

ARTICLE III. FIRE PREVENTION CODE*

***Editor's note:** Ord. No. 79918, § 2, adopted March 31, 1994, amended the provisions of Art. III, §§ 11-31--11-40, in their entirety to read as herein set out. The provisions of former Art. III pertained to the fire prevention code and have been amended by said Ord. No. 79918 to reflect the adoption of the 1991 Edition of the Uniform Fire Code. Former history notation has been retained where appropriate for reference purposes.

Sec. 11-31. Reserved.

Sec. 11-32. Adoption of the International Fire Code.

The 2006 edition of the International Fire Code, including Appendices B, C, D and F developed by the International Code Council is hereby adopted by the city as the fire code for the city from the effective date hereof and shall govern all activities specified therein for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire and explosion. The 2006 edition of the International Fire Code as adopted is incorporated by reference in this article and three (3) copies have been filed in the office of the city clerk, pursuant to section 17 of the Charter for permanent record and inspection.

(Code 1959, § 15-1; Ord. No. 55205, § 2, 4-15-82; Ord. No. 65619, § 1, 9-3-87; Ord. No. 79918, § 2, 3-31-94; Ord. No. 85342, § 1, 12-19-96; Ord. No. 89129, § 3, 1-21-99; Ord. No. 99482, § 1, 7-22-04; Ord. No. 2007-04-05-0360, § 2, 4-5-07)

Editor's note: Ord. No. 99482, § 1, adopted July 22, 2004, changed the title of § 11-32 from "Adoption of the Uniform Fire Code" to "Adoption of the International Fire Code."

Sec. 11-33. Definitions.

(a) Whenever the word "jurisdiction" is used in the International Fire Code, it shall be held to mean the City of San Antonio, Texas.

(b) Whenever the words "Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention" are used in the International Fire Code it shall be held to mean "The Fire Chief."

(Code 1959, § 15-3; Ord. No. 55205, § 2, 4-15-82; Ord. No. 65619, § 1, 9-3-87; Ord. No. 79918, § 2, 3-31-94; Ord. No. 99482, § 2, 7-22-04; Ord. No. 2007-04-05-0360, § 3, 4-5-07)

Sec. 11-34. Enforcement.

The International Fire Code shall be enforced by the Fire Prevention Division and other members of the Fire Department duly authorized by the Fire Chief.

(Code 1959, § 15-2; Ord. No. 55205, § 2, 4-15-82; Ord. No. 65619, § 1, 9-3-87; Ord. No. 79918, § 2, 3-31-94; Ord. No. 99482, § 2, 7-22-04; Ord. No. 2007-04-05-0360, § 4, 4-5-07)

Sec. 11-35. Storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside above-ground tanks prohibited.

Storage of flammable or combustible liquids in aboveground tanks is prohibited unless authorized by the Fire Chief or his designee.

(Code 1959, § 15-4; Ord. No. 55205, § 2, 4-15-82; Ord. No. 65619, § 1, 9-3-87; Ord. No. 79918, § 2, 3-31-94; Ord. No. 2007-04-05-0360, § 5, 4-5-07)

Sec. 11-36. Establishments of limits in which gasoline service stations are to be restricted.

It shall be unlawful for any person to establish, construct, operate or maintain a gasoline service station, for the storage, sale and delivery of gasoline, oil or other auto supplies within the following described

limits:

Beginning at the south curblines of Dolorosa Street, where it crosses San Pedro Creek and with the meanders of the creek south two hundred (200) feet; thence east with a line parallel to and two hundred (200) feet from the south curb of Dolorosa Street across South Flores and Dwyer Avenue to the San Antonio River; thence east with the meanders of the river to the Market Street bridge and south curb line of Market Street to and across South Alamo Street to the point of intersection with the southeast curb line of South Alamo Street; thence north across Market Street and along the east curb line of South Alamo to the point of intersection with the south curb line of East Commerce Street; thence east on the south curb line of East Commerce Street to a point opposite the east curb line of Bonham Street; thence north across East Commerce Street and along the east curb line of Bonham Street, across Blum and Crockett Streets, to the southeast curb line of Bonham Street; thence northeast, along the southeast curb line of Bonham Street to the point of intersection of the curb line of Bonham Street and the center line of East Houston Street; thence west along the center line of East Houston Street to the point of intersection with the east line of Avenue E, thence north along the east line of Avenue E to the point of intersection with the north line of East Travis Street, thence west along the north curb line of East Travis Street; across the San Antonio River to the east curb line of Soledad Street and to Travis Street; thence along the north curb line of Travis Street across Main Avenue to the west curb line of North Flores Street; thence south along the west curb line of North Flores Street to a point two hundred feet north from the north curb line of West Houston Street; thence west along a line parallel to and two hundred (200) feet from the north curb line of West Houston Street to the west side of Cameron Street; thence south with the west curb line of Cameron Street across West Houston to West Commerce Street; thence west with the north curb line of West Commerce Street to the San Pedro Creek; thence south with the meanders of San Pedro Creek to the place of beginning.

(Code 1959, §§ 13-4, 15-5; Ord. No. 55205, § 2, 4-15-82; Ord. No. 65619, § 1, 9-3-87; Ord. No. 79918, § 2, 3-31-94; Ord. No. 2007-04-05-0360, § 6, 4-5-07)

Sec. 11-37. Establishment of limits in which bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas is to be restricted.

(a) The limits which bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas are restricted, are hereby established as the area bounded by the inner curb lines of the following streets and interstate highways:

Beginning at the intersection of I.H. 35 and I.H. 10; thence east along I.H. 35 to its intersection with I.H. 37; thence south along I.H. 37 to its intersection with West Drexel Street; thence west along West Drexel Street to its intersection with Lone Star Blvd.; thence west along Lone Star Blvd. to its intersection with South Flores Street; thence north along South Flores Street to its intersection with West Cevallos Street; thence west along West Cevallos Street to its intersection with I.H. 35 to its intersection with I.H. 10 to the point of termination.

(b) Vehicles for hauling or transporting liquefied petroleum gases shall not be driven in this area or other areas designated by the Fire Marshal.

(Code 1959, § 15-6; Ord. No. 55205, § 2, 4-15-82; Ord. No. 65619, § 1, 9-3-87; Ord. No. 79918, § 2, 3-31-94; Ord. No. 2007-04-05-0360, § 7, 4-5-07)

Sec. 11-38. Establishment of limits of districts in which storage of explosives and blasting agents is prohibited.

The limits referred to in Section 3301 of the International Fire Code, in which storage of explosives and blasting agents is prohibited, are hereby established at five thousand (5,000) feet beyond the corporate limits of the city.

(Code 1959, § 15-7; Ord. No. 55205, § 2, 4-15-82; Ord. No. 65619, § 1, 9-3-87; Ord. No. 79918, § 2, 3-31-94; Ord. No. 99482, § 2, 7-22-04; Ord. No. 2007-04-05-0360, § 8, 4-5-07)

Sec. 11-39. Reporting violations.

It shall be the duty of all members of the Fire Department to immediately report any violation of this code to the Fire Chief.

(Code 1959, § 15-2; Ord. No. 55205, § 2, 4-15-82; Ord. No. 65619, § 1, 9-3-87; Ord. No. 79918, § 2, 3-31-94; Ord. No. 2007-04-05-0360, § 9, 4-5-07)

Sec. 11-40. Amendments made in the International Fire Code.

102.3.1 Notice of Alteration to be given to Fire Chief.

The Director of Development Services Department shall provide written notice to the Fire Chief of every application made to repair, alter, or remodel any occupancy and any building or structure with the exception of single family and two family dwellings.

Section 102.8 Matters Not Provided For of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:
102.8 Matters Not Provided For.

The Fire Chief is authorized to make and enforce such rules and regulations for the prevention and control of fires and fire hazards as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the intent of this code. Three certified copies of such rules and regulations shall be filed with the clerk of the jurisdiction and shall be in effect immediately thereafter and additional copies shall be kept in the office of the Fire Department for distribution to the public.

104.1.1 Authority of the Fire Chief and the Fire Department.

It shall be the duty of the Fire Chief and he is hereby given the necessary power to do whatever may be deemed necessary by him for the safety and protection of property and citizens from fire hazards. The Fire Chief may delegate his power to any other member of the Fire Department.

104.1.2 Additional Duties and Police Powers of Fire Department Members.

In addition to the duties required or prescribed for members of the Fire Department in connection with the regular functions of such department, when so required by order of the City Manager in case of riots, floods, or other public emergencies or catastrophes or public danger of any sort, and all fires on order of the Fire Chief, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief, District Chief, or any Captain or Lieutenant of the Fire Department, each and all members of the Fire Department shall be and become vested with full Police powers and shall perform all duties required for the protection of persons or property or the preservation of public safety, peace and order.

Section 104.3 Right of Entry of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a second paragraph as follows:

104.3 Right of Entry.

Whenever it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce the provisions of this code, or whenever the fire code official has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in a building or upon any premises any conditions or violations of this code which make the building or premises unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the fire code official shall have the authority to enter the building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect or to perform the duties imposed upon the fire code official by this code. If such building or premises is occupied, the fire code official shall present credentials to the occupant and request entry. If such building or premises is unoccupied, the fire code official shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other person having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry. If entry is refused, the fire code official has recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry.

No owner or occupant or any other person having charge, care or control of any building or premises shall fail or neglect, after proper demand is made as herein provided, to properly permit entry therein by the Chief or his authorized representative for the purpose of inspection or examination under such exigent circumstances affecting the safety of persons and/or property, or to take such prudent action to extinguish a fire or abate a fire hazard.

Section 104.3 Right of Entry of the International Fire Code is amended by adding the following subsections:

104.3.2 Photographic Documentation.

Members of the Fire Department making such examinations or inspections shall have the right, with proper credentials, and be authorized to take a reasonable number of photographs or videotapes for evidence and for records for use by the Fire Department to study hazards and scientific control for fire

safety.

Section 104.11 Authority at fires and other emergencies of the International Fire Code is amended by adding the following subsection:

104.11.4 Removal of debris and rubble after fire.

1. The owner or person having under his control or in his possession upon any premises in the city, any hay, straw, bales of wool, cotton, paper or other substances which have been rendered useless or unmerchantable by reason of any fire on such premise, or any debris resulting from such fire, must remove such substances and debris from such premises within forty-eight hours (48) after notice to do so has been served by the Fire Chief.

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

3. The Fire Chief may extend the ten (10) day period of removal of such burned or partially burned buildings, when the insurance adjustment, if any, is still pending.

Section 105.2 Application of the International Fire Code is amended by adding the following subsection:

105.2.5 Investigation Fee/Working Without a Permit.

Work requiring a permit shall not commence until said permit is posted in a conspicuous place on the job site and approved plans are available at this location. Where work is commenced prior to obtaining said permit, the fees provided for in Section 11-16 of the city code, may be doubled, but the payment of such double fee shall not relieve any person from fully complying with the requirements of this ordinance in the execution of the work nor of any other penalties prescribed herein.

Section 105.4.2 Information on construction documents of the International Fire Code is amended by adding 105.4.2.1 Occupancy Classification Letter as follows:

105.4.2.1 Occupancy Classification Letter.

Two (2) copies of a completed "Occupancy Classification Letter" (a.k.a. "Commodities Letter") or other approved Fire Protection report shall be submitted to the City for buildings or portions thereof that are to be used for any of the following purposes:

1. Warehousing or storage
2. Retail including rack display of products
3. Hazardous material storage and/or use
4. Manufacturing

The Occupancy Classification Letter is required to be submitted 1) with the building permit submittal documents when seeking a building permit, 2) to the SAFD Fire Inspector during a Certificate of Occupancy inspection, or 3) at any other time when required by the fire code official. The Occupancy Classification Letter is to be prepared by the owner and/or tenant of the building/space in question. It is to be signed, dated and on company letterhead. If the Occupancy Classification Letter is prepared by a registered design professional representing the owner and/or tenant of the building/space in question, the letter is to be countersigned by the owner and/or tenant. The Occupancy Classification Letter is to be kept on site at all times. Prior to a change in 1) the type or amount of hazardous material(s) used or stored, 2) the type or amount of storage or storage height or method, or 3) the manufacturing process, a revised Occupancy Classification Letter is to be submitted to the Fire Chief or his designee for review.

Section 105.6 Required operational permits of the International Fire Code is amended by renumbering Section 105.6.32 Food Booths to read Section 105.6.47 Food Booths as follows:

105.6.47 Food Booths.

For permit to operate a food booth, see Section 317

Section 105.7 Required construction permits of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting

Sections 105.7.1.1, 105.7.1.2, and 105.7.1.3 as follows:

The International Fire Code is amended by adding Section 106.5 Compliance with orders and notices as follows:

106.5 Compliance with orders and notices.

Orders and notices issued or served as provided by this code shall be complied with by the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation to which the order or notice pertains. In cases of extreme danger to persons or property, immediate compliance is required. If the building or other premises is not owner occupied, under lease or otherwise, and the order or notice requires additions or changes in the building or premises which would immediately become real estate and be the property of the owner of the building or premises, such orders or notices shall be complied with by the owner.

Exception: When the owner and the occupant have agreed otherwise between themselves, in which event the occupant shall comply.

Section 108.1 Board of appeals established of the International Fire Code is amended to conform with the language adopted in Section 4 of City of San Antonio Ordinance 2006-02-23-0258 to read as follows:

108.1 Board of appeals established.

a. In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the building official and Fire Chief relative to the application and interpretation of the building code, fire code, and Chapter 16, Article IV "home improvement contractor registration" of the City Code of San Antonio, Texas, there shall be and is hereby created a building and fire code board of appeals consisting of eleven persons residing in the city. It is preferred that the board consist of two structural engineers, two architects, four builders, two laypersons and one person with expertise in fire prevention. The Fire Chief shall be an ex-officio member. The building official shall be an ex-officio member of and shall act as secretary to said board. The building official or Fire Chief shall not have a vote upon any matter before the board. The board of appeals shall be appointed by the mayor and City Council and shall hold office at their pleasure. The term of office shall not exceed two (2) years and shall be limited to three (3) consecutive two-year terms. All vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term only. The board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with copies to the building official and Fire Chief. Each application to the board shall be accompanied by a filing fee as set forth in the fee schedule adopted by the City of San Antonio.

b. Quorum and majority vote

1. Six (6) members shall constitute a quorum.

2. The vote of a majority of the members present shall be necessary for adoption of any matter. Each member of the board of appeals shall have one (1) vote.

Sections 109.1.1 Work started without a Permit of the International Fire Code is amended by adding underlined language as follows:

109.1.1 Work started without a Permit: No work shall be started on any Fire Protection System at a new construction site or an existing structure, other than maintenance work, without a permit being issued or by approval to begin work by the Fire Chief or his designee. Both the individual contractor along with the site general contractor will be held liable for such actions.

Section 110.2 Evacuation of the International Fire Code is amended by adding the following section:

Double check whether this is an addition

110.2.1 Removal of Occupants.

A member of the Fire Department is authorized to require the removal of occupants at a location when actual occupancy exceeds the permitted or posted occupant load. A person commits an offense if he refuses to obey an order to vacate.

