

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-11254

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ARTICLE II, SECTION 17C-4 OF CHAPTER 17C ENTITLED "FIRE PROTECTION" OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE OF THE CITY OF IRVING, TEXAS, BY ADOPTING THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, 2024 EDITION WITH AMENDMENTS; DESIGNATING IT AS THE FIRE CODE OF THE CITY OF IRVING; PROVIDING A PENALTY; PROVIDING REPEALER, SAVINGS, AND SEVERABILITY CLAUSES; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Irving, Texas (the "City") is a home-rule municipality possessing the full power of local self-government pursuant to Article XI, Section 5 of the Texas Constitution and Section 51.072(a) of the Texas Government Code; and

WHEREAS as a home-rule municipality, the City of Irving has the power to enact ordinances in accordance with Article III, Section 2 of the Irving City Charter; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the laws of the State of Texas, including Section 51.001 of the Texas Local Government Code, the City Council has the authority to adopt an ordinance that, among other things, is for the good government, peace, or order of Irving and to protect the health, safety and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, Subchapter G of Chapter 214 of the Texas Local Government Code authorizes municipalities to adopt national model codes, including the International Fire Code, as well as local amendments to those codes; and

WHEREAS, the City of Irving desires to implement measures to ensure the protection of the public from the dangers of fire; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Irving finds it is in the best interest of the public health, safety and welfare of its citizens and for the protection of life and property to adopt these local amendments to the 2024 International Fire Code, and that said amendments are consistent with the laws of the State of Texas; and

WHEREAS, the City of Irving posted this draft proposed ordinance adopting the 2024 International Fire Code with amendments conspicuously on the City's website on or before the 21st day before the date the City Council takes action on the ordinance in accordance with Section 214.217(c) of the Texas Local Government Code.

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

SECTION 1. That Article II, Section 17C-4 entitled "International Fire Code" of Chapter 17C of the Land Development Code of the City of Irving, Texas, is hereby amended in its entirety to read as follows:

Sec. 17C-4. International Fire Code.

(a) *Adopted.* The City of Irving hereby adopts the provisions contained in the 2024 International Fire Code as published by the International Code Council, Inc., a copy of which is on file in the Office of the City Secretary of the City of Irving, with amendments, modifications, and deletions as set forth in section (b) of this article. In Chapter 17C of *The Land Development Code of the City of Irving, Texas*, the words “this code” shall mean the International Fire Code as adopted by the City of Irving.

(b) *Amendments, modifications and deletions.*

Section 101.1. Section 101.1 of Section 101 “Scope and General Requirements” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the *Fire Code* of the City of Irving, Texas.

Section 101.2.1. Section 101.2.1 of Section 101 “Scope and General Requirements” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

101.2.1 Appendices. Appendix B - “Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings,” as amended, Appendix D - “Fire Apparatus Access Roads,” as amended, and Appendix O – “Valet Trash and Recycling Collection in Group R-2 Occupancies” shall be considered part of the requirements of this code.

Section 102.1. Section 102.1 of Section 102 “Applicability” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

102.1 Construction and design provisions. The construction and design provisions of this code shall apply to:

1. Structures, facilities and conditions arising after the adoption of this code.
2. Existing structures, facilities and conditions not legally in existence at the time of adoption of this code.
3. Existing structures, facilities and conditions when required in Chapter 11 or in specific sections of this code.
4. Existing structures, facilities and conditions which, in the opinion of the code official, constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.
5. The provisions of this code apply to buildings built under the *International Residential Code* (“IRC”) and IBC.

Section 102.4. Section 102.4 of Section 102 “Applicability” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

102.4 Application of building code. The design and construction of new structures shall comply with this code, and other codes as applicable and any alterations, additions, changes in use or changes in structures required by this code, which are within the scope of the *International Building Code*, (“IBC”) shall be made in accordance therewith.

Section 102.7. Section 102.7 of Section 102 “Applicability” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

102.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 80 and such codes, when specifically adopted, and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between the provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall apply. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Codes and standards referenced in the *International Fire Code* shall be the most recent edition. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the ICC *Electrical Code* (“IEC”) shall mean the Electrical Code as adopted by jurisdiction.

Section 103.1. Section 103.1 of Section 103 “Code Compliance Agency” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” is amended to read as follows:

103.1 Creation of agency. The Irving Fire Department Prevention Division is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the *fire code official*. The function of the agency shall be the implementation, administration and enforcement of the provisions of this code.

Section 103. Section 103 “Code Compliance Agency” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended by deleting Section 103.2.

Section 104.2.3. Section 104.2.3 of Section 104 “Duties and Powers of the Fire Code Official” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

104.2.3 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment. The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been approved. The fire code official is authorized to approve alternative material or method of construction where the fire code official finds that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this code, and that the material, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety.

Section 104.6. Section 104.6 of Section 104 “Duties and Powers of the Fire Code Official” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 105.5.51. Section 105.5.51 of Section 105 “Permits” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

105.5.51 Temporary membrane structures and tents. An operational permit is required to operate an air-supported temporary membrane structure, umbrella structures, or a tent having an area in excess of 400 square feet.

Exceptions:

1. Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes.
2. Fabric tents open on all sides which comply with all of the following:
 - 2.1. Individual tents having a maximum size of 700 square feet.
 - 2.2. The aggregate area of multiple tents placed side by side without a fire break clearance of not less than 20 feet shall not exceed 700 square feet total.
 - 2.3. A minimum clearance of 20 feet to structures.
3. Tents, curtains and extensions attached thereto, when used for funeral services.

Section 105.6.25. Section 105.6.25 of Section 105 “Permits” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

105.6.25 Temporary membrane structures and tents. A construction permit is required to erect an air-supported temporary membrane structure or a tent in accordance with Section 105.5.51.

Section 105. Section 105 “Permits” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended by adding Section 105.6.26 to read as follows:

105.6.26 Electronic access control systems. Construction permits are required for the installation or modification of an electronic access control system. A separate construction permit is required for the installation or modification of a fire alarm system that may be connected to the access control system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

Section 105. Section 105 “Permits” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended by adding Section 105.6.27 to read as follows:

105.6.27 Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations. Construction permits are required to install or modify an electric vehicle charging station. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a permit.

Section 109. Section 109 “Inspections” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended by adding Sections 109.5 and 109.6 to read as follows:

109.5 Approval of certificate of occupancy. Each application for a certificate of occupancy (as required by the *International Building Code*) must be reviewed and the premises approved by the fire code official before a certificate of occupancy may be issued. If a facility is closed for failure to comply with a provision of any applicable law, the code official or the building official shall revoke its certificate of occupancy. He or she shall not issue a new certificate of occupancy for the facility unless and until it is in compliance with all current applicable codes and laws. The building official or the fire code official may waive the requirement for compliance with one or more provisions of the current laws if the building is brought into compliance with the most stringent comparable code provision or provisions practicable under the circumstances.

109.6 Letter of compliance issued for shell buildings. When requested by the building owner, the building official may issue a letter of compliance for shell buildings when he or she determines on final inspections that the building or structure complies with the *International Building Code*, the provisions of this code, the site plan, if applicable, and other applicable laws.

Section 112.3. Section 112.3 of Section 112 “Means of Appeals” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

112.3 Qualifications. The provisions of this section shall apply to Chapter 8B in the Irving Land Development Code. There has been established the Construction Board of Appeals consisting of seven (7) members as follows: one (1) interested citizen, one (1) master electrician or electrical contractor, one (1) master plumber or plumbing contractor, one (1) class "A" licensed mechanical (HVAC) contractor or mechanical engineer, one (1) home builder, one (1) representative from the fire protection industry and one (1) licensed architect or engineer. The board members shall be residents of the city and shall be appointed by the city council. The building official and the fire chief are ex officio members of the board.

Section 113.4. Section 113.4 of Section 113 “Violations” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

113.4 Violation penalties. Any person violating or failing to comply with any provision of this ordinance shall be fined upon conviction not less than one dollar (\$1.00) nor more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00). Each day that a violation occurs or continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 114.4. Section 114.4 of Section 114 “Stop Work Order” of Chapter 1 “Scope and Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

114.4 Failure to comply. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be fined, upon conviction, not less than \$1.00 or more than \$2,000. Each day that a violation occurs or continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 202. Section 202 “General Definitions” of Chapter 2 “Definitions” of this code is amended by adding the definitions of “Approved Grill Signage,” “Approved Padlock,” “Assisted Living Facility,” “Building Code,” “Care Facility,” “Fire Code,” “Fire Department,” “Grill,” “High Voltage Alert Decal,” “IBC,” “Light Duty Metal Chain,” “Main Gate,” “Motor Fuel Container,” “Motor Vehicle,” “NFPA,” “Pyrotechnic Operator,” “Residential Area,” “Security Gates,” “Self-Service Storage Facility,” “Standby Personnel,” “Trench Burner,” and “Upgraded or Replaced Fire Alarm System” and amending the definitions of “Ambulatory Care Facility,” “Atrium,” “Building Official,” “Fire Chief,” “Fire Watch,” “High-Piled Combustible Storage,” “High-Rise Building,” “Owner,” “Repair Garage,” and “Standpipe, Types of.” to read as follows:

[B] AMBULATORY CARE FACILITY. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to individuals who are rendered incapable of self-preservation. This group may include, but not be limited to, the following:

