or who resists the enforcement of any provision of this ordinance shall be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for each offence. Each day that a violation is permitted to exist shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 13.

All rights and remedies of the City of Azle are expressly saved as to any and all violations of the provisions of the Azle Municipal Code, or any other ordinances affecting construction which have accrued at the time of the effective date of this ordinance; and as such accrued violations and all pending litigation, both civil and criminal, whether pending in court or not, under such ordinances, same shall not be affected by this ordinance but may be prosecuted until final disposition by the court.

SECTION 14.

The City Secretary of the City of Azle is hereby directed to publish caption, penalty clause, and effective date clause in the official newspaper at least once within ten (10) days after the passage of this ordinance.

SECTION 15.

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law, and it is so ordained.

DULY PASSED AND APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Azle, Texas, on this the

_____ day of ____, 2026.

Randa Goode, Mayor

ATTEST:

Yael Forgey, City Secretary

APPROVED AS FORM:

Andrea Russel, City Attorney

Exhibit "A"
Amendments to the
2024 International Building Code

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2024 International Building Code* are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is text from the IBC. Underlined type is text inserted. ~~Lined through type is deleted text from IBC.~~ 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.

Section 101.4; changed to read as follows:

101.1: Title. These regulations shall be known as the Building Code of CITY OF AZLE, hereinafter referred to as "this code."

****Section 101.4; change to read as follows:**

101.4 Referenced codes. The other codes listed in Sections 101.4.1 through 101.4.8 and referenced elsewhere in this code, when specifically adopted, shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the Electrical Code shall mean the Electrical Code as adopted.

****Section 101.4.8; add the following:**

101.4.8 Electrical. The provisions of the local adopted Electrical Code shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.

****Sections 103.1; amend to insert the Department Name**

103.1 Creation of enforcement agency. The CITY OF AZLE BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the *building official*. {remainder of text unchanged }

****Section 105.2 Work exempt from permit; under sub-title entitled "Building" delete items 1, 2, 10 and 11 and re-number as follows:**

Building:

- ~~1. One-story detached accessory structures used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 120 square feet (11 m²).~~
- ~~2. Fences not over 7 feet (1829 mm) high.~~
3. 1. Oil derricks.
4. 2. Retaining walls that are not over 4 feet (1219 mm) in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge or impounding Class I, II, or IIIA liquids.

- 5- 3. Water tanks supported directly on grade if the capacity is not greater than 5,000 gallons (18,925 L) and the ratio of height to diameter or width is not greater than 2:1.
- 6- 4. Sidewalks and driveways not more than 30 inches above adjacent grade, and not over any *basement* or story below and are not part of an accessible route.
- 7- 5. Painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, counter tops and similar finish work.
- 8- 6. Temporary motion picture, television and theatre stage sets and scenery.
- 9- 7. Prefabricated *swimming pools* accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy that are less than 24 inches (610 mm) deep, are not greater than 5,000 gallons are installed entirely above ground.
- ~~10- 8. Shade cloth structures constructed for nursery or agricultural purposes, not including service systems.~~
- 11- 8. Swings and other playground equipment accessory to detached one- and two-family dwellings.
- 12- 9. Window *awnings* in Group R-3 and U occupancies, supported by an *exterior wall* that do not project more than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the *exterior wall* and do not require additional support.
- 13- 10. Nonfixed and movable fixtures, cases, racks, counters and partitions not over 5 feet 9 inches.

****Section 109; add Section 109.7, 109.8, 109.8.1, 109.8.2 and 109.9 to read as follows:**

109.7 Re-inspection Fee. A fee as established by city council resolution may be charged when:

1. The inspection called for is not ready when the inspector arrives.
2. No building address or permit card is clearly posted.
3. City approved plans are not on the job site available to the inspector.
4. The building is locked or work otherwise not available for inspection when called.
5. The job site is red-tagged twice for the same item.
6. The original red tag has been removed from the job site.
7. Failure to maintain erosion control, trash control or tree protection.

Any re-inspection fees assessed shall be paid before any more inspections are made on that job site.

109.8 Work without a permit.

109.8.1 Investigation. Whenever work for which a permit is required by this code has been commenced without first obtaining a permit, a special investigation shall be made before a permit may be issued for such work.

109.8.2 Fee. An investigation fee, in addition to the permit fee, shall be collected whether or not a permit is subsequently issued. The investigation fee shall be equal to the amount of the permit fee required by this code or the city fee schedule as applicable. The payment of such investigation fee shall not exempt the applicant from compliance with all other provisions of either this code or the technical codes nor from penalty prescribed by law.

109.9 Unauthorized cover up fee. Any work concealed without first obtaining the required inspection in violation of Section 110 shall be assessed a fee as established by the city fee schedule.

****Section 110.3.6; Lath, gypsum board and gypsum panel product inspection; Delete exception**

~~**Exception:** Gypsum board and gypsum panel products that are not part of a fire resistance-rated assembly or a shear assembly.~~

****Section 202; amend definition of Ambulatory Care Facility as follows:**

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

****Section 202; add definition of Assisting Living Facilities to read as follows.**

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.*

Section 202; amend definition to read as follows:

*****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.

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

****Section 202; amend definition of "Repair Garage" as follows:**

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.

****Section 202; amend definition of SPECIAL INSPECTOR to read as follows:**

SPECIAL INSPECTOR. A qualified person employed or retained by an approved agency who shall prove to the satisfaction of the registered design professional in responsible charge and approved by the Building Official as having the competence necessary to inspect a particular type of construction requiring special inspection.

****Section 303.1.3; add a sentence to read as follows:**

303.1.3 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.

****Section 304.1; add the following to the list of occupancies:**

Fire stations

Police stations with detention facilities for 5 or less

****Table 307.1.1; add the following sentence to Cleaning establishments with combustible liquid solvents** Cleaning establishments with combustible liquid solvents... {Text unchanged} ...with Section 707 or 1-hour horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 or both. See also IFC Chapter 21, Dry Cleaning Plant provisions.

****Section 403.1, Exception 3; change to read as follows:**

3. The open-air portion of a building [remainder unchanged]

****Section 403.3, Automatic Sprinkler System. Delete exception.**

****Section 403.3.2; change to read as follows:**

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

Exception: {No change to exception.}

****Section 406.3.3.1 Carport separation; add sentence to read as follows:**

A fire separation is not required between a Group R-2 and U carport provided that the carport is entirely open on all sides and that the distance between the two is at least 10 feet (3048 mm).

****Section 503.1.; add sentence to read as follows:**

503.1. General. [Existing Text to remain]

Where a building contains more than one distinct type of construction, the building shall comply with the most restrictive area, height, and stories, for the lesser type of construction or be separated by fire walls, except as allowed in Section 510.

****Table 506.2; delete footnote i from table**

~~i. The maximum allowable area for a single-story non-sprinklered Group U greenhouse is permitted to be 9000 square feet or the allowable area shall be permitted to comply with Table C102.1 of Appendix C.~~

****Section 506.3.1; add sentence to read as follows:**

506.3.1 Minimum percentage of perimeter. [Existing Text remains]

In order to be considered as accessible, if not in direct contact with a street or fire lane, a minimum 10-foot-wide pathway meeting fire department access from the street or approved fire lane shall be provided.

****Section 708.4.3; change sentence to read as follows:**

708.4.3 Fireblocks and draftstops in combustible construction. [Body of text unchanged]

Exceptions:

1. Buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed throughout in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, or in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 provided that sprinkler protection is provided in the space between the top of the fire partition and the underside of the floor or roof sheathing, deck or slab above as required for systems complying with Section 903.3.1.1. Portions of buildings containing concealed spaces filled with noncombustible insulation as permitted for sprinkler omission shall not apply to this exception for draftstopping. [Remainder unchanged]

****Section 718.3; change sentence to read as follows:**

718.3 Draftstops in floors. [Body of text unchanged]

Exceptions: Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. and provided that in combustible construction, sprinkler protection is provided in the floor space.

****Section 718.4; change sentence to read as follows:**

718.4 Draftstops in attics. [Body of text unchanged]

Exceptions: Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and provided that in combustible construction, sprinkler protection is provided in the attic space.

****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 nighttime freezing conditions.
9. Contact the *fire code official* for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the *fire code official*.

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

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.

****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}}

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

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

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

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.

*****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.

*****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.

*****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.

****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 m²).

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

*****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.

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 (~~46 764~~ 10 668 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department

vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

Exception:

~~1. Occupancies in Group F-2.~~

903.2.11.7 High-Piled Combustible Storage. For any building with a clear height exceeding 12 feet (4572 mm), see Chapter 32 to determine if those provisions apply.

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

903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 6,000 sq. ft. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area 6,000 sq. ft. or greater and in all existing buildings that are enlarged to be 6,000 sq. ft. or greater. For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exception: Open parking garages complying with 903.2.10

*****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.~~

*****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.

****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.~~

****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.

****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.

*****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.

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

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

*****Section 903.3.9; 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.

*****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.

****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.

*****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.

*****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.

****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.

****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.

****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.~~

*****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.

*****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.}

****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.}

*****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.}

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

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

****Section 907.4.2.7; add to read as follows:**

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

****Section 907.6.1.1; add to read as follows:**

907.6.1.1 Wiring Installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that a failure of any single initiating device or single open in an initiating circuit conductor will not interfere

with the normal operation of other such devices. All signaling line circuits (SLC) shall be installed in such a way that a single open will not interfere with the operation of any addressable devices (Class A). Outgoing and return SLC conductors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 requirements for Class A circuits and shall have a minimum of four feet separation horizontal and one foot vertical between supply and return circuit conductors. The initiating device circuit (IDC) from a signaling line circuit interface device may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the interface device to the initiating device is ten feet or less.

*****Section 907.6.3; 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 m²) 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.~~

*****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.

*****Section 910.2.3; add to read as follows:***

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

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

Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

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

Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

*****Section 910.4.3.1; change to read as follows:***

910.4.3.1 Makeup Air. Makeup air openings shall be provided within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the

floor level. Operation of makeup air openings shall be ~~manual or~~ automatic. The minimum gross area of makeup air inlets shall be 8 square feet per 1,000 cubic feet per minute (0.74 m² per 0.4719 m³/s) of smoke exhaust.

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

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.

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

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

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

****Section 914.3.1.2; add section:**

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

Exception: {No change to exception.}

*****Section 915 Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection; delete and replace to read as follows:**

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.

****Section 1006.2.1 change exception 3 to read as follows;**

Section 1006.2.1 Egress based on occupant load and common path of egress travel distance.

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

*****Table 1010.2.4; amend Table - Manual Bolts, Automatic Flush Bolts and Constant Latching Bolts on the Inactive Leaf of A pair of Doors; to add Group M and A occupancies as follows:**

Add Group M to Line item #1 in Table 1010.2.4: Group B, F, M or S occupancies with occupant load less than 50. [Remainder unchanged]

Add Group A and M to Line item #2 in Table 1010.2.4: Group A, B, F, M or S occupancies where the building is equipped... [Remainder unchanged]

****Section 1020.2 Construction; add new exception 6 as follows:**

6. In unsprinklered group B occupancies, corridor walls and ceilings need not be of fire-resistive construction within a single tenant space when the space is equipped with approved automatic smoke-detection within the corridor. The actuation of any detector must activate self-annunciating alarms audible in all areas within the corridor. Smoke detectors must be connected to an approved automatic fire alarm system where such system is provided.

****Section 1030.1.1.1 Spaces under grandstands and bleachers; delete this section.**

****Section 1101.1 Scope; add exception to Section 1101.1 as follows:**

Exception: Components of projects regulated by and registered with Architectural Barriers Division of Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

****Section 2702.5; added to read as follows:**

Section 2702.5 Designated Critical Operations Areas (DCOA): In areas within a facility or site requiring continuous operation for the purpose of public safety, emergency management, national security or business continuity, the power systems shall comply with NFPA 70 Article 708.

****Section 2901.1; add a sentence to read as follows:**

[P] 2901.1 Scope. {existing text to remain} The provisions of this Chapter are meant to work in coordination with the provisions of Chapter 4 of the International Plumbing Code. Should any conflicts arise between the two chapters, the Building Official shall determine which provision applies.

****Section 2902.1; add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

In other than E Occupancies, the minimum number of fixtures in Table 2902.1 may be lowered, if requested in writing, by the applicant stating reasons for a reduced number and approved by the Building Official.

****Table 2902.1; add footnote g to read as follows:**

g. Drinking fountains are not required in M Occupancies with an occupant load of 100 or less, B Occupancies with an occupant load of 25 or less, and for dining and/or drinking establishments.

****Add Section 2902.1.4 to read as follows:**

2902.1.4 Additional fixtures for food preparation facilities. In addition to the fixtures required in this Chapter, all food service facilities shall be provided with additional fixtures set out in this section.

2902.1.4.1 Hand washing lavatory. At least one hand washing lavatory shall be provided for use by employees that is accessible from food preparation, food dispensing and ware washing areas. Additional hand washing lavatories may be required based on convenience of use by employees.

2902.1.4.2 Service sink. In new or remodeled food service establishments, at least one service sink or one floor sink shall be provided so that it is conveniently located for the cleaning of mops or similar wet floor cleaning tool and for the disposal of mop water and similar liquid waste. The location of the service sink(s) and/or mop sink(s) shall be approved by the **Tarrant County** health department.

*****Section 3002.1 Hoistway Enclosure Protection required. Add pointer and exception as follows:**

A hoistway for elevators, dumbwaiters and other vertical-access devices shall comply with Sections 712 and 713. Where the hoistway is required to be enclosed, it shall be constructed as a shaft enclosure in accordance with 713. Refer to 712.1.10 for elevators in parking garages.

Exception:

1. Elevators completely located within atriums shall not require hoistway enclosure protection.

*****3004.2.1 Enclosure. Add text to read as follows:**

Escalator floor openings shall be enclosed with shaft enclosures complying with Section **712 and 713.**

*****Section 3005.4 Machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces and control spaces; Delete existing IBC exceptions and replace with two new NCTCOG exceptions as follows:**

Exceptions:

1. For other than FSAE and occupant evacuation elevators, elevator machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces and control spaces completely located within atriums shall not require enclosure protection.
2. For other than FSAE and occupant evacuation elevators, elevator machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces and control spaces in open or enclosed parking garages that serve only the parking garage, shall not require enclosure protection.

*****Section 3005.5: Add a new subsection to Section 3005.5.1 as follows:**

3005.5.1 Fire Protection in Machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces and control spaces.

3005.5.1.1 Automatic sprinkler system. The building shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, except as otherwise permitted by Section 903.3.1.1.1 and as prohibited by Section 3005.5.1.1.1.

3005.5.1.1.1 Prohibited locations. Automatic sprinklers shall not be installed in machine rooms, elevator machinery spaces, control rooms, control spaces and elevator hoistways.

3005.5.1.1.2 Automatic Sprinkler system monitoring. The automatic sprinkler system shall have a sprinkler control valve supervisory switch and water-flow initiating device provided for each floor that is monitored by the building's fire alarm system.

3005.5.1.2 Water protection. An approved method to prevent water from infiltrating into the hoistway enclosure from the operation of the automatic sprinkler system outside the elevator lobby shall be provided.

3005.5.1.3 Omission of Shunt trip. Means for elevator shutdown in accordance with Section 3005.5 shall not be installed.

(Reason: Firefighter and public safety. This amendment eliminates the shunt trip requirement of the International Building Code Section 3005.5 for the purpose of elevator passenger and firefighter safety. The new section above is intended to be identical to Sections 3007.2, 3007.3, and 3007.4 for Fire Service Access Elevators and Sections 3008.2, 3008.3 and 3008.4 for Occupant Evacuation Elevators except where amended by the NCTOG Amendments.)

****Section 3005; add Section 3005.7 as follows:**

3005.7 Storage. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine room, control room, machinery spaces and or control spaces. Provide approved signage at each entry to the above listed locations stating: "No Storage Allowed".

****Section 3006.2, Hoistway opening protection required;** Revise text in item 5 as follows:

5. The building is a high rise and the elevator hoistway is more than ~~75 feet (22 860 mm)~~ 55 feet (16 764 mm) in height. The height of the hoistway shall be measured from the lowest floor at or above grade to the highest floors served by the hoistway.