Section 110 Unsafe Buildings of the International Fire Code is amended by adding Section 110.5 Prohibition of Electrical Service and 110.6 Prohibition of Gas Service as follows:

110.5 Prohibition of Electrical Service.

When any fire hazard is permitted to continue in existence by the owner after receiving the notice provided in Section 109.2.1 and after expiration of the time limit as determined under Section, 109.2 if the Fire Chief or his designee shall find and determine from the facts that the danger to human life is materially increased by the electrical wiring and appliances present in the building, he shall notify the City Public Service of the city to disconnect its service and forthwith cease supplying electric current thereto. It shall thereupon be the duty of the manager of the City Public Service to cause said service to be disconnected and the supply of electrical current disconnected immediately.

110.6 Prohibition of Gas Service.

When any fire hazard is permitted to continue in existence by the owner after receiving the notice provided in Section 109.2.1 and after expiration of the time limit as determined under Section 109.2, if the Fire Chief or his designee shall find and determine from the facts that the danger to human life is materially increased by the gas plumbing and/or appliances present in the building, he shall notify the City Public Service to disconnect its gas service and forthwith cease supplying gas thereto. It shall thereupon be the duty of the manager of the City Public Service to cause said service to be disconnected and the supply of gas disconnected immediately.

Section 112 Assembly and *Section 112.1 Places of Assemblies* are added as amendments to the International Fire Code to read as follows:

Section 112. Assembly

112.1 Places of Assemblies.

The requirements of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, shall be used and supplemental to the International Building Code and the International Fire Code regarding Places of Assemblies. The 2006 edition of the NFPA 101, Life Safety Code shall apply.

Section 202 General Definitions of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

ADMINISTRATOR is the City Manager.

AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE shall have the meaning set out in the Texas Transportation Code §541.201.

DESIGNATED PREMISES shall mean property being used for a purpose allowed as a permitted use in an Apartment District, Office District, Local Retail District, Business District, Commercial District, Manufacturing District, Multiple Family Residence District, Mobile Home District, Townhouse Residence District, Industry District, or Planned Unit Development District as those terms are used in Chapter 35 of the San Antonio Code whether or not the premises are so zoned, or a public or private school, or a church, or a facility owned or operated by the City or Bexar County or by a city-owned utility, where off-street parking is provided on the premises for occupants thereof and others.

FIRE LANE shall mean any area appurtenant to entrances or exits of a building deemed necessary by the Fire Chief or his designee to remain free and clear of parked vehicles for access to such building in case of fire or other emergency and designated by him as such, and may include sidewalks, driveways, portions of parking lots, or any other area adjacent to or near building entrances or exits, or any fire hydrant.

FIRE MARSHAL shall mean the fire code official responsible for investigations of fires, inspection of facilities, and code enforcement.

PARK OR PARKING shall be defined as set out in Chapter 19 of the City Code of San Antonio, Texas.

Section 304 Combustible Waste Material of the International Fire Code is amended by adding Section 304.2.1 Dangerous Storing of Combustibles as follows:

304.2.1 Dangerous Storing of Combustibles.

It shall be unlawful and a nuisance for any person to have or keep or store, within the city, any quantity of tar, pitch, resin, petroleum or its products, or other combustible materials or substances in such manner that such materials or substances shall be in danger of taking and communicating fire.

Section 305 Ignition Sources of the International Fire Code is amended by adding Section 305.2.1

Ignited Materials in Streets Prohibited as follows:

305.2.1 Ignited Materials in Streets Prohibited.

No person may place or possess burning materials on a street, alley, or public easement if that conduct

could attract attention, creates a disturbance, or causes a fire hazard.

Section 307.1 General of the International Fire Code is amended by renumbering former *Section 307.1.1 Carrying Burning Materials* to read *Section 307.1.2 Carrying Burning Materials* as follows:
307.1.2 Carrying Burning Materials.

No person in the city shall carry or cause to be carried, in any street or other thoroughfare, any burning coal or firebrands, unless the same is shut up in a covered vessel.

Section 307.2 Permit Required of the International Fire Code is amended by renumbering former *Section 307.2.3 Burning Rubbish, Brush and Other Combustible Matter* to read adding *Section 307.2.2 Burning Rubbish, Brush and Other Combustible Matter* as follows:

307.2.2 Burning Rubbish, Brush and Other Combustible Matter.

1. Unlawful to burn trash without permit. It shall be unlawful for any person to burn or cause to be burned, any trash, brush, tree limbs, grass, trees, leaves, paper, boards, planks, shavings, or any other combustible materials whatsoever within the corporate limits of the city, without first having a permit therefore as required by subsection (2) of this section, unless the same is burned in an incinerator or container which has been approved in writing by the Fire Chief or his designee, and said incinerator or container when used for burning shall be so located that no smoke there from shall go into surrounding buildings, nor shall the operation of said incinerator or container create a fire hazard to the surrounding property.

2. Application for a permit. Any person desiring to burn any trash, or other combustible material described in subsection (1) of this section, within the city shall make application to the Fire Chief or his designee for a permit to burn said materials. The application for a permit shall contain the following information:

- a. The name, address and telephone number of the person making application for permit.
- b. The type of material and the quantity to be burned.
- c. The location in the city at which the material is to be burned and the legal description of the property together with the name and owner of the property.
- d. The date on which the material is to be burned and the time at which the burning will commence and the estimated time necessary to complete the burning.
- e. A statement by the person making the application that he assumes all liability and responsibility for all damages to all persons and property by reason of the fire, and that he will take all necessary precautions to insure that no damages result from the fire.
- f. A statement by the person making the application for a permit that he will burn the materials only on the date and at the time designated in the permit issued by the Fire Chief or his designee, and in accordance with any special instruction set forth in the permit issued by the Fire Chief's Office.

3. Permit issued after investigation. When an application to burn any trash or other combustible materials is made to the Fire Chief, and such burning is not a violation of air pollution standards, he shall make an inspection of the premises on which the material is to be burned and the surrounding property to determine if the burning, as requested by the applicant would be a fire hazard and dangerous to the adjoining or nearby property. If the Fire Chief, or his designee, finds from his inspection of the property that the burning would not be a fire hazard or danger to adjoining or nearby property, or violation of air pollution standards, he shall cause to be issued a permit therefore which shall contain the following information and conditions:

- a. The name, address and telephone number of the person to which the permit is issued.
- b. The location, address and telephone number of the person for which the material is to be burned.
- c. The date and time at which the material is to be burned.
- d. A statement that the applicant assumes all liability and responsibility for all damages to all persons and property by reason of the fire.
- e. That the fire will not be left unguarded at any time during the burning and that an adult person shall be in attendance at all times.
- f. Any condition which the Fire Chief or his designee find from the surrounding circumstances to be necessary to prevent the fire from being a fire hazard and a danger to adjoining or nearby property.

4. When not to issue a permit. No permit shall be issued for the burning of any materials at any time except during the day between one (1) hour after sunrise and one (1) hour before sunset, except for ceremonial bonfires, when:

- a. The site of the bonfire has been approved by the Fire Chief or his designee; and
- b. The bonfire is held under the supervision of Fire Department personnel. Failure of any person or persons at such a bonfire to adhere to fire safety instructions and requirements of the Fire Department representative assigned to supervise same shall constitute a violation of this chapter. No permit shall be issued if the burning would be contrary to the provisions of this section, nor shall such permit be issued if the Fire Chief, or his designee, shall have reason to believe that weather conditions, type or location of the materials to be burned, or the use of property within the area affected would cause the burning to be a hazard or otherwise violate the provisions of this section.

5. Appeal. Any person dissatisfied by the decision of the Fire Chief shall have the right of appeal within ten (10) days from the date of the decision with the City Clerk. The Council shall set a date for a hearing within ten (10) days from the date of filing such notice of appeal.

Section 308.2 Where prohibited of the International Fire Code is amended by adding *Section 308.2.2 Projection of Ignited Materials* as follows:

308.2.2 Projection of Ignited Materials.

No person shall drop or throw ignited material from a structure or vehicle.

Section 308.3.1 Open-flame cooking devices of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting exception #2 as follows:

308.3.1 Open-flame cooking devices

Exceptions:

Section 308.3.1.1 Liquefied-petroleum-gas-fueled cooking devices and its exception of the International Fire Code is repealed; *Section 308.3.1.2 Fire Hazard Prohibited* is renumbered as the new *Section 308.3.1.1 Fire Hazard Prohibited* as follows:

308.3.1.1 Fire Hazard Prohibited.

In Group R, Division 1 & 2 occupancies, a person shall not construct, erect, install, maintain or use any incinerator or barbecue pit or grill or so burn any combustible material as to constitute or occasion a fire hazard by the use or burning thereof or as to endanger the life or property of any person thereof.

The use or burning of any such devices under the following conditions shall constitute a fire hazard and is strictly prohibited:

1. Within five (5) linear feet of any combustible surface, including but not limited to decks, porches, balconies, walls, or verandas.
2. Beneath any balcony, porch, roof overhang, deck, or veranda

Section 314 Indoor Displays of the International Fire Code is amended to add *Section 314.5 Atrium Furnishings* as follows:

314.5 Atrium Furnishings.

Management shall document atrium furnishings for BTU content per pound when requested by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 315.2.3 Equipment Rooms of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

315.2.3. Equipment Rooms.

Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms or electrical equipment rooms, nor within ten (10) feet of any furnace or boiler room door.

The International Fire Code is amended by adding *Section 316 Parade Floats* and pertinent subsections as follows

Section 316 Parade Floats.

316.1 Decorative Materials.

Decorative material on parade floats shall be noncombustible or flame retardant.

316.2 Fire Protection.

Motorized parade floats and towing apparatus shall be provided with a minimum 2-A, 10-B:C-rated portable fire extinguisher readily accessible to the operator.

316.3 Exhaust Pipes.

Motorized float exhaust pipes must be extended past the exterior of the float and be clear of all decorative material.

316.4 Escape Hatch.

Motorized floats shall be equipped with a quick escape hatch from interior driver compartments.

The International Fire Code is amended by adding *Section 317 Food Booths* as follows:

Section 317 FOOD BOOTHS.

- a. For permit to operate a food booth, See Section 105.6.18.1.
- b. It shall be unlawful to operate a booth without a permit required by Section 105.6.18.1
- c. All decorative materials shall be fire resistive or flame retardant.
- d. Cooking appliances shall be installed and maintained in such a manner as not to create a fire hazard.
- e. A food booth shall consist of an area ten (10) feet by ten (10) feet. Extended food booths that exceed ten (10) feet by ten (10) feet space selling more than one item will be charged additional fees. These fees will be charged one hundred (100) square foot increments and any portion thereof.
- f. A Class K fire extinguisher shall be provided where deep fat fryers are used, and the total well area exceeds five (5) square feet. All others booths shall provide a 2A, 10 BC fire extinguisher.

Sections 318 Sidewalk grating and *319 Sidewalk dead lights* of the International Fire Code are deleted as follows:

Section 404.2.1 Evacuation Plan of the International Fire Code is repealed and Section 404.2.2 Emergency Plans is renumbered and renamed as Section 404.2.1 Emergency Evacuation Plans as follows:

404.2.1 Emergency Evacuation Plans.

Places of Assembly Division 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall have written emergency plans approved by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 405.2.1 Fire Drill Records of the International Fire Code is repealed and replaced with new *Section 405.2.1 Fire Drills for E Occupancies* and old *Section 405.2.2.5.1 Fire Drills for E Occupancies* is deleted as follows:

405.2.1 Fire Drills for E Occupancies.

The operator of premises housing an E Occupancy shall conduct fire drills:

1. Without warning;
2. In a manner requiring:
 - a. all students to immediately leave the structure upon hearing the fire drill signal;
 - b. a roll call by classes outside the structure; and
 - c. doors to be closed as each area is evacuated;
3. In a manner simulating fire conditions;
4. In a manner prohibiting students from running or playing;
5. If approved, in a manner permitting security persons to remain inside the structure during drills;
6. Which include:
 - a. Complete checks of each section of the structure;
 - b. The use of varying evacuation routes;
 - c. Occasional simulation of blocked exits;
 - d. Provisions for calling the fire department; and
 - e. The use of varying drill times;
7. During weather which does not pose a health threat to students;
8. As an exercise in discipline and procedure, rather than speed;
9. Alarm from pull stations;
10. According to the following signal criteria in schools relying on the class change bell for a fire alarm;

Section 405.2.2 Fire Drills for E Occupancies is repealed and *Section 405.5.2.2.2 Fire Drills for E Occupancies* is renumbered as new Section 405.2.2 Fire Drills for E Occupancies:

405.2.2 Fire Drills for E Occupancies.

FIRE CHIEF'S POWER TO ORDER FIRE DRILL.

The Fire Chief may require a fire drill at any E Occupancy at any time.

Section 408.2.3 Exhibition Halls - General of the International Fire Code is amended by changing Fire Marshall to Fire Chief or his designee as follows:

408.2.3 EXHIBIT HALLS - GENERAL.

The operator of premises used as a place of exhibition shall:

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

408.2.4 Sitting or Standing in Aisles Prohibited.

The operator of premises used as a place of assembly shall prevent the sitting or standing in aisles, passageways, or stairways, while the premises are occupied.

408.2.5 Automotive Vehicles: Equipment in Exhibit Halls.

The operator of and exhibitors at premises used as a place of exhibition may display automotive vehicles and equipment inside a structure if:

1. The amount of fuel in the vehicle or equipment fuel tanks is limited to the greater of:
 - a. The minimum amount adequate for vehicle positioning; or
 - b. One quarter tank or 5 gallons, whichever is less
2. Vehicle or equipment tanks are effectively locked or adequately sealed;
3. Vehicle or equipment battery cables are disconnected from the ignition systems;
4. Vehicle or equipment ignition keys are possessed at all times by a responsible person at the display location;
5. Vehicle operation is limited to brief parade type displays as specifically approved by the Fire Chief or his designee;
6. Show vehicles with LPG tanks shall not be permitted inside the exhibit halls.

Section 501.3.1 Construction documents of the International Fire Code is renamed as Site Plan and amended to read as follows:

501.3.1. Site Plan.

Two (2) copies of the Fire Protection Site Plan (labeled as such) shall be submitted with the construction documents when application is made for a building permit. Plans must be reviewed and approved by the Fire Chief or his designee before a building permit is issued. One (1) copy of the approved Fire Protection Site Plan will be retained by the City of San Antonio. The Fire Protection Site plan shall be drawn to scale (no less than 1:60) and shall show and include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Compass reading.
2. Property and/or lot lines.
3. Street frontages.

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

Section 503.1.1 Buildings and facilities and exception #1 of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows and exception #4 is deleted:

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities.

Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. In sprinklered Group R-2 apartment houses, the distance may be measured through open breezeways having a minimum clear width of 6 feet.

Exception: The fire code official is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet (45 720 mm) where:

1. The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3. The dimension shall be increased from 150 feet to 200 feet. This increase shall not be applicable to Group H and I Occupancies, buildings with occupancies having High-Piled Combustible Storage and high-rise buildings.