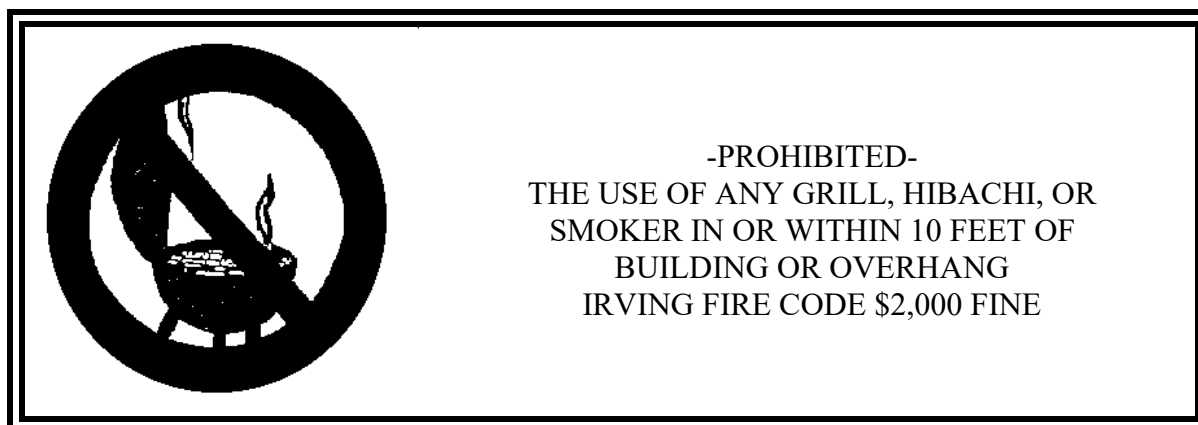
1. Dialysis centers
2. Sedation dentistry

3. Surgery centers
4. Colonic centers
5. Psychiatric centers

APPROVED GRILL SIGNAGE. A sign, placard, or decal no less than 24 square inches in size with bold lettering, contrasting in color to its background no less than ¼ inch high stating, "PROHIBITED THE USE OF ANY GRILL, HIBACHI, OR SMOKER WITHIN 10 FEET OF BUILDING OR OVERHANG IRVING FIRE CODE \$2,000 FINE" and with graphics as indicated in the illustrations below:



5" x 5"



3" x 8"

APPROVED PADLOCK. A Knox padlock which has been dual keyed for the Irving Fire and Police Departments.

[B] ATRIUM. An opening connecting three or more stories other than enclosed stairways, elevators, hoistways, escalators, plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning or other equipment, which is closed at the

top and not defined as a mall. Stories, as used in this definition, do not include balconies within assembly groups or mezzanines that comply with Section 505 of the *International Building Code*.

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

BUILDING CODE OR IBC. The International Building Code as adopted and amended by the Irving City Council.

[B] BUILDING OFFICIAL. The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the International Building Code, or a duly authorized representative.

CARE FACILITY. Any adult or child day care facility, nursery, nursing home, group home, hospital or medical treatment facility or clinic, or other similar structures or uses.

FIRE CHIEF. The chief of the City of Irving Fire Department or a duly authorized representative.

FIRE CODE. The International Fire Code as adopted and amended by the Irving City Council.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. The City of Irving Fire Department.

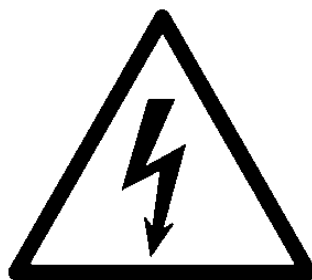
FIRE WATCH. A temporary measure intended to ensure continuous and systematic surveillance of a building or portion thereof by one or more qualified individuals or standby personnel when required by the fire code official, for the purposes of identifying and controlling fire hazards, detecting early signs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

GRILL. A cooking utensil on which food is exposed directly to red heat or open flame as from heated briquettes, charcoal, electricity, natural gas, propane compressed gas or wood, which is commonly referred to as a barbecue grill, hibachi, or smoker.

HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE. Storage of combustible materials in closely packed piles or combustible materials on pallets, in racks or on shelves where the top of storage is greater than 12 feet in height. When required by the fire code official, high-piled combustible storage also includes certain high-hazard commodities, such as rubber tires, Group A plastics, flammable liquids, idle pallets and similar commodities, where the top of storage is greater than 6 feet in height. Any building exceeding 6,000 square feet that has a clear height in excess of 12 feet, making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage and shall comply with the provisions of this section. When a specific product cannot be identified, a fire protection system and life safety features shall be installed as for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.

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

HIGH VOLTAGE ALERT DECAL. A placard or decal that is no less than 1.5 inches in height with a black graphic on a yellow background and with graphics as shown in the illustration below:



JURISDICTION. The City of Irving, Texas, an incorporated home-rule municipality.

LIGHT DUTY METAL CHAIN. A chain with metal links no larger than ¼-inch in diameter. This term does not include high test proof coil chains or other heat tempered chains of any size.

MAIN GATE. A security gate located on public or private property where more than one security gate exists and which has been designated in writing by the owner to the police department, fire department and code enforcement as the main access to the property.

MOTOR FUEL CONTAINER. An LP-gas container mounted on a vehicle to store LP-gas as the fuel supply to an engine used to propel the vehicle.

MOTOR VEHICLE. A vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used on a highway. The phrase does not include a vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer operated exclusively on a rail.

NFPA. The National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards.

OWNER. A natural person, corporation, partnership, association or any other similar entity who has care, custody or control of the premises.

PYROTECHNIC OPERATOR. An individual possessing a current State of Texas pyrotechnic license and approved by the fire code official to be responsible for pyrotechnics, pyrotechnic special effects materials, or both.

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

RESIDENTIAL AREA. A lot or tract of land zoned R-40, R-15, R-10, R-7.5, R-6, R-6A, R-3.5, R-2.5, R-MF, R-MF-1, R-MF-2, R-TH, R-MH, R-XF, R-PH, R-ZL, R-ZLa, R-SFA, PUD, M-FW, or S-P-1 or S-P-2 for residential purposes under the City of Irving Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and any other lot or tract of land, regardless of its zoning, special or overlay district, upon which there is located at least one dwelling unit.

SECURITY GATES. A device located on public or private property which controls or restricts access by motor vehicles or persons or both. The term includes, but is not limited to, metal or wooden swing railings, metal or wooden rolling or sliding railings and drop arm type railings extending across public or private streets or fire lanes whether manually operated or motorized.

SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY. Real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to customers for the purpose of storing and removing personal property on a self-service basis.

STANDBY PERSONNEL. Qualified fire service personnel, approved by the fire chief. When utilized, the number required shall be as directed by the fire chief. Charges for utilization shall be as normally calculated by the jurisdiction.

STANDPIPE, TYPES OF.

Manual dry. A dry standpipe system that does not have a permanent water supply attached to the system. Manual dry standpipe systems require water from a fire department pumper to be pumped into the system through the fire department connection in order to meet the system demand. The system must be supervised as specified in Section 905.2.

TRENCH BURNER. A portable device used to introduce air into a pit being used for burning debris, also called an air curtain destructor.

UPGRADED OR REPLACED FIRE ALARM SYSTEM. A fire alarm system that is upgraded or replaced includes, but is not limited to the following:

1. Replacing one single board or fire alarm control unit component with a newer model
2. Installing a new fire alarm control unit in addition to or in place of an existing one
3. Conversion from a horn system to an emergency voice/alarm communication system
4. Conversion from a conventional system to one that utilizes addressable or analog devices

The following are not considered an upgrade or replacement:

1. Firmware updates
2. Software updates
3. Replacing boards of the same model with chips utilizing the same or newer firmware

Section 203. Section 203 “Occupancy Classification and Use” of Chapter 2 “Definitions” of this code is amended by amending the definitions of “Business Group B” in Section 203.3, “High-hazard Group H” in Section 203.6, and “Residential Group R-3” in Section 203.9.3 to read as follows:

[BG] Business Group B. Business Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage or records and accounts. Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Airport traffic control towers
- Ambulatory care facilities
- Animal hospitals, kennels, and pounds

Banks
Barber and beauty shops
Car wash
Civic administration
Clinic-outpatient
Dry cleaning and laundries: pick-up and delivery stations and self-service
Educational occupancies for students above the 12th grade
Electronic data processing
Fire stations
Food processing establishments and commercial kitchens not associated with restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities not more than 2,500 square feet in area
Laboratories: testing and research
Motor vehicle showrooms
Police stations with detention facilities for 5 or less
Post offices
Print shops
Professional services (architects, attorneys, dentists, physicians, engineers, etc.)
Radio and television stations
Telephone exchanges
Training and skill development not within a school or academic program.

High-hazard Group H. High-hazard Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing generation or storage of material that constitute a physical or *health hazard* in quantities in excess of those allowed in *control areas* complying with Section 5003.8.3, based on maximum allowable quantity limits for *control areas* set forth in Tables 5003.1.1(1) and 5003.1.1(2). Hazardous occupancies are classified in Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 and shall be in accordance with this code and the requirements of Section 415 of the *International Building Code*. Hazardous materials stored or used on top of roofs or canopies shall be classified as outdoor storage or use and shall comply with this code.