****Section 3007.3 and Section 3008.3: Revise text by deleting “enclosed” as follows:**

3007.3 Water Protection. Water from the operation of an automatic sprinkler system outside the ~~elevator enclosed~~ lobby shall be prevented from infiltrating into the hoistway enclosure in accordance with an approved method.

3008.3 Water Protection. Water from the operation of an automatic sprinkler system outside the ~~elevator enclosed~~ lobby shall be prevented from infiltrating into the hoistway enclosure in accordance with an approved method.

Exhibit “B”
Amendments to the
2024 International Residential Code

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2024 International Residential Code* are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is text from the IRC. Underlined type is text inserted. Lined through type is deleted text from the IRC. 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 edition of the code.

The energy provisions in IRC Chapter 11 is deleted in its entirety. Reference the 2024 IECC for energy code provisions and recommended amendments.

Section 101.1; changed to read as follows:

101.1 Title. These provisions shall be known as the Residential Code for One- and two family Dwelling of the City Of Azle hereinafter referred to as “this code.” {remained unchanged}

Section 103.1; amended to read as follows

103.1 Creation of agency. The CITY OF AZLE BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the *building official*.

****Section R102.4 Referenced codes and standards; change to read as follows:**

R102.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes, when specifically adopted, and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections R102.4.1 and R102.4.2. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference made to NFPA 70 or the Electrical Code shall mean the Electrical Code as adopted.

****Section R104.2.3.1 Flood Hazard areas; delete this section**

****Section R104.3.1 & R106.1.4; delete these sections regarding flood hazards.**

*****Section R104.7 to read as follows:**

R104.7 Official records.

The building official shall keep official records as required in Sections R104.7.1 through R104.7.5. Such official records shall be retained for as long as the building or structure to which such records relate remains in existence, unless otherwise provided by other regulations.

*****R105.3 Application for permit. delete item # 5 – regarding valuation of work**

*****Section R110.1 Use and change of occupancy; Change to read**

A building or structure shall not be used or occupied in whole or in part, and a change of

occupancy of a building or structure or portion thereof shall not be made, until the building official has issued ~~a certificate of occupancy~~ an approval therefore as provided herein. Issuance of ~~a certificate of occupancy~~ an approval shall not be construed as an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Certificates presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

*****Section R110.2 Certificate issued. delete the entire section.**

***** Section R110.3 Temporary occupancy; Change to read**

The building official is authorized to issue a temporary ~~certificate of occupancy~~ approval before the completion of the entire work covered by the permit, provided that such portion or portions shall be occupied safely. The building official shall set a time period during which the temporary ~~certificate of occupancy~~ approval is valid.

***** Section R110.4 Revocation; Change to read**

The building official is authorized to suspend or revoke ~~a certificate of occupancy~~ approval issued under the provisions of this code, in writing, wherever the ~~certificate~~ approval is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or where it is determined that the building or structure or portion thereof is in violation of the provisions of this code or other ordinance of the jurisdiction.

****Section R202 Definitions; change definition of "Townhouse Unit" to read as follows:**

TOWNHOUSE UNIT. A single-family dwelling unit separated by property lines in a townhouse that extends from foundation to roof and that has a yard or public way on not less than two sides.

*****Table R301.2 Climatic and Geographic Design Criteria; fill in as follows:**

Delete remainder of table Manual J Design Criteria and footnote N

GROUND SNOW LOAD ^o	WIND DESIGN				SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY ^r	SUBJECT TO DAMAGE FROM			Winter Design Temp	ICE BARRIER UNDER- LAYMENT ^h	FLOOD HAZARDS ^g	AIR FREEZING INDEX ⁱ	MEAN ANNUAL TEMP ^j
	SPEED ^d (MPH)	Topographic Effects ^k	Special wind Region ^L	Windborne Debris Zone ^m		Weathering ^a	Frost Line Depth ^b	Termite ^c					
9 lb/ft ²	105 (3 sec- gust)/ 33 ft. above ground Exposure C	No	No	No	A	Moderate	6"	Very Heavy	22 ^o F	No	Local Code	150	64.9 ^o F

(Reason: To promote regional uniformity. Manual J is utilized by third party and not part of performed plan reviews. This is reference table only, not needed.)

****Section R302.1 Exterior walls; add exception #6 to read as follows:**

Exceptions: {previous exceptions unchanged}

6. Open non-combustible carport structures may be constructed when also approved within

adopted ordinances.

****Section R302.2.6 Structural independence; delete exception #6:**

Exceptions: {previous exceptions unchanged}

1. ~~Townhouse units protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system complying with Section P2904 or NFPA 13D.~~

****Section R302.5.1 Opening protection; change to read as follows:**

R302.5.1 Opening protection. Openings from a private garage directly into a room used for sleeping purposes shall not be permitted. Other openings between the garage and dwelling unit shall be equipped with solid wood doors not less than 1-3/8 inches (35 mm) in thickness, solid or honeycomb-core steel doors not less than 1-3/8 inches (35 mm) thick, or 20-minute fire-rated doors. ~~Doors shall be self-latching and equipped with a self-closing or automatic closing device.~~

****Section R306 Flood Resistant Construction; deleted entire section.**

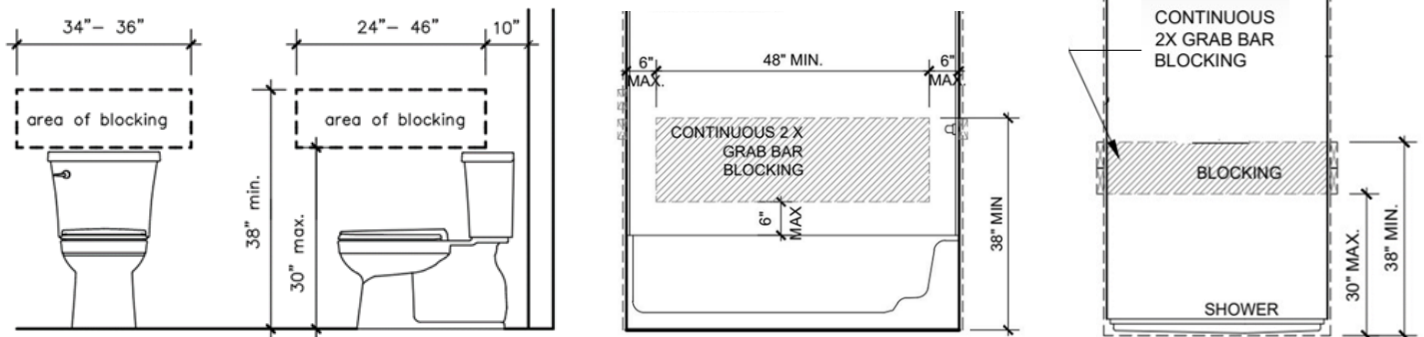
****Section R309.2 One- and two-family dwellings automatic sprinkler systems; Delete this section and subsection in their entirety.**

****Section R325.2 Bathrooms, Exception; amend to read as follows:**

Exception: {existing text unchanged} Spaces containing only a water closet or water closet and a lavatory may be ventilated with an approved mechanical recirculating fan or similar device designed to remove odors from the air.

*****R327.3 Blocking Locations; add to read as follows:**

R327.3 Blocking locations. Required at one toilet at grade level with blocking installed at rear wall and, if available, one wall adjacent to toilet and at one tub or shower at grade level. Blocking as shown in Figure R327.3.



Toilet

Tub

Shower

Fig R327.3

*****R327.4 Wall Blocking; add to read as follows:**

R327.4 Wall Blocking. Blocking may be 1/2" plywood or 2 x solid wood blocking or equivalent, flush with wall as shown in Figure R327.4.

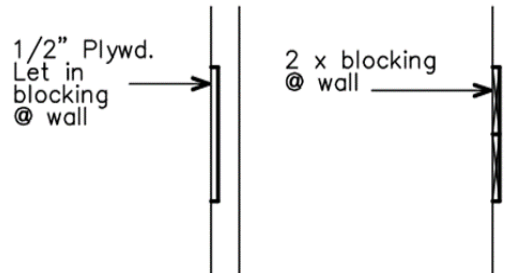


Fig R327.4

****Section 328.1.1; add to read as follows:**

Section 328.1.1 Adjacency to Structural Foundation. Depth of the swimming pool and spa shall maintain a ratio of 1:1 from the nearest building foundation or footing of a retaining wall.

Exception: A sealed engineered design drawing of the proposed new structure shall be submitted for approval.

****Section R401.2; add a new paragraph following the existing paragraph to read as follows.**

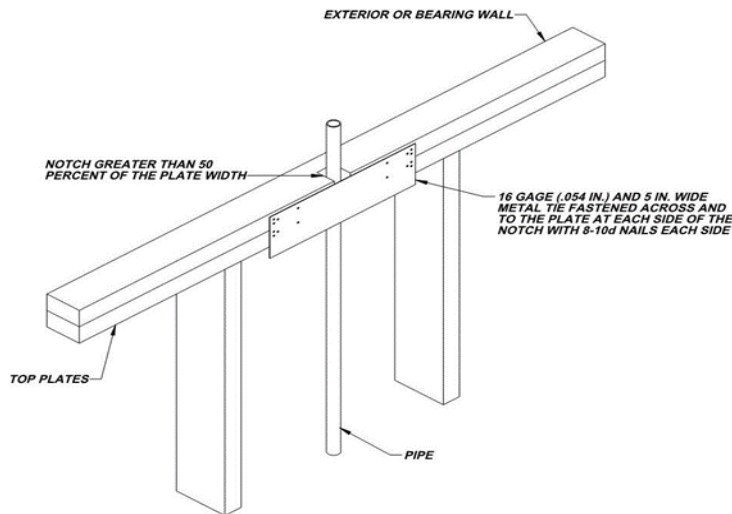
Section R401.2. Requirements. {existing text unchanged} ...

Every foundation and/or footing, or any size addition to an existing post-tension foundation, regulated by this code shall be designed and sealed by a Texas-registered engineer.

****Section R602.6.1; amend the following:**

R602.6.1 Drilling and notching of top plate. When piping or ductwork is placed in or partly in an exterior wall or interior load-bearing wall, necessitating cutting, drilling or notching of the top plate by more than 50 percent of its width, a galvanized metal tie not less than 0.054 inch thick (1.37 mm) (16 Ga) and ~~4 1/2 inches (38) mm~~ 5 inches (127 mm) wide shall be fastened across and to the plate at each side of the opening with not less than eight 10d (0.148 inch diameter) having a minimum length of 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) at each side or equivalent. Fasteners will be offset to prevent splitting of the top plate material. The metal tie must extend a minimum of 6 inches past the opening. See figure R602.6.1. {remainder unchanged}

****Figure R602.6.1; delete the figure and insert the following figure:**



***Table R603.7(2); change footnotes to read as follows:

- a. All screw sizes shown are minimum size, not to exceed 2 sizes larger.
- b. {delete}
- c. {delete}
- d. {unchanged}

**Add section R703.8.4.1.2 Veneer Ties for Wall Studs; to read as follows:

R703.8.4.1.2 Veneer Ties for Wall Studs. In stud-framed exterior walls, all ties may be anchored to studs as follows:

1. When studs are 16 in (407 mm) o.c., stud ties shall be spaced no further apart than 24 in (737 mm) vertically starting approximately 12 in (381 mm) from the foundation; or
2. When studs are 24 in (610 mm) o.c., stud ties shall be spaced no further apart than 16 in (483 mm) vertically starting approximately 8 in (254 mm) from the foundation.

***Section R1005.7 Factory-built chimney offsets; change to read as follows:

R1005.7 Factory-built chimney offsets.

Where a factory-built chimney assembly incorporates offsets or where a fireplace manufacturer's instructions do not address factory-built chimney offsets, no part of the chimney shall be at an angle of more than 30 degrees (0.52 rad) from vertical at any point in the assembly and the chimney assembly shall not include more than four elbows.

***Delete Section R1005.9 Factory-built chimney offsets.

** Chapter 11 [RE] – Energy Efficiency is deleted in its entirety; Reference the 2024 IECC for energy code provisions and recommended amendments.

**Section M1305.1.2; change to read as follows:

M1305.1.2 Appliances in attics. Attics containing appliances shall be provided . . . {bulk of

paragraph unchanged} . . . side of the appliance. The clear access opening dimensions shall be a minimum of 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), and large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance. As a minimum, for access to the attic space, provide one of the following:

1. A permanent stair.
2. A pull down stair with a minimum 300 lb (136 kg) capacity.
3. An access door from an upper floor level.

Exceptions:

1. The passageway and level service space are not required where the *appliance* is capable of being serviced and removed through the required opening with the approval of the code official.
2. Where the passageway is unobstructed and not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) high and 22 inches (559 mm) wide for its entire length, the passageway shall be not greater than 50 feet (15,250 mm) in length.

*****M1401.1.1; is added to read as follows:**

M1401.1.1 Air conditioning equipment. All residential dwelling units shall be designed and installed with an air conditioning system with the ability to condition and maintain conditioned air 20 degrees below the ambient outside air temperature in all habitable spaces.

****M1411.9; is amended to read as follows:**

Condensate from all cooling coils and evaporators shall be conveyed from the drain pan outlet to an approved place of disposal a sanitary sewer through a trap, by means of a direct or indirect drain. {remaining text unchanged}

*****Section M1411.9.1, Items 3 and 4; add text to read as follows:**

M1411.9.1 Auxiliary and secondary drain systems. {bulk of paragraph unchanged}

1. {text unchanged}
2. {text unchanged}
3. An auxiliary drain pan... {bulk of text unchanged}... with Item 1 of this section. A water level detection device may be installed only with prior approval of the building official.
4. A water level detection device... {bulk of text unchanged}... overflow rim of such pan. A water level detection device may be installed only with prior approval of the building official.

*****Section M1411.9.1.1; add text to read as follows**

M1411.9.1.1 Water-level monitoring devices. On down-flow units ...{bulk of text unchanged}... installed in the drain line. A water level detection device may be installed only with prior approval of the building official.

****M1503.6 Makeup Air Required; amend and add exception as follows:**

G2417.1 (406.1) General. Prior to acceptance and initial operation, all *pipng* installations shall be inspected and *pressure tested* to determine that the materials, design, fabrication, and installation practices comply with the requirements of this code. The permit holder shall make the applicable tests prescribed in

Sections 2417.1.1 through 2417.1.5 to determine compliance with the provisions of this code. The permit holder shall give reasonable advance notice to the building official when the piping system is ready for testing. The equipment, material, power and labor necessary for the inspections and test shall be furnished by the permit holder and the permit holder shall be responsible for determining that the work will withstand the test pressure prescribed in the following tests.

****Section G2417.4; change to read as follows:**

G2417.4 (406.4) Test pressure measurement. Test pressure shall be measured with a monometer or with a pressure-measuring device designed and calibrated to read, record, or indicate a pressure loss caused by leakage during the pressure test period. The source of pressure shall be isolated before the pressure tests are made. ~~Mechanical gauges used to measure test pressures shall have a range such that the highest end of the scale is not greater than five times the test pressure.~~

****Section G2417.4.1; change to read as follows:**

G2417.4.1 (406.4.1) Test pressure. The test pressure to be used shall be no less than 3 psig (20 kPa gauge), or at the discretion of the Code Official, the piping and valves may be tested at a pressure of at least six (6) inches (152 mm) of mercury, measured with a manometer or slope gauge, irrespective of design pressure. ~~Where the test pressure exceeds 125 psig (862 kPa gauge), the test pressure shall not exceed a value that produces a hoop stress in the piping greater than 50 percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe. For tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig, diaphragm gauges shall utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of three and one half inches (3 ½"), a set hand, 1/10 pound incrementation and pressure range not to exceed 6 psi for tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig. For tests requiring a pressure of 10 psig, diaphragm gauges shall utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of three and one-half inches (3 ½"), a set hand, a minimum of 2/10 pound incrementation and a pressure range not to exceed 20 psi. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of fourteen (14) inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa) (1/2 psi) and less than 200 inches of water column pressure (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure shall not be less than ten (10) pounds per square inch (69.6 kPa). For piping carrying gas at a pressure that exceeds 200 inches of water column (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure shall be not less than one and one-half times the proposed maximum working pressure.~~

Diaphragm gauges used for testing must display a current calibration and be in good working condition. The appropriate test must be applied to the diaphragm gauge used for testing.