Section 503.1.1.1 Fire Apparatus Access Roads of the International Fire Code is amended by changing Fire Marshal to read Fire Chief or his designee as follows:

503.1.1.1 Fire Apparatus Access Roads.

Upon the designation of a fire lane pursuant to this ordinance, the Fire Chief or his designee shall give notice of such designation to the owner of such designated premise, directing the owner to cause signs to be posted at the expense of the owner, at designated locations, lettered "Fire Lane - No Parking at any Time City Ord. 54547." Such signs shall be of standard size and color, of standard lettering and mounting, conforming to specifications established by the Director of Public Works. In addition to the signs, the owners of such designated premises at their option, or, if so directed by the Fire Chief or his designee, shall paint all fire lane curbs red with white-stenciled letters stating "Fire Lane, No Parking". It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle other than an authorized emergency vehicle in a designated fire lane when such signs are in place or such red curbing exists. In areas where the fire lane may not be clearly defined, the Fire Chief or his designee may require a four (4) inch red stripe be painted that defines the boundaries of the fire lane.

Section 503.1.1.2 Buildings and facilities is added to the International Fire Code and reads as follows:

503.1.1.2 Buildings and facilities

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

include a note that states that the fire lane or ingress/egress easement may not be removed from the plat without the written approval of the Director of Development Services and the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 503.2.1.1 Divided Entrance to Property of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

503.2.1.1 Divided Entrance to Property.

When guard houses, security stations, medians, landscape islands or other similar use obstructions are so located as to create a one (1) way and partially obstruct the entrance(s) to a property or fire lane(s) in any location, such one (1) way(s) shall be a minimum of fourteen (14) feet clear on each side of the obstruction. This minimum requirement is only applicable at the point(s) of obstruction and is not permitted along required Aerial Apparatus Access Roads. Fire Apparatus Access Roads adjacent to fire hydrants or fire department connections or at any location where a Fire Apparatus Vehicle is expected to be positioned for the duration of the fire event. Turning radii shall be as permitted in Section 503.2.4.

Section 503.2.1.2 Mountable Curbs of the International Fire Code is amended by changing Fire Marshal to read Fire Chief or his designee as follows:

503.2.1.2. Mountable Curbs.

Mountable curbs are permitted when approved by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 503.2.3 Surface of the International Fire Code is amended by changing Chief to Marshal as follows:

503.2.3 Surface.

Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

Drivable grass surfaces, such as concrete grass pavers, are permitted when approved by the Fire Chief or his designee and in accordance with Sections 104.9.

Section 503.2.4 Turning radius of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

503.2.4 Turning radius.

The required turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be determined by the fire code official.

The turning radii of a fire apparatus access roadway shall require a minimum of fifty (50) feet outside radius and a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet clear distance to the inside radius on all turns in excess of thirty (30) degrees.

Section 503.2.5 Dead Ends of the International Fire Code is amended by changing Fire Marshall to read Fire Chief or his designee as follows:

503.2.5 Dead Ends.

Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with approved provisions for the turning around of fire apparatus. Turn arounds approved by the Fire Chief or his designee or as permitted by Appendix D are acceptable.

Section 503.2.5 Dead Ends of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting the exception and replacing with a new exception as follows:

503.2.5 Dead Ends.

Exception:

Where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3, dead-end fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 200 feet. This increase shall not be applicable to Groups H and I Occupancies, buildings with occupancies having High-Piled Combustible Storage and high-rise buildings.

503.2.7 Grade.

The gradient for a fire apparatus access road shall not exceed twelve percent (12%).

Section 503.6.1 Direction of Swing is added to the International Fire Code as follows:

503.6.1 Direction of Swing

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

Section 503.7 The Fire Chief to Designate Fire Lanes of the International Fire Code is amended by adding the underlined language below:

503.7 The Fire Chief or his designee to Designate Fire Lanes.

The Fire Chief or his designee is hereby authorized to designate fire lanes on designated premises, as defined herein, where such areas must be free of parked vehicles and other obstructions to provide ready access to buildings therein, in case of fire or other emergencies. The designation by the Fire Chief or his designee of such fire lanes shall never be held to make the city responsible for the maintenance of such fire lanes, but the owner of such property shall continue to be responsible for the maintenance of such area. Further, owners of the private property or their designated representative may request that additional fire lanes be designated by the Fire Chief or his designee .

503.8 Summons to be Issued for Parking Violation.

A summons or notice to appear in answer to a charge of parking in violation of this article, specifying the location of the fire lane in which such violation occurred and the date and time of such violation, may be issued by any police officer or any member of the Arson Investigating unit or inspectors in the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Fire Department.

Section 503.9 Unlawful to Park in Fire Lane of the International Fire Code is repealed and former *Section 503.11 Removal of Vehicle by Property Owner* is renumbered and renamed as *Section 503.9 Removal of Vehicle by Property Owner* to read as follows:

503.9 Removal of Vehicle by Property Owner

The owner, or the agent of the owner, may have any motor vehicle that is parked in a required fire lane, except an authorized emergency vehicle, removed and stored at the expense of the owner or operator of the vehicle.

The owner of the premises, or his agent, who has a vehicle removed and stored is not liable for damages incurred by the owner or operator of the vehicle as a result of removal or storage, if the vehicle is removed by a vehicle wrecker service insured against liability for property damage incurred in towing vehicles and is stored by a storage company insured against liability for property damage incurred in the storage of vehicles.

Section 503.10 Unlawful to Remove No Parking Signs of the International Fire Code is repealed and former *Section 503.12 Removal of Vehicle by Fire Chief* is renumbered and renamed to be *Section 503.10 Removal of Vehicle by Fire Chief* as follows:

503.10 Removal of Vehicle by Fire Chief.

Any vehicle parked in any designated fire lane may be removed at the vehicle owner's expense on authorization of the Fire Chief under the following conditions:

1. When the vehicle violates the fire lane ordinance by parking in a fire lane, or
2. When a vehicle blocks the ingress/egress of a business, theater, night club, apartment complex, gymnasium or a place of assembly, or
3. When a vehicle's presence threatens the life safety of the public by impeding the ability of the fire apparatus and emergency medical equipment to respond to an emergency.

The Fire Chief shall cause such vehicle to be removed by the towing service operating under a contract with the city and shall further cause such vehicle to be impounded in one of the Police Department Vehicle Storage sections.

Section 503.13 Abandonment of Fire Lane of the International Fire Code is renumbered as *Section 503.11 Abandonment of Fire Lane* in the following manner and Fire Chief is changed to read Fire Chief or his designee:

503.11 Abandonment of Fire Lane.

No owner, manager or person in charge of any premises served by a required fire lane shall abandon or close any such fire lane without the written permission of the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 505.1 Address numbers of the International Fire Code is amended to read in its entirety the following:

505.1 Address numbers.

New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers or approved address numbers, building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. These numbers shall contrast

with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters. Numbers shall be a minimum of 6 inches high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm).

505.3 Multi-Building Complexes.

Office, industrial and apartment complexes shall be identified by name and number on a display board at the main entry roadway.

505.3.1 Multi-Building Complexes.

Office and industrial complexes with multiple addresses contained within shall post all addresses so that they are visible from roadway.

505.4 Mall Lease Spaces.

Each mall lease space shall be identified by a uniform size number at a uniform easily visible location in proximity to exterior and mall entrance doors.

506.2.1 Key Box Access and Removal of Keys.

The Fire Department shall have the only key to the key box. Removal of any key by other than the authorized Fire Department personnel shall be a violation of this code.

Section 506.3 Key Box Location and Contents of the International Fire Code is amended by changing Fire Chief to read Fire Chief or his designee as follows:

506.3 Key Box Location and Contents.

Required key boxes shall be located as follows and as approved by the Fire Chief or his designee:

1. Within twelve (12) feet of the emergency elevators and visible from the entrance to the emergency elevator or,
2. Between eight (8) feet and ten (10) feet to the side of the main entrance level to the building and between eight (8) to ten (10) feet from the grade where practical.

The key box shall contain designated keys essential to emergency operations, including but not limited to the following:

1. Elevator keys capable of accessing all floors in the building
2. Stairway keys
3. Fire control station keys
4. Alarm System keys

Section 508.3 Fire flow of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

508.3 Fire flow.

Fire Flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings and facilities shall be as per Appendix B of the International Fire Code or other approved method as determined by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 508.3.1 Water supply of the International Fire Code is renamed to read Fire Flow for Rural Isolated Areas and amended as follows:

508.3.1 Fire Flow for Rural Isolated Areas.

The fire flow supply requirements for most rural, isolated structures may be determined as follows: The Fire Chief or his designee may modify the fire flow requirement for small isolated buildings or light hazard occupancies (as defined in the 2002 Edition of NFPA 13, Section 5.2 and Annex Section 5.2) under the following conditions:

1. The building is fully protected with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, and
2. The automatic sprinkler system demand including hose stream demand, is provided, and
3. The building is located in a subdivision area considered by the Code Official to be in a rural setting, and
4. Provision of a fully compliant water supply is a severe economic burden, and
5. A minimum 60 foot yard is provided between the buildings and property lines (dedicated right-of-way may be used to obtain clear distance), and
6. When the Fire Code required fire flow is available at the property line, the owner shall connect to the water supply system and provide on-site fire hydrants and water supply as is otherwise required by the code.

Section 508.4 Water supply test of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

508.4 Water supply test.

Adequacy of the water supply shall be determined by an approved flow test that is conducted on the fire hydrants nearest the project site unless otherwise approved by the Code Official. The flow test shall be as follows:

1. The flow test shall have been conducted no more than twelve (12) months prior to the date of construction document submittal to the City of San Antonio.
2. The flow test shall be constructed in accordance with the 2002 edition of NFPA 291, Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants and any other applicable local, state or national standards and/or requirements.
3. The flow test results shall be submitted with the construction documents in accordance with the City of San Antonio (COSA) standard fire flow test format.
4. If the water supply piping is not yet constructed, hydraulic calculations for the proposed piping design shall be submitted. The calculations shall be based on the flow test conducted on the fire hydrants nearest the project site and shall verify that the piping design provides the minimum required fire flow at no less than 20 psi residual. Upon completion of construction and prior to final certificate of occupancy, a flow test shall be conducted to verify the results of the calculations.

Section 508.5.1 Where Required of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

508.5.1 Where Required.

Public and/or private fire hydrants are required to be installed where one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. Existing fire hydrants do not meet the required fire hydrant location and spacing criteria defined in Sections 508.5.1.1, 508.5.1.2 or Appendix C
2. The complexity of the project justifies their installation as determined by the Fire Chief or his designee

Section 508.5.1.1 Permit Requirement of the International Fire Code is repealed; *Section 508.5.1.2 Fire Hydrant Location and Spacing for Non-Single Family Developments* is renumbered as Section 508.5.1.1 and amended as follows:

508.5.1.1 Fire Hydrant Location and Spacing for Non-Single Family Developments.

Sufficient fire hydrants shall be considered to be provided for a building when:

1. Not more than five hundred (500) feet of hose will be required to reach from a fire hydrant to all exterior portions of the first floor of the structures in question; and

Exception: Where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2, or 903.3.1.3, distance from hydrants to all exterior portions of buildings shall not exceed 750 feet as the hose lays. This increase shall not be applicable to Groups H and I Occupancies, buildings with occupancies having High-Piled Combustible Storage and high-rise buildings.

2. All fire hydrants required as prescribed by Appendix C shall be within five hundred (500) feet of a point on the building being protected measured per the hose lay criteria in Section 508.5.1.2.

Exception: Where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2, or 903.3.1.3, distance from required hydrants to a point on the building being protected shall not exceed 750 feet as the hose lays. This increase shall not be applicable to Groups H and I Occupancies, buildings with occupancies having High-Piled Combustible Storage and high-rise buildings.

Section 508.5.1.3 Fire Hydrant Location and Spacing of the International Fire Code is hereby renumbered as Section 508.5.1.2 and amended as follows:

508.5.1.2 Fire Hydrant Location and Spacing.

Fire hydrants shall be located and spaced per the following criteria:

1. Hose lay is measured along public streets, fire lanes, and access roadways for Fire Department vehicles including not over one hundred fifty (150) feet of pulling hose by hand as specified in Section 508.1.
2. No fire flow credit is allowed for hydrants which are so obstructed as to make their use impractical,

such as hydrants across main line railroad tracks that are in heavy use or across limited access highway, expressways, primary thoroughfares, streams, walls, etc.

3. Hydrant spacing along both public and private water mains shall not be closer than 300 feet and shall not exceed six hundred (600) feet.

4. Fire hydrants shall be located along the public right-of-way or along the Fire Department access roadways, preferably at intersections or on islands separating parking areas, which cannot be obstructed by parked vehicles. Hydrants in areas subject to physical damage shall be protected from collision. Fire hydrants across more than four (4) lanes of traffic (including turning lanes) or across medians are not considered accessible.

Sections 508.5.2.1 Hydrostatic Test Requirements, 508.5.2.2 Private Hydrants, and 508.5.2.3 Fire Hydrant Operation Test of the International Fire Code are hereby repealed.

508.5.3.1 Private Fire Service Main.

Private fire mains as used in this code are the pipe and its appurtenances on private property between San Antonio Water System, other public water system, or other source of water and the base elbow of private fire hydrants or the rise for automatic sprinkler or standpipe systems. When connected to a public water system, the private fire main begins at a point designated by the public water utility. When connected to a gravity tank or pressure tank, the private main begins at the inlet side of the tank check valve.

Section 508.5.5 Clear spaces around hydrants of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

508.5.5 Clear spaces around hydrants

A 3-foot (914 mm) clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants except as otherwise required or approved. The clear space around hydrant and the access to the hydrant will be no more than 8 percent slope.

Section 508.5.3.2 Design Criteria for Water Mains of the International Fire Code is renumbered as Section 508.5.7 and amended as follows:

508.5.7 Design Criteria for Water Mains.

1. Where the fire service mains are used to supply required fire hydrants, the mains shall be sized to flow the required fire flow as determined by Section 508.3.
2. Where the fire service mains are used to supply required fire hydrants plus fire sprinkler and/or fire standpipe systems, the mains shall be sized to flow the larger of the fire hydrant flow demand as determined by Section 508.3, the fire sprinkler demand as determined by Section 903.3 or the fire standpipe demand as determined by Section 905.2.
3. The required number of fire hydrants for the fire flow determined by Section 508.3 shall be as specified in Appendix C, Table C105.1.
4. When sizing the fire service main, the distribution of the fire flow (as determined by item no 1 or 2 above) among the required fire hydrants shall be as determined by the Fire Chief or his designee, but in most cases shall have no less than 1,000 gpm at the hydraulically remote fire hydrant with the remaining fire flow equally distributed among the remaining required fire hydrants.
5. Main Size:
 - a. Minimum diameter for public water mains shall be six (6) inches in single-family residential areas and eight (8) inches in all other areas. Larger mains may be required to accommodate fire flow requirements.
 - b. Private fire mains shall be hydraulically calculated.
6. Water pressure in private fire mains shall not be less than thirty-five pounds per square inch (35 psi) with no hydrants in use. When hydrants are in use supplying the required fire flow, water pressure in the main at the fire hydrant discharge level shall be not less than twenty pounds per square inch (20 psi) residual.
7. Except for specific requirements of this code, all hydrants and mains required for private protection shall be designed, constructed, and operated in conformance with the local water purveyor's criteria, specifications and regulations for public fire hydrants and mains on public streets and NFPA 24.