Exceptions: The following shall not be classified as Group H, but shall be classified as the occupancy that they most nearly resemble.

1. Buildings and structures occupied for the application of flammable finishes, provided that such buildings or areas conform to the requirements of Chapter 24 of this code and Section 416 of the *International Building Code*.
2. Wholesale and retail sales and storage of flammable and *combustible liquids* in mercantile occupancies conforming to Chapter 57.
3. Closed piping system containing flammable or *combustible liquids* or gases utilized for the operation of machinery or equipment.
4. Cleaning establishments that utilize *combustible liquid* solvents have a *flash point* of 140°F (60°C) or higher in *closed systems* employing equipment *listed* by an *approved* testing agency, provided that this occupancy is separated from all other areas of the building by 1-hour *fire barriers* in accordance with Section 707 of the *International Building Code* or 1-hour *horizontal assemblies* in accordance with Section 711 of the

International Building Code, or both. (See also Chapter 21, Dry Cleaning, provisions of this code.)

5. Cleaning establishments that utilize a liquid solvent having a flash point at or above 200°F.
6. Liquor stores and distributors without bulk storage.
7. Refrigeration systems.
8. The storage or utilization of materials for agricultural purposes on the premises.
9. Stationary batteries utilized for facility emergency power, uninterrupted power supply or telecommunication facilities, provided that the batteries are provided with safety venting caps and ventilation is provided in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.
10. Corrosives shall not include personal or household products in their original packaging used in retail display or commonly used building materials.
11. Buildings and structures occupied for aerosol storage shall be classified as Group S-1, provided that such buildings conform to the requirements of Chapter 51 of the *International Fire Code*.
12. Display and storage of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area in Groups M or S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.5 of the *International Building Code*.
13. The storage of black powder, smokeless propellant, and small arms primers in Groups M and R-3 and special industrial explosive devices in Groups B, F, M, and S, provided such storage conforms to the quantity limits and requirements prescribed in the *International Fire Code*.

Residential Group R-3. Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4, or I, including:

Boarding houses (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants

Boarding houses (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants

Buildings that do not contain more than 2 dwelling units.

Adult care facilities that provide accommodations for 5 or fewer persons of any age for less than 24 hours.

Child care facilities that provide accommodations for 5 or fewer persons of any age for less than 24 hours.

Congregate living facilities with 16 or fewer persons.

Lodging Houses with five or fewer guest rooms.

Adult care and child care facilities with 5 or fewer unrelated persons that are within a single-family home are permitted to comply with the *International Residential Code*.

Section 304.1.1. Section 304.1.1 of Section 304 “Combustible Waste Material” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended to read as follows:

304.1.1 Valet trash. Valet trash collection shall be permitted only where approved. The owner and valet trash collection service provider shall comply with Appendix O and the rules established by the jurisdiction.

Section 307.2. Section 307.2 of Section 307 “Open Burning, Recreational Fires and Portable Outdoor Fireplaces” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended to read as follows:

307.2 Permit required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire code official in accordance with Section 105.5 prior to kindling a fire for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, bonfire, or open burning. Application for such approval shall only be presented by and permits issued to the owner of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

Section 307.4. Section 307.4 of Section 307 “Open Burning, Recreational Fires and Portable Outdoor Fireplaces” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended to read as follows:

307.4 Location. The location for open burning shall not be less than 300 feet from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 300 feet of any structure. Provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading from the approved location.

Exceptions:

1. Fires in approved containers that are not less than 15 feet (4572 mm) from a structure.
2. The minimum required distance from a structure shall be 25 feet (7620 mm) where the pile size is 3 feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and 2 feet (610 mm) or less in height.

Section 307. Section 307 “Open Burning, Recreational Fires, and Portable Outdoor Fireplaces” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended by adding Sections 307.4.4 and 307.4.5 to read as follows:

307.4.4 Permanent outdoor firepit. Permanently installed outdoor firepits for recreational fire purposes shall not be installed within 10 feet of a structure or combustible material.

Exception: Permanently installed outdoor fireplaces constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code*.

307.4.5 Trench burns. Trench burns shall be conducted in air curtain trenches and in accordance with Sections 307.2 and 307.3.

Section 307.5. Section 307.5 of Section 307 “Open Burning, Recreational Fires and Portable Outdoor Fireplaces” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended to read as follows:

307.5 Attendance. Open burning, trench burns, bonfires, recreational fires, or use of portable outdoor fireplaces shall be constantly attended until the fire is extinguished. A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher complying with Section 906 with a minimum 4-A rating and other approved on-site fire-extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, water barrel, garden hose or water truck, shall be available for immediate utilization.

Section 308.1.7. Section 308.1.7 of Section 308 “Open Flames” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended to read as follows:

308.1.7 Sky lanterns. A person shall not release or cause to be released a sky lantern.

Section 308.1.9. Section 308.1.9 of Section 308 “Open Flames” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 314.4. Section 314.4 of Section 314 “Indoor Displays” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

1. The engine starting system is made inoperable or ignition batteries are disconnected except where the *fire code official* requires that the batteries remain connected to maintain safety features.
2. Fuel in fuel tanks does not exceed any of the following:
 - 2.1. Class I, II, and III liquid fuel does not exceed one-quarter tank or 5 gallons (19 L), whichever is less.
 - 2.2. LP gas does not exceed one-quarter tank or 6.6 gallons (25 L), whichever is less.
 - 2.3. CNG does not exceed one-quarter tank or 630 cubic feet (17.8 m³), whichever is less.
 - 2.4. Hydrogen does not exceed one-quarter tank or 2,000 cubic feet (57 m³), whichever is less.
3. Fuel tanks and fill openings are closed and sealed to prevent tampering.
4. Vehicles, aircraft, boats, or other motor craft equipment are not fueled or defueled within the building.
5. Batteries in electric vehicles shall be rendered inoperable by the removal of fuses or other *approved* methods but shall not be required to be disconnected. Electric vehicles shall not be charged inside buildings unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

Section 316. Section 316 “Hazards to Fire Fighters” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended by adding Section 316.7 to read as follows:

316.7 Electrified security fences. Electrified security fences are prohibited unless it is a battery-charged fence installed in compliance with Section 250.009 of the Texas Local Government Code.

Section 320.4.2. Section 320.4.2 of Section 320 “Lithium-Ion and Lithium Metal Battery Storage” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended to read as follows:

320.4.2 Indoor storage areas. Indoor storage areas for lithium-ion and lithium metal batteries, other than those complying with Section 320.4.1, shall comply with Sections 320.4.2.1 through 320.4.2.7.

Section 320. Section 320 “Lithium-Ion and Lithium Metal Battery Storage” of Chapter 3 “General Requirements” of this code is amended by adding Section 320.4.2.7 to read as follows:

320.4.2.7 Damaged lithium-ion and lithium metal battery storage. Damaged lithium-ion and lithium metal batteries shall not be stored inside any building.

Section 401.3. Section 401.3 of Section 401 “General” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning and Preparedness” of this code is amended to read as follows:

401.3 Emergency responder notification. Notification of emergency responders shall be in accordance with Sections 401.3.1 through 401.3.4.

Section 401.3.1. Section 401.3.1 of Section 401 “General” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning and Preparedness” of this code is amended to read as follows:

401.3.1 Fire events. In the event of a fire, the discovery of smoke from an unauthorized or unidentified source, or any situation that would indicate a hazard occurs on property, the owner or occupant shall immediately report such conditions to the fire department.

Section 401. Section 401 “General” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning and Preparedness” of this code is amended by adding Section 401.3.4 to read as follows:

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

Section 401.5. Section 401.5 of Section 401 “General” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning and Preparedness” of this code is amended to read as follows:

401.5 Making false report. It shall be unlawful for a person to give, signal, transmit, or cause to be transmitted a false alarm.

Section 403. Section 403 “Emergency Preparedness Requirements” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning and Preparedness” of this code is amended by adding Section 403.4.4 to read as follows:

403.4.4 Drill frequency. Emergency evacuation drills for Group E Occupancies shall comply with any State regulations and be conducted monthly. Individual school administrators shall set a date of their respective fire drill and inform their in-district station by the 10th of each month. At least one (1) fire drill shall be witnessed by the Fire Department at each school, each semester.

Section 405. Section 405 “Emergency Evacuation Drills” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning and Preparedness” of this code is amended by adding Section 405.1.1 to read as follows:

405.1.1 Fire department personnel required to witness drills. Fire department personnel shall be present, and witness, emergency evacuation drills conducted by educational occupancies at a frequency of at least one fire evacuation drill per semester.

Section 501.4. Section 501.4 of Section 501 “General” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

501.4 Timing of installation. When fire apparatus access roads or a water supply for fire protection is required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be installed, tested and approved prior to the time of which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure.

Section 503.1.1. Section 503.1.1 of Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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 of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior wall of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. Except for single- or two-family residences, the path of measurement shall be along a minimum of a 10 foot wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure. The owner of the building or facility shall submit an 8-½” x 11” site plan showing the fire lanes and foot print of the building to the fire department for approval prior to permits being issued for the building or facility. Approved fire lane site plans shall be kept on file with the fire department. Any fire lane that has been established prior to the adoption of this code, or that was established by separate ordinance or approval of a fire lane site plan, is a fire lane for all purposes and shall be maintained as required by this code, whether or not it meets the minimum requirements of a fire lane. In addition, the Chief may designate a fire lane when the ingress or egress of a new or existing piece of property is not adequate for fire department apparatus.