****Section G2417.4.2; change to read as follows:**

G2417.4.2 (406.4.2) Test duration. The test duration shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the Building Official, but in no case for less than 10-fifteen (15) minutes. ~~For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of fourteen (14) inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa), the test duration shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the Building Official, but in no case for less than thirty (30) minutes.~~

****Section G2420.1 (409.1) add Section G2420.1.4 (409.1.4) to read as follows:**

G2420.1.4 (409.1.4) Valves in CSST installations. Shutoff valves installed with corrugated stainless steel (CSST) piping systems shall be supported with an approved termination fitting, or equivalent support, suitable for the size of the valves, of adequate strength and quality, and located at intervals so as to prevent or damp out excessive vibration but in no case greater than 12-inches from the center of the valve. Supports shall be installed so as not to interfere with the free expansion and contraction of the system's piping, fittings, and valves between anchors. All valves and supports shall be designed and installed so they will not be disengaged by movement of the supporting piping.

****Section G2420.5.1 (409.5.1); add text to read as follows:**

G2420.5.1 (409.5.1) Located within the same room. The shutoff valve...*{bulk of paragraph unchanged}*... in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's instructions. A secondary shutoff valve must be installed within 3 feet (914 mm) of the firebox if appliance shutoff is located in the firebox.

****Section G2421.1 (410.1); add text and Exception to read as follows:**

G2421.1 (410.1) Pressure regulators. A line *pressure regulator* shall be ... *{bulk of paragraph unchanged}*... approved for outdoor installation. Access to regulators shall comply with the requirements for access to appliances as specified in Section M1305.

Exception: A passageway or level service space is not required when the *regulator* is capable of being serviced and removed through the required *attic* opening.

****Section G2445.2 (621.2); add Exception to read as follows:**

G2445.2 (621.2) Prohibited use. One or more *unvented room heaters* shall not be used as the sole source of comfort heating in a *dwelling unit*.

Exception: Existing *approved unvented room heaters* may continue to be used in *dwelling units*, in accordance with the *code* provisions in effect when installed, when *approved* by the *Building Official* unless an unsafe condition is determined to exist as described in *International Fuel Gas Code* Section 108.7 of the *Fuel Gas Code*.

****Section P2603; add to read as follows:**

P2603.3 Protection against corrosion. Metallic piping, except for cast iron, ductile iron and galvanized steel, shall not be placed in direct contact with steel framing members, concrete or cinder walls and floors or other masonry. Metallic piping shall not be placed in direct contact with corrosive soil. Where sheathing is used to prevent direct contact, the sheathing shall have a thickness of not less than 0.008 inch (8 mil) (0.203 mm) and the sheathing shall be made of approved material plastic. Where sheathing protects piping that penetrates concrete or masonry walls or floors, the sheathing shall be installed in a manner that allows movement of the piping within the sheathing.

****Section P2603.5.1 Sewer Depth; change to read as follows:**

P2603.5.1 Sewer depth. Building sewers that connect to private sewage disposal systems shall be a minimum of 12 inches (304 mm) below finished grade at the point of septic tank connection. Building sewers shall be a minimum of 12 inches (304 mm) below grade.

****Section P2604; P2604.1.1 add to read as follows:**

P2604.1.1 Plastic sewer and DWV piping installation. Plastic sewer and DWV piping installed underground shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Trench width shall be controlled to not exceed the outside the pipe diameter plus 16 inches or in a trench which has a controlled width equal to the nominal diameter of the piping multiplied by 1.25 plus 12 inches. The piping shall be bedded in 4 inches of granular fill and then backfilled compacting the side fill in 6-inch layers on each side of the piping. The compaction shall be to minimum of 85 percent standard proctor density and extend to a minimum of 6 inches above the top of the pipe.

****Section P2801.5.1; change to read as follows:**

Section P2801.5.1 Pan size and drain. The pan shall be not less than 11/2 inches (38 mm) in depth and shall be of sufficient size and shape to receive all dripping or condensate from the tank or water heater. The pan shall be drained by an indirect waste pipe having a diameter of not less than 3/4 inch (19 mm). Piping for safety pan drains shall be of those materials listed in Table P2906.5.

Multiple pan drains may terminate to a single discharge piping system when approved by the administrative authority and permitted by the manufacturers installation instructions and installed with those instructions. {existing text unchanged}

**** Section P2804.6.1; change to read as follows:**

Section P2804.6.1 Requirements for discharge piping. The discharge piping serving a pressure relief valve, temperature relief valve or combination thereof shall:

1. Not be directly connected to the drainage system.
2. Discharge through an air gap ~~located in the same room as the water heater.~~
3. Not be smaller than the diameter of the outlet of the valve served and shall discharge full size to the air gap.
4. Serve a single relief device and shall not connect to piping serving any other relief device or equipment.

Exception: Multiple relief devices may be installed to a single T & P discharge piping system when approved by the administrative authority and permitted by the manufactures installation instructions and installed with those instructions.

5. Discharge to ~~the floor, to the pan serving the water heater or storage tank, to a waste receptor~~ an approved location or to the outdoors.

[remainder unchanged]

****Section P2902.5.3; change to read as follows:**

P2902.5.3 Lawn irrigation systems. The potable water supply to lawn irrigation systems shall be protected against backflow by an atmospheric-type vacuum breaker, a pressure-type vacuum breaker, a double-check assembly or a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer. A valve shall not be installed downstream from an atmospheric vacuum breaker. Where chemicals are introduced into the system, the potable water supply shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principle backflow

preventer.

****Section P3003.9; change to read as follows:**

P3003.9.2 Solvent cementing. Joint surfaces shall be clean and free from moisture. A purple primer, ~~or other approved primer~~, that conforms to ASTM F 656 shall be applied. Solvent cement not purple in color and conforming to ASTM D 2564, CSA B137.3, CSA B181.2 or CSA B182.1 shall be applied to all joint surfaces. The joint shall be made while the cement is wet and shall be in accordance with ASTM D 2855. Solvent cement joints shall be permitted above or below ground.

~~Exception: A primer is not required where all of the following conditions apply:~~

- ~~1. The solvent cement used is third-party certified as conforming to ASTM D 2564~~
- ~~2. The solvent cement is used only for joining PVC drain, waste, and vent pipe and fittings in not pressure applications in sizes up to and including 4 inches (102mm) in diameter.~~
- ~~3. The joint is made in accordance with ASTM F3328~~

****Section P3111Combination waste and vent systems; delete this section in its entirety.**

****Section P3112.2 Vent Connection; delete and replace with the following:**

P3112.2 Installation. Traps for island sinks and similar equipment shall be roughed in above the floor and may be vented by extending the vent as high as possible, but not less than the drainboard height and then returning it downward and connecting it to the horizontal sink drain immediately downstream from the vertical fixture drain. The return vent shall be connected to the horizontal drain through a wye-branch fitting and shall, in addition, be provided with a foot vent taken off the vertical fixture vent by means of a wye-branch immediately below the floor and extending to the nearest partition and then through the roof to the open air or may be connected to other vents at a point not less than six (6) inches (152 mm) above the flood level rim of the fixtures served. Drainage fittings shall be used on all parts of the vent below the floor level and a minimum slope of one-quarter (1/4) inch per foot (20.9 mm/m) back to the drain shall be maintained. The return bend used under the drain-board shall be a one (1) piece fitting or an assembly of a forty-five (45) degree (0.79 radius), a ninety (90) degree (1.6 radius) and a forty-five (45) degree (0.79 radius) elbow in the order named. Pipe sizing shall be as elsewhere required in this Code. The island sink drain, upstream of the return vent, shall serve no other fixtures. An accessible cleanout shall be installed in the vertical portion of the foot vent.

Exhibit "C"
Amendments to the
2023 National Electric Code (NEC)

The following articles, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2023 National Electrical Code (NEC)* are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is text from the NEC. Underlined is text inserted. ~~Lined through type is deleted text from NEC.~~ A double asterisk (**) at the beginning of an article identifies an amendment carried over from the 2020 edition of the code and a triple asterisk (***) identifies a new or revised amendment with the 2023 code.

*****Article 100; add the following to definitions:**

Engineering Supervision. Supervision by a Qualified State of Texas Licensed Professional Engineer engaged primarily in the design or maintenance of electrical installations **as referenced by TBPELS 137.59 (a)(b) as acceptable by the AHJ**

****Article 110.2; change the following to read as follows:**

110.2 Approval. The conductors and equipment required or permitted by this Code shall be acceptable only if approved. Approval of equipment may be evident by listing and labeling of equipment by a Nationally Recognized Testing Lab (NRTL) with a certification mark of that laboratory or a qualified third-party inspection agency or a field evaluation by a Field Evaluation Body accredited by either the International Code Council International Accreditation Service AC354 or ANSI National Accreditation Board programs and approved by the AHJ.

Exception: Unlisted equipment that is relocated to another location within a jurisdiction or is field modified is subject to the approval by the AHJ. This approval may be by a field evaluation by a NRTL or qualified third-party inspection agency or a field evaluation by a Field Evaluation Body accredited by either the ICC IAS AC354 or ANAB programs and approved by the AHJ. ~~Manufacturer's self-certification of any equipment shall not be used as a basis for approval by the AHJ.~~

Informational Note No. 1: =See 90.7, Examination of Equipment for Safety, and 110.3, Examination, Identification, Installation, and Use of Equipment. See definitions of *Approved, Identified, Labeled, and Listed.*

Informational Note No. 2: Manufacturer's self-certification of equipment may not necessarily comply with U.S. product safety standards as certified by an NRTL.

Informational Note No. 3: National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 790 and 791 provide an example of an approved method for qualifying a third-party inspection agency.

*****Article 110.12 B; add the following to:**

(B) Integrity of Electrical Equipment and Connections.

Internal parts of electrical equipment, including busbars, wiring terminals, insulators, and other

surfaces, shall not be damaged or contaminated by foreign materials such as paint, plaster, cleaners, abrasives, corrosive residues or influences, fire, products of combustion, or water. There shall be no damaged parts that may adversely affect safe operation or mechanical strength of the equipment such as parts that are broken; bent, cut; or deteriorated by corrosion, chemical action, or overheating. Except where prohibited elsewhere in this Code, equipment shall be specifically evaluated by its manufacturer or a qualified testing laboratory prior to being returned to service.

****Article 210.8 A 1 Bathrooms Exception; change the following to read as follows:**

(A) Dwelling Units.

All 125-volt through 250-volt receptacles installed in the following locations and supplied by single-phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel:

(1) Bathrooms

Exception No. 4: Factory-installed receptacles that are not readily accessible and are mounted internally to ~~bathroom~~-exhaust fan assemblies shall not require GFCI protection unless required by the installation instructions or listing.

****Article 210.52 C 1 Countertop and Work Surfaces Exception; change the following to read as follows:**

C) Countertops and Work Surfaces.

In kitchens, pantries, breakfast rooms, dining rooms, and similar areas of dwelling units, receptacle outlets for countertop and work surfaces that are 300 mm (12 in.) or wider shall be installed in accordance with 210.52(C)(1) through (C)(3) and shall not be considered as the receptacle outlets required by 210.52(A).

For the purposes of this section, where using multioutlet assemblies, each 300 mm (12 in.) of multioutlet assembly containing two or more receptacles installed in individual or continuous lengths shall be considered to be one receptacle outlet.

(1) Wall Spaces.

Receptacle outlets shall be installed so that no point along the wall line is more than 600 mm (24 in.) measured horizontally from a receptacle outlet in that space. The location of the receptacles shall be in accordance with 210.52(C)(3).

Exception ~~No. 1~~: Receptacle outlets shall not be required directly behind a range, counter-mounted cooking unit, or sink in the installation described in Figure 210.52(C)(1).

~~Exception No. 2: Where a required receptacle outlet cannot be installed in the wall areas shown in Figure 210.52(C)(1), the receptacle outlet shall be permitted to be installed as close as practicable to the countertop area to be served. The total number of receptacle outlets serving~~

~~the countertop shall not be less than the number needed to satisfy 210.52(C)(1). These outlets shall be located in accordance with 210.52(C)(3).~~

****Article 210.52 C 2 Island and Peninsular Countertops and Work Surfaces: Change the following to read as follows:**

Receptacle outlets, if installed to serve an island or peninsular countertop or work surface, shall be installed in accordance with 210.52(C)(3). ~~If a receptacle outlet is not provided to serve an island or peninsular countertop or work surface, provisions shall be provided at the island or peninsula for a chapter 3 wiring method shall be installed and supplied from a Small Appliance Branch Circuit to a Listed Outlet Box in the Peninsular or Island Cabinet at an Accessible Location, for future addition of a receptacle outlet to serve the island or peninsular countertop or work surface.~~

****Article 210.63 B 1 Equipment Requiring Servicing.; change the following to read as follows:**

(B) Other Electrical Equipment.

In other than one- and two-family dwellings, a receptacle outlet shall be located as specified in 210.63(B)(1) and (B)(2).

(1) Indoor Service Equipment.

The required receptacle outlet shall be located within the same room or area as the service equipment.

(2) Indoor Equipment Requiring Dedicated Equipment Spaces.

Where equipment, other than service equipment, requires dedicated equipment space as specified in 110.26(E), the required receptacle outlet shall be located within the same room or area as the electrical equipment ~~and shall not be connected to the load side of the equipment's disconnecting means.~~

***** New Article 220.7 Load Calculation; add the following:**

A load calculation shall be provided upon request when modifications to the electrical installation occur.

*****Article 230.85 C Emergency Disconnects: Change the following to read as follows:**

For one- and two-family dwelling units, an emergency disconnecting means shall be installed.

(C) Replacement.

Where service equipment is replaced, all of the requirements of this section shall apply.

Exception: Where a pre-existing installation is Code Compliant with 230.70 A, only meter sockets,

service entrance conductors, or related raceways and fittings are replaced, the requirements of this section shall not apply.

*****Article 408.4 Descriptions Field Identification Required: Change the following to read as follows**

(A) Circuit Directory or Circuit Description.

Every circuit and circuit modification shall be provided with a legible and permanent description that complies with all of the following conditions as applicable:

- (1) Located at each switch or circuit breaker in a switchboard or switchgear
- (2) Included in a circuit directory that is located on the face of, inside of, or in an approved location adjacent and permanently affixed to the panel door in the case of a panelboard
- (3) Clear, evident, and specific to the purpose or use of each circuit including spare positions with an unused overcurrent device
- (4) Described with a degree of detail and clarity that is unlikely to result in confusion between circuits
- (5) Not dependent on transient conditions of occupancy
- (6) Clear in explaining abbreviations and symbols when used

****Article 410.118: Change the following to read as follows**

410.118 Access to other boxes.

Luminaires recessed in the ceilings, floors, or walls shall not be used to access outlet, pull, or junction boxes or conduit bodies, unless the box or conduit body is an integral part of the listed luminaire.

Exception: removable luminaires with a minimum measurement of 22 in. X 22 in. shall be permitted to be used as access to outlet, pull, junction boxes or conduit bodies.

****Article 422.31 B: Change the following to read as follows**

422.31 B Appliances Rated over 300 Volt-Amperes

(B) Appliances Rated over 300 Volt-Amperes. For permanently connected appliances rated over 300 volt-amperes, the branch-circuit switch or circuit breaker shall be permitted to serve as the disconnecting means where the switch or circuit breaker is within sight from and is readily accessible to the appliance it serves or is capable of being locked in the open position in accordance with 110.25 and is readily accessible to the appliance it serves.

Informational Note No. 1: For appliances employing unit switches, see 422.34.

Informational Note No 2: The following means of access are considered to constitute readily accessible for this code change when conforming to the additional access requirements of the I Codes:

- (1) A permanent stair.
- (2) A pull-down stair with a minimum 300 lb. (136 kg) capacity.
- (3) An access door from an upper floor level.