Section 508.5.7 Fire Hydrant Installation Criteria of the International Fire Code is renumbered as Section 508.5.8 as follows:

508.5.8 Fire Hydrant Installation Criteria.

Fire hydrants shall be installed per the following criteria:

1. Fire hydrants shall be a minimum of eight (8) inches and a maximum of seven (7) feet from the gutter face of the curb.
2. The steamer connection shall be a minimum of one and one-half (1.5) feet and a maximum of two (2) feet above grade
3. All private hydrants shall be painted red.
4. Fire hydrants shall be right turn only.

Section 603.10 Fire Extinguishers of the International Fire Code is hereby repealed.

Section 604.1.2 Natural gas generators is hereby added to the International Fire Code as follows:

604.1.2 Natural gas generators.

Natural gas generators shall be allowed to be used as an emergency or standby power source for emergency life safety equipment only when the following conditions are met:

1. The generator and all gas lines supplying the generator must be located outside of the building.
2. The natural gas line supplying the generator must have a separate shutoff that is not affected by turning off the supply line to the building.
3. The shutoff for the natural gas line supplying the generator must have a sign at the shutoff that reads: "EMERGENCY GENERATOR GAS LINE, SHUT DOWN THIS LINE ONLY FOR EMERGENCIES INVOLVING EMERGENCY GENERATOR."
4. The generator must be a minimum of 10 feet from any building opening.
5. The installation of all natural gas generators shall be required to meet all the 2006 Uniform Plumbing Code and the 2005 National Electrical Code.

Section 607.4 Emergency Elevators of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

607.4 Emergency Elevators.

In every building in the city that is equipped with one or more elevators, all elevators having a travel of seven (7) feet or more shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the Fire Department. Such elevators shall be equipped for fire emergency use by the firefighters to include automatic recall of the elevator to ground level by elevator lobby smoke detector or elevator machine room smoke detector and manual control of the elevator by use of commandeering switch in or adjacent to the operating panel of each elevator car. The commandeering switch key for automatic elevators shall be located in a key box at a position approved by the Fire Chief or his designee. The Fire Department shall have the only key to the key box. All new elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators and moving walks and major alterations to such conveyances and the installation thereof shall conform to the requirements of the American National Standard Institute ANSI/ASME A17.1 2002 Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, except as otherwise provided in this chapter and Phase 3 operations as outlined in NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code.

Section 804.1.1 Restricted occupancies, exception No. 3 of the International Fire Code is hereby deleted as follows:

Section 804.1.1 Restricted occupancies, exception No. 4 of the International Fire Code is hereby deleted as follows:

Section 804.2.1 Location of Christmas Trees of the International Fire Code is hereby repealed and replaced with new Section 804.2.1 Density as follows:

804.2.1 Density

The minimum density of the interior trim shall be 20 pounds per cubic foot (320 kg/m³).

Section 804.5 Length of Display of the International Fire Code is renumbered as Section 804.6 as follows:

804.6 Length of Display.

No cut natural Christmas tree shall be displayed in a non-residential occupancy for more than fifteen (15) days from the date of purchase.

Section 804.6 Violations of the International Fire Code is hereby repealed. See Section 109 of the International Fire Code for violations.

Section 805.2.1 Flameproof Testing by Fire Marshal of the International Fire Code is renumbered to read Section 807.2.1:

807.2.1 Flameproof Testing by Fire Chief or his designee.

The Fire Chief or his designee may test decorative materials to determine if they are adequately flameproof.

Section 807.4.3.2 Artwork of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

807.4.3.2 Artwork

Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors and classroom walls to not more than 20 percent of the wall area.

Section 901.2.2 Sprinkler Plans of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

901.2.2 Sprinkler Plans.

Two (2) sets of sprinkler system working plans shall be submitted to the Fire Chief for approval and filing, and a permit for installation received before any equipment is installed or remodeled. The Fire Chief or his designee will review, inspect and approve the sprinkler system based on these plans and the required tests to the system. Designers and installers shall comply with the 2002 Edition of NFPA 13.

Section 901.4.5 Fire Mains is hereby added to the International Fire Code as follows:

901.4.5 Fire Mains.

Fire service mains bedding backfill/initial backfilling for concrete steel cylinder pipe (CSC), ductile iron pipe (DI), and polyvinyl chloride pipe (PVC) in all nominal diameters shall be composed of sand, well graded crushed stone or gravel conforming to the following requirements unless modified by the engineer:

TABLE INSET:

MODIFIED GRADE 5	PERCENT
Retained on 1/2" sieve.....	0
Retained on 3/8" sieve.....	0--5
Retained on No 4 sieve.....	20--80
Retained on No 10 sieve.....	75--100
Retained on No 20 sieve.....	98--100

The backfill shall be installed prior to the inspection with the joints left exposed

Section 901.5 Installed Acceptance Testing of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

901.5 Installation Acceptance Testing.

Fire detection and alarm systems, fire-extinguishing systems, fire hydrant 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. A representative of the Fire Chief or his designee shall witness all required acceptance tests for all these systems.

Sections 901.5.2 Approval of Sprinkler Systems, 901.5.3 Acceptance Test, and 901.5.4 Test Certification of the International Fire Code is hereby repealed.

Section 901.6.3 Maintenance Agreement is hereby added to the International Fire Code as follows:

901.6.3 Maintenance Agreement.

A maintenance agreement with a licensed fire protection company shall be provided to the Fire Chief or his designee for each fire protection system at all times. Proof of a maintenance agreement shall be provided during any system acceptance testing.

Section 901.7 Systems out of service of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as

follows:

901.7 Systems out of service

Where a required fire protection system is out of service, 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.

A fire watch will be performed at all times that a system is taken out of service. Except for emergencies, the fire code official shall be given 72 hours notice before a system is voluntarily taken out of service. When, at the discretion of the fire code official, there is a life safety issue, uniformed employees of the San Antonio Fire Department, or other fire watch personnel as approved by the Fire Chief of his designee, employed by the San Antonio Fire Prevention office shall perform a fire watch. Fire watch personnel shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification to the fire department dispatch and their sole duty shall be to perform constant patrols and watch for safety hazards and occurrences of fire. The cost of the fire watch shall be at the current overtime rate for the fire prevention office and shall be the sole responsibility of the owner/contractor to pay. The fire watch fee shall be paid to the City of San Antonio before final approval is granted on system work

Section 901.7.2.1 Signage for system out of service of the International Fire Code is hereby deleted:

Section 902.1 Definitions of the International Fire Code is amended by adding the following definition of Porte Cochere:

902.1 Definitions.

PORTE COCHERE. A roofed structure extending from the entrance of a building over an adjacent driveway and sheltering those getting in or out of vehicles that is open on at least three (3) sides.

Section 903.1.2 Modifications, exception of the International Fire Code is deleted and replaced as follows:

903.1.2 Automatic sprinkler systems shall be designed with a minimum ten (10) % or five (5) PSI safety factor (whichever is greater) to the hydraulically most demanding design area.

Section 903.2.1.6 Basements of the International Fire Code is hereby repealed.

Section 903.2.10.1.1 Opening dimensions and access of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

903.2.10.1.1 Opening dimensions and access.

Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than 30 inches (762 mm). Such openings shall be accessible to the fire department from the exterior and shall not be obstructed in a manner that fire fighting or rescue cannot be accomplished from the exterior. Openings shall have a finished sill height, which is no more than forty four (44) inches above the finished floor level of the story, which the opening is serving.

Sections 903.2.14 Isolated Hazardous Areas, 903.4 Sprinkler System Monitoring and Alarms exception 8, and 903.5.1 Testing and Maintenance of the International Fire Code are hereby repealed.

Section 903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a fifth exempt location as follows:

903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations

5. Any porte cochere of non-combustible construction that is accompanied by the following:
 - a. A signed letter from the Owner stating that the porte cochere is for drop off and pick up only and that there will be no parking under the porte cochere. The letter shall include a statement that the Owner understands that any such violations at a future date may result in fines and/or a retro-active sprinkler protection requirements of the porte cochere, to be determined by the Fire Chief or his designee, and
 - b. "No Parking" and "Drop-off/Pick-up Only" signs shall be posted in such a manner under the porte cochere that they are visible from all approachable directions. Location, sign size, lettering size, color, etc will be determined by the fire inspector in the field.

Section 903.3.1.2.2 is added to and amends the International Fire Code as follows:

903.3.1.2.2

Porte cocheres in buildings that are provided with automatic sprinkler protection in accordance with

Section 903.3.1.2 are not required to be sprinklered.

Section 903.7 Separation from Non-Sprinklered Areas of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

903.7 Separation from Non-Sprinklered Areas.

Unless otherwise exempted by the 2006 International Building Code (IBC) or 2006 International Fire Code (IFC) or required to be of a higher fire resistive construction by the IBC or IFC, a minimum of one (1) hour fire barrier constructed in accordance with the 2006 International Building Code shall be provided between sprinklered and non-sprinklered areas within a building.

Section 904.2.1.1 Permit Required.

Permit for automatic fixed pipe extinguishing system installation shall be obtained from the Fire Marshal's Office. At the time a permit request is made, a diagram detailing exactly what will be installed at the "permit site", shall be submitted for Fire Department review and files.

The diagram shall include:

1. Approximate length of pipe and elbows
2. Distance of nozzles from grill area
3. Exact number of nozzles; size and type of nozzle
4. Number and location of fusible links
5. Size of cooking surface area, hood, and vent area
6. Location of manual pull
7. Location of automatic gas or electric shut-off; electric shut-off is to be a total shut-off
8. The location of the automatic extinguishing system in the room and distance of exits must be shown

The installation is not complete until all automatic electric or gas shut-offs are installed. Permittee is responsible for the total installation. Permittee shall call Fire Prevention for a final inspection after the system is completed. The Fire Inspector shall require an operations test of the system be performed on the final inspection. Agent discharge shall not be required if: (a) Installer certifies in writing that system has been designed and installed in accordance with manufacturers specifications, and (b) An air discharge test is performed.

Sections 904.4.4 Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 904.4.5 Inspection, 904.4.6 Corrective Actions, and 904.4.7 Maintenance, Recharging and Hydrostatic Testing of the International Fire Code are hereby repealed.

904.12 Obstruction of Basement Pipe Inlets.

No goods, wares or merchandise, or any other obstruction of any kind or description shall be stored or placed near or under any basement pipe inlet in such a manner as to interfere with the proper operation of any circulating nozzle or other device used through such basement pipe inlet by the Fire Department, in case of fire.

Section 905.1 Standpipe Systems of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to add the following section:

Section 905.1.1

Standpipe systems shall be designed with a minimum ten percent (10%) or five (5) PSI safety factor (whichever is greater), to the hydraulically most demanding system and/or outlet.

Section 905.2.1 Plans and Specifications of the International Fire Code is hereby repealed and Section 905.2.2 is renumbered to read Section 905.2.1.

905.2.1 Wet Systems.

All standpipes shall be wet system type unless otherwise approved by the Fire Chief or his designee. A two and one-half (2-1/2) inch by one and one-half (1-1/2) inch reducer shall be provided on Class-I standpipe connections with caps and chains. EXCEPTION: Class-I dry standpipes are permitted in Group S, Division 2 open parking garages.

Section 905.3 Standpipes. Plans and Specifications of the International Fire Code is hereby renumbered as *Section 905.2.2 Standpipes. Plans and Specifications* as follows:

905.2.2 Standpipes. Plans and Specifications.

Two (2) copies of plans showing the locations, sizes, and connections of the fixed portion of the

standpipe system shall be furnished to the Fire Chief. The plans must be drawn to scale and shall include the details necessary to indicate clearly all of the equipment and its arrangement. The plans shall be accompanied by specifications covering the character of the material and the features relating to the installation in detail. Designers and installers shall comply with the 2003 edition of NFPA 14.

Section 905.3.7 Nozzles of the International Fire Code is renumbered as Section 905.5.4 Nozzles as follows:

905.5.4 Nozzles.

Class II standpipe hose shall be equipped with smooth bore nozzles with shutoffs unless otherwise approved by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 905.11 Existing Buildings of the International Fire Code is deleted.

Section 906.1 Where required, subsections 7(a) and 7(b) of the International Fire Code are hereby repealed.

Section 907.2.2 Group B of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

907.2.2 Group B.

A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group B occupancies having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. A manual fire alarm system shall also be installed in all Group B buildings three (3) or more stories.

Section 907.2.4 Group F, exception of the International Fire Code is hereby deleted.

907.2.4 Group F.

A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group F occupancies that are two or more stories in height and have an occupant load of 500 or more above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

Section 907.2.4 Group M, exception 2 of the International Fire Code is hereby deleted.

907.2.7 Group M.

A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group M occupancies having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above, or below the lowest level of exit discharge. The imitation of a signal from a manual fire alarm box shall initiate alarm notification appliances as required by Section 907.10.

Exception:

1. A manual fire alarm system is required in covered mall buildings complying with Section 402 of the International Building Code.

Section 907.2.8.2 Automatic fire alarm system of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

907.2.8.2 Automatic fire alarm system.

An automatic fire alarm system shall be installed throughout all interior corridors serving sleeping units. The automatic fire alarm system requirement is met only by the installation of smoke or beam detectors whenever possible. If environmental conditions do not allow the installation of smoke detectors, fire alarm heat detectors may be used on a limited basis when approved by the fire code official.

Exception: An automatic fire detection system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving sleeping units and where each sleeping unit has a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to an exit.

Section 907.2.10 Single-and multiple-station smoke alarms of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding *Section 907.2.10.5 Existing Residential Dwellings* as follows:

907.2.10.5 Existing Residential Dwellings.

One battery-operated or hard-wired/battery smoke detector shall be installed adjacent to each group of sleeping rooms in every existing residential dwelling.

Section 907.2.10 Single-and multiple-station smoke alarms of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding *Section 907.2.10.6 Fire Warning Systems* as follows:

907.2.10.6 Fire Warning Systems.

Every existing dwelling unit, and every existing guest room in a hotel or lodging house used for sleeping purposes shall be provided with smoke detectors conforming to International Fire Code Section 907.2.10 and 2002 NFPA 72. In dwelling units, detectors shall be mounted on the ceiling or wall at a point

centrally located in the corridor or area giving access to rooms used for sleeping purposes. In an efficiency dwelling unit, hotel sleeping room and in hotel suites, the detector shall be centrally located on the ceiling of the main room or hotel sleeping room. Where sleeping rooms are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the ceiling of the upper level in close proximity to directly above the stairway. All detectors shall be located in accordance with approved manufacturer's instructions. When actuated, the detector shall provide an alarm in the dwelling unit. When actuated, the detectors in guestrooms, apartments, dormitories, and lodging houses, shall provide an alarm in these areas.

A smoke detector shall be installed in the basement of dwelling units having a stairway which opens from the basement into the dwelling. Such detector shall be connected to a sounding device or other detectors to provide an alarm which will be audible in the sleeping area.