Exception: The fire code official is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet 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.
2. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed due to location on property, topography, waterways, non-negotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.
3. There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.

Section 503. Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended by adding Section 503.1.1.1 to read as follows:

503.1.1.1 Fire apparatus access road easements and documentation. Fire apparatus access roads that cross lot lines shall be contained in an easement and documented by plat or separate instrument. Approved covenants and restrictions shall accompany this easement.

Section 503. Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended by adding Section 503.1.4 to read as follows:

503.1.4. Single- or two-family residences. Structures constructed on single-family lots must be located so that the front of the structure is within 150 feet of a public street. If a structure is built more than 150 feet from a public street, a fire apparatus access road shall be constructed to provide access within 150 feet of the structure. Fire access roads shall have a minimum paved surface width of 16 feet, capable of supporting a load of 75,000 pounds. Dead-end fire access roads are acceptable up to a maximum length of 150 feet; however, for dead-end roads exceeding 150 feet, an approved turn-around shall be provided in accordance with Section D103.4. A contrasting sign with a minimum of 3-inch letters stating “FIRE ACCESS ROAD” shall be posted at the entrance to the fire access road. Requirements for existing or add-on structures shall be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account factors such as the size of the structure, the distance from the street, and the location of fire hydrants.

Exception 1: When an approved fire sprinkler system is installed, the distance may be increased to 300 feet.

Exception 2: Outbuildings not intended for human occupancy and less than 400 square feet are exempt from this requirement.

Section 503.2. Section 503.2 of Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

503.2 Specifications. Fire apparatus access roads shall be installed and arranged in accordance with Sections 503.2.1 through 503.2.8 and Appendix D, as amended.

Section 503.2.1. Section 503.2.1 of Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

503.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 24 feet, except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet.

Section 503.2.2. Section 503.2.2 of Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 503.3. Section 503.3 of Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

1. Striping – Fire apparatus access roads shall be marked by painted lines of red traffic paint 6 inches in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words “NO PARKING FIRE LANE” or “FIRE LANE NO PARKING” shall appear in 4-inch white letters at 25 foot intervals on the red border

markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb or on the horizontal road surface immediately adjacent to the curb.

2. Signs – Signs shall read “NO PARKING FIRE LANE” or "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" and shall be 12 inches wide and 18 inches high. Signs shall be marked on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than 2-inch lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be 6 feet, 6 inches above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than 50 feet apart along both sides of the fire lane. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the fire code official.
3. In residential developments, including those with townhomes or condominiums, where the height of the structure(s) in the development exceeds 30 feet, fire apparatus access roads shall be marked with signs in accordance with this section on at least one side of the fire apparatus access road. The determination of whether only one or both sides of the fire apparatus access road shall be marked will be made by the fire code official based on the impact of the residential development on fire operations.

Section 503.4. Section 503.4 of Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times. It is unlawful for any person to park, stop, or leave standing any non-emergency vehicle within any area specifically designated as a fire apparatus access road. The owner or person in control of the property upon which a fire apparatus access road exists shall cause any motor vehicle, other than an authorized emergency vehicle, that is parked in the fire lane to be removed in compliance with applicable laws. It is an affirmative defense to this section that written approval has been obtained from the fire department for closure of one-half the width of the fire apparatus access road while repairing the surface of the road.

Exception: An approved controlled access gate meeting all the requirements of all applicable city codes.

Section 503.6. Section 503.6 of Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

503.6 Security gates. It is unlawful for any owner or other person in control of public or private property to have a security gate located on or restricting access to his or her property or property under his or her control unless the gate is in compliance with the following:

1. Gates consisting of a single wood or aluminum railing that pivots vertically to allow passage of vehicles shall be so constructed and maintained to break away on minor impact or on application of manual pressure at the end most remote from the pivot point. The opening motors shall be connected to an approved infrared detector system as described in (5) below.
2. Horizontal swinging gates shall open manually using an approved padlock. Each gate shall have a pin that has the capability of being secured with the approved padlock installed on the end of the operating arm closest to the gate. If no operating arms are installed, then a light duty metal

chain and approved padlock shall be used to secure the gate. If provided, the opening motors of each gate shall be connected to an approved infrared detector system as described in (5) below.

3. Rolling or sliding type gates shall not be installed in residential communities. Rolling or sliding type gates shall have an approved locking box mounted on the gate. The box shall open from both sides of the gate. This box shall be painted red and the word "FIRE" shall be lettered on the exterior of the box. There shall be a T-type handle attached to a cable release inside the box. When pulled, the cable shall disengage all opening mechanisms allowing the gate to be opened manually. This box shall be secured with an approved padlock. The opening motors of each gate shall be connected to an approved infrared detector system as described in (5) below.

Exception: One- and two-family dwellings.

4. Pedestrian gates required for emergency access shall be equipped with an access door no smaller than 18" x 18" that is secured by an approved padlock. The inside latching mechanism shall not be more than twelve inches from the edge of the access door. If the pedestrian gate is for emergency use only, the door may be secured with an approved padlock accessible from both sides of the gate and no other latching hardware.

Pedestrian gates secured with an electrified locking system must comply with the regulations outlined in Section 506.1.4.

5. All motorized gates crossing fire lanes shall be equipped with an approved infrared detector system, which is also GPS compatible, as approved by the Irving Fire Department.
 - 5.1 An infrared detector shall be of a type that receives the infrared frequency utilized by the Irving Fire Department. There shall be two detectors, facing in opposite directions allowing gate control from opposite directions.
 - 5.2 The infrared detector shall be of a type designed to work in all weather conditions, and the installation shall protect the detector from physical damage.
 - 5.3 The infrared detector shall be located so that it will receive a clear signal from the approved data-encoded emitter at a distance of 30 feet from the gate, or another approved distance if circumstances warrant a modification. The detector's position shall also be adjusted in an effort to avoid any unwanted opening of the gate potentially caused by other emergency vehicle traffic.
 - 5.4 The signal from the infrared detector to the operating motor of the gate shall override or bypass the opening system or any other system that needs to be overridden or bypassed in order to open the gate.
6. When activated by the infrared detector, the motorized gate crossing fire lanes shall operate at a minimum speed of one foot per second and the gate shall be held open for 3 minutes before closing.
7. No property shall receive a new Certificate of Occupancy unless it meets all the requirements of this section.

8. Existing gate operating systems not in compliance with the approved infrared system shall be updated to the current requirements at the time of application for a new Certificate of Occupancy, whichever occurs first.

Section 503. Section 503 “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended by adding Section 503.6.1 to read as follows:

503.6.1. Installation of security gates. Prior to the installation of a security gate, the owner or person in control of the property on which a security gate will be located shall submit plans for the proposed gate to the Irving Fire Department and all other applicable City Departments for review, and obtain a security gate permit from the City of Irving Inspections Department. The plans shall include a site plan of the entire property, a description of the gate, and a description of the proposed operating system. When the plans have been approved by the Fire Department and other City departments, a permit will be issued if the application and corresponding forms are complete and the applicable permit fee is paid. The gate shall not be placed into operation until it has been tested and approved by the Fire and Inspections Departments for the City of Irving.

Section 504. Section 504 “Access to Building Openings and Roofs” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended by adding Section 504.4 to read as follows:

504.4 Required courtyard access. New buildings with interior courtyards that are not accessible from the fire department access road shall be provided with an exterior door and direct corridor to facilitate immediate emergency access by the fire department. An approved walkway shall be provided, extending from the fire apparatus access road to the interior courtyard, where required by the fire code official. Additionally, a standpipe hose connection shall be installed within 3 feet of the courtyard access door, in accordance with Section 905.4.

Section 505. Section 505.1 of Section 505 “Premises Identification” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

505.1 Address identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 1 /2 inch (12.7 mm). Where required by the fire code official, address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

- Tenant suite numbers shall be Arabic numerals. Suite numbers placed on entry and rear doors shall be a minimum four inches (4”) in height with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inches. The color shall be contrasting with the background. White shall be the first-choice color unless the white does not contrast with the background. The material construction shall be vinyl.

Section 506. Section 506 “Key Boxes” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended by adding Sections 506.1.3, 506.1.3.1, and 506.1.4 to read as follows:

506.1.3. Knox Box approved location. A Knox box must be provided for newly constructed commercial structures that are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in compliance with Section 903. The Knox box shall be located either adjacent to the exterior door providing access to the fire alarm control panel or sprinkler riser room, or at the main entrance of the building if the fire alarm system is equipped with an annunciator at the main entrance door, as approved by the fire code official. The Knox box shall be mounted 3-5 feet above the ground, and alert decals shall be posted on every exterior door.