*****Article 500.8 (A) (3); change to read as follows:**

500.8 Equipment.

Articles 500 through 504 require equipment construction and installation that ensure safe performance under conditions of proper use and maintenance.

Informational Note No. 1: It is important that inspection authorities and users exercise more than ordinary care with regard to installation and maintenance.

Informational Note No. 2: Since there is no consistent relationship between explosion properties and ignition temperature, the two are independent requirements.

Informational Note No. 3: Low ambient conditions require special consideration. Explosion proof or dust-ignition proof equipment may not be suitable for use at temperatures lower than -25°C (-13°F) unless they are identified for low-temperature service. However, at low ambient temperatures, flammable concentrations of vapors may not exist in a location classified as Class I, Division 1 at normal ambient temperature.

(A) Suitability. Suitability of identified equipment shall be determined by one of the following:

- (1) Equipment listing or labeling;
- (2) Evidence of equipment evaluation from a qualified testing laboratory or inspection agency concerned with product evaluation; or,
- (3) By Special Permission Only, Evidence acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction such as a manufacturer's self-evaluation *accompanied by* or an owner's engineering judgment an engineering judgment signed and sealed Under Supervision by a Qualified State of Texas Licensed Professional Engineer engaged primarily in the design or maintenance of electrical installations as referenced by TBPELS 137.59 (a)(b) as acceptable by the AHJ.

Informational Note: Additional documentation for equipment may include certificates demonstrating compliance with applicable equipment standards, indicating special conditions of use, and other pertinent information.

*****Article 505.7 and 505.7 (A); change to read as follows:**

505.7 Special Precaution.

~~Article 505~~ This article requires equipment construction and installation that ensures safe performance under conditions of proper use and maintenance.

Informational Note No. 1: It is important that inspection authorities and users exercise more than ordinary care ~~with regard~~ to regarding the installation and maintenance of electrical equipment in hazardous (classified) locations.

Informational Note No. 2: ~~Low ambient conditions require special consideration.~~ Electrical equipment ~~depending~~ that is dependent on the protection ~~techniques described~~ technique permitted by 505.8(A) may not be suitable for use at temperatures lower than -20°C (-4°F) unless they are identified for use at lower temperatures. ~~However,~~ Low ambient conditions require special consideration. At low ambient temperatures, flammable concentrations of vapors ~~may~~ might not exist in a location classified Class I, Zones 0, 1, or 2 at normal ambient temperature.

- (A) Implementation of Zone Classification System. Classification of areas, engineering and design, selection of equipment and wiring methods, installation, and inspection shall be performed ~~By Special Permission Only, under~~ Supervision by a Qualified State of Texas Licensed Professional Engineer engaged primarily in the design or maintenance of electrical installations as referenced by TBPELS 137.59 (a)(b) as acceptable by the AHJ.
- (B) GO TO TBPE LAW FOR THE DEFINITION OF AN ENGINEER
<https://pels.texas.gov/>
<https://pels.texas.gov/downloads/lawrules.pdf>

****Article 695.6 A 1: Change the following to read as follows:**

695.6 (A) Supply Conductors.

(1) Services and On-Site Power Production Facilities. Service conductors and conductors supplied by on-site power production facilities shall be physically routed outside a building(s) and shall be installed as service-entrance conductors in accordance with 230.6, 230.9, and Parts III and IV of Article 230. Where supply conductors cannot be physically routed outside of buildings, the conductors shall be permitted to be routed through the building(s) where installed in accordance with 230.6(1) or (2).

~~Exception: The supply conductors within the fire pump room shall not be required to meet 230.6 (1) or (2)~~

*****Article 690.9 D: Change the following to read as follows:**

690.9(D) Transformers. Overcurrent protection for power transformers shall be installed in accordance with 705.30(F).

~~Exception: A power transformer with a current rating on the side connected toward the interactive inverter output, not less than the rated continuous output current of the inverter, shall be permitted without overcurrent protection from the inverter.~~

*****Article 705.8 System Installation: Change the following to read as follows:**

705.8 System Installation. Installation of one or more electrical power production sources operating in parallel with a primary source(s) of electricity shall be performed only by qualified persons. During the installation there shall be on site one of the following:

- (1) A person holding a Master Electrician License issued by the Texas Department of Licensing

and Regulation.

(2)A person holding a Journeyman Electrician License issued by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.

~~(3)A person holding a Residential Wireman License issued by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.— Additionally this person must have formal training in interconnected electric power production sources. This training must be approved by the AHJ.~~

705.80 Power Source Capacity.

For interconnected power production sources that operate in island mode, capacity shall be calculated using the sum of all power source output maximum currents for the connected power production source. Solar photovoltaic (PV) and wind systems shall not be included in the sum capacity.

*****Article 710.15 A: Change the following to read as follows**

710.15 General

710.15(A) Supply Output.

~~Power supply to premises wiring systems fed by stand-alone or isolated microgrid power sources shall be permitted to have less capacity than the calculated load.— The capacity of the sum of all sources of the stand-alone supply shall be equal to or greater than the load posed by the largest single utilization equipment connected to the system.— Calculated general lighting loads shall not be considered as a single load have adequate capacity to meet the calculated load in accordance with Article 220.~~

~~Informational Note: For general-use loads the system capacity can be calculated using the sum of the capacity of the firm sources, such as generators and ESS inverters.— For specialty loads intended to be powered directly from a variable source, the capacity can be calculated using the sum of the variable sources, such as PV or wind inverters, or the combined capacity of both firm and variable sources.~~

Exhibit "D"
Amendments to the
2024 International Plumbing Code

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2024 International Plumbing Code* are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is text from the IPC. Underlined type is text inserted. ~~Lined-through type is deleted text from the IPC.~~ 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 edition of the code.

Section 101.1; changed to read as follows:

These regulations shall be known as the Plumbing Code of the CITY OF AZLE hereinafter referred to as "this code."

Section 103.1; amended to read as follows

103.1 Creation of agency. The CITY OF AZLE BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the *building official*.

Section 109; delete entire section and insert to following:

Section 109
Means of Appeal

109. 1 Application for appeal. Any person shall have the right to appeal a decision of the code official to the board of appeals established by ordinance. The board shall be governed by the enabling ordinance.

****Section 102.8; change to read as follows:**

102.8 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 15 and such codes, when specifically adopted, and standards shall be considered as part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Section 102.8.1 and 102.8.2. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the adopted amendments. Any reference to NFPA 70 shall mean the National Electrical Code as adopted.

Exception: Where enforcement of a code provision would violate the conditions of the listing of the *equipment* or *appliance*, the conditions of the listing and the manufacturer's installation instruction shall apply.

****Section 305; change to read as follows:**

305.1 Protection against contact. Metallic piping, except for cast iron, ductile iron and galvanized steel, shall not be placed in direct contact with steel framing members, concrete or cinder walls and floors or other masonry. Metallic piping shall not be placed in direct contact with corrosive soil. Where sheathing is used to prevent direct contact, the sheathing shall have a thickness of not less than 0.008 inch (8 mil) (0.203 mm) and the sheathing shall be made of approved material plastic. Where sheathing protects piping that

penetrates concrete or masonry walls or floors, the sheathing shall be installed in a manner that allows movement of the piping within the sheathing.

****Section 305.4.1; changed to read as follows:**

305.4.1 Sewer depth. ~~Building sewers that connect to private sewage disposal systems shall be a minimum of [number] inches (mm) below finished grade at the point of septic tank connection.~~ Building sewers shall be a minimum of 12 inches (304 mm) below grade.

Section 305.7 Protection of components of plumbing system.
Components of a plumbing system within 3 feet along alleyways

*****Section 306.2.5; added to read as follows:**

*****306.2.5 Plastic sewer and DWV piping installation.** Plastic sewer and DWV piping installed underground shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and ASTM D2321. Trench width shall be controlled to not exceed the outside pipe diameter plus 16 inches or in a trench which has a controlled width equal to the nominal diameter of the diameter of the piping multiplied by 1.25 plus 12 inches. The piping shall be bedded in 4 inches of granular fill and then backfilled compacting the side fill in 6-inch layers on each side of the piping. The compaction shall be to a minimum of 85 percent standard proctor density and extend to a minimum of 6 inches above the top of the pipe.

*****Section 403.1; add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

403.1 Minimum number of fixtures. Plumbing fixtures shall be provided in the minimum number as shown in Table 403.1, based on the actual use of the building or space. Uses not shown in Table 403.1 shall be considered individually by the Code Official. The number of occupants shall be determined by the *International Building Code*.

In other than E Occupancies, the minimum number of fixtures in Table 403.1 may be lowered, if requested in writing, by the applicant stating reasons for a reduction number and approved by the Building Official.

***** Table 403.1; add footnote g to read as follows:**

g. Drinking fountains are not required in M Occupancies with an occupant load of 100 or less, B Occupancies with an occupant load of 25 or less, and for dining and/or drinking establishments.

*****Section 413.4; change to read as follows:**

413.4 Required location for floor drains ~~Public laundries and central washing facilities.~~ Floor drains shall be installed in the following areas:

2. In public laundries and in the central washing facilities of multiple family dwellings, the rooms containing automatic clothes washers shall be provided with floor drains located to readily drain the entire floor area. Such drains shall have a minimum outlet of not less than 3 inches (76 mm) in diameter.
3. Commercial kitchens.
Exception: In lieu of floor drains in commercial kitchens, the Code Official may accept floor sinks.
4. Public restrooms.
5. Closets containing mop/service sinks.

*****Section 502.3; change to read as follows:**

502.3 Water heaters installed in attics. (Remain the same) As a minimum access to the attic space shall be provided by one of the following:

1. A permanent stair.
2. A pull-down stair rated for 300 lb. minimum.
3. An access door from an upper floor level.

****Section 608.17.5; change to read as follows:**

608.17.5 Connections to lawn irrigation systems. The potable water supply to lawn irrigation systems shall be protected against backflow by an atmospheric-type vacuum breaker, a pressure-type vacuum breaker, a double-check assembly or a reduced pressure principal backflow preventer. A valve shall not be installed downstream from an atmospheric vacuum breaker. Where chemicals are introduced into the system, the potable water supply shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principal backflow preventer.

****Section 703.6; Combined sanitary and storm public sewer. Delete**

****Section 704.5; added to read as follows:**

704.5 Single stack fittings. Single stack fittings with internal baffle, PVC schedule 40 or cast-iron single stack shall be designed by a registered engineer and comply to a national recognized standard.

****Section 712.4.3; add Section 712.4.3 to read as follows:**

712.4.3 Dual Pump System. All sumps shall be automatically discharged and, when in any "public use" occupancy where the sump serves more than 10 fixture units, shall be provided with dual pumps or ejectors arranged to function independently in case of overload or mechanical failure. For storm drainage sumps and pumping systems, see Section 1113.

Section 713; changed to read as follows:

713 Engineered Computerized Drainage Design

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

903.1.1 Roof extension unprotected. Open vent pipes that extend through a roof shall terminate not less than six (6) inches (152 mm) above the roof.

****Section 1109; Combined Sanitary and Storm Public Sewer: delete this section.**

*****Section 1202.1; delete Exceptions 1 and 2.**

*****Chapter 15; ASTM D2321; added to Referenced Standards**

ASTM D2321 - Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications. 306.2.5

Exhibit "E"
Amendments to the
2024 International Mechanical Code

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2024 International Mechanical Code* (IMC) are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is text from the IMC. Underlined type is text inserted. Lined through type is deleted text from the IMC. 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 of the 2024 edition of the code.

****Section 101.1; change to read as follows:**

101.1: Title.

These regulations shall be known as the Mechanical Code of the CITY OF AZLE, hereinafter referred to as "this code."

****Section 102.8; change to read as follows:**

102.8 Referenced Codes and Standards. The codes and standards referenced herein shall be those that are listed in Chapter 15 and such codes and standards, when specifically adopted, shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections 102.8.1 and 102.8.2.

Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the adopted amendments. Any reference to NFPA 70 shall mean the National Electrical Code as adopted.

Exception: Where enforcement of a code provision would violate the conditions of the listing of the *equipment* or *appliance*, the conditions of the listing and the manufacturer's installation instruction shall apply.

Section 103.1; amend to read as follows

103.1 Creation of agency. The CITY OF AZLE BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the *building official*. {remainder of text unchanged}

*****Section 202; add definition of Effective Dispersal Volume Charge as follows:**

Effective Dispersal Volume Charge (EDVC). The maximum refrigerant charge permitted for an effective dispersal volume.

*****Section 202; add definition of Refrigerant Detection System as follows:**

Refrigerant Detection System - The product safety standard addresses both refrigerant detection systems and leak detection systems. In the product safety standard, a leak detection system is defined as "a sensing system which responds to refrigerant leaking from a refrigerating system." A leak detection system may include gas sensing, ultrasonic, or other such methods that meet the standards UL 60335-2-40/CSA C22.2 No. 60335-2-40 or UL 60335-2-89/CSA C22.2 No. 60335-2-89. [ASHRAE 15-2022: 3.1]

*****Section 202; add definition of Refrigerant Detector as follows:**

Refrigerant Detector - "Refrigerant sensor" is another term for refrigerant detector. A refrigerant sensor is a sensing element combined with electronic circuitry that provides a digital output or an analog signal output that corresponds to the sensed refrigerant gas concentration. [ASHRAE 15-2022: 3.1]

****Section 306.3; change to read as follows:**

306.3 Appliances in attics. Attics containing *appliances* shall be provided with an opening and unobstructed passageway large enough to allow removal of the largest *appliance*. The passageway shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) high and 22 inches (599 mm) wide and to more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length measured along the centerline of the passageway from the opening to the *appliance*. The passageway shall have continuous solid flooring not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide. A level service space not less than 30 inches (762 mm) deep and 30 inches (762 mm) wide shall be present at the front or service side of the *appliance*. The clear access opening dimensions shall be not less than 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), and large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance. As a minimum access to the attic space shall be provided by one of the following:

1. A permanent Stair.
2. A pull-down stair with a minimum 300 lb (136 kg) capacity.
3. An access door from an upper floor level.

Exceptions:

3. The passageway and level service space are not required where the *appliance* is capable of being serviced and removed through the required opening with the approval of the code official.
4. Where the passageway is unobstructed and not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) high and 22 inches (559 mm) wide for its entire length, the passageway shall be not greater than 50 feet (15,250 mm) in length.

****Section 306.5.1; change to read as follows:**

306.5.1 Sloped Roofs. Where appliances, *equipment*, fans or other components that require service are installed on a roof having a slope of 3 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (25-percent slope) or greater and having an edge more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade at such edge, a catwalk at least 16 inches in width with substantial cleats spaced not more than 16 inches apart shall be provided from the roof access to a level platform at the appliance. The level platform shall be provided on each side of the *appliance* or *equipment* to which access is required for service, repair or maintenance. The platform shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in any dimension and shall be provided with guards. The guards shall extend not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the platform, shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere and shall comply with the loading requirements for guards specified in the *International Building Code*...{remainder of text unchanged}.

****Section 501.3; add an exception to read as follows:**

501.3 Exhaust Discharge. The air removed by every mechanical exhaust system shall be discharged outdoors at a point where it will not cause a public nuisance and not less than the distances specified in Section 501.3.1. The air shall be discharged to a location from which it cannot again be readily drawn in by a ventilating system. Air shall not be exhausted into an attic, crawl space, or be directed onto walkways.

Exceptions:

1. Whole-house ventilation-type attic fans shall be permitted to discharge into the attic space of dwelling units having private attics.

2. Commercial cooking recirculating systems.
3. Where installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and where mechanical or natural ventilation is otherwise provided in accordance with Chapter 4, listed and labeled domestic ductless range hoods shall not be required to discharge to the outdoors.
4. Toilet room exhaust ducts may terminate in a warehouse or shop area when infiltration of outside air is present.

****Section 1104.2 Machinery Room ; add an exception to read as follows:**

Exception

5. Machinery Rooms are not required when in compliance with ASHRAE 15 Section 7.4.

***** Section 1104.3.1.1 Group A2L High-Probability Systems. Add this section to read:**

1104.3.1.1 Group A2L High-Probability Systems. High-probability systems using Group A2L refrigerants shall comply with ASHRAE 15 section 7.6.