Section 907.2.12 High-rise buildings of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding *Section 907.2.12.4 Special Provisions for High-Rise Buildings* as follows:

907.2.12.4 Special Provisions for High-Rise Buildings.

1. The operation of any system smoke detector (not including guest room detector or dwelling unit detector), sprinkler, water flow device or manual fire alarm station shall automatically sound an alert signal to the floor of incident, the floor above, and the floor below, followed by voice instructions giving appropriate information and direction to the occupants. Pre-recorded or live voice evacuation instructions from a constantly attended location on the premises to the occupants shall be permitted. Pre-recorded instruction shall be preceded by not less than 5 seconds or more than 10 seconds of continuous alerting signal. The alarm signal may be an electronic sound, a horn, siren or Klaxon. Pre-recorded or live instructions shall be repeated 3 or more times. Upon completion or failure of pre-recorded instructions, the fire alarm evacuation signal must re-continue. Live voice instructions shall be permitted to interrupt the pre-recorded message or the fire alarm evacuation signal.

2. Actuation of the voice alarm system shall occur by any or all of the following means of initiation, but not limited thereto:

- a. Manual pull station
- b. System smoke detector
- c. Extinguishing system operation

3. A Positive Alarm Sequence as defined in NFPA 72 is permitted where approved by the Fire Chief or his designee. Request to use a Positive Alarm Sequence feature must be made in writing to the Fire Chief or his designee and approval received before installation. The Positive Alarm Sequence feature shall be designed per the requirements of NFPA 72.

Section 907.2.23.1 Fire Alarm Systems - When Required. All Other Occupancies of the International Fire Code is hereby deleted.

Section 907.2 Where required - new buildings and structures of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding *Section 907.2.24 High Occupant Load.*

907.2.24 High Occupant Load.

In addition to the requirements listed in other sections of this code, any occupancy having an occupant load of 1000 or more shall be provided with a manual fire alarm system.

Exception: Open Parking Garages

907.3 Where required - retroactive in existing buildings and structures of the International Fire Code is hereby deleted as follows:

Section 907.4.1 Location of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding an exception as follows:

907.4.1 Location.

Exception: Where construction of the building prohibits the proper installation of a pull station (e.g., glass walls), a pull station shall be allowed to be located in the normal path of egress, where approved by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 907.10.1.4 Group R-2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

907.10.1.4 Group R-2

In Group R-2 occupancies required by Section 907 to have a fire alarm system, all dwelling units and

sleeping units shall be provided with the capability to support visible alarm notification appliances in accordance with ICC A117.1. This requirement is met by extending the fire alarm wiring to all living areas, restrooms and sleeping areas of all units. The wiring must terminate in an electrical box suitable for securely mounting an audio/visual device. There shall be no more than ten devices designed for each circuit run. The building fire alarm wiring is to be extended to the unit smoke detectors so that audible/visible alarm notification appliances may be connected to the building fire alarm system to notify residents with hearing impairments of an emergency situation. A smoke detector activated in an individual unit shall not set the entire complex into alarm.

Exception: Group R-2 complexes that install a minimum of 200% of the visible and audible alarms required in table 907.10.1.3 for Group I-1 and R-1 occupancies will be exempt from pre-wiring every individual unit under this section. For this exception to be used, the owner of the complex must sign and return the Letter of Understanding Form 6007, which can be obtained from SAFD Fire Prevention.

Section 907.11.1 Fire Alarm Systems-Emergency Control of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

907.11.1 Fire Alarm Systems - Emergency Control.

At a minimum, the following functions, where provided, shall be activated by the fire alarm system:

1. Elevator capture and control in accordance with ASME/ANSI A17.1-2002, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.
2. Release of automatic door closures
3. Stairwell and/or elevator shaft pressurization
4. Smoke management and/or smoke control systems
5. Initiation of automatic fire extinguishing equipment
6. Emergency lighting control
7. Unlocking of doors
8. Emergency shutoff of gas and fuel supplies that may be hazardous providing the continuation of service is not essential to the preservation of life.

The International Fire Code is hereby amended by deleting exception 1 of *Section 907.12 Duct Smoke Detectors* as follows:

907.12 Duct smoke detectors.

Duct smoke detectors shall be connected to the building's fire alarm control panel when a fire alarm system is provided. Activation of a duct smoke detector shall initiate a visible and audible supervisory signal at a constantly attended location. Duct smoke detectors shall not be used as a substitute for required open area detection.

Exception:

In occupancies not required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, actuation of a smoke detector shall activate a visible and an audible signal in an approved location. Smoke detector trouble conditions shall activate a visible or audible signal in an approved location and shall be identified as air duct detector trouble.

Sections 907.20.1.1 Fire Alarm System Maintenance and *907.20.5.1 Fire Alarm System Records* of the International Fire Code are hereby repealed.

Section 907.21 Special Provisions for Buildings Other Than High-Rise of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

907.21 Special Provisions for Non-High-Rise Buildings

1. Alarm signal may be electronic sound, a horn, siren or klaxon.
2. Alarm to sound at minimum on:
 - a. Floor of incident
 - b. Floor above
 - c. Floor Below
3. Alarm to sound on signal from:
 - a. Manual pull station
 - b. System smoke detector

c. Extinguishing system operation

4. A Positive Alarm Sequence as defined in NFPA 72 is permitted where approved by the Fire Chief or his designee. Request to use a Positive Alarm Sequence feature must be made in writing to the Fire Chief or his designee and approval received before installation. The Positive Alarm Sequence feature shall be designed per the requirements of NFPA 72.

Section 907.22 Special Provisions for High-Rise Voice Alarm System of the International Fire Code is repealed and *Section 907.23 Alarm Signal Silencing Switch* is renumbered as new Section 907.22 as follows:

907.22 Alarm Signal Silencing Switch.

A switch for silencing the alarm signal sounding appliances shall be permitted only if it is key operated or located within a locked cabinet. Such a switch shall be permitted only if visible zone alarm indication or equivalent has been provided by approved annunciation, printout, or other approved means, and subsequent alarms on other initiating devices circuits will cause the audible alarm signaling appliances to resound. A switch that is left in the "silence" position when there is no alarm shall operate trouble signals until the switch is restored to normal.

Section 912.3.1 Locking Fire Department Connection Caps of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

912.3.1 Locking Fire Department Connection Caps.

FDC's shall have locking caps in the following areas/occupancies: the area described in section 11-37 of these amendments; Group A, E, I Occupancies; High-Rise buildings; any other locations that fire code official determines that a locking cap would be necessary and/or beneficial for firefighting needs.

Section 912.7 Fire Department Connections of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

912.7 Fire Department Connections.

Sprinkler system and standpipe fire department hose connections shall be as follows:

1. For wet systems either (2) 2 1/2 inlets or one five inch (5") stortz inlet., for manual dry systems one five inch (5") stortz for each thousand (1,000) gpm required sprinkler (including hose stream) or standpipe demand (whichever is greater) and one (1) two and one half (2 1/2) inch inlet for each additional two hundred fifty (250) gpm increment in required demand or portion thereof; and
2. On the street side of the building or in a location approved by the Chief; and,
3. Within forty (40) feet of a public street, approved fire lane or access roadway; and
4. Within two hundred fifty (250) feet of an approved fire hydrant measured per hose lay criteria in Section 508.5.1.3 except for R-2 Apartments the fire department connection shall be within five hundred (500) feet of an approved fire hydrant measured per hose lay criteria in Section 508.5.1.3; and
5. So as to be visible and accessible without interference within five (5) feet on either side of the connection from any nearby objects including buildings, fences, electrical equipment, posts or other fire department connections (see Section 912.3); and
6. Minimum of two (2) feet above finished grade and a maximum of four (4) feet above finished grade for standard inlets and minimum of thirty (30) inches at lowest point above finished grade and maximum of four (4) feet above finished grade for the five (5) inch inlet; and
7. The Fire Chief or his designee shall approve the location of freestanding fire department connections; and
8. Where provided, the five (5) inch inlet shall be installed at a thirty (30) degree downward angle.

Section 1003.8 Special Provisions is hereby added to the International Fire Code as follows:

1003.8 Special Provisions.

Rooms in E occupancies used for kindergarten or daycares classified as an E occupancy shall not be located above or below the first story.

Exceptions:

1. Basements or stories having floor levels located within 4 feet, measured vertically, from adjacent ground level at the level of exit discharge, provided the basement or story has exterior exit doors at that level.

2. In buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout, rooms used for kindergarten or for daycare purposes may be located on the second story, provided there are at least two exterior exit doors for the exclusive use of such occupancies.

Section 1006.3.1 Illumination in Group E is hereby added to the International Fire Code as follows:

1006.3.1 Illumination in Group E.

Group E occupancies shall have emergency lighting in interior stairs, corridors, windowless areas with student occupancy, shops, and laboratories.

Section 1007.3 Exit stairways exceptions 3 & 4 of the International Fire Code are deleted and exception 5 is renumbered as 3 to read as follows:

1007.3 Exit stairways:

Exceptions:

1. Unenclosed exit stairways as permitted by Section 1020.1 are permitted to be considered part of an accessible means of egress.
2. The area of refuge is not required at unenclosed exit stairways as permitted by Section 1020.1 in buildings or facilities that are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
3. Areas of refuge are not required at exit stairways accessed serving open parking garages.

Section 1008.1.8.7 Stairway doors exceptions 1 and 3 of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

1008.1.8.7 Stairway doors

Exceptions:

1. Stairway discharge doors shall be openable from the egress side and shall only be locked from the opposite side.
- 3: In stairways, doors are permitted to be locked from the side opposite the egress side, provided they are openable from the egress side and capable of being unlocked simultaneously without unlatching upon a signal from the fire command center, if present, or a signal by emergency personnel from a single location inside the main entrance to the building.

Section 1008.1.8.8 Stairway Identification and re-entry identification of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

1008.1.8.8 Stairway Identification and re-entry identification.

Where no re-entry is provided from the stairs to any floor, the sign shall read 'No Re-Entry'. In such case a sign of same dimensions also shall be on the corridor side of the stair door at each floor to read 'No Re-Entry From This Stair'.

Section 1008.1.8.8.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby deleted as follows:

Section 1008.1.8.8.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby renumbered as Section 1008.1.8.8.1:

1008.1.8.8.1 Where re-entry is provided to specified floors:

1. On the stair side of the door where re-entry is provided, the sign shall read 'Re-Entry on This Floor'.
2. Where no re-entry is provided on that floor, the sign on the stair side of the door shall read 'No Re-Entry, Nearest Re-Entry on the _____ and _____ Floors'. Also, a sign shall be placed on the corridor side of floors where re-entry is locked to read 'No Re-Entry'.

Such information shall be in one-inch high block lettering with 1/4-inch stroke and placed on the sign above the required information regarding roof access from the stairway.

Section 1005.3.6.6 Exterior Fire Escape of the International Fire Code is renumbered to read Section 1027.16.8 as follows:

1027.16.8 Exterior Fire Escape

Any existing exterior fire escape which is deemed to be an adequate fire escape under the laws of the state or under the provisions of the city fire prevention regulations shall be deemed an adequate means of egress for emergency use, as required by this chapter, and the number of existing exterior fire escapes shall be provided to comply with the fire escape law of the state and the city fire prevention regulations.

Section 1208 Fire Protection of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding exceptions to Section 1208.2 Automatic sprinkler system as follows:

1208.2 Automatic sprinkler system.

Exceptions

1. Automatic sprinklers are not required in dry cleaning plans where the quantity of Class II solvent in dry cleaning machines and storage does not exceed 150 gal. and dry cleaning machines are equipped with instrumentation, equipment, or controls that provide any one of the following:
 - a. Features that limit oxygen concentrations to less than 8 percent by volume
 - b. Features that limit solvent vapor concentrations to less than 25 percent by volume
 - c. Features that incorporate an integral automatic fire extinguishing system
2. Automatic sprinkler systems are not required in dry cleaning plans where the quantity of Class IIIA solvent in dry cleaning machines and storage does not exceed 330 gal and dry cleaning machines are equipped with instrumentation, equipment, or controls that provide any one of the following:
 - a. Features that limit oxygen concentrations to less than 8 percent by volume
 - b. Features that limit solvent temperatures to less than 30 degrees F below their flash point
 - c. Features that limit solvent vapor concentrations to less than 25 percent of the LEL
 - d. Features that incorporate equipment approved for use in Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations
 - e. Features that incorporate an integral automatic fire extinguishing system
3. Dry cleaning plants where the quantity of Class IIIB solvent in dry cleaning machines and storage does not exceed 3300 gals.

Section 1909 Exterior Storage of Finished Lumber Products of the International Fire Code is amended by adding *Section 1909.6 Lumber storage other than commercial lumber dealers* as follows:

1909.6 Lumber storage other than commercial lumber dealers.

It shall be unlawful for any person within the city limits to place, pile, or cause to be placed or piled, any lumber or timber to a greater height than six (6) feet at the top most portion from ground level. Storage of lumber in such instances must allow at least an eighteen (18) inch space from ground level to bottom of the lumber pile. Such pile must be at least three (3) feet from any adjoining property line and total pile area shall not exceed one hundred (100) square feet. Any lumber stored or kept upon, or in, any premises in the city must be piled in a neat and orderly manner free from rubbish or other waste materials. Nothing in this section shall apply to storage of lumber by commercial lumber dealers.

Chapter 22 Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages, Section 2201 General of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following section:

2201.7 Portable Service Stations.

1. No person shall own, operate or maintain a tank used for the storage of flammable liquids maintained on skids or a similar type stand which is designed or intended to be used for dispensing flammable liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles owned by the public.
2. The foregoing provisions of this article are intended to prohibit the use of so-called portable service station or similar units constructed to dispense flammable liquids to the motoring public and designed so that the unit can be easily picked up and moved.

Sections 2204.4.1.1 Dispensing into Containers and *2204.4.1.2 Container Labeling* of the International Fire Code are hereby repealed.

Section 2206.2.1.1 Inventory Control for underground tanks of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

2206.2.1.1 Inventory Control for underground tanks

1. Accurate daily (normal working days only) inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled on all Class I, II or III-A liquid storage tanks for indication of possible leakage from tanks or piping. The records shall be made available for inspection by the Fire Chief or his designee, and shall include, as a minimum, records showing, by product: daily reconciliation, between sales, use, receipts, and inventory on hand. If there is more than one system consisting of a tank(s), serving pump(s), or dispenser(s) for any product, the reconciliation shall be made separately for each tank system.
2. Daily inventory shall be maintained for each tank system at each location by the operator. The inventory records shall be kept for a minimum of the past twelve (12) months at the premises.
3. Inventory shall be based on the actual daily measurement and recording of tank product and water

levels and the daily recording of actual sales, use and receipts. Daily measurements shall be made by gauge, gauge stick or by readout from an automated gauging system. The inventory records shall include a daily compilation of gain or loss. The mere recording of pump meter reading and product delivery receipts shall not constitute adequate inventory records.

4. The operator of the location shall be held responsible for notifying the owner or person(s) in control of the facility to take action to correct any abnormal loss or gain not explainable by spillage, temperature variations or both causes.

5. The Fire Chief or his designee may require the operator of an underground tank storage system to test the system for tightness, at the operator's expense, when accurate daily inventory records have not been maintained as required or when in his judgment conditions indicate possible leakage of product from the location of such tanks.