506.1.3.1. Knox Padlock. A Knox padlock is required on the emergency release of motorized gates that cross a fire lane.

506.1.4 Emergency access for multi-family occupancies. New and existing multi-family residential buildings with restricted pedestrian access to interior common corridors leading to the living units shall provide approved emergency access. All pedestrian access doors and gates to these common corridors shall be installed and operated in accordance with all of the following requirements:

1. An approved Knox switch shall be provided which unlocks all exterior pedestrian doors and gates.
2. The switch shall be located at the main entrance of the office and mounted on an exterior wall at a height of five feet from the ground.
3. In the event of a power outage, the doors and gates shall fail-safe into the unlocked position.
4. The doors and gates shall be tied into the fire alarm system and automatically unlock when the fire alarm system activates.
5. The Knox switch shall be tested and found in accordance with this section before a certificate of occupancy is approved for the multi-family residential structure.

Section 507.1. Section 507.1 of Section 507 “Fire Protection Water Supplies” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

507.1 Required water supply. An approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to premises upon which facilities, buildings, portions of buildings, exterior storage areas, or exterior dispensing or use areas, are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction.

Section 507.2.1. Section 507.2.1 of Section 507 “Fire Protection Water Supplies” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

507.2.1 Private fire service mains. Fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24. Fire service mains that cross lot lines shall be contained in an easement and documented by plat or separate instrument. Approved covenants and restrictions shall accompany this easement. Fire service mains and other utilities shall not be placed within the dimensions of a required fire apparatus access road.

Section 507.5.1. Section 507.5.1 of Section 507 “Fire Protection Water Supplies” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

507.5.1 Where required. Where a portion of the facility, building, exterior storage, or exterior dispensing or use area, hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 400 feet from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility, building, exterior storage area, or exterior dispensing or use area, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official. When a dead-end fire main exceeds 300 feet in length, the fire main shall be either up-sized or the main shall be looped and a second connection to the City main shall be made to meet the required fire flow. A fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of all fire department connections. Fire hydrants required for on-site use shall be located a minimum of 35 feet from the centerline of either an inside or outside curve, corner or “T” intersection of the fire apparatus access roadway and a minimum of 18 inches and a maximum of 3 feet from the back of the curb, the edge of the paving, the outside edge of the fire lane striping or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

Exceptions:

1. For Group R-3, Group U, and single-family occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 500 feet.
2. For buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall not be more than 500 feet.

Section 507.5.3. Section 507.5.3 of Section 507 “Fire Protection Water Supplies” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

507.5.3 Private fire service mains, hydrants, and water tanks. Private fire service mains and water tanks shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25. It shall be the duty of the property owner to ensure that all required maintenance is performed and provide record of such maintenance to the fire department. The testing shall be conducted by a third party, state-certified contractor. Records of inspections, testing and maintenance shall be maintained by the property owner for a period of 7 years. Inspections, testing and maintenance of private fire service mains and water tanks shall be performed according to the following guidelines:

1. Private fire hydrants of all types shall be inspected and maintained annually and after each operation; flow tests shall also be conducted annually.
2. Exposed fire service main piping shall be inspected annually. Additionally, a flow test shall be conducted every 5 years.
3. Fire service main piping strainers shall be inspected and maintained after each use.
4. The owner and contractor shall coordinate to minimize potential water damage caused by any discharge of water during the maintenance procedure.
5. All components of the fire hydrant shall be tested to verify that they function as intended.

Section 507.5.4. Section 507.5.4 of Section 507 “Fire Protection Water Supplies” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

507.5.4 Obstruction. Unobstructed access to fire hydrants shall be maintained at all times. Posts, fences, growth, trash, storage and other material or objects shall not be placed or kept near fire hydrants, fire department inlet connections, or fire protection system control valves in a manner that would prevent such equipment or fire hydrants from being immediately discernible. An operator shall not stand, stop, or park a vehicle within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants.

Section 509. Section 509 “Fire Protection And Utility Equipment Identification and Access” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” is amended by adding Section 509.1.2 to read as follows:

509.1.2 Sign requirements. Unless more stringent requirements apply, signs required by this section shall be in accordance with the 2024 IFD Signage Codes and Requirements, which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference into this code. Letters and numbers shall have a minimum height of 2 inches when located inside a building and 4 inches when located outside, or as approved by the fire code official. The letters shall be of a color that contrasts with the background. All signs shall be secured in place by mechanical means. Adhesive tapes and/or glue are prohibited.

Section 611. Section 611 “Lightning Strike Protection” of Chapter 6 “Building Services and Systems” is amended by adding Section 611.1 to read as follows:

611.1 Lightning strike protection. Lightning strike protection shall be designed and installed in compliance with NFPA 780, UL 96A and LPI-175 for the following occupancy types: R1, R2, I1 housing 16 or more persons, I2 including condition 1 and 2, and I3 including all conditions.

1. Inspections for final approval of the installation shall be conducted by a third party inspector who maintains a Lightning Protection Institute Master Certification (LPI-IP). The final report shall be provided directly to the Irving Fire Department.

Section 807.5.2.2. Section 807.5.2.2 of Section 807 “Decorative Materials and Artificial Decorative Vegetation in New and Existing Buildings” of Chapter 8 “Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings” of this code is amended to read as follows:

807.5.2.2 Artwork in corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 20 percent of the wall area. Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings, and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

Exception: Corridors protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be limited to 50 percent of the wall area.

Section 807.5.2.3. Section 807.5.2.3 of Section 807 “Decorative Materials and Artificial Decorative Vegetation in New and Existing Buildings” of Chapter 8 “Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings” of this code is amended to read as follows:

807.5.2.3 Artwork in classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of the specific wall area to which they are attached. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

Section 807.5.5.2. Section 807.5.5.2 of Section 807 “Decorative Materials and Artificial Decorative Vegetation in New and Existing Buildings” of Chapter 8 “Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings” of this code is amended to read as follows:

807.5.5.2 Artwork in corridors. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 20 percent of the wall area. Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

Exception: Corridors protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be limited to 50 percent of the wall area.

Section 807.5.5.3. Section 807.5.5.3 of Section 807 “Decorative Materials and Artificial Decorative Vegetation in New and Existing Buildings” of Chapter 8 “Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings” of this code is amended to read as follows:

807.5.5.3 Artwork in classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of the specific wall area to which they are attached. Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

Section 901.7. Section 901.7 of Section 901 “General” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

901.7 Systems out of service. Where a required fire protection system is out of service or in the event of an excessive number of accidental activations, the fire department and the fire code official shall be notified immediately and, where required by the fire code official, the building shall either be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all occupants left unprotected by the shut down until the fire protection system has been returned to service. Where utilized, fire watches shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their only duty shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises and keep watch for fires. Approved fire watches shall meet all the following criteria:

1. At least 21 years of age;
2. Capable of effectively communicating the need for a fire department response; and
3. Physically capable to perform patrols and self-preservation.

Section 901.9. Section 901.9 of Section 901 “General” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

901.9 Termination of monitoring service. Notice shall be made to the fire code official whenever contracted alarm services for monitoring of any fire alarm system is terminated for any reason, or a change in alarm monitoring provider occurs. Notice shall be made in writing to the fire code official by the building owner and alarm service provider prior to the service being terminated.

Section 903.1.1. Section 903.1.1 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 903. Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 903.1.2 to read as follows:

903.1.2 Residential systems. Unless an exception or reduction is specifically allowed by this code or the *International Building Code*, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D or NFPA 13R shall not be recognized for the purposes of exceptions or reductions, commonly referred to as “trade-offs,” permitted by other requirements of this code.

Section 903.2 Section 903.2 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12.

Section 903.2.1.1. Section 903.2.1.1 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.1.1 Group A-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-1 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more;
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge servicing such occupancies;
4. The fire area contains a multi-theater complex; or
5. A new building or addition that exceeds 6,000 square feet.

Section 903.2.1.2. Section 903.2.1.2 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.1.2 Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more;
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies; or
4. A new building or addition that exceeds 5,000 square feet.

Section 903.2.1.3. Section 903.2.1.3 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.1.3 Group A-3. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more;
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies; or
4. A new building or addition that exceeds 6,000 square feet.

Section 903.2.1.4. Section 903.2.1.4 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.1.4 Group A-4. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-4 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more;
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies; or
4. A new building or addition that exceeds 6,000 square feet.

Section 903.2.3. Section 903.2.3 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.3 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows:

1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 12,000 square feet in area.

2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the lowest level of exit discharge serving that portion of the building.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system is not required in any fire area or area below the level of exit discharge where every classroom throughout the building has at least one exterior exit door at ground level.

3. The Group E fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
4. A new building or addition that exceeds 6,000 square feet.

Section 903.2.4. Section 903.2.4 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.4 Group F-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group F-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet.
2. A Group F-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
3. The combined area of all Group F-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet.
4. A new building or addition that exceeds 6,000 square feet.
5. A Group F-1 occupancy used for the manufacture of upholstered furniture or mattresses exceeds 2,500 square feet.

Section 903.2.6. Section 903.2.6 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.6 Group I. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group I fire area.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 shall be allowed in Group I-1 Residential Board and Care facilities not otherwise required to comply with NFPA 13. Sprinkler systems must provide complete sprinkler protection in all living areas, sleeping areas, closets, bathrooms, hallways, stairways, meeting and community rooms, and similar areas and be enhanced with a fire department connection, attic protection, and monitoring by a central station, and shall be maintained in proper working condition at all times the facility is occupied by any person.

Section 903.2.7. Section 903.2.7 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.7 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group M fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet.
2. A Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
3. The combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet.
4. A new building or addition that exceeds 6,000 square feet.
5. A Group M occupancy is used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture or mattress exceeds 5,000 square feet.