*****Section 1109.2.5 Refrigerant pipe shafts. Change to read:**

[Existing text to remain]

Exceptions:

1. *Refrigeration* systems using R-718 refrigerant (water).
2. Piping in a direct refrigeration system ~~using Group A1~~ where the refrigerant quantity does not exceed the limits of Table 1103.1 for the smallest occupied space through which the piping passes.
3. Piping located on the exterior of the building where vented to the outdoors.

Exhibit "F"

2024 International Energy Conservation Code

And the energy provisions of the 2024 International Residential Code

(Climate Zone 3 of the IECC)

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2024 International Energy Conservation Code* (IECC) are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is text from the IECC. Underlined type is text inserted. Lined through type is deleted text from IECC. 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. Section numbers in parenthesis represent the corresponding numbers of the energy provisions of the *2024 International Residential Code* for parallel amendments.

Section C101.1 Title; amend to read as follows:

This code shall be known as the *Energy Conservation Code* of the City of Azle and shall be cited as such. It is referred to herein as "this code."

Section 103.1; amended to read as follows

103.1 Creation of enforcement agency. The CITY OF AZLE BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the *building official*. {remaining text unchanged}

****Section C102/R102 General; add Section C102.1.2 and R102.1.2 (N1101.4.1) to read as follows:**

C104.1.2 Alternative compliance. A building certified by a national, state, or local accredited energy efficiency program and determined by the Energy Systems Laboratory to be in compliance with the energy efficiency requirements of this section may, at the option of the Code Official, be considered in compliance. The United States Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star Program certification of energy code equivalency shall be considered in compliance.

R104.1.2 (N1101.4.1) Alternative compliance. A building certified by a national, state, or local accredited energy efficiency program and determined by the Energy Systems Laboratory to be in compliance with the energy efficiency requirements of this section may, at the option of the Code Official, be considered in compliance. The United States Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star Program certification of energy code equivalency shall be considered in compliance. Regardless of the program or the path to compliance, each 1- and 2-family dwelling shall be tested for air and duct leakage as prescribed in Section R402.5.1.2 (N1102. 5.1.2) and R403.3.7 (N1103.3.7) respectively.

*****Section C403.7.4.1 Nontransient dwelling units.; amend as follows.**

C403.7.4.1 Nontransient dwelling units. Nontransient dwelling units shall be provided with outdoor air energy recovery ventilation systems complying with not less than one of the following:

1. The system shall have an enthalpy recovery ratio of not less than 50 percent at cooling design condition and not less than 60 percent at heating design condition.
2. The system shall have a sensible recovery efficiency (SRE) that is not less than 65 percent at 32°F (0°C) and in Climate Zones 0A, 1A, 2A and 3A shall have a net moisture transfer (NMT) that is not less than 40 percent at 95°F (35°C). SRE and NMT shall be determined from a listed value or from interpolation of listed values at an airflow not less than the design airflow, based on testing in accordance with CAN/CSA C439.

Exceptions:

1. Nontransient dwelling units in Climate Zone 3C.
2. Nontransient dwelling units with not more than 500 square feet (46 m²) of conditioned floor area in Climate Zones 0, 1, 2, 3, 4C and 5C.
3. Enthalpy recovery ratio requirements at heating design condition in Climate Zones 0, 1 and 2.
4. Enthalpy recovery ratio requirements at cooling design condition in Climate Zones 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
5. Dwelling units using ventilation systems per the Fan Efficacy Table in R406, shall be considered in compliance.

*****Section C405.2.10 Sleeping unit and dwelling unit lighting and switched receptacle controls; deleted in its entirety.**

*****Section R105.2.2 Solar Ready System; deleted in entirety.**

*****Section R106.3 Permit Valuation; deleted in entirety.**

Section R202 (N1101.6) Definitions; *add the following definition:*

****DYNAMIC GLAZING.** Any fenestration product that has the fully reversible ability to change its performance properties, including U-factor, solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC), or visible transmittance (VT).

*****Section R402.2.10 (N1102.2.10) Slab-on-grade floors; amend as follows.**

Exception: Slab-edge insulation is not required in jurisdictions designated by the *code official* as having a moderate to heavy or very heavy termite infestation probability.

***** Section R402.5.5 (N1102.5.5) Air-sealed electrical and communication outlet boxes; amend as follows.**

Section R402.5.5 (N1102.5.5) Air-sealed electrical and communication outlet boxes. Air-sealed electrical and communication outlet boxes that penetrated the *air barrier* of the *building thermal envelope* shall be caulked, taped, gasketed or otherwise sealed to the *air barrier* element being penetrated. Air-sealed boxes shall be buried in or surrounded by insulation. Air-sealed boxes shall be tested and marked in accordance with NEMA OS 4. Air-sealed boxes shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Exception: Boxes may be air-sealed in the field using caulk, tape, gasket or other approved method to prevent air leakage through the box in lieu of NEMA OS 4 boxes. Boxes air-sealed in

the field shall be sealed to the air barrier element being penetrated and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions

*****Table 402.1.2 (1102.1.2) Maximum Assembly/Climate Zone items: amend table as follows.**

TABLE R402.1.2 (N1102.1.2) - MAXIMUM ASSEMBLY U-FACTOR AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Portions of table not shown remain unchanged.

CLIMATE ZONE	2	3
<u>Attic Roofline U-factor^f</u>	<u>0.035</u>	<u>0.035</u>

f. Air-impermeable insulation located at the attic roofline but below the roof deck may be used if mechanical equipment and air distribution system are located entirely within the building thermal envelope. "Air-impermeable" shall be defined as having an air permeance not exceeding 0.02 L/s-m² at 75 Pa pressure differential tested according to ASTM E 2178 or ASTM E 283.

TABLE R402.1.3 (N1102.1.3) - INSULATION MINIMUM R-VALUES AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT

Portions of table not shown remain unchanged.

CLIMATE ZONE	2	3
<u>attic roofline R-valueⁱ</u>	<u>30+0ci</u>	<u>30+0ci</u>

i. Air-impermeable insulation of R-30&0 or greater located at the attic roofline but below the roof deck may be used if mechanical equipment and air distribution system are located entirely within the building thermal envelope. "Air-impermeable" shall be defined as having an air permeance not exceeding 0.02 L/s-m² at 75 Pa pressure differential tested according to ASTM E 2178 or ASTM E 283.

*****Section R404.2 (N1104.2) Interior lighting controls; deleted in its entirety.**

***** TABLE R405.4.2(1) (N1105.4.2(1)) - SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE STANDARD REFERENCE AND PROPOSED DESIGNS: amend table as follows.**

TABLE R405.4.2(1) (N1105.4.2(1)) SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE STANDARD REFERENCE AND PROPOSED DESIGNS

Portions of table not shown remain unchanged.

BUILDING COMPONENT	STANDARD REFERENCE DESIGN	PROPOSED DESIGN
Foundations	Type: same as proposed.	As proposed
	Foundation wall or slab extension above grade: 1 foot (30cm)	As proposed

Foundation wall or slab extension below grade: same as proposed Foundation wall or slab perimeter length: same as proposed Soil characteristics: same as proposed.	
Foundation wall U-factor and slab-on-grade F-factor: as specified in Table R402.1.2. ⁿ	As proposed

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.93 m², 1 British thermal unit = 1055 J, 1 pound per square foot = 4.88 kg/m², 1 gallon (US) = 3.785 L, °C = (°F-32)/1.8, 1 degree = 0.79 rad.

n. In accordance with Section R402.2.10, a maximum F-factor of 0.73 shall apply for the reference design in jurisdictions designated by the code official as having a moderate to heavy or very heavy termite infestation probability.

****TABLE R406.5 (N1106.5) MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX; amend to read as follows:**

**TABLE R406.5 (N1106.5) ²
MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX**

CLIMATE ZONE	ENERGY RATING INDEX NOT INCLUDING OPP	ENERGY RATING INDEX WITH OPP
2	54 <u>59</u>	34
3	50 <u>59</u>	33

² The table is effective from September 1, 2022 to August 31, 2025.

**TABLE R406.5 (N1106.5) ³
MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX**

CLIMATE ZONE	ENERGY RATING INDEX NOT INCLUDING OPP	ENERGY RATING INDEX WITH OPP
2	54 <u>57</u>	34
3	50 <u>57</u>	33

³ The table is effective from September 1, 2025 to August 31, 2028.

**TABLE R406.5 (N1106.5) ⁴
MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX**

CLIMATE ZONE	ENERGY RATING INDEX NOT INCLUDING OPP	ENERGY RATING INDEX WITH OPP
2	54 <u>55</u>	34
3	50 <u>55</u>	33

⁴ This table is effective on or after September 1, 2028.

***** Section R408 Additional Efficiency Requirements; deleted in entirety.**

Exhibit "G"

Amendments to the
2024 International Fuel Gas Code

The following sections, paragraphs, and sentences of the *2024 International Fuel Gas Code* are hereby amended as follows: Standard type is text from the IFGC. Underlined type is text inserted. ~~Lined through type is deleted text from IFGC.~~ 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.

Section 101.1 Title; amend to read as follows:

This code shall be known as the *Fuel Gas Code* of the City of Azle and shall be cited as such. It is referred to herein as "this code."

Section 103.1; amend to read as follows

103.1 Creation of agency. The CITY OF AZLE BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the *building official*.

****Section 102.2; add an exception to read as follows:**

Exception: Existing dwelling units shall comply with Section 621.2.

****Section 102.8; change to read as follows:**

102.8 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 8 and such codes, when specifically adopted, and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections 102.8.1 and 102.8.2. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the National Electrical Code shall mean the National Electrical Code as adopted.

Exception: Where enforcement of a code provision would violate the conditions of the listing of the *equipment* or *appliance*, the conditions of the listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions shall apply.

*****Section 306.3; change to read as follows:**

306.3 Appliances in attics. Attics containing *appliances* shall be provided with an opening and unobstructed passageway large enough to allow removal of the largest *appliance*. The passageway shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) high and 22 inches (599 mm) wide and to more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length measured along the centerline of the passageway from the opening to the *appliance*. The passageway shall have continuous solid flooring not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide. A level service space not less than 30 inches (762 mm) deep and 30 inches (762 mm) wide shall be present at the front or service side of the *appliance*. The clear access opening dimensions shall be not less than 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), and large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance. As a minimum access to the attic space shall be provided by one of the following:

4. A permanent Stair.
5. A pull-down stair with a minimum 300 lb (136 kg) capacity.
6. An access door from an upper floor level.

Exceptions:

6. The passageway and level service space are not required where the *appliance* is capable of being serviced and removed through the required opening with the approval of the code official.
7. Where the passageway is unobstructed and not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) high and 22 inches (559 mm) wide for its entire length, the passageway shall be not greater than 50 feet (15,250 mm) in length.

****Section 306.5.1; change to read as follows:**

[M] 306.5.1 Sloped roofs. Where appliances, *equipment*, fans or other components that require service are installed on a roof having a slope of 3 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (25-percent slope) or greater and having an edge more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade at such edge, a catwalk at least 16 inches in width with substantial cleats spaced not more than 16 inches apart shall be provided from the roof access to a level platform at the appliance. The level platform shall be provided on each side of the appliance to which access is required for service, repair or maintenance. The platform shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in any dimension and shall be provided with guards. The guards shall extend not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the platform, shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere and shall comply with the loading requirements for guards specified in the *International Building Code*. (remainder of text unchanged).

****Section 401.5; add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

Both ends of each section of medium pressure gas piping shall identify its operating gas pressure with an approved tag. The tags are to be composed of aluminum or stainless steel and the following wording shall be stamped into the tag:

"WARNING
1/2 to 5 psi gas pressure
Do Not Remove"

****Section 404.12; change to read as follows:**

404.12 Minimum burial depth. Underground piping systems shall be installed a minimum depth of 42 18 inches (305 458 mm) top of pipe below grade, ~~except as provided for in Section 404.12.1.~~

****Section 406.4; change to read as follows:**

406.4 Test pressure measurement. Test pressure shall be measured with a monometer or with a pressure-measuring device designed and calibrated to read, record, or indicate a pressure loss caused by leakage during the pressure test period. The source of pressure shall be isolated before the pressure tests are made. Mechanical gauges used to measure test pressures shall have a range such that the highest end of the scale is not greater than five times the test pressure. Spring type gauges do not meet the requirement of a calibrated gauge.

****Section 406.4.1; change to read as follows:**

406.4.1 Test pressure. The test pressure to be used shall be no less than 1 1/2 times the proposed maximum working pressure, but no less than 3 psig (20 kPa gauge), or at the discretion of the Code Official, the piping and valves may be tested at a pressure of at least six (6) inches (152 mm) of mercury, measured with a manometer or slope gauge, irrespective of design pressure. ~~Where the test pressure exceeds 125 psig (862 kPa gauge), the test pressure shall not exceed a value that produces a hoop stress in the piping greater than 50 percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe.~~ For tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig, diaphragm gauges shall utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of three and one half inches (3 1/2"), a set hand, 1/10 pound incrementation and pressure range not to exceed 15 psi for tests requiring a

pressure of 3 psig. For tests requiring a pressure of 10 psig, diaphragm gauges shall utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of three and one-half inches (3 ½"), a set hand, a minimum of 2/10 pound incrementation and a pressure range not to exceed 50 psi. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of fourteen (14) inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa) (1/2 psi) and less than 200 inches of water column pressure (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure shall not be less than ten (10) pounds per square inch (69.6 kPa). For piping carrying gas at a pressure that exceeds 200 inches of water column (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure shall be not less than one and one-half times the proposed maximum working pressure.

Diaphragm gauges used for testing must display a current calibration and be in good working condition. The appropriate test must be applied to the diaphragm gauge used for testing.

****Section 409.1; add Section 409.1.4 to read as follows:**

409.1.4 Valves in CSST installations. Shutoff valves installed with corrugated stainless steel (CSST) piping systems shall be supported with an *approved* termination fitting, or equivalent support, suitable for the size of the valves, of adequate strength and quality, and located at intervals so as to prevent or damp out excessive vibration but in no case greater than 12-inches from the center of the valve. Supports shall be installed so as not to interfere with the free expansion and contraction of the system's piping, fittings, and valves between anchors. All valves and supports shall be designed and installed so they will not be disengaged by movement of the supporting piping.

****Section 410.1; add a second paragraph and exception to read as follows:**

Access to regulators shall comply with the requirements for access to appliances as specified in Section 306.

Exception: A passageway or level service space is not required when the regulator is capable of being serviced and removed through the required attic opening.

****Section 621.2; add exception as follows:**

621.2 Prohibited use. One or more unvented room heaters shall not be used as the sole source of comfort heating in a dwelling unit.

Exception: Existing *approved* unvented heaters may continue to be used in dwelling units, in accordance with the code provisions in effect when installed, when *approved* by the Code Official unless an unsafe condition is determined to exist as described in Section 108.7.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF AZLE, TEXAS AMENDING VARIOUS PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 5, "FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION" TO ADOPT THE 2024 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE AS THE OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL FIRE CODE OF THE CITY; PROVIDING FOR RECORDING OF THE CODES AS A PUBLIC RECORD; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND COLLECTION OF FEES THEREFORE; PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE CUMULATIVE OF ALL ORDINANCES; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS HEREOF; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION IN THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Azle is a home rule city acting under its charter adopted by the electorate pursuant to Article XI, Section 5 of the State of Texas Constitution and Chapter 9 of the Local Government Code; and

WHEREAS, the City of Azle has previously adopted versions of nationally-recognized fire codes, codified in Chapter 5 "Fire Prevention & Protection" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas; and

WHEREAS, the City, having reviewed the available codes, desires to adopt a more recent fire code to meet the needs of the City; and

WHEREAS, the City of Azle desires to amend various provisions of Chapter 5, "Fire Prevention & Protection" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas to adopt the 2024 International Fire Code with local amendments, as the official fire code of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF AZLE, TEXAS:

SECTION 1.

Article 5.05 "Fire Code" of Chapter 5 "Fire Prevention & Protection" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle, Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 5.05.001 Adopted.