6. The Fire Chief or his designee may require copies of Class I, II and III-A liquid storage tank inventories, deliveries or receipt of product sales and dip gauge stick readings or other control measures in addition to copies of any tank tightness or line leakage test results from the station operator, agent, or terminal management.

7. When a service station tank is found to be leaking, its contents shall be removed immediately. If any investigations or tests indicate the source of such loss, the owner shall take immediate action to correct the system failure and remove dangerous spillage from the environment.

8. The Fire Chief or his designee may order the closure of a Service Station by barricading if necessary and the emptying of contents from storage tanks should the operator of a service station be unwilling to cooperate with the Fire Department during the search for the source of such leakage or should the Fire Chief or his designee determine that a hazardous condition exists that merits such action.

Section 2206.2.3 Above-ground tanks located outside, above grade of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following text:

2206.2.3.1 Protected aboveground tanks for private motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations outside buildings.

Sections 2206.2.3.1.1 Motor vehicle fuel-dispensing station, private, 2206.2.3.1.2 Size, 2206.2.3.1.3 Breakaway Device and *2206.2.3.1.4 Emergency Shut down Devices* of the International Fire Code are hereby repealed.

Section 2206.2.3.1.5 Inspections of the International Fire Code is hereby renumbered as *Section 2206.2.3.1.1 Inspections* and amended as follows:

2206.2.3.1.1 Inspections.

An inspection of the installation shall be conducted prior to loading the tank with fuel. For those installations approved by the Fire Chief or his designee to dispense class I liquids the initial loading of fuel shall be witnessed by the Fire Inspector.

Section 2206.2.3.1.6 Required Access of the International Fire Code is hereby renumbered as *Section 2206.2.3.1.2 Required Access* as follows:

2206.2.3.1.2 Required Access.

Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every aboveground storage tank. The aboveground storage tank shall not be located more than one hundred fifty (150) feet from fire apparatus access roads as measured by an approved route.

Section 2206.2.3.1.7 Fire Hydrant Access of the International Fire Code is hereby renumbered as *Section 2206.2.3.1.3 Fire Hydrant Access* as follows:

2206.2.3.1.3 Fire Hydrant Access.

A minimum of one (1) fire hydrant shall be provided for every aboveground storage tank. The aboveground storage tank shall not be located more than five hundred (500) feet from a fire hydrant as measured by an approved route.

Section 2307.3.1 Height Markings on Walls and Columns of the International Fire Code is renumbered to read *Section 2305.8 Height Markings on Walls and Columns* and amended as follows:

2305.8 Height Markings on Walls and Columns.

The owner and/or tenant of premises subject to this article shall provide and maintain conspicuous

markings on walls and columns indicating maximum permissible storage height.

Section 2403.4 Permits of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

2403.4 Permits.

Permit to operate a tent or air supported structure shall consist of a Certificate of Occupancy issued by the Development Services Department.

Section 2703.4.1 Material Safety Data Sheet Submittal of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

2703.4.1 Material Safety Data Sheet Submittal.

The Fire Chief or his designee may require that information on the nature of any and all potentially hazardous material be submitted to the Fire Department on the Standard Material Safety Data Sheet provided by the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Section 2906 Construction and Protection Requirements of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

2906 Construction and Protection Requirements.

1. Handling and storage of large quantities of waste paper, rags, or other combustible materials shall not be allowed in a building of any type in excess of one thousand five hundred (1500) square feet area, unless the building is protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system.
2. Handling and storage building for waste paper, rags or other combustible materials shall not exceed one story in height, unless of Type I construction and fully protected with approved automatic sprinkler system.
3. No loose waste paper, rags, trash or rubbish of any kind, or similar combustible materials shall be allowed on the premises on the outside of any building.
4. Bales waste paper, rags, and other combustibles in baled lots, shall be stored in buildings which requires aisles at twenty-five thousand (25,000) cubic feet of stored materials. Baled materials if stored outside of buildings, shall not be stored within twenty-five (25) feet of any building. EXCEPTION: Baled materials may be stored within twenty-five (25) feet of outside wall of building when a wall sprinkler curtain is provided on the building.

3301.1.3.1 Unlawful Possession of Fireworks.

It shall be unlawful for any person to have, keep, store, sell, offer for sale, give away, use, transport or manufacture fireworks or pyrotechnics of all kinds in any quantity, within the corporate limits if the city, or to sell or offer for sale, such fireworks within an area extending five thousand (5000) feet beyond the city limits, except those within such five thousand (5000) foot area beyond such city limits which are held to be a state and federally licensed importer or distributor established within such five thousand (5000) foot area prior to the enactment of this section for storage or for distribution to or sale to governmental agencies or federal or state licensees or permittees.

3301.1.3.2 Instigating or Aiding a Minor to Violate the Ordinance Prohibiting Fireworks.

No person shall furnish money or a thing of value to a minor for the purchase of fireworks or encourage, act in conjunction with or in any manner instigate or aid a minor in the act of having, keeping, storing, selling, offering for sale, giving away, using, transporting, or manufacturing fireworks within or five thousand (5000) feet beyond the corporate limits of the city. This shall be an offense regardless of whether the minor has been found guilty of the offense. The commission of the offense by a minor or any property under the control or owned by the parent, or guardian of said minor shall be prima facie proof that the relation or guardian was instigating or aiding the minor.

3301.1.3.3 Summons to be issued for Violation of Fireworks Ordinance.

A summons or notice to appear in answer to a charge of illegal possession or use of fireworks in violation of this article specifying the location of such violation, the date and time of such violation, and the name and address of the offender, may be issued by any Police Officer, Arson Investigator, Fire Inspector or by any Firemen who has been assigned to citation duties by the Fire Chief.

Section 3301.2.5 Congested Areas of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting the City Manager as follows:

3301.2.5 Congested Areas.

When explosives or explosive ingredients are stored, handled, used or transported or processed in congested mercantile, industrial, commercial or other heavily populated areas, the explosive permit must be countersigned by the Fire Chief and the Chief of Police or by a person authorized to act for each. No explosive permit for use in these areas shall be valid unless it bears the signature of each of the above-named officials.

Section 3301.2.6 Prohibited Explosives of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3301.2.6 Prohibited Explosives.

It shall be unlawful for any person to have, keep, store, sell, offer for sale, give away, use, transport or manufacture any of the explosives listed in Section 3301.3 in any quantity, within the corporate limits of the city, or to store, sell, use or offer for sale such explosives within five-thousand (5,000) feet beyond the city limits unless authorized by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 3301.2.7 Applicant Qualifications of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3301.2.7 Applicant Qualifications.

Only those persons who have proven to the Fire Chief or his designee by examination or actual test or by check references of three persons not related to the applicant, or by all those means, that they are qualified to manufacture, store, handle, use, transport, or possess explosives and ingredients and who have proved to the satisfaction of the Fire Chief or his designee that they have read, or have had read to them, and know the provisions of this article shall be given an explosives permit. Applicants who fail the written examination may repeat the exam after thirty (30) days. Those failing the test the second time may retake the test for the third time after ninety (90) days. Persons failing the test three (3) times will not be permitted to repeat test for one (1) year from date of last test taken.

Section 3301.2.8 Inspection Required of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3301.2.8 Inspection Required.

Upon receipt of an application for a permit, special permit or certificate of fitness as required by this chapter, the Fire Chief or his designee shall make or cause to be made an investigation to determine if all conditions of this article applying to the permit specified are fulfilled, and if the Fire Chief or his designee shall find that the things required to be set forth and are true and that the requirements of this article are fulfilled, the permit or certificate herein mentioned shall be issued. No permit or certificate shall be issued in the time of war or riot to any person other than a citizen of the United States.

3301.2.9 Purpose Specified.

Explosive permit shall specify the purpose for which the explosives or other ingredients are to be manufactured, stored, handled, transported or possessed, and the maximum amount that will be allowed.

Section 3301.2.10 Application for Permit of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3301.2.10 Application for Permit.

1. All applications for permits shall be in writing. Every person applying for an explosives permit must appear in person before the Fire Chief or his authorized representative. Government departments, firms, corporations, partnerships, contractors, etc. may obtain explosive permits through a person authorized to act for or assume legal responsibility for them.
2. The Fire Chief or his designee shall not issue an explosive permit if he receives a written objection from the City Manager, or Chief of Police, or from persons authorized to act for them.
3. The Arson Division shall do a computer investigation check based on the information on the application.
4. Every person applying for a permit must be able to read and write the English language.
5. The Fire Chief or his designee may request written comments on each permit application from the various affected City of San Antonio utilities or franchise holders. When in the opinion of the Fire Chief or his designee such utility or franchise holder has valid objection to the issuance of a permit, no permit shall be approved until such objection has been resolved to the satisfaction of the Fire Chief or his designee.
6. When in the opinion of the Fire Chief or his designee there is a substantial danger to life, health, or property in the immediate area exposed to the blasting for which a permit is being requested, said permit may be denied.

Section 3301.2.11 Records of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3301.2.11 Records.

Permits shall be numbered consecutively on an annual basis and the Fire Chief or his designee shall keep an accurate and complete record of all explosives permits issued.

Section 3301.2.12 Permit Limitations of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3301.2.12 Permit Limitations.

1. Explosives Handling Permits shall be issued for a period, not to exceed one (1) year from date of issuance, deemed advisable by the Fire Chief or his designee.
2. No employee of a government department, firm, partnership or individual shall be issued an explosives' handlers permit unless his employer first obtains an explosives site permit.
3. An employee's explosive permit shall become void if his employer's explosive permit is revoked or expires without being renewed.
4. Permits shall be unassignable and nontransferable, and no person shall operate under, or have the benefit of, another person's permit.
5. The Fire Chief or his designee shall revoke an explosive permit for violation of any of the provisions of this chapter until the offender appears before the appeal board.
6. The death of any permittee, shall, ipso facto, immediately render the permit void, and the personal representative or heirs of the decedent must apply for a permit to cover remaining explosives or ingredients or uncompleted operations requiring a permit. If a permittee is discharged from his employment, his permit shall become immediately void and shall be delivered to his employer, who must deface it by writing across the face thereof the word "Void", together with a notation of the date and reason for the voidance, and thereafter mail or deliver it to the Fire Chief or his designee, and the employer must at once take possession and charge of any explosives or ingredients for which the permittee was accountable. In the event of the dissolution or transfer of the business of any permittee, the successor in interest of the permittee shall immediately apply for a permit to cover any explosives, ingredients or operations relating to same.
7. In the event of the bankruptcy of a permittee, the trustee or receiver of his bankrupt estate shall immediately apply for a permit to cover any remaining explosives, ingredients, or operations relating thereto. The permit shall not pass with any forced sale or other forced transfer of explosives, ingredients, or operations covered by it, and the transferee must immediately apply for a permit to cover same.
8. Any permit that becomes void during the period for which it was issued shall be returned within ten days to the Fire Chief or his designee and it shall be accompanied with all Photostat copies that have been made.
9. The Fire Chief or his designee shall be notified of the loss or destruction of any valid permit.
10. In case ingredients in the hands of a permittee shall, in the opinion and judgment of the Fire Chief or his designee, become dangerous or hazardous and should be removed from the above-named list, the Fire Chief or his designee shall notify such permittee that such ingredients have been removed from such list, whereupon the permittee must, within ten days, remove the ingredients to a safe location, provided however, that in the case of a serious hazard, a shorter time for removal may be designated by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 3301.2.13 Blasting Site Permits of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3301.2.13 Blasting Site Permits.

1. Blasting permits shall be issued by the Fire Chief or his designee as provided for herein and shall set forth the name of the contractor or other responsible party applying therefore, the name of the property owner upon whose property the blasting is to be done and the location of the property. Such permit shall be valid and operative for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days from date issued, except for quarry operation permits, which shall be issued for a period not to exceed one year.
2. The Fire Chief or his designee shall not issue a permit for quantities to exceed one hundred pounds of high or low explosives, five hundred electric blasting caps, or twenty-five (25) pounds of black powder of any kind, without the approval of the Appeal Board.
3. The Fire Chief or his designee may limit the quantity of explosives or blasting agents to be permitted

at any location.

4. The Fire Chief or his designee may refuse to issue an explosives permit to any person for reasons set forth herein. He may also defer the issuance of an explosives permit to make such investigation as he deems necessary.

Section 3301.2.3.1 Appeals to the Board of Appeals Concerning Explosives Permits of the International Fire Code is hereby renumbered as *Section 3301.2.14 Appeals to the Board of Appeals Concerning Explosives Permits* as follows:

3301.2.14 Appeals to the Board of Appeals Concerning Explosives Permits.

Any person who has been refused issuance of an explosive permit or who has had his explosive permit revoked may appeal such action by notifying the chairman of the Board of Appeals in writing within ten (10) days after he has received notice of such refusal or revocation.

Section 3307.1.1 Conditions of Approval of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3307.1.1 Conditions of Approval.

The Fire Chief or his designee shall set other conditions to the approval of a permit application that are necessary, in his opinion, to adequately protect the public health and safety. These conditions may include, but are not limited to, reduced allowable particle velocities, additional monitoring, increased insurance protection, hours of operation, type and amount of explosives used and engineered blasting plans.

Section 3307.4 Restricted hours of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3307.4 Restricted hours.

Except by written approval by the Fire Chief or his designee, no blasting operations shall be conducted on Saturdays, Sundays or legal holidays or between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

3307.14.1 Removal of Equipment.

All exposed blasting cap lead wires in the ground from previous shots shall be removed at the end of the workday.

Section 3307.16 Particle Velocity Permitted of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3307.16 Particle Velocity Permitted.

A particle velocity of one and seven tenths (1.7) inches per second will be the maximum velocity allowed by permit. One and seven-tenths (1.7) inches per second particle velocity or above will require the immediate suspension of blasting and procedures corrected to reduce the excess velocity. The Fire Chief or his designee may grant or require, variances from this limit as required to adequately protect the public safety.

Section 3307.17 Blast Monitor Required of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3307.17 Blast Monitor Required.

A blast monitor, such as a seismic blast-recording machine, is required in connection with all permits issued inside the city limits of San Antonio, unless specifically exempted by the Fire Chief or his designee. Recordings shall comply with Bureau of Mines Standards for safety and property protection

3307.18 Trunk Wire Requirements.

Only blasting trunk wire of eighteen (18) gauge minimum will be used while conducting blasting operations by permits.

3307.19 Approved Equipment Required.

Only approved blasting machines may be used. Car, truck, motorcycle, boat batteries, or power lines are prohibited as being unsafe.

3307.20 Detonating Cord.

Detonating cord may be used only when approved on the blasting permit. Unauthorized use of detonating cord shall result in the suspension of the blasting permit and/or blaster's license.

Section 3308.1.1 Public Displays - Duties of the Operator of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3308.1.1 Public Displays - Duties of the Operator.