Section 903.2.9. Section 903.2.9 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.9 Group S-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet.
2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
3. The combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet.
4. The fire area is used for the storage of commercial trucks or buses where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.
5. A Group S-1 occupancy used for the storage of upholstered furniture or mattresses exceeds 2,500 square feet.

Section 903.2.9.1. Section 903.2.9.1 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.9.1 Repair garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with Section 406 of the *International Building Code*, as follows:

1. Buildings having two or more stories above grade plane, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 10,000 square feet.
2. Buildings no more than one story above grade plane, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 12,000 square feet.
3. Buildings with repair garages servicing vehicles parked in basements.
4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the repair of commercial trucks or buses where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

5. A new building or addition that exceeds 6,000 square feet.

Section 903. Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 903.2.9.5 to read as follows:

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

Exception: One-story self-service storage facilities not exceeding 6,000 square feet total building area or fire area that have no interior corridors, with a one-hour fire barrier separation wall installed between every storage compartment.

Section 903.2.10. Section 903.2.10 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.10 Group S-2 enclosed parking garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 406.6 of the *International Building Code* as follows:

1. Where the fire area of the enclosed parking garage exceeds 6,000 square feet; or
2. Where the enclosed parking garage is located beneath other groups.

Exception: Enclosed parking garages located beneath Group R-3 occupancies.

Section 903.2.11.3. Section 903.2.11.3 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.2.11.3 Buildings more than 35 feet in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1511 of the *International Building Code* that is located 35 feet or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exception: Open parking structures in compliance with Section 406.5 of the *International Building Code*.

Section 903. Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Sections 903.2.11.7 through 903.2.11.10 to read as follows:

903.2.11.7 High-piled combustible storage. For any building with a clear height exceeding 12 feet, see Chapter 32 to determine if those provisions apply.

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

903.2.11.9 Buildings over 6,000 square feet. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building area over 6,000 square feet. For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exceptions:

1. Open parking garages in compliance with Section 406.5 of the *International Building Code*.
2. Group A-5 occupancies.

903.2.11.10 Building additions over 6,000 square feet or greater than 50 percent of original building area. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings with a building addition over 6,000 square feet or if the addition exceeds 50 percent of the original building area. For the purpose of this provision, fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Section 903. Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 903.2.13 to read as follows:

903.2.13 Where prohibited. Automatic sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoistways. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine room. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating “ELEVATOR MACHINERY – NO STORAGE ALLOWED.”

Section 903.3.1.1.1. Section 903.3.1.1.1 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations. When approved by the fire code official, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such rooms or areas are protected with an approved automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 that will respond to visible or invisible particles of combustion. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the fire code official.
3. Generator and transformer rooms, under the direct control of a public utility, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.
4. Elevator machine rooms for fire service access elevators or occupant evacuation elevators, machinery spaces, hoistways.

Section 903.3.1.2.1. Section 903.3.1.2.1 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.3.1.2.1 Open breezeways, balconies, decks and attached garages. Sprinkler protection shall be provided for exterior balconies, balcony closets, open breezeways, exterior stairs, and

ground floor patios provided there is a roof or deck above. Side wall sprinklers that are used to protect such areas shall be permitted to be located such that their deflectors are within 1 inch to 6 inches below the structural members, and a maximum distance of 14 inches below the deck of the exterior balconies that are constructed of open wood joist construction.

Section 903.3.1.2.2. Section 903.3.1.2.2 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.3.1.2.2 Corridors and balconies in the means of egress. Sprinkler protection shall be provided in all corridors and for all balconies.

Section 903.3.1.2.3. Section 903.3.1.2.3 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.3.1.2.3 Attics and garages. Sprinkler protection shall be provided in attic spaces and attached garages of Group R buildings that are 2 or more stories in height.

Section 903.3.5. Section 903.3.5 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the *International Plumbing Code*. Water supply as required for automatic sprinkler systems shall be provided in conformance with the supply requirements of the respective standards; however, every fire protection system shall be designed with a 5 psi safety factor.

Section 903.3.7. Section 903.3.7 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.3.7 Fire department connections. The number, size, and location of all fire department connections on any fire protection system shall be as approved by the fire code official, and shall meet the following requirements, as applicable:

1. All combined standpipe systems shall be equipped with a minimum of 1 four-way fire department connection.
2. Combined standpipe systems with 3 or more standpipes or any system in excess of 1,000 gpm system demand shall be provided with not less than 2 four-way fire department connections. The 2 four-way fire department connections shall be within 100ft of two different hydrants.
3. All fire department connections shall be interconnected in a manner that allows any system in the building to be supplied by any or all of those fire department connections.
4. All High-Rise Buildings shall have not less than 2 four-way fire department connections.
5. All fire department connections shall be located on a street front or fire lane and not less than 18 inches nor more than 4 feet above grade and shall be equipped with approved substantial plugs or caps.

6. All fire department connections shall be protected against mechanical injury and shall be visible and accessible.

7. The location of fire department connections shall be as approved by the fire department, and shall not exceed 45 feet from a dedicated street or approved designated fire lane.

8. In High-Rise Buildings having 2 or more zones, a minimum of 2 fire department connections shall be provided for each zone.

Section 903.3.9. Section 903.3.9 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.3.9 Building floor control valves. Approved supervised indicating control valves shall be provided at the point of connection to the riser as indicated below:

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

Section 903.4. Section 903.4 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures, and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised by a listed fire alarm control unit. Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds and no longer than 90 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering. Preaction solenoid valves shall be of the type that when power is lost or the actuator is removed, the valve will open and introduce water into the sprinkler piping.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings.
2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic and automatic sprinkler systems and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided.
4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.

6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.
8. The preaction solenoid may be of the normally closed type if an approved battery back-up power supply is provided. The back-up power supply shall provide power for a minimum of 90 hours.

Section 903.4.3. Section 903.4.3 of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

903.4.3 Alarms. Approved audible devices shall be connected to every automatic sprinkler system. Such sprinkler water-flow alarm devices shall be activated by water flow equivalent to the flow of a single sprinkler of the smallest orifice sized installed in the system. Alarm devices shall be provided on the exterior of the building in an approved location. Where a fire alarm system is installed, actuation of the automatic sprinkler system shall actuate the building fire alarm system and the alarm device required on the exterior of the building shall be a weatherproof horn/strobe notification appliance with a minimum 75 candela strobe rating, installed as close as practicable to the fire department connection.

Section 903. Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 903.4.4 to read as follows:

903.4.4 Floor control valves. Approved supervised indicating control valves shall be provided at the point of connection to the riser on each floor in all buildings 2-stories or more.

Exception: Group R occupancies that are 3 stories or less.

Section 905.2. Section 905.2 of Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection And Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

905.2 Installation standards. Standpipe system shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14. Manual dry standpipe systems shall have a minimum of 10 psig and a maximum of 40 psig air pressure with a high/low alarm supervisory signal sent to an approved fire alarm system.

Section 905. Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 905.3.8 to read as follows:

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

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

Section 905.4. Section 905.4 of Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection And Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections. Class I standpipe hose connections shall be provided in all of the following locations:

1. In every required stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each floor level above or below grade. Hose connections shall be located at the floor level landing, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.
2. On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit opening of a horizontal exit.

Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to a horizontal exit are reachable from exit stairway hose connections by a 30-foot hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the horizontal exit.

3. In every exit passageway, at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building.

Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to an exit passageway are reachable from exit stairway hose connections by a 30-foot hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of the building.

4. In covered mall buildings, adjacent to each exterior public entrance to the mall and adjacent to each entrance from an exit passageway or exit corridor to the mall.
5. Where the roof has a slope less than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located either on the roof or at the highest landing of stairways with stair access to the roof. An additional hose connection shall be provided at the top of the most hydraulically remote standpipe for testing purposes.
6. Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is more than 150 feet from a hose connection or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is more than 200 feet from a hose connection, the fire code official is authorized to require that additional hose connections be provided in approved locations.
7. In new structures with an interior courtyard that is not accessible from the fire department access road, a hose connection shall be provided within 3 feet of any door that provides access to the courtyard, as approved by the fire code official.

Section 905. Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by deleting Subsection 905.5 in its entirety.

Section 905. Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 905.6.3 to read as follows:

905.6.3 Groups A-1 and A-2. In Group A-1 and A-2 occupancies with occupant loads of more than 1,000 persons, hose connections shall be located on each side of any stage, on each side of the rear of the auditorium, on each side of the balcony, and on each tier of dressing rooms.

Section 905.8. Section 905.8 of Section 905 “Dry standpipes” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

905.8 Dry standpipes. Dry standpipes shall not be installed.

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

Section 905.9. Section 905.9 of Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

905.9 Valve supervision. Valves controlling water supplies shall be supervised in the open position so that a change in the normal position of the valve will generate a supervisory signal at the supervising station required by Section 903.4. Where a fire alarm system is provided, a signal shall also be transmitted to the control unit. Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

Exceptions:

1. Valves to underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility do not require supervision.
2. Valves locked in the normal position and inspected as provided in this code in buildings not equipped with a fire alarm system.