The 2024 Edition of the International Fire Code is hereby adopted as the official fire code of the City of Azle, Texas, and is fully incorporated by reference as though copied into this section in its entirety. The material contained in such code shall not be included in the formal municipal codification of ordinances but shall be maintained as a public record in the office of the city secretary and will be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours."

SECTION 2.

Article 5.05.004 "Local Amendments" of Chapter 5 "Fire Prevention & Protection" of the Code of Ordinances, City of Azle is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 5.05.004 Local Amendments.

The 2024 Edition of the International Fire Code, as adopted herein, is hereby amended by adoption of those local amendments shown on Exhibit "A" attached hereto."

SECTION 3.

This ordinance shall be cumulative of all provisions of ordinances and on the Code of the City of Azle, Texas as amended, except where the provisions are in direct conflict with the provisions of other ordinances, in which event the conflicting provisions of the other ordinances are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4.

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the City Council that the phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this ordinance are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this ordinance shall be declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or degree of any court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this ordinance, since the same would have been enacted by the City Council without incorporation in this ordinance of any such unconstitutional phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section.

SECTION 5.

Any person, firm or corporation who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, refuses or fails to comply with, or who resists the enforcement of any provision of this ordinance shall be fined not more than Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000.00) for each offence. Each day that a violation is permitted to exist shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 6.

All rights and remedies of the City of Azle are expressly saved as to any and all violations of the provisions of the Azle Municipal Code, or any other ordinances affecting fire codes which have accrued at the time of the effective date of this ordinance; and as such accrued violations and all pending litigation, both civil and criminal, whether pending in court or not, under such ordinances, same shall not be affected by this ordinance but may be prosecuted until final disposition by the court.

SECTION 7.

The City Secretary of the City of Azle is hereby directed to publish caption, penalty clause, and effective date clause in the official newspaper at least once within ten (10) days after the passage of this ordinance.

SECTION 8.

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law, and it is so ordained.

DULY PASSED AND APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Azle, Texas, on this the _____ day of _____, 2026.

Randa Goode, Mayor

ATTEST:

Yael Hoffman, City Secretary

APPROVED AS FORM:

Andrea Russel, City Attorney

Exhibit "A"

Amendments to the
2024 International Fire Code

The International Fire Code (IFC), 2024 edition, and the Azle Fire Prevention Code are amended and changed as published in the following respects:

(1) *Chapter 1. Scope and Administration*

- (a) **Section 101.1 Title** is amended by deleting that section and replacing it with a new Section 101.1 to read as follows:

Title. These regulations shall be known as the *Fire Code of the City of Azle, Texas*, hereinafter referred to as "this Code."

- (b) **Section 102.1 Construction and design provisions** is amended by adding 102.1 #3 and 102.1.1 to read as follows:

Section 102.1 #3 Existing structures, facilities, and conditions when required in Chapter 11 or in specific sections of this code.

Section 102.1.1 Reconstruction and Remodel. A building that is being altered, remodeled or reconstructed where the cost of construction is equal to or greater than 50% of the appraised value of the structure, shall comply with current fire codes in regard to:

- (1) Panic hardware;
- (2) Fire alarms;
- (3) Exit lights;
- (4) Emergency lighting
- (5) Exits and exit ways;
- (6) Fire protection systems.

Section 102.7 is amended by deleting and replacing with a new Section 102.7, to read as follows:

Section 102.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 80 International Fire Code (IFC) and such codes, when specifically adopted, and standards 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 amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standards shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the ICC Electrical Code shall mean the Electrical Code, as adopted.

Section 104.2.3; delete exception as follows:

Section 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*.

Section 104.6; change to read as follows:

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

Section 104.12, Governmental Immunity, to read as follows:

Section 104.12 Governmental Immunity. This Fire Prevention Chapter is exercised by the City of Azle of its governmental functions, for the protection of the public peace, health and safety; and neither the City nor agents and representatives of said City (or any individual, receiver, firm, partnership, corporation, association, trustee or any of the agents thereof, in good faith carrying out, complying with or attempting to comply with any order, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance) shall be liable for any damage sustained to persons or property as the result of said activity.

Section 104.13, Standard of Care for Emergency Action, to read as follows:

Section 104.13 Standard of Care for Emergency Action. Every officer, agent or employee of the City, and every officer, agent, or employee of an authorized provider of emergency services, including, but not limited to every unit of government or subdivision thereof, while responding to emergency calls or reacting to emergency situations, regardless of whether any declaration of emergency has been declared or proclaimed by a unit of government or subdivision thereof, is hereby authorized to act or not to act in such a manner to effectively deal with the emergency. An action or inaction is "effective" if it in any way contributes or can reasonably be thought by the provider of such emergency service to contribute to preserving any lives or property. This Section shall prevail over every other ordinance of the City and, to the extent to which the City has the authority to so authorize, over any other law establishing a standard of care in conflict with this Section. Neither the City nor the employee, agent, or officer thereof; or other unit of government or subdivision thereof or its employees, agents, or officers shall be liable for failure to use ordinary care in such an emergency. It is the intent of the City Council, by passing this Ordinance, to assure effective action in emergency situations by those entrusted with the responsibility of saving lives and property by protecting such governmental units from liability, and their employees, agents, and officers from non-intentional tort liability to the fullest extent permitted by statutory and constitutional law. This Section shall be liberally construed to carry out the intent of the City Council.

Section 105.1.1 Permits required is amended by deleting that section and replacing it with a new Section 105.1.1 with subsections, to read as follows:

Section 105.1.1 Permits required. Permits required by this code shall be obtained from the fire code official.

Section 105.1.1.1 Permit fees. The City of Azle permits office shall collect the approved fees for all inspections and permits as provided by the International Fire Code or the City of Azle Code of Ordinances or other fire related permit or inspection fees. Permit fees shall be paid prior to the issuance of the permit. If work or construction occurs without obtaining the appropriate permit or permits first, the permit fee shall be doubled. In cases of emergency, the Fire Marshal may waive the requirement that the permit fee double.

a. The Fire Marshal's office shall collect the approved fees for inspections, plan reviews, certificates of occupancy, annual permits, the sale and storage of hazardous materials and other permits as required by the ordinances of the City of Azle.

b. The minimum cost of a permit shall be thirty dollars (\$30.00) unless otherwise indicated in the approved fee schedules adopted by the city. When a permit is required, the permit fee shall be doubled when work or construction has occurred without obtaining the appropriate permits. In those cases where the work occurs on City of Azle property and no permit fee is required, an amount equal to the initial permit cost shall be charged for failure to obtain a permit.

c. Fire Marshal Inspection Fee will be billed at the completion of an inspection.

d. Payment of annual permit fees shall be the responsibility of the property owner and business owner. Fees for the storage and sale of hazardous materials shall be the responsibility of the occupant who offers the material for sale.

e. Any occupancy hereafter opening for the purpose of doing business in Azle, as evidenced by application to the Building Official for a Certificate of Occupancy, shall pay a fee for an initial Fire Code compliance inspection and for the establishment on an inspection file. This fee shall be collected by the Building Official at the same time that the Certificate of Occupancy fee is collected. This fee is based on square footage as indicated in the fee schedule.

f. The Fire Marshal may request copies of bid documents or other items to verify the estimated cost of construction when calculating permit fees.

Section 105.1.1.2 Party responsible for payment. Payment of permit fees shall be the responsibility of the property owner and business owner.

Section 105.1.1.3 Permits required before commencement of work. Permits must be obtained prior to taking any action requiring a permit.

Section 105.1.1.4 Permit to be on premises. Issued permits shall be kept on the premises designated therein at all times and shall be readily available for inspection by the fire code official.

Section 105.3.3; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 105.6; change to read as follows:

Section 105.1 General. Permits shall be in accordance with Sections 105.1.1 through 105.6.27.

Section 105.6.26; add to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 105.6.27; add to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 109 Board of Appeals is amended by adding Section 109.1.1 to read as follows:

Section 109.1.1 Building and Standards Commission to function as Azle Board of Appeals for International Fire Code. The Building Board of Appeals for the City of Azle, as defined by the Code of Ordinances of the City of Azle, Texas shall function as the Board of Appeals under Section 109 of the International Fire Code.

Section 113.4 Violation penalties.

Section 113.4 Violation penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code, or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements, thereof, or who shall erect, install, alter, repair, or do work in violation of the *approved construction documents*, or directive, of the *fire code official*, or of a permit, or a certificate, used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a Class C Misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000.00 dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding 180 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served, shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 113.5 is added to read as follows:

Section 113.5 Compliance with codes. Any person or entity that violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with, or who resists the enforcement of the provisions of this, or other codes as referenced in this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties as set forth in the Code of Ordinances of the City. In addition to these penalties the fire code official or his or her designee is authorized to close any business or shut down any operation when any hazard or condition exists therein that poses a serious and imminent threat to life or property. Any reasonable method may be used to affect closure, including, but not limited to, disconnection of utilities and padlocking of any doors. Any person in control of or occupying any premises ordered closed, or performing or overseeing any operation ordered discontinued, who refuses an order to leave, or to discontinue is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties described herein."

Chapter 1 Scope and Administration is amended by adding Section 116 Compliance Certification to read as follows:

Section 116 Compliance Certification. A certification may be required by the Fire Marshal to show compliance with the fire code regarding technical installations of fire related equipment and systems. Such certification shall be notarized and on company letterhead. When required, certifications shall be filed with the office of the Fire Marshal before final approval of the activity or installation.

Section 116.1 When certification required. Certification shall be required for the following:

1. Automatic fire alarm systems;
2. Automatic fire extinguishing systems;
3. Storage and use of explosives;
4. Storage of hazardous materials;
5. Fire appliance servicing;
6. Flame retardant application;

7. Liquefied gas installations and operations;
8. Radioactive material storage and handling;
9. Emergency lighting systems;
10. Emergency power system;
11. Security gates.
12. As otherwise indicated by a specific code section or amendment.

Section 116.2 Compliance testing. All compliance testing shall be witnessed by the Fire Marshal.

Chapter 2. Definitions

Section 202. Amend by adding new definitions to the existing list of definitions in Section 202 of the IFC, to read as follows:

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. This group may include but not be limited to the following:

- Dialysis centers
- Sedation dentistry
- Surgery centers
- Colonic centers
- Psychiatric centers

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.

ATRIUM. An opening connecting three or more stories... {Remaining text unchanged}

CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE. 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.

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

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

DEFEND IN PLACE. A method of emergency response that engages building components and trained staff to provide occupant safety during an emergency. Emergency response involves remaining in place, relocating within the building, or both, without evacuating the building.

EMERGENCY ACCESS EASEMENT. An access road or fire lane located on private property dedicated by the owner(s) of the property to provide fire apparatus access.

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.

FIREWORKS. Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, *deflagration*, *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 as set forth herein

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

Any building classified as a group S Occupancy or Speculative Building exceeding 6,000 sq. ft. that has a clear height in excess of 14 feet, making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage. When a specific product cannot be identified (speculative warehouse), a fire protection system and life safety features shall be installed as for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.

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

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

SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY. Real property designed and used to rent or lease individual storage spaces to customers to store and remove personal property on a self-service basis.

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.

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

Section 203.2.3; add a sentence to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 304.1.1; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 307 Open Burning, Recreational Fires and Portable Outdoor Fireplaces, Section 307.1 General is amended by adding 307.1.1 and 307.1.2 to read as follows:

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

Section 307.1.2 Recreational fires prohibited. “Recreational fires” as defined in Section 302 (IFC) shall be prohibited unless permitted by the Fire Marshal.

Exception: Chimeneas or fire pits with a mesh screen are allowed at single family residences provided that they are at least ten (10) feet away from any structure and that they only burn wood, not yard debris, trash or any other material and only if attended at all times. Chimeneas or fire pits must be extinguished before leaving unattended. If the wind exceeds twenty (20) miles per hour, no recreational fires shall be allowed, and this prohibition includes chimeneas and fire pits.

Section 307.2; change to read as follows:

Section 307.2 Permit Required. A permit shall be obtained from the *fire code official* in accordance with Section 105.6 prior to kindling a fire for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or open burning. Application for such approval shall only be presented by and permits issued to the owner of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

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

1. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) guidelines and/or restrictions.
2. State, County, or Local temporary or permanent bans on open burning.
3. Local written policies as established by the *fire code official*.

Section 307.3; change to read as follows:

Section 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 is authorized to order extinguishment of the open burning operation by the permit holder, another responsible party, or the fire department.

Section 307.4 and 307.4.1; change to read as follows:

Section 307.4 Location. The location for open burning shall not be less than 300 feet (91 440 mm) from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 300 feet (91 440 mm) of any structure.

Section 307.4.1 Bonfires A bonfire shall not be constructed 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 barbeque pit. Conditions that could cause a fire to spread to within the required setback of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

Section 307.4.2 Recreational fires prohibited. “Recreational fires” as defined in Section 302 (IFC) shall be prohibited unless permitted by the Fire Marshal.

Section 307.4.3 Exception added:

Exceptions:

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

Section 307.4.4 and 5; add section 307.4.4 and 307.4.5 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 International Building Code.

Section 307.4.5 Trench Burns.

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

Section 307.5; change to read as follows:

Section 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 fire is extinguished. A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher, complying with Section 906, with a minimum 4-A rating, or other approved on-site fire extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, water barrel, garden hose, or water truck, shall be available for immediate utilization.

Section 308.1.6., Portable fueled open-flame devices. Exception #3; change to read as follows:

Exceptions:

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

Section 308.1.7; change to read as follows:

Section 308.1.7 Sky Lanterns. A person shall not release or cause to be released an unmanned free-floating devices containing an open flame or other heat source, such as, but not limited to a sky lantern.

Section 308.1.9 Aisles and exits; change to read as follows:

Section 308.1.9 Aisles and exits; Candles or open flames shall be prohibited in areas where occupants stand, or in an aisle or exit.

Section 308.1.11; change to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

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

Section 308 Open Flames is amended by adding Section 308.1.12 and Section 308.1.13 to read as follows:

Section 308.1.12 Cooking

Open-flame or electrical element cooking devices, charcoal grills and other similar devices used for cooking shall not be located or used on combustible balconies, decks, or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Section 308 Open Flames is amended by adding Section 308.5 and subsections to read as follows:

Section 308.5 Open Burning

The use of open flame cooking devices shall be as follows:

Section 308.5.1. Multifamily structure.

It shall be a violation of this code for any person to use, allow or permit the use of a fixed or portable grill or cooking device that uses an open flame or electrical heating element within ten (10) feet of any multi-family

structure, under any covered portion of a multi-family structure, under any covered parking structure or portion thereof.

Section 308.5.2 Sign.

It shall be a violation of this code for any person to own or manage any multi-family structure without installing and maintaining on each balcony, patio, landing or similar structure of each dwelling unit an approved sign readily visible to the occupants that prohibits the use of any grill, hibachi, smoker, electrical heating element, or similar apparatus within ten (10) feet of all apartment structures. Signs shall be at least thirty (30) square inches with the word "PROHIBITED" in one (1) inch letter, and the remaining message in at least one-fourth (1/4) inch letter, red on white, and provide the following warning:

-PROHIBITED- THE USE OF ANY GRILL, HIBACHI, OR SMOKER IN OR WITHIN TEN FEET OF ALL APARTMENT STRUCTURES, PATIOS AND CARPORTS. AZLE FIRE CODE - FINE UP TO \$2000.00

Section 308.5.3 Written proof.

It shall be a violation for any person to own or manage any multi-family structure without providing the Fire Marshal, upon request, written proof that each tenant has been advised of the prohibition on cooking with grills and cooking devices. Such proof shall consist of a warning document signed by the tenant and kept in the lease files that indicates the tenant is aware of the prohibition and that the sign is in place.

Section 311.5; change to read as follows:

Section 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, as required by Section 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.

Section 313 Fueled Equipment is amended by adding Section 313.3 Vehicle parking and storage to read as follows:

Section 313.3 Vehicle parking and storage. No motor vehicle shall be parked or stored, assembled or disassembled, at any time within any apartment, multi-family building, hotel, motel, or commercial building unless authorized by the Fire Marshal and properly zoned for such use.

Exception: Vehicles within structures properly zoned for motor vehicle sales or service that comply with all other provisions of this code.