The operator of a public fireworks display shall comply with the following:

1. The minimum radius of the secured area surrounding a fireworks display (the minimum safe distance between the mortar site and spectators) shall be seventy (70) feet per shell inch of the largest shell to be fired. Spectators shall be restrained using a barrier approved by the Fire Chief or his designee. Security officers shall be provided and assigned as approved by the Fire Chief or his designee.
2. Fire projectiles:
 - a. So that the range of aerial display shall be not more than two hundred (200) feet and the fireworks shall be discharged vertically from steel or other approved tubes; or
 - b. So that they will impact in a body of water;
3. Maintain an unobstructed spatial separation of:
 - a. six hundred (600) feet between the ignition point and a school;
 - b. two hundred (200) feet between the ignition point and a highway, railroad, or building other than a school; and
 - c. fifty (50) feet between the ignition point and an overhead obstruction;
4. Discontinue the display if the wind carries fireworks debris to adjoining property; and
5. Immediately after display:
 - a. Search the display site for unfired fireworks or fireworks debris; and
 - b. Safely dispose of any unfired fireworks or fireworks debris in the manner prescribed by the Fire Chief or his designee.

Section 3308.1.1 Fireworks Permits of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by renumbering to *Section 3308.1.2 Fireworks Permits* and also by changing Fire Chief to Fire Chief or his designee.

3308.1.2 Fireworks Permits.

Possession and use of fireworks and pyrotechnics shall be allowed in connection with a fireworks display in celebration of a recognized holiday, under the following conditions:

1. The site of the display has been previously approved by the Fire Chief or his designee;
2. The display is within ten (10) days of a federal or city holiday, and is in connection with a public holiday celebration;
3. All applicable state requirements - including those regarding insurance, permits, licenses, and displays - have been complied with;
4. The display is to be held under the supervision of the Fire Chief or his designee. In addition to other violations contained in this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person in conducting such a display, or storing or moving explosives preparatory to such an event, to fail to adhere to all specifications and directions of the Fire Department representative supervising such event.

Section 3308.1.2 Materials Not to be Stored in City of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by renumbering to *Section 3308.1.3 Materials Not to be Stored in City*.

3308.1.3 Materials Not to be Stored in City.

The material to be used for a public display authorized by this division shall not be stored within the city limits, but shall be brought in on the day of the public display and then shall be taken immediately to the place of display for further handling and storage.

Section 3308.1.3 Limitation on Time and Number of Displays of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by renumbering to *Section 3308.1.4 Limitation on Time and Number of Displays*.

3308.1.4 Limitation on Time and Number of Displays.

No display authorized by this division shall be commenced prior to the hour of 1:00 P.M. nor later than 10:00 P.M.; however, fireworks displays may be commenced between the hours of 10:00 P.M. on December 31 of any year and between the hours of midnight and 1:00 A.M. on January 1 of any year if such displays comply with all other requirements of this code. Any display authorized by this division shall be completed within one (1) hour after the time the display is commenced, and no permit shall authorize more than two (2) displays in each twenty-four (24) hours.

Section 3308.1.4 Fire Inspectors to be Present of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by renumbering to *Section 3308.1.5 Fire Inspectors to be Present*.

3308.1.5 Fire Inspectors to be Present.

For each public display of fireworks under this division, not less than two (2) Fire Prevention officers of

the city shall be in attendance during the display. If more than two (2) fire inspectors are required or the inspector's work longer than two (2) hours, the additional expense shall be borne by the applicant for the permit at the rate per man-hour as provided for in Section 11-16(k) of the city code. The Fire Chief may require standby firefighting unit at the expense of the applicant.

3308.2.3 Procedure for Applying; Permit for Fireworks Display.

1. A permit applicant shall, at least ten (10) days before using fireworks, file with the Fire Chief or his designee a completed permit application showing the:
 - a. Pyrotechnics:
 1. Business address;
 2. Proof of legal competency; and
 3. Record of previous experience with fireworks;
 - b. Address of the proposed display;
 - c. Amount, type, and class of fireworks to be used;
 - d. Address of the company supplying the fireworks;
 - e. Date of proposed display;
 - f. Starting and ending times of the proposed display; and
 - g. Diagram of the proposed display grounds, detailing:
 1. Firing points
 2. Location of buildings and highways on or adjoining the grounds;
 3. Spectator restraining lines; and
 4. Overhead obstructions;
 - h. Completed permit application to the Fire Chief or his designee, including the surety bond or insurance coverage required by State Law.
 1. The Fire Chief or his designee shall, within five (5) days from date of the completion of the requirements in Subsection (l) of this section, approve or refuse to approve the permit. If the Fire Chief or his designee refuses to approve issuance, he shall immediately send to the applicant by certified mail, return receipt requested, a written statement explaining the basis of the refusal.
 2. The permittee shall notify in writing at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the public display of fireworks, all residents within one thousand (1000) feet of a proposed fireworks site.

3308.2.4 Refusal to Issue.

The Fire Chief or his designee may refuse to approve issuance of a permit if the applicant:

1. Intentionally makes a false statement as to a material matter in the permit application;
2. Is a fugitive from justice;
3. Is under a felony indictment;
4. Has been finally convicted of a felony offense within that five year period immediately preceding the filing of the application;
5. Has been finally convicted of a misdemeanor violation of an explosives law or regulation within the two (2) year period immediately preceding filing of the application;
6. Held a permit issued under this article, which permit was revoked within that one (1) year period immediately preceding the filing of the application;
7. Has been adjudicated a mental defective; is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, a controlled substance or dangerous drug; or suffers from any other handicap, infirmity, defect, or condition which might reasonably diminish his competency to safely conduct the proposed activity or would create an unreasonable risk of injury to life or property in the performance of the proposed activity.

Section 3308.2.5 Revocation of Permit of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows.

3308.2.5 Revocation of Permit.

The Fire Chief or his designee shall revoke a permit if the permittee:

1. Intentionally makes a false statement as to a material matter in the permit application;
2. Knowingly allows another to use his permit;
3. Violates a term or condition of the permit;
4. Fails within the applicable time period to comply with an order or notice on him under this article; or

5. Fails to discharge a duty imposed on him by this Section.

The Fire Chief or his designee shall, within five (5) days from the date of revocation, send to the permittee by certified mail, return receipt requested, a written statement explaining the basis of the revocation.

Section 3308.2.5.1 General of the International Fire Code is hereby repealed.

Section 3308.2.6 Appeal of Permit Refusal or Revocation of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3308.2.6 Appeal of Permit Refusal or Revocation.

If the Fire Chief or his designee refuses to approve the issuance of a permit issued under this article, that action is final unless the applicant or permittee, within ten (10) days after receiving a written notice of the action, files a written appeal with the chairman of the Board of Appeals.

Section 3308.2.7 Bond of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3308.2.7 Bond.

The permittee shall furnish a bond or certificate of insurance in the minimum amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000). The Fire Chief or his designee may increase the amount of the required bond or insurance when he deems it advisable.

3308.2.8 Duties of Permittee.

A permittee shall:

1. Upon request, make his permit available for inspection to a member of the Fire Department, Police Officer, or any other authorized person;
2. Notify the Fire Chief or his designee of the loss or destruction of an unexpired permit, notice to be given immediately upon discovery of the loss or destruction;
3. Secure a replacement permit for that lost or destroyed;
4. Comply immediately with the Fire Chief or his designee's order to dispose of fireworks which become hazardous during the performance of this permitted activity; and
5. Return his permit to the Fire Chief or his designee immediately upon its expiration, together with a statement detailing the cause of expiration and the disposition of unused fireworks.

Section 3308.12 Inside Use of Pyrotechnics of the International Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

3308.12 Inside Use of Pyrotechnics.

The use of pyrotechnics inside of a building shall be unlawful unless authorized and approved in writing by the Fire Chief or his designee prior to the issuance of a permit. The Fire Chief or his designee may require the owner or person in possession or control of the building or premises to provide without charge to the department a technical opinion and report stating whether harmful smoke would be produced and pose a health hazard to the public. The opinion and report shall be prepared by a qualified engineer, specialist, laboratory, or fire safety specialty organization acceptable to the Fire Chief or his designee and the owner. A permit for the use of pyrotechnics shall be issued when approved by the Fire Chief or his designee. Application for a permit shall be made in writing ten (10) days prior to the use of pyrotechnics.

3401.4.1 Permit Required Prior to Installation.

Permit to install tanks shall be applied for to the Fire Department before installation is begun.

Application for permit shall be accompanied by a diagram or drawing on scale showing the proposed location of the tank with reference to nearby buildings, streets, and waterways and showing in detail all proposed pipelines, pumps and other improvements. Applications for installation over the Edward's Aquifer shall be reviewed by the Aquifer Study Division of the San Antonio Water System prior to submittal to the Fire Department for a permit.

3403.6.12 Pressurized Piping.

Where a pressurized (remote pumped) piping system is connected to a tank, the piping system shall have an approved leak detection device installed in the system to monitor for leaks in the piping.

3404.2.11.5.2 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.

The following are approved methods of leak detection:

1. Manual tank gauging (for tanks less than 1,000 gallons)
2. Automatic tank gauging and inventory control
3. Vapor monitoring
4. Groundwater monitoring
5. Interstitial Monitoring of double-wall systems
6. Monitoring of systems with secondary containment barriers
7. Statistical Inventory Reconciliation (SIR) ---- (for tanks and lines) NOTE: Documentation of performance claims for the SIR method must show the system's ability to detect releases of 0.1 g.p.h. with 95% of more probability of detection and 5% or less probability of false alarm

Section 3404.2.12.2.1 New Tanks of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting 'add first paragraph to read as follows' language:

3404.2.12.2.1 New Tanks. Testing Requirements for Underground Storage Tanks. Installation Test - For new storage facilities, after installation of the underground tank into the tank excavation and before being completely covered, each tank shall be tested for tightness hydrostatically or pneumatically at not less than 3 pounds per square inch or not more than 5 pounds per square inch for 30 minutes. Pneumatic testing shall not be used on a tank containing flammable or combustible liquids or vapors.

Section 304.2.12.2.2 Existing Tanks and Piping of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting 'amend first sentence to read as follows' language and by changing Fire Chief to Fire Chief or his designee.

3404.2.12.2.2 Existing Tanks and Piping.

Existing underground storage tanks and piping shall be tested for leakage every five (5) years at the owner's or operator's expense or when the Fire Chief or his designee has reasonable cause to believe a leak exists. A log or record shall be kept, and the log shall be made available for inspection by the Fire Chief or his designee when requested. Notice of test shall be provided in writing to the Fire Chief or his designee by the owner or operator.

Section 304.2.12.2.3 Alternate Test Method of the International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3404.2.12.2.3 Alternate Test Method.

The Fire Chief or his designee may require that the standpipe method of testing for tank leaks be utilized if in the Fire Chief or his designee's opinion the air pressured tests would be unlikely to detect a leak, cause damage to tank or cause expulsion of contained liquids.

Chapter 38 Liquefied Petroleum Gases, Sections 3801 Scope, 3802 Permits, 3803 Installation, 3804 LPG Transportation - Vehicle Inspections, 3805 Protection of Containers from vehicles, 3806 LPG Demonstration use: Including LPG fueled portable cooking approval required, 3807 Prohibited Areas for transfer of LP-Gas, and 3808 Educational and Institutional Uses of the International Fire Code are hereby deleted as follows:

Chapter 38 Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Chapter 45 Referenced Standards of International Fire Code is hereby amended by deleting the addition and deletions from the 2003 Local Amendments as follows:

Chapter 45 Referenced Standards

Chapter 46 Automobile wrecking yards.

4601 Automobile dismantling and storage.

1. Nothing but automobile dismantling shall be carried on in any automobile wrecking yard or establishment, and if repairs are made to any automobile or other self-propelled vehicle, such repairs shall be made in a building meeting all the requirements of a public automobile garage or automobile repair shop, and in keeping with the regulations for such occupancy.
2. All gasoline shall be drained from the gasoline reservoirs of all automobiles, or other self-propelled vehicles stored or kept on the premises, unless such automobiles or vehicles are in such state of repair as to enable them to be removed from the premises under their own power.

Chapter 47 High rise buildings of the International Fire Code is hereby repealed and replaced with new

Chapter 47 Communications at Fire Scene as follows:

Chapter 47 Communications at Fire Scene

4701 Public Safety Radio Amplification Systems

4701.1 Radio Coverage. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall erect, construct, or modify any building or structure or any part thereof, or cause the same to be done which fails to support adequate radio coverage for City of San Antonio public safety services, including but not limited to police, fire, and public works departments. A certificate of occupancy may not be issued for any building or structure which fails to comply with this requirement.

The frequency range which must be supported shall be 800 MHz range, or as otherwise established and required in writing by the City of San Antonio as being necessary for public safety purposes.

For the purposes of this code, adequate radio coverage shall include the following:

(1) A minimum signal level of DAQ 3 (Delivered Audio Quality #) available in 95% of the area as agreed to be in the coverage acceptable test plan by the City of San Antonio and the radio system manufacturer prior to system testing.

4701.2 Amplification System allowed. Buildings and structures shall be equipped with any of the following, in order to achieve adequate radio coverage:

1. A radiating cable system; or
2. An internal multiple system with FCC Type Accepted Bi-Directional UHF Amplifiers as needed to encompass the frequency range stated above or frequency range subsequently established by the city.
3. A system that has been approved by the City of San Antonio as being capable of providing amplification to meet this code requirement.

The system shall be capable of operating on an independent battery and/or generator system for a period of at least 12 hours without external power input. The battery system shall automatically charge in the presence of external power input. There shall be no connectivity between the amplification system and fire alarm system.

4701.3 Owner Responsibility. It shall be the responsibility of the owner of a building or structure which currently holds a certificate of occupancy or allows the building or structure to be used for any purpose other than construction, to be in compliance with this chapter upon its effective date.

4701.4 Inadequate Radio Coverage. Any building or structure which fails to support adequate radio coverage must have a plan acceptable to the San Antonio Fire Department within 90 days by the owner or his agent to address the inadequate radio coverage.

4701.5 Acceptance Test Procedures. Acceptance testing for an in-building radio amplification system is required, upon completion of installation of the system. It is the building owner's responsibility to have the radio system tested to ensure that two-way coverage on each floor of the building is a minimum of DAQ 3.

Each floor of the building shall be divided into a grid of approximately forty equal areas. A maximum of two nonadjacent areas will be allowed to fail the test. In the event that three of the areas fail the test, in order to be more statistically accurate the floor may be divided into eighty equal areas. In such event, a maximum of four nonadjacent areas will be allowed to fail the test. After the eighty area tests, if the system continues to fail the building owner shall repair, replace, alter or upgrade the system altered to meet the DAQ 3 coverage requirement. Talk back testing from site to the San Antonio Fire Department Dispatch Center shall use a two watt portable transceiver with speaker/microphone and flexible antenna. A spot located approximately in the center of a grid area will be selected for the test, then the radio will be keyed to verify two-way communication to and from the outside of the building. Once the spot has been selected, use of another spot within the grid area will not be permitted. Field strength testing instruments are to be recently calibrated (within 12 months) and of the frequency selective type incorporating a flexible antenna similar to the ones used on the hand held transceivers.

The gain values of all amplifiers shall be measured and the results kept on file with the building owner so that the measurements can be verified each year during the annual tests. In the event that the measurement results become lost, the building owner will be required to rerun the acceptance test to reestablish the gain values.