Section 906.1 Section 906.1 of Section 906 “Portable Fire Extinguishers” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

906.1 Where required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in all of the following locations:

1. In new and existing Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.

Exceptions:

1. In Group R-2 occupancies, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in Items 2 through 5 where each dwelling unit is provided with a portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 1-A:10-B:C.
2. In Group E occupancies, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in Items 2 through 5 where each classroom is provided with a portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 2-A:20-B:C.
2. Within 30 feet (9144 mm) distance of travel from commercial cooking equipment and from domestic cooking equipment in Group I-1, I-2, Condition 1; and R-2 college dormitory occupancies.

3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed.
4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 3316.1.
5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1.
6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the fire code official.

Section 907. Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Sections 907.1.4 and 907.1.5 to read as follows:

907.1.4 Alarm panel location. The fire alarm control panel shall be located in a room with an exterior door facing the street or fire lane. If the panel is not located in such a room, an annunciator panel shall be installed at the main entrance. The Fire Alarm Control Room door must be clearly visible from the street or fire lane.

907.1.5 Design standards. All new or replacement alarm systems serving 50 or more alarm actuating devices shall be addressable fire detection systems. Alarm systems serving more than 75 smoke detectors or more than 200 total alarm activating devices shall be analog intelligent addressable fire detection systems.

Exception: Existing systems need not comply unless the total building remodel or expansion initiated after the effective date of this code, as adopted, exceeds 30 percent of the building. When cumulative building remodeling or expansion exceeds 50 percent of the building, the building must comply with the requirements of this code within 18 months of permit application.

Section 907.2.1. Section 907.2.1 of Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.10 of the *International Building Code* shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy. Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall stop any conflicting or confusing sounds and visual distractions.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.

Section 907.2.3. Section 907.2.3 of Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows

907.2.3 Group E. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system utilizing an emergency voice/alarm system meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 shall be installed in Group E educational occupancies in accordance with Section 907.6. When automatic sprinkler systems or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group E day care occupancies. Unless separated by a minimum of 100 feet of open space, all buildings, whether portable buildings or the main building, will be considered one building for alarm occupant load consideration and interconnection of alarm systems.

Exceptions:

1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in Group E educational and day care occupancies with an occupant load of less than 50 when provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.
 - 1.1 Residential in-home day care with not more than 12 children may use interconnected single station detectors in all habitable rooms; however, for care of more than five children 2 1/2 or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.
2. Emergency voice/alarm communication systems meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 shall not be required in Group E occupancies with occupant loads of 100 or less, provided that activation of the manual fire alarm system initiates an approved occupant notification signal in accordance with Section 907.5
3. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required in Group E occupancies where all the following apply:
 - 3.1 Interior corridors are protected by smoke detectors with alarm verification.
 - 3.2 Auditoriums, cafeterias, gymnasiums and similar areas are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.
 - 3.3 Shops and laboratories involving dusts or vapors are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.
 - 3.4 Off-premises monitoring is provided.
 - 3.5 The capability to activate the evacuation signal from a central point is provided.
 - 3.6 In buildings where normally occupied spaces are provided with a two-way communication system between such spaces and a constantly attended receiving station from where a general evacuation alarm can be sounded, except in locations specifically designated by the fire code official.
4. Manual fire alarm boxes shall not be required in Group E occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the notification appliances will activate on sprinkler water flow and manual activation is provided from a normally occupied location.

Section 907.2.13. Section 907.2.13 of Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

907.2.13 High-rise buildings. Buildings with a floor used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with an automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 907.2.13.1, a fire department communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.13.2 and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.

Exceptions:

1. Airport traffic control towers in accordance with Section 907.2.22 and Section 412 of the *International Building Code*.
2. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.5 of the *International Building Code*.
3. Buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1 of the *International Building Code* when used for open air seating; however, this exception does not apply to accessory uses, including, but not limited to, sky boxes, restaurants and similarly enclosed areas as defined by the *International Building Code*.
4. Low-hazard special occupancies in accordance with Section 503.1.1 of the *International Building Code*.
5. Buildings with an occupancy in Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 in accordance with Section 415 of the *International Building Code*.
6. In Group I-1 and I-2 occupancies, the alarm shall sound at a constantly attended location and general occupant notification shall be broadcast by the emergency voice/alarm communication system.

Section 907.3. Section 907.3 of Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

907.3 Fire safety functions. Automatic fire detectors utilized for the purpose of performing fire safety functions shall be connected to the building’s fire alarm control panel where a fire alarm system is required by Section 907.2. Detectors shall, upon actuation, perform the intended function and activate the alarm notification appliances or activate a visible and audible supervisory signal at a constantly attended location. In buildings not required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, the automatic fire detector shall be powered by normal electrical service and, upon actuation, perform the intended function. The detectors shall be located in accordance with NFPA 72. Elevator recall shall be initiated by automatic fire detectors located in the elevator lobby.

Section 907. Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 907.4.2.7 to read as follows:

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

Section 907. Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 907.6.1.1 to read as follows:

907.6.1.1 Installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that the failure of any single initiating device or single open in an initiating circuit conductor will not interfere with the normal operation of any other such devices. All initiating circuit conductors shall be Class “A” wired and meet NFPA 72 Class A compliance wiring.

Section 907.6.4.1. Section 907.6.4.1 of Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

907.6.4.1 Zoning indicator panel. When 2 or more alarm zones are required, there shall be a remote zoning indicator panel installed inside the main entrance of all buildings, in a location approved by the fire chief. The visual zone indication shall lock in until the system is reset and shall not be canceled by the operation of the audible-alarm silencing switch. When duct detectors are installed, readily visible indicator lights in the immediate area of the detector shall be required.

Exception: A zoning indicator panel is not required when the main control unit is approved to be installed inside the main entrance of the building or when the monitoring system is for the fire sprinkler system only.

Section 907.6.6.1. Section 907.6.6.1 of Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

907.6.6.1 Transmission of alarm signals. All alarm systems, new or replacement shall transmit alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals descriptively to the approved central station, remote supervisory station, or proprietary supervising station as defined in NFPA 72, with the correct device designation and location of addressable device identification. Alarms shall not be permitted to be transmitted as a General Alarm or Zone condition.

Section 910. Section 910 “Smoke and Heat Removal” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Sections 910.3.2.1, 910.3.2.2 and 910.3.2.3 to read as follows:

910.3.2.1 Vent operation. Smoke and heat vents shall be capable of being operated by approved manual means only.

910.3.2.2 Sprinklered buildings. Where installed in buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall be designed to operate manually.

910.3.2.3 Non-sprinklered buildings. Where installed in buildings not equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall operate manually.

Exception: Gravity-operated drop out vents complying with Section 910.3.2.1.

Section 912. Section 912 “Fire Department Connections” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 912.2.3 to read as follows:

912.2.3 Hydrant distance. An approved fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the fire department connection as the fire hose lays along an unobstructed path.

Section 912.5.1. Section 912.5.1 “Fire Department Connections” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

912.5.1 Lettering. Each fire department connection (FDC) shall be designated by a sign with letters not less than 1 inches in height. Each remote fire department connection shall be identified by a sign with letters not less than 4 inches in height, and the address shall be included with letters/numbers not less than 2 inches in height, in accordance with the 2024 IFD Signage Codes and Requirements. For manual standpipe systems, the sign shall also indicate that the system is manual and that it is either wet or dry.

Section 913.1. Section 913.1 of Section 913 “Fire Pumps” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

913.1 General. Where provided, fire pumps shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 20. When located on the ground level at an exterior wall, the fire pump room shall be provided with an exterior fire department access door that is not less than 3 feet in width and 6 feet 8 inches in height, regardless of any interior doors that are provided. A key box shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

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

Section 913.4. Section 913.4 of Section 913 “Fire Pumps” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

913.4 Valve supervision. Where provided, the fire pump suction, discharge and bypass valves, and the isolation valves on the backflow prevention device or assembly shall be supervised open by one of the following methods:

1. Central-station, proprietary, or remote station signaling service.
2. Local signaling service that will cause the sounding of an audible signal at a constantly attended location.
3. Locking valves open.
4. Sealing of valves and approved weekly recorded inspection where valves are located within fenced enclosures under the control of the owner.

The fire-pump system shall also be supervised for “loss of power,” “phase reversal” and “pump running” conditions by supervisory signal on distinct circuits.

Section 915.5.3. Section 915.5.3 of Section 915 “Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection” of Chapter 9

“Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

915.5.3 Combination detectors. When more than one carbon monoxide alarm is required to be installed within an individual dwelling unit, the alarm devices shall be interconnected in such a manner that the actuation of one alarm will activate all of the alarms in the individual unit. The alarm shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms over background noise levels with all intervening doors closed. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke detectors installed in carbon monoxide detection systems shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide detectors, provided they are listed in accordance with UL 2075 and UL 268.

Section 1009.1. Section 1009.1 of Section 1009 “Accessible Means of Egress” of Chapter 10 “Means of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

1009.1 Accessible means of egress required. Accessible means of egress shall comply with this section. Accessible spaces shall be provided with not less than one accessible means of egress. Where more than one means of egress are required by Section 1006.2 or 1006.3 from any accessible space, each accessible portion of the space shall be served by not less than two accessible means of egress.