Section 314 Indoor Displays is amended by adding Section 314.4 and subsections to read as follows:

Section 314.4; change to read as follows:

Section 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 m³), whichever is less.
- 2.4. Hydrogen does not exceed one-quarter tank or 2,000 cubic feet (57 m³), 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.

Section 323; add new sections to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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*.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 403.4; change Section 403.4 to read as follows:

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

Section 404.2.2; add Number 4.10 to read as follows:

Section 4.10 Fire protection system controls.

Section 405.5; change Section 405.5 to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 501.4; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 503.1.1; add sentence to read as follows:

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

Section 503.2.1; change to read as follows:

Section 503.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 24 feet (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 14 feet (4267 mm). The inside turning radius shall be a minimum of thirty (30) feet.

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

Section 503.2.2; change to read as follows:

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

Section 503.2.3; change Section 503.2.3 to read as follows:

Section 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

Section 503.3; change to read as follows:

Section 503.3 Marking. Striping, signs, or other markings, when approved by the *fire code official*, shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof.

Striping, signs and other markings shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility.

(1) Striping – Fire apparatus access roads shall be continuously marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six 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.

Section 503.4; change to read as follows:

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

Section 503.6 add to read as follows:

Section 503.6.1.1 Distance from street, sidewalk, roadway or right-of-way. Gates shall be located at least 30 feet back from the inside edge of the sidewalk, or 40 feet from the intersection of the private drive and the street, roadway, thoroughfare, or paved portion of the right-of-way.

Section 503.6.1.2 Electronic operation. All main gates shall be electrically operated, with a manual disconnect in case of a power failure. The manual disconnect is to be placed in a weathertight box, with a piano-type hinge on one side and a Knox Box PL-1 padlock and hasp on the other side.

Section 503.6.1.3 Open with key operated switch. All main gates shall open with the fire department Knox K.S. #2 key operated switch. The Knox key-operated switch shall be provided and installed by the owner. The key-operated switch is to be located 10 feet from the gate, on the left side of the approach, placed on a pedestal with the key switch facing the fire lane. The key switch shall be no closer than 4 feet 6 inches, or no farther than 5 feet 5 inches, from the ground.

Section 503.6.1.4 Access codes. It shall be the owner’s responsibility to program the security gate with the City of Azle’s assigned access code and to maintain the Azle Fire Department’s accessibility through the assigned access code.

Section 503.6.1.5 Medians. Where a security gate is installed with a median, the entry side of the gate shall have a minimum opening and driving surface of 20 feet.

Section 503.6.1.6 Optically controlled emergency entry devices. All electronic security gates, commercial properties and residential subdivisions, shall be equipped with an optically controlled emergency override device that is compatible with the optical activation device

installed on fire apparatus. The devices shall provide for the opening of gates as the fire apparatus approaches and exits the property. The Fire Marshal shall approve the installation upon completion, to determine compliance.

Section 503.6.1.7 Public access or fire lane easement. It shall be unlawful for a security gate to be placed within a public access or fire lane easement, unless such gate complies with the following:

Section 503.6.1.7.1 Minimum requirements. The minimum fire lane width requirement of 24 feet and the minimum height requirement of 14 feet shall be maintained on the entrance side of all security gates.

Section 503.6.1.7.2 Wooden gates-break away. Wooden security gates shall be constructed to break away at the base on minor impact or the application of manual pressure at the end most remote point from the mounting base. The side of the wooden rails shall be a maximum of 5 inches by ¾ inches, where attached to the mounting base. The wooden railing shall be of soft wood and mounted on the base by a knife-edge bracket or scored to create a weak point to break away.

Section 503.6.1.7.3 Horizontal swing gates. Horizontal swing security gates shall be so constructed, mounted, and maintained, whereby, such gates will open fully when manual pressure is applied by an average size individual. When opened, the gates must remain open.

Section 503.6.1.7.4 Other. Security gates, other than electronic gates, can be locked with a light duty chain and lock only with approval of the fire department.

Section 503.6.2 Application. An application to install security gates shall be submitted to the Fire Marshal and must include adequate plan detail to indicate and ensure that code compliance shall be provided. Security gates may be installed only after receipt of a permit from the Fire Marshal.

Section 503.6.3 Disclaimer of liability. Receipt of a permit from the city for the owner to restrict public access to motor vehicles does not in any way create liability for the City of Azle and the city hereby disclaims any and all liabilities resulting from damages sustained by any person or owner, either directly, or indirectly, as a result of any emergency function of the city, where such damage is occasioned by the non-compliance of any owner with the provisions of this section.

Section 505.1; change to read as follows:

Section 505.1 Address Identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property.

- (1) Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each suite number and letter shall be not less than six (6) inches high with a minimum one-half (1/2) inch stroke width. Where required by the fire code official, address numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response.
- (2) Where access is by means of a private road, buildings that do not immediately front a street, and/or 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) suite/apartment numerals of a color contrasting with the background

of the building or other approved means shall be used to identify the structure. Address shall be maintained.

Exception:

R-3 Single Family occupancies shall have approved numerals of a minimum 3 ½ inches (88.9)high with a minimum one-half (1/2) inch stroke width and a color contrasting with the background clearly visible and legible from the street fronting the property and rear alleyway where such alleyway exists.

Section 505.1 add Section 505.1.1 and Section 505.1.2 to read as follows:

Section 505.1.1 Multi-family Complex Supplemental Addresses.

Reflective supplemental building addresses shall be installed in conjunction with fire lane marking at all multi-family occupancies in excess of 4 dwelling units including club rooms and offices where a single street address number is used to designate the buildings official address. Supplemental building addresses shall be installed as follows:

- (1) The marking shall be a minimum of 24 inches by 12 inches red rectangle painted on the pavement, in conjunction to the red fire lane markings.
- (2) The red rectangle shall have white reflective numbers that indicate the street address of the building.
- (3) Numbers shall be in bold font, measuring a minimum of 10 inches in height, easily readable from a moving vehicle.
- (4) Supplemental building addresses shall only be installed on private property, near the center of the building. Where the front and end of the building, or any part of the front or end of the building border a fire lane, the numbers shall be required on each side. Maintenance of the supplemental numbers shall be the same as required for fire lanes.

Section 505.1.2 Emergency access easements-street names.

Emergency access easements and access roads, when assigned a street name for the purpose of addressing, shall have street name signs in a format approved by the City of Azle Public Services Department. Installation and maintenance of the signs shall be the responsibility of the owner/operator of the property.

Section 507.4; change to read as follows:

Section 507.4 Water Supply Test Date and Information. The water supply test used for hydraulic calculation of fire protection systems shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 291 "Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants" and within one year of sprinkler plan submittal. The *fire code official* shall be notified prior to the water supply test. Water supply tests shall be witnessed by the *fire code official*, as required. The exact location of the static/residual hydrant and the flow hydrant shall be indicated on the design drawings. All fire protection plan submittals shall be accompanied by a hard copy of the waterflow test report, or as approved by the *fire code official*. The report must indicate the dominant water tank level at the time of the test and the maximum and minimum operating levels of the tank, as well, or identify applicable water supply fluctuation. The licensed contractor must then design the fire protection system based on this fluctuation information, as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard. 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 city's water supply piping, elevation, water supply fluctuation information, and all other pertinent water supply test information for fire protection design, as applicable.

- (f) **Section 507.5 Fire hydrant systems** is amended to read as follows:
Section 507.5 Fire hydrant systems. Fire hydrant systems shall comply with Section 507.5.1 through 507.5.7.
- (g) **Section 507.5.1** Where required is amended by deleting the Section 507.5.1 Where required and replacing it with Section 507.5.1 Where required and subsections, to read as follows:

Section 507.5.1 Where required. When a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into, or within the jurisdiction, is more than 400 feet from a hydrant on the fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the Fire Marshal.

Exception: For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet.

Exception 2 is deleted.

Section 507.5.1.2 Location. The location of fire hydrants on private property or along fire access roads shall be approved by the Fire Marshal.

Section 507.5.1.3 Fire system connections to read as follows:

Section 507.5.1.3 Fire system connections. Fire hydrants shall be located within a 100 foot hose lay of the Fire Department Connection (FDC) of the fire protection system(s). Fire Department Connections shall have a 42" by 42" concrete pad below each connection.

Section 507.5.1.4 Requirements when not on public street. Fire hydrants not installed on a public street shall be looped to provide a water supply from 2 directions.

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

- (h) **Section 507.5.7 Color** is added to read as follows:

Section 507.5.7 Color. All fire hydrants shall be painted an approved shade of red. This requirement applies to all fire hydrants, regardless of whether location of the fire hydrant is on public or private property. Hydrants may be color coded to indicate the water flow, or water main

size, as required by NFPA Standard 291 – “Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants”, if approved by the fire code official.

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

Section 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.

Section 510.6.2: 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.

Section 604.1; and 604.7 change to read as follows:

Section 604.1.1 Elevator recall – firefighter recalled. Where elevator travel is in excess of 2 floors, the elevator shall be “firefighter recalled” to the designated level by the initiation of any automatic fire alarm in the building.

Section 606.1.2 Elevator Recall – shunt trip mechanism. Where a shunt trip mechanism is present, a smoke and heat activated device shall be provided to return the elevator car to an egress point approved by the Fire Marshal.

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.”

Section 605.4 through 605.4.2.2; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 605.4.1.1 Approval. Outdoor fuel 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.

Section 605.4.2 Fuel oil storage inside buildings. Fuel oil storage inside buildings shall comply with Sections 605.4.2.1 through 605.4.8 and Chapter 57.

Section 605.4.2.1 Approval. Indoor fuel oil storage tanks shall be in accordance with UL 80, UL 142, UL142A or UL 2085.

Section 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 for Class III liquids, 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. 1320 gallons (4996 L) in buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, where stored in a tank 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.

Section 606.2; change to read as follows:

Section 606.2 Where Required. A Type I hood shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease vapors, including but not limited to cooking equipment used in fixed, mobile, or temporary concessions, such as trucks, buses, trailers, pavilions, or any form of roofed enclosure, as required by the fire code official.

Exceptions:

1. {No change to existing Exception 1-4}
5. Tents, as provided for in Chapter 31.

Additionally, fuel gas and power provided for such cooking appliances shall be interlocked with the extinguishing system, as required by Section 904.12.2. Fuel gas containers and piping/hose shall be properly maintained in good working order and in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Section 704.1; now 704.1.1 change to read as follows:

Section 704.1.1 Enclosure. Interior vertical shafts including, but not limited to, *stairways*, elevator hoistways, service and utility shafts, that connect two or more stories of a building shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with the codes in effect at the time of construction but, regardless of when constructed, not less than as required in Chapter 11. New floor openings in existing buildings shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

Section 807.5.2.2 and 807.5.2.3; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 807.5.5.2 and 807.5.5.3; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 901 General is amended by changing **Section 901.3** and **901.5** as shown in the International Fire Code. to read as follows:

Section 901.3.1 Permit required. Permits shall be required as set forth in Section 105.6 and 105.7 and as required by this section. A permit shall be required for the installation, reconsideration, modification, moving or alteration of any fixed system. Work shall not begin on any system without first obtaining a permit.

Exemption: Emergency repairs, due to system malfunctions or discharging, may begin, providing a permit is obtained as soon as possible, but no later than the next working day.

Section 901.3.2 Permit application. The permit application shall be submitted to the office of the Fire Marshal and must have attached to the application detailed construction plans and a copy of the applicant's state license. The following will be required with the plan submission: A CD, or other media, as approved by the Fire Marshal, containing state license, plan drawings, calculations, and spec sheets, in PDF format.

Section 901.3.3 Permit fee. The permit fee for the construction, repair, alteration, or relocation of a fixed system shall be in accordance with the fee schedule adopted by the City of Azle.

Section 901.5 Installation acceptance testing. Fire detection and alarm systems, fire extinguishing systems, fire hydrant systems, fire standpipe systems,

fire pump systems, private fire service mains, and all other fire protection systems, and appurtenances thereto, shall be subject to acceptance tests, as contained in the installation standards and as approved by the fire code official. The fire code official shall be notified before any required acceptance testing. No system shall be approved until a complete inspection of materials and a functional test has been completed and witnessed by the Fire Marshal. The installer/technician must be present for all inspections and testing.

Section 901.6.1; add Section 901.6.1.1 to read as follows:

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

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

this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the *fire code official*.

Section 901.6.4; add Section 901.6.4 to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 901.7; change to read as follows:

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

Add Sections 901.11 Certification, Section 901.12 Failure of system, and Section 901.13 Message alarms. To read as follows:

Section 901.11 Certification. A notarized certification indicating all work has been performed as permitted and that the work meets code requirements must be submitted at final inspection.

Section 901.12 Failure of system. All fire alarm systems shall be designed and constructed so the failure, malfunction, or removal of any single device, or failure of the wiring to a device does not interfere with the operation of other devices in the system.

Section 901.13 Message alarms. Pre-recorded or voice message fire alarms shall not be approved unless accompanied by a fire alarm signal of audio-visual devices that meet the minimum standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

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 in addition to automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard or as *approved* by the *fire code official*.

Section 903 Automatic Sprinkler Systems is amended as follows:

Section 903.1.2 is amended by adding subsection 903.1.2 and 903.1.3 to read as follows:

903.1.2 Residential sprinklers. Unless specifically allowed by this Code, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D or NFPA 13R shall not be granted exemptions or reductions, commonly known as “trade-offs” permitted by other requirements of this Code. Additionally, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R must include attic protection.

903.1.3 No CPVC Piping. No fire sprinkler system shall be installed using CPVC piping.

Exception: CPVC is allowed in private residences and townhomes.

Section 903.2; Where Required; paragraph to read as follows:

Section 903.2 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. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine room. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating "ELEVATOR MACHINERY – NO STORAGE ALLOWED."

Section 903.2; delete the exception.

Section 903.2.1.1 Group A-1, Section 903.2.1.3 Group A-3, and Section 903.2.1.4 Group A-4 are amended by deleting the number "12,000" in number one of each section and replacing it with the number "6,000". The sections are also amended by adding the following exception:

"Exception:

Open parking garages in compliance with Section 406.3 of the International Building Code, provided fire department standpipes and connections are installed in such a way that no portion of the garage is more than 100 feet, unobstructed hose lay from the connection".

Section 903.2.2.1; change exception to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 903.2.4.2; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 903.2.8 Group R is amended to read as follows:

Section 903.2.8 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R-2 occupancy where the fire area is 2 stories in height, including basements, or where the building has more than 3 units. Any Group R-2 occupancy two (2) or more stories in height shall be required to have a sprinkler system meeting the requirements of NFPA Standard 13.

Section 903.2.9.2 Bulk storage of tires, Section is amended by deleting that section and replacing it with a new *Section 903.2.9.2*, to read as follows:

Section 903.2.9.2 Bulk storage of tires. Buildings and structures where the area for the storage of tires exceeds 10,000 cubic feet shall be equipped throughout with an automatic fire sprinkler system meeting the requirements of NFPA Standard 13.

Section 903.2.9.3; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 903.2.9.4; delete Exception:

Section 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 m²).

Section 903.2.9; add Section 903.2.9.5 to read as follows:

Section 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.

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:

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

Section 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.

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

Section 903.2.11.9 Buildings 6,000 sq .ft. or greater under roof. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings and any portion of a building that meet any one of the following criteria listed below:

- (1) A building area 6,000 sq. ft. or greater
- (2) A tenant space 6,000 sq. ft or greater
- (3) An existing building that is enlarged to be 6,000 sq. ft. or greater
- (4) An tenant space within an existing building that is enlarged to be 6,000 sq. ft. or greater

For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exception: Open parking garages in complying with 903.2.10, and provided fire department standpipes and connections are installed in such a way that no portion of the garage is more than 100 feet, unobstructed hose lay from the connection.

Section 903.3.1.1.1; change to read as follows:

Section 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 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.

Section 903.3.1.1.4; add the following Section:

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.

Section 903.3.1.2.2; change to read as follows:

Section 903.3.1.2.2 Corridors and balconies. Sprinkler protection shall be provided in all corridors and for all balconies.

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 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 less 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 non-combustible 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 non-combustible insulation.