4701.6 Annual Tests. When an in-building radio system is installed, the building owner shall test all active components of the system including but not limited to the amplifier, the power supplies, and back-up batteries, a minimum of once every 12 months. Amplifiers shall be tested to ensure that the gain is the same as it was upon initial installation and acceptance. Back-up batteries and power supplies shall be tested under load for a period of one hour to verify that they will operate during an actual power outage. All other active components shall be checked to determine that they are operating within the manufacturers specifications for the intended purpose.

4701.7 Five Year Test. In addition to the annual test, the building owner shall perform a radio coverage test a minimum of once every five years to ensure that the radio system continues to meet the requirements of the original acceptance. The procedure set forth above shall apply to such tests.

4701.8 Qualifications of testing personnel. All tests shall be conducted, documented, and signed by a person in possession of a current FCC general radiotelephone operator license. All test records shall be retained at the inspected premises by the building owner and a copy submitted to the San Antonio Fire Department within 30 days of when the test has been conducted. In the event the test shall fail to comply with the minimum requirements of the city, appropriate repairs shall be made and additional tests conducted until tests meet the minimum requirements of the city.

4701.9 Inspections. City personnel, after providing reasonable notice to the owner or his representative, shall have the right to enter onto the property to conduct field testing to be certain that the required level of radio coverage is present.

4701.10 Property owner maintenance responsibilities. Upon completion of all the tests to the minimum standards of the city, the property owner shall be responsible for maintenance of the system. A maintenance contract shall be provided to the San Antonio Fire Department with the name of the contractor, who will supply a 24-hour, 7-day emergency response within 2 hours after notification by either the city or the property owner. The maintenance contract shall also contain information as to contact personnel with phone numbers. Property owners shall also submit information to the San Antonio Fire Department as to contact personnel with phone numbers for the property owner. The property owner shall also be responsible for making any repairs, replacement or upgrades to the systems as directed by the San Antonio Fire Department, should the system fail or no longer work in the future.

4701.11 Exemptions. This section shall not apply to buildings less than 50,000 square feet or any single-family detached residential dwelling or a multifamily building or structure less than 50,000 square feet or any building under four stories with less than 50,000 square feet per floor.

4701.12 Failure to comply. Failure to comply with this code shall be grounds for the Director of Building and Code Enforcement to revoke any previously issued Certificate of Occupancy for the building or structure. A written appeal may be taken to the City Manager regarding the revocation of the Certificate of Occupancy within 30 days of the revocation.

Chapter 48 Institutional Occupancies of the International Fire Code is hereby repealed; *Chapter 49 Protection of Outdoor Storage* is renumbered to be new *Chapter 48 Protection of Outdoor Storage* and amended as follows:

Chapter 48 Protection of Outdoor Storage

4801 General

4801.1 The hazards of exposure to outdoor storage from ignition sources and exposing fires and the infinite variety of conditions under which such exposures can occur render impossible the formulation of any single table, formula, or set of rules that can cover all conditions adequately.

4801.2 In general, the provision of automatic fire protection is impractical for outdoor storage. As a result, the following is required:

1. Control of potential ignition sources, such as from exposing buildings, transformers, yard equipment, refuse burners, overhead power lines, and vandals
2. Elimination of adverse factors such as trash accumulations, weeds, and brush
3. Provision of favorable physical conditions, such as limited pile sizes, low storage heights, wide aisles, and possible use of fire-retardant covers (e.g., tarpaulins)

4. Rapid and effective application of manual fire-fighting efforts by the provision of fire alarms, strategically located hydrants, and adequate hose houses or hose reels

4801.3 Outdoor storage is acceptable for materials that are as follows:

1. Of low fire hazard, not requiring protection even if located indoors
2. Of sufficiently low value that a potential loss would not justify the utilization of building space
3. Of such severe fire hazard that indoor protection is impractical when balanced against potential loss
4. Of large volume and bulk, making it impractical to construct and protect a building to house the storage

4801.4 Where materials that normally would be stored in buildings are stored outdoors in temporary emergencies, special precautions shall be taken for their safeguard and that they be moved to a storage warehouse as soon as possible.

4802 Responsibilities of Management

4802.1 It is the responsibility of management to properly consider the hazards of the various materials handled. Protection requirements and storage arrangements vary with the combustibility of the materials. The care, cleanliness, and maintenance exercised by management determine to a large extent the relative fire safety in the storage area.

4803 Site

4803.1 In selecting a site for outdoor storage, the following requirements shall be followed:

1. Adequate public water system with hydrants suitably located for protection of the storage.
2. Adequate all-weather roads for fire department apparatus response.
3. Sufficient clear space from buildings or from other combustible storage that constitutes an exposure hazard.
4. Absence of flood hazards.
5. Adequate clearance space between storage piles and any highways, bridges, railroads, and woodlands.
6. Topography as level as possible to provide storage stability.
7. Adequate clearance between the storage of combustible materials and pipelines, pipe bridges, cable trays and electrical transmission lines.

4803.2 The entire site shall be surrounded by a fence or other suitable means to prevent access of unauthorized persons. An adequate number of gates shall be provided in the surrounding fence or other barriers to permit ready access of fire apparatus.

4804 Material Piling

4804.1 Materials shall be stored in unit piles as low in height and small in area as is consistent with good practice for the materials stored. The maximum height shall be determined by the stability of pile, effective reach of hose streams, combustibility of the commodity, and ease of pile breakdown under fire or mop-up conditions

4804.2 Aisles shall be maintained between individual piles, between piles and buildings, and between piles and the boundary line of the storage site. Sufficient driveways having the width of at least 20 ft shall be provided to allow the travel of fire equipment to all portions of the storage area. Aisles shall be at least twice the pile height to reduce the spread of fire from pile to pile and to allow ready access for fire fighting, emergency removal of material, or salvage purposes.

4804.3 As the commodity class increases in combustibility or where storage could be ignited easily from radiation, wider aisles shall be provided. Smaller unit piles could be an alternative to wider aisles if yard space is limited.

4804.4 Boundary posts with signs designating piling limits shall be provided to indicate yard area, roadway, and aisle limits.

4805 Buildings and Other Structures

4805.1 Yard storage, particularly storage of commodities in the higher heat release category, shall have as much separation as is practical from important buildings and structures, but not less than that offered by NFPA 80A, Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures.

4805.2 As guidance in using NFPA 80A to establish clear spaces, the following classification of severity

with commodity classes of this standard shall be used on the basis of 100 percent openings representing yard storage:

1. Light severity ---- Commodity Class I
2. Moderate severity ---- Commodity Class II
3. Interpolate between moderate and severe severity for Commodity Class III
4. Severe severity ---- Commodity Class IV and Class A plastics

The guidelines of Section 4805.2 apply to the equivalent commodity classes of this standard. The severity of the exposing building or structure also shall be a consideration where establishing a clear space.

4806 Yard Maintenance and Operations

4806.1 The entire storage site shall be kept free from accumulation of unnecessary combustible materials. Vegetation shall be kept cut low. Procedures shall be provided for weed control and the periodic cleanup of the yard area.

4806.2 No heating equipment shall be located or used within the storage area. Salamanders, braziers, portable heaters, and other open fires shall not be used.

4806.3 Smoking shall be prohibited, except in locations prominently designated as smoking areas. "No Smoking" signs shall be posted in prohibited areas.

4806.4 Welding and cutting operations shall be prohibited in the storage area.

4806.5 Tarpaulins used for protection of storage against the weather shall be of fire-retardant fabric.

4806.6 Motorized vehicles using gasoline, diesel fuel, or liquefied petroleum gas as fuel shall be garaged in a separate, detached building.

4807 Fire Protection

4807.1 Fire extinguishers of an appropriate type shall be placed at well-marked strategic points throughout the storage area so that one or more portable fire extinguisher units can quickly be made available for use at any point. Where the climate is such that there is a danger for freezing, suitable extinguishers for freezing temperatures shall be used.

4808 Storage of Idle Pallets

4808.1 General. Idle pallets shall be stored outside or in a separate building designed for pallet storage, unless permitted in Section 4808.2 .

4808.2 Indoor Storage. Idle pallets shall be permitted to be stored in a building used for other storage or other purpose, if the building is sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

4808.3 Outdoor Storage. Idle pallets stored outside shall be stored in accordance with Table 4808.3 (a) and Table 4808.3 (b).

Table 4808.3 (a) Required Clearance Between Outside Pallet Storage and Other Yard Storage.

TABLE INSET:

Pile Size	Minimum Distance	
	m	ft
Under 50 pallets	6.0	20
50--200 pallets	9.1	30
Over 200 pallets	15.2	50

Table 4808.3 (b) Required Clearance Between Outside Pallet Storage and Building

APPENDIX B FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

B104.2. Area Separation.

Portions of buildings which are separated by fire walls without openings, constructed in accordance with the International Fire Code, are allowed to be considered as separate fire-flow calculation areas.

Exception: Where building additions are protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system and

separated from the existing building by an approved Fire Barrier with minimum fire resistance ratings and protected openings as per the International Building Code, fire areas may be considered as separate. *Appendix B* of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting the exception and replacing with two new exceptions as follows:

B105.2 Buildings other than one-and two-family dwellings.

Exception 1. Buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 shall qualify for a reduction in required fire flow according to Table B105.2 below. Note also the minimum and maximum resulting fire flows listed in the table for the fully sprinklered occupancies listed.

Table B105.2 - Fire flow reductions for fully sprinklered buildings

TABLE INSET:

Construction Type	Occupancy Type	% Reduction	Minimum (gpm)	Maximum (gpm)
All	A	75	1,500	2,000
VB, IIIB, IIB	B	50	1,500	2,200
All Others	B	50	1,500	2,000
All	E	75	1,500	2,000
VB, IIIB, IIB	F	50	1,500	2,200
All Others	F	50	1,500	2,000
All	H-1	1	1,500	1
All	H-2	1	1,500	1
All	H-3	1	1,500	1
All	H-4	1	1,500	1
All	H-5	1	1,500	1
All	I	75	1,500	2,000
VB, IIIB, IIB	M	50	1,500	2,200
All Others	M	50	1,500	2,000
All	R	50	1,500	2,000
All except VB 2	S-1 not high piled	50	1,500	2,200
All except VB 2	S-1 high piled Class I-IV commodities, = 12,000 sq ft.	Greater of Approved Sprinkler Demand 3 (ASD) or 1,500 gpm		
All except VB 2	S-1 high piled Class I-IV commodities, >12,000 sq ft	Greater of 2,200 gpm or the ASD + 25%		
All except VB 2	S-1 high piled Class V commodities, = 2,500 sq ft.	Greater of 1,500 gpm or the ASD		
All except VB 2	S-1 high piled Class V commodities, 2,501-6,000 sq ft	Greater of 1,500 gpm or the ASD + 500 gpm		
All except VB	S-1 high piled Class V commodities, >6,000 sq ft	Greater of 2,200 gpm or the ASD + 1,000		

2		gpm		
All except VB 2	S-1 Aircraft Hangers, Helistops	50	1,500	2,200
All except VB 2	S-2	50	1,500	2,200

Footnotes:

- 1 As determined by Fire Chief or his designee on a case by case basis.
- 2 These occupancies that are constructed of Type VB construction shall not be granted a reduction in the required fire flow due to the installation of a fire sprinkler system.
- 3 Approved sprinkler demand (ASD) is the sprinkler demand as defined in NFPA or other nationally recognized standards, and includes the hose stream demand. When multiple sprinkler systems are in one building the approved sprinkler demand shall be the greatest single sprinkler demand (including hose stream demand).

Exception 2. Non-fire sprinklered, non-combustible open parking garages meeting the requirements of 2006 International Building Code Section 406.3 shall have a maximum fire flow of 2,200 gpm.

Appendix C of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

APPENDIX C**C103.1 Fire hydrants available.**

The minimum number of fire hydrants available to a building shall not be less than that listed in Table C105.1 based upon the Required Fire Flow as determined by Section B105. Where the Required fire flow is in between the tabular values listed in Table C105.1, the required fire flow shall be increased (rounded up to the next value) for determination of the minimum number of fire hydrants required. The required fire hydrant shall be spaced and located in proximity of the building being protected as specified in Section 508.5. Table C105.1 - Number and Distribution of Fire Hydrants of the International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

TABLE C105.1
Minimum Number of Fire Hydrants

TABLE INSET:

Fire-Flow Requirement (gpm)	Minimum Number of Hydrants
1,750 or less	1
2,000-2,250	2
2,500	3
3,000	3
3,500-4,000	4
4,500-5,000	5
5,500	6
6,000	6
6,500-7,000	7
7,500 or more	8 or more e

For SI: 1 foot =304.8 mm, 1 gallon per minute - 3.785 L/m.

e. One hydrant for each 1,000 gallons per minute or fraction thereof.

APPENDIX D

Appendix D, Section D105.3 Proximity to building of the International Fire Code is amended to include an exception and read as follows:

D105.3 Proximity to building.

At least one of the required access routes meeting this condition shall be located within a minimum of 15 feet (4572 mm) and a maximum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from the building, and shall be positioned parallel to one entire side of the building.

Exception: For all occupancy classifications, the maximum distance shall be increased to 39 feet.

Appendix D, Section D106 Multiple-Family Residential Developments of the International Fire Code is amended to include Section D106.3 Separate Access Roads as follows:

D106.3 Separate Access Roads.

The requirement for two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads are met with the following conditions:

1. A minimum of two separate entrances into the complex are made from the street or public way.
2. The distance between the two entrances are equal to not less than one half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses, as per 2006 IFC, section D104.3.

Exception: Where it is physically impossible to be one half the diagonal dimension apart, the access road will be approved if the following conditions are met:

1. The two separate fire apparatus access road must be separated as far as physically and practically possible.
2. The two separate entrances must be a minimum of 150 feet apart measured in a straight line between accesses.
3. The two separate entrances are allowed to share a common path of travel on the complex site so long as blockage in any one area of this path does not block access from both the primary and secondary access simultaneously.
4. Each of the two separate fire apparatus roads shall meet the requirements of the 2006 IFC, section 503, fire apparatus access roads.

(Code 1959, § 15-8; Ord. No. 55205, § 2, 4-15-82; Ord. No. 57561, § 3, 9-15-83; Ord. No. 58909, § 1, 6-21-84; Ord. No. 61461, § 1, 9-19-85; Ord. No. 65619, § 1, 9-3-87; Ord. No. 66247, §§ 1, 2, 12-10-87; Ord. No. 70251, §§ 10, 15, 9-14-89; Ord. No. 70789, § 4, 12-21-89; Ord. No. 74158, 8-22-91; Ord. No. 74159, 8-22-91; Ord. No. 79918, § 2, 3-31-94; Ord. No. 81409, § 1, 12-22-94; Ord. No. 85342, § 2, 12-19-96; Ord. No. 89129, § 4, 1-21-99; Ord. No. 97683, § 1, 5-29-03; Ord. No. 99482, § 3, 7-22-04; Ord. No. 2006-02-23-0258, § 4, 2-23-06; Ord. No. 2007-04-05-0360, § 10, 4-5-07; Ord. No. 2008-12-11-1160, § 5, 12-11-08)

Editor's note: Ord. No. 99482, § 3, adopted July 22, 2004, changed the title of § 11-40 from "Adoption of the Uniform Fire Code" to "Adoption of the International Fire Code."

Secs. 11-41--11-55. Reserved.