Section 903.3.1.3; change to read as follows:

Section 903.3.1.3 NFPA 13D Sprinkler Systems. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in one- and two-family *dwelling*s; 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.

Section 903.3.1.4; add to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 903.3.1.4.1 Attics. Only dry-pipe, pre-action, 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.

Section 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.

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

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

Section 903.3.7 Fire Department Connections. Is amended by deleting that section and adding the following section, to read as follows:

Section 903.3.7 Fire Department Connections.

The location of fire Department Connections shall be approved by the *fire code official*. Locking caps, of an approved style or vendor shall be required by the *fire code official*. Locking caps shall be installed on all new installations, as replacements for lost or damaged caps on existing locations, and when and where deemed necessary by the *fire code official* to address tampering problems at existing facilities.

Section 903.3.9; change to read as follows:

Section 903.3.9 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, *floor control assemblies shall be located in protected stairwells, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.*

1. In all other buildings, floor control assemblies shall be located as approved by the fire code official.

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

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

systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

Section 903.4.1; 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.

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.

Section 903 is amended by adding 903.7 Installation schedule, to read as follows:

Section 903.7 Installation schedule. Approved fire sprinkler systems shall be operational in a building under construction when:

- (1) The building is sufficiently constructed to the point that the exterior sheathing and roof have been installed; or
- (2) At the start of combustible interior construction; or
- (3) When there is an accumulation of combustible material within the building including, but not limited to, building supplies, rubbish, and furniture, or
- (4) When the building goes under conditioned atmosphere.

Section 903 is amended by adding 903.8 Wet sprinkler system, to read as follows:

Section 903.8 Wet sprinkler system. Whenever the outside atmospheric temperature is predicted to be below 25 Degrees Fahrenheit, for 6, or more hours, a wet sprinkler system may be drained to prevent freeze damage, provided:

- (1) It has been determined by a fire sprinkler service technician and the Fire Marshal that there is not adequate freeze protection for the system.
- (2) The owner/occupant notifies the fire department that the system will be drained.
- (3) The owner/occupant provides an alternative means of early fire discovery and control by the employment of approved 24 hour security personnel, and/or an approved fire alarm and detection system to supplement the fire sprinkler systems. Alarms must be monitored 24 hours a day, by an approved central monitoring service.
- (4) When the temperature rises above 30 Degrees Fahrenheit, the drained systems shall be restored. It is the intent of this section that a fire sprinkler system will be in service and operational at all times, except the cases of very cold weather.

Section 905.2; change to read as follows:

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

Section 905.3; add Section 905.3.8 and exception to read as follows:

Section 905.3.8; add to read as follows:

Section 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.

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

5. Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located to serve the roof or at the highest landing of an exit stairway with stair access to the roof provided in accordance with Section 1011.12.

7. When required by this Chapter, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at two hundred feet (200') intervals along major corridors thereafter, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

Section 905.8 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.

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

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

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.~~

Section 907.1; add Section 907.1.4 and 907.1.4.1 to read as follows:

Section 907.1.4 Design Standards. Where a new fire alarm system is installed, the devices shall be addressable. Fire alarm systems utilizing more than 20 smoke detectors shall have analog initiating devices.

Section 907.2.1; change to read as follows:

Section 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 having an occupant load 150 or more persons, or where the occupant load is more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.10 of the *International Building Code* shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E

occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

Exception: {No change}

Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

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

Section 907.2.3; change to read as follows:

Section 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}

Section 907.2.10.1; change to read as follows:

Section 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.}

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

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

Section 907.4.2; add Section 907.4.2.7 to read as follows:

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

Section 907.6.1; add Section 907.6.1.1 to read as follows:

Section 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 (4) 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 shall be wired Class A, provided the distance from the interface device to

the initiating device is ten feet or less. All wiring, SLC, IDC, NAC shall be wired Class A.

Section 907.6.3; delete all four Exceptions.

Section 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.

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

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

Section 909.20; add to read as follows:

Section 909.20.4 Stairway or Ramp Pressurization Alternative.

Where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the stair pressurization alternative is chosen for compliance with Building Code requirements for a smokeproof enclosure, interior exit stairways or ramps shall be pressurized to a minimum of 0.10 inches of water (25 Pa) and a maximum of 0.35 inches of water (87 Pa) in the shaft relative to the building measured with all interior exit stairway and ramp doors closed under maximum anticipated conditions of stack effect and wind effect. Such systems shall comply with Section 909, including the installation of a separate fire-fighter's smoke control panel as per Section 909.16, and a Smoke Control Permit shall be required from the fire department as per Section 105.7.

Section 909.20.5.3 Acceptance and Testing.

Before the mechanical equipment is approved, the system shall be tested in the presence of the fire code official or their designee to confirm that the system is operating in compliance with these requirements.

Section 910.2; change Exception 2. and 3.to read as follows:

2. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall be required in areas of buildings equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.
3. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall be required in areas of buildings equipped with control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of $50(\text{m}^*\text{S})^{1/2}$ or less that are listed to control a fire in stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.

Section 910.2; add subsections 910.2.3 with exceptions to read as follows:

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

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

Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

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

Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

Section 910.3; add section 910.3.4 to read as follows:

Section 910.3.4 Vent Operation. Smoke and heat vents shall be capable of being operated by approved automatic and manual means.

910.3.4.1 Sprinklered buildings.

Where installed in buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall be designed to operate automatically. The automatic operating mechanism of the smoke and heat vents shall operate at a temperature rating at least 100 degrees F (approximately 38 degrees Celsius) greater than the temperature rating of the sprinklers installed.

Exception: Manual only systems per Section 910.2.

910.3.4.2 Nonsprinklered buildings.

Where installed in buildings not equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall operate automatically by actuation of a heat responsive device rated at between 100 F (56C) and 220 F (122C) above ambient temperature.

Exception: Listed gravity-operated drop out vents.

Section 910.4.3.1; change to read as follows:

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

Section 912.2; add Section 912.2.3 to read as follows:

Section 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.

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 of an approved type or vendor shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

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

Section 914.3.1.2; change to read as follows:

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

Exception: {No change to exception}

Section 915; delete and replace to read as follows:

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.

Section 1003.6 Means of egress continuity is amended by adding Section 1003.6.1 vehicle parking, to read as follows:

Section 1003.6.1 Vehicle parking. No motor vehicle shall be parked within 10 feet of any patio, stairs, or egress path at any apartment, multi-family building, hotel, motel, or commercial structure, unless on approved parking space.

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.

Section 1009.1; add the following Exception 3:

Exceptions:

{previous exceptions unchanged}

- 3** Buildings regulated under State Law and built in accordance with State registered plans, including any variances or waivers granted by the State, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 1009.

Section 1009.8; add the following Exception 7:

Exceptions:

7. Buildings regulated under State Law and built in accordance with State registered plans, including variances or waivers granted by the State, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 1009 and Chapter 11.

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

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

Section 1020.1 Construction; add Exception 6 to read as follows:

6. In group B occupancies, corridor walls and ceilings need not be of fire-resistive construction within a single tenant space when the space is equipped with approved automatic smoke-detection within the corridor. The actuation of any detector shall activate self-annunciating alarms audible in all areas within the corridor. Smoke detectors shall be connected to an approved automatic fire alarm system where such system is provided.

Section 1024 Exit Passageways is amended by adding Section 1024.1.1 Exit ways – hotels, motels, and multi-family, to read as follows:

Section 1024.1.1 Exit ways – hotels, motels, and multi-family. All public exit ways and balconies shall be constructed of material having a minimum of a class “C” flame spread rating (75 to 200 flame spread). All balconies and landings utilized as exit ways shall have a minimum length of 8 feet and a minimum width of 4 feet.

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

Provide emergency signage as required by Section 606.3.

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*.

Section 1103.5; add Section 1103.5.5 to read as follows:

Section 1103.5.5 Spray Booths and Rooms. Existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 2404.

Section 1103.7; add Section 1103.7.7 and 1103.7.7.1 to read as follows:

Section 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.

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

Section 1103.9; delete and change to read as follows:

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

Section 1201.4; add to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 1203; change and add to read as follows:

1203.1.1 {No change}

1203.1.2 {No change}

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

1203.1.4 through 1203.1.9 {No changes to these sections}

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

1203.2 Where required.

Emergency and standby power systems shall be provided where required by Sections 1203.2.1 through 1203.2.19, or elsewhere identified in this code, or any other referenced code.

1203.2.1 through 1203.2.3 {No change}

1203.2.4 Emergency Voice/alarm communications systems.

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

- Covered and Open Malls, Section 907.2.19 and 914.2.3
- Group A Occupancies, Sections 907.2.1 and 907.5.2.2.4.
- Special Amusement Buildings, Section 907.2.11
- High-rise Buildings, Section 907.2.12
- Atriums, Section 907.2.13

- Deep Underground Buildings, Section 907.2.18

1203.2.5 through 1203.2.13 {No change}

1203.2.15 Means of egress illumination.

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

1203.2.16 Membrane Structures.

Emergency power shall be provided for *exit* signs in temporary tents and membrane structures in accordance with Section 3103.11.6.1 (90 minutes) Standby power shall be provided for auxiliary inflation systems in permanent membrane structures in accordance with Section 2702 of the *International Building Code*. (4 hours) Auxiliary inflation systems shall be provided in temporary air-supported and air-inflated membrane structures in accordance with section 3103.9.4.

1203.2.16 {No change}

1203.2.18 Smoke Control Systems.

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

- Covered Mall Building, *International Building Code*, Section 402.7
- Atriums, *International Building Code*, Section 404.7
- Underground Buildings, *International Building Code*, Section 405.8
- Group I-3, *International Building Code*, Section 408.4.2
- Stages, *International Building Code*, Section 410.2.5
- Special Amusement Buildings (as applicable to Group A's), *International Building Code*, Section 411.1
- Smoke Protected Seating, Section 1029.6.2.

1203.2.19 {No change}

1203.3 through 1203.6 {No change}

1203.7 Energy Time Duration.

Unless a time limit is specified by the fire code official, in this chapter or elsewhere in this code, or in any other referenced code or standard, the emergency and standby power system shall be supplied with enough fuel or energy storage capacity for not less than 2-hour full-demand operation of the system.

Exception: Where the system is supplied with natural gas from a utility provider and is approved.

Section 1207.2; add to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 2304.1; change to read as follows:

Section 2304.1 Supervision of Dispensing. The dispensing of fuel at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be the following:

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

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

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

Section 2401.2; delete this section in its entirety.

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

h. Where storage areas are protected by either early suppression fast response (ESFR) sprinkler systems or control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of 50 (m • s) ¹/₂ or less that are listed to control a fire in the stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers, installed in accordance with NFPA 13, manual smoke and heat vents or manually activated engineered mechanical smoke exhaust systems shall be required within these areas.

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

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

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 50 feet (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.

Section 3307.1.2; change to read as follows:

Section 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.

Section 3307.5.3; add section to read as follows:

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

Section 4104.2; change to read as follows:

Section 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. —
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].

Section 5003.3.1.4 Responsibility for cleanup shall be amended by deleting Section 5003.3.1.4 Responsibility for cleanup in the IFC and replacing it with the following:

The person, firm or corporation, responsible for an unauthorized discharge or hazardous condition shall institute and complete all actions necessary to remedy the effects of such unauthorized discharge, whether sudden or gradual, at no cost to the jurisdiction. When deemed necessary, by the fire code official, cleanup may be initiated by the fire department, or by an authorized individual or firm. Costs associated with such cleanup shall be borne by the owner, operator, or other person responsible for the unauthorized discharge. Any costs associated with a fire department response to accomplish control and mitigation of an unauthorized discharge may be charged back to the person, firm, or corporation responsible for the release.

Section 5601.1.3; change to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

1. Only when approved for fireworks displays, the storage, and handling of fireworks as allowed in Section 5604 and 5608.

2. The use of fireworks for approved fireworks displays as allowed in Section 5608.
{Delete remainder of text.}

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

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

Section 5704.2.9.5; add Section 5704.2.9.5.3 to read as follows:

Section 5704.2.9.5.3 Combustible Liquid Storage Tanks Inside of Buildings.

The maximum aggregate allowable quantity limit shall be 3,000 gallons (11 356 L) of Class II or III combustible liquid for storage in protected aboveground tanks complying with Section 5704.2.9.7 when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The entire 3,000 gallon (11 356 L) quantity shall be stored in protected above-ground tanks;
2. The 3,000 gallon (11 356 L) capacity shall be permitted to be stored in a single tank or multiple smaller tanks;
3. The tanks shall be located in a room protected by an *automatic sprinkler system* complying with Section 903.3.1.1; and
4. Tanks shall be connected to fuel-burning equipment, including generators, utilizing an *approved* closed piping system.

The quantity of combustible liquid stored in tanks complying with this section shall not be counted towards the maximum allowable quantity set forth in Table 5003.1.1(1), and such tanks shall not be required to be located in a control area. Such tanks shall not be located more than two stories below grade.

Section 5704.2.11.4; add a sentence to read as follows:

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

Section 5704.2.11.4.2; change to read as follows:

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

Section 5704.2.11.4.3; add Section 5704.2.11.4.3 to read as follows:

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

Section 6103.2.1; add Section 6103.2.1.8 to read as follows:

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

Section 6104.2, Exception; add an exception 2 to read as follows:

Exceptions:

1. {existing text unchanged}
2. Except as permitted in Sections 308 and 6104.3.2, LP-gas containers are not permitted in residential areas.

Section 6104.3; add Section 6104.3.3 to read as follows:

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

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

{Appendix B Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings amendments}

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

- a. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,000 1,500 gallons per minute.

{Appendix D Fire Apparatus Access Roads amendments}

Section D102.1; change to read as follows:

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

Section D103.2; change to read as follows:

D103.2 Grade. Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 6 percent in grade.

Exception: Grades steeper than 6 percent as determined by the fire code official will be permitted if designed in accordance to the current AASHTO A *Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets* standards. A minimum length of 100 feet is required for all sag and crest curves. All fire lanes shall meet the city subdivision design standards.

Section D103.4; change to read as follows:

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

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

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

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

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:

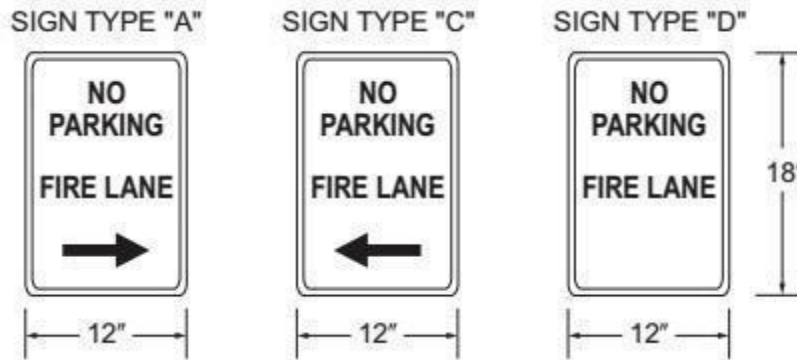
1. Where a single gate is provided, the gate width shall be not less than 24 feet (7315.2 mm). Where a fire apparatus road consists of a divided roadway, the gate width shall be not less than 12 feet (3658 mm).

Section D103.6; change to read as follows:

D103.6 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.



Section D103.6.1 and D103.6.2; delete sections

Section D104.3; change to read as follows:

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

Section D105.3; change to read as follows:

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

Section D106.3; change to read as follows:

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

Section D107.2; change to read as follows:

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

Appendix L FIREFIGHTER AIR REPLENISHMENT SYSTEMS

Section L101.1; change to read as follows:

L101.1 Scope. Firefighter air replenishment systems (FARS) shall be provided in accordance with this appendix in new buildings where any of the following conditions are met:

1. Buildings having 6 or more stories above grade plane.
2. Buildings having 2 or more stories below grade plane.

Section L104.13.1; change to read as follows:

L104.13.1 Location. Fill stations for refilling breathing air cylinders shall be located as follows:

1. In the primary stair, as designated by the *fire code official*, a fill station shall be installed on the first level and on every odd-numbered floor thereafter.
2. In all other stairs, a fill station shall be installed on the second level and on every even-numbered floor thereafter.

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.)