Exceptions:

1. One accessible means of egress is required from an accessible mezzanine level in accordance with Section 1009.3, 1009.4, or 1009.5.
2. In assembly areas with sloped or stepped aisles, one accessible means of egress is permitted where the common path of travel is accessible and meets the requirements in Section 1030.8.
3. Buildings regulated under State law and built in accordance with State registered plans, including any variances or waivers granted by the State, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 1009.

Section 1010.2.11. Section 1010.2.11 of Section 1010 “Doors, Gates and Turnstiles” of Chapter 10 “Means of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

1010.2.11 Sensor release of electrically locked egress doors. Sensor release of electrical locking systems shall be permitted on doors located in the means of egress in any occupancy except Group H where installed and operated in accordance with all of the following criteria:

1. The sensor shall be installed on the egress side, arranged to detect an occupant approaching the doors and shall cause the electrical locking system to unlock the electric lock.
2. Upon a signal from a sensor or loss of power to the sensor, the electrical locking system shall unlock the electric lock.
3. Loss of power to the electric lock or electrical locking system shall automatically unlock the electric locks.

4. The doors shall be arranged to unlock the electric lock from a manual unlocking device that is a minimum 1 ½ inch mushroom type button, located 40 inches to 48 inches (1016 mm to 1219 mm) vertically above the floor and within 5 feet (1524 mm) of the secured doors. Ready access shall be provided to the manual unlocking device, which shall be clearly identified by a sign that reads “PUSH TO EXIT” in 1 inch lettering with 1/8 inch stroke on a contrasting background. When operated, the manual unlocking device shall result in direct interruption of power to the electric lock independent of other electronics—and the electric lock shall remain unlocked for not less than 30 seconds.

5. Activation of the building fire alarm system, where provided, shall automatically unlock the electric lock, and the electric lock shall remain unlocked until the fire alarm system has been reset.

6. Activation of the building automatic sprinkler system or fire detection system, where provided, shall automatically unlock the electric lock. The electric lock shall remain unlocked until the fire alarm system has been reset.

7. Emergency lighting shall be provided on the egress side of the door.

8. The electromechanical or electromagnetic locking device shall be listed in accordance with either UL 294 or UL 1034.

Section 1010.2.12.1. Section 1010.2.12.1 of Section 1010 “Doors, Gates and Turnstiles” of Chapter 10 “Means of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

1010.2.12.1 Delayed egress locks. Approved, listed, delayed egress locks shall be permitted to be installed on doors serving any occupancy except Group A, E and H occupancies in buildings that are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an approved automatic smoke or heat detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors unlock in accordance with Items 1 through 7 below. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a delayed egress lock before entering an exit.

1. The doors unlock upon actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.
2. The doors unlock upon loss of power controlling the lock or lock mechanism.
3. The door locks shall have the capability of being unlocked by a signal from the fire command center.
4. The initiation of an irreversible process which will release the latch in not more than 15 seconds when a force of not more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied for 1 second to the release device. Initiation of the irreversible process shall activate an audible signal in the vicinity of the door. Once the door lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, relocking shall be by manual means only.

Exception: Where approved, a delay of not more than 30 seconds is permitted.

5. A sign shall be provided on the door located above and within 12 inches of the release device reading: PUSH UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS. DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 [30] SECONDS.
6. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.
7. Release device shall be panic hardware.

Section 1020.2. Section 1020.2 of Section 1020 “Corridors” of Chapter 10 “Means of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

1020.2 Construction. Corridors shall be fire-resistance rated in accordance with Table 1020.2. The corridor walls required to be fire-resistance rated shall comply with Section 708 of the International Building Code for fire partitions.

Exceptions:

1. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in an occupancy in Group E where each room that is used for instruction has at least one door opening directly to the exterior and rooms for assembly purposes have at least one-half of the required means of egress doors opening directly to the exterior. Exterior doors specified in this exception are required to be at ground level.
2. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors contained within a dwelling or sleeping unit in an occupancy in Group R.
3. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in open parking garages.
4. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in an occupancy in Group B which is a space requiring only a single means of egress complying with Section 1006.2.
5. In Group B office buildings, corridor walls and ceilings need not be of fire-resistive construction within office spaces of a single tenant when the space is equipped with an approved automatic smoke-detection system within the corridor. The actuation of any detector shall activate alarms audible in all areas served by the corridor. The smoke-detection system shall be connected to the building’s fire alarm system where such a system is provided.

Section 1023.2. Section 1023.2 of Section 1023 “Interior Exit Stairways and Ramps” of Chapter 10 “Means of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

1023.2 Construction. Interior exit stairways and interior exit ramps shall be enclosed with fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the *International Building Code* or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the *International Building Code*, or both. Exit enclosures shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours where connecting 4 stories or more and not less than 1 hour where connecting less than 4 stories. The number of stories connected by the exit enclosure shall include any basements but not any mezzanines. Exit enclosures shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than the floor assembly penetrated, but need not exceed 2 hours. Exit enclosures shall lead directly to the exterior of the building or shall be extended to the

exterior of the building with an exit passageway conforming to the requirements of Section 1025, except as permitted in Section 1029.1. An exit enclosure shall not be used for any purpose other than means of egress.

Exceptions:

1. In all occupancies, other than Group H and I occupancies, a stairway is not required to be enclosed when the stairway serves an occupant load of less than 10 and the stairway complies with either Item 1.1 or 1.2. In all cases, the maximum number of connecting open stories shall not exceed two.
 - 1.1. The stairway is open to not more than one story above its level of exit discharge;
or
 - 1.2. The stairway is open to not more than one story below its level of exit discharge.
2. Exits in buildings of Group A-5 where all portions of the means of egress are essentially open to the outside need not be enclosed.
3. Stairways serving and contained within a single residential dwelling unit or sleeping unit in Group R-1, R-2, or R-3 occupancies are not required to be enclosed.
4. Stairways in open parking structures that serve only the parking structure are not required to be enclosed.
5. Stairways in Group I-3 occupancies, as provided in Section 408.3.8 of the *International Building Code*, are not required to be enclosed.
6. Means of egress stairways as required by Section 1016 of this code and Section 410 of the *International Building Code* are not required to be enclosed.
7. Means of egress staircases from balconies, galleries, or press boxes as provided for in Section 1030.5.1 are not required to be enclosed.
8. In other than occupancies Groups H and I, a maximum of 50 percent of egress stairways serving one adjacent floor are not required to be enclosed, provided at least two means of egress are provided from both floors served by the unenclosed stairways. Any two such interconnected floors shall not be open to other floors.
9. In other than occupancies Group H and I, interior egress stairways serving only the first and second stories of a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 are not required to be enclosed, provided at least two means of egress are provided from both floors served by the unenclosed stairways. Such interconnected stories shall not be open to other stories.

Section 1027.6. Section 1027.6 of Section 1027 “Exterior Exit Stairways and Ramps” of Chapter 10 “Means of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

1027.6 Exterior ramps and stairway protection. Exterior exit ramps and stairways shall be separated from the interior of the building as required in Section 1023.2. Openings shall be limited

to those necessary for egress from normally occupied spaces.

Exceptions:

1. Separation from the interior of the building is not required for occupancies, other than those in Group R-1 or R-2, in buildings that are no more than 2 stories above grade plane where a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies is the first story above grade plane.
2. Separation from the interior of the building is not required where the exterior ramp or stairway is served by an exterior ramp or balcony that connects 2 remote exterior stairways or other approved exits, with a perimeter that is not less than 50 percent open. To be considered open, the opening shall be a minimum of 50 percent of the height of the enclosing wall, with the top of the openings no less than 7 feet above the top of the balcony.
3. Separation from the open-ended corridors of the building is not required for an exterior ramp or stairway located in a building or structure that is permitted to have unenclosed interior stairways in accordance with Section 1023.2.
4. Separation from the interior of the building is not required for exterior ramps or stairways connected to open-ended corridors, provided that Items 4.1 through 4.4 are met:
 - 4.1. The building, including corridors, ramps, and stairs, shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
 - 4.2. The open-ended corridors comply with Section 1020.
 - 4.3. The open-ended corridors are connected on each end to an exterior exit ramp or stairway complying with Section 1027.
 - a. At any location in an open-ended corridor where a change of direction exceeding 45 degrees occurs, a clear opening of not less than 35 square feet or an exterior ramp or stairway shall be provided. Where clear openings are provided, they shall be located so as to minimize the accumulation of smoke or toxic gases.

Section 1103.5.3. Section 1103.5.3 of Section 1103 “Fire Safety Requirements for Existing Buildings” of Chapter 11 “Construction Requirements for Existing Buildings” of this code is amended to read as follows:

1103.5.3 Group I-2, Condition 2. In addition to the requirements of section 1103.5.2, existing buildings of Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancy shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. The automatic sprinkler system shall be installed as established by the adopting ordinance. Fire sprinkler system installation shall be completed within 24 months from date of notification by the fire code official.

Section 1201. Section 1201 “General” of Chapter 12 “Energy Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 1201.4 to read as follows:

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

Section 1208. Section 1208 “Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (EVCS)” of Chapter 12 “Energy Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 1208 to read as follows:

SECTION 1208 - ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS

1208.1 Applicability. The installation and operation of *Electric vehicle charging stations* in new and existing buildings shall comply with this section.

1208.2 Electric vehicle charging stations parking space dimensions. All accessible EVCS spaces shall have a minimum width of 11 feet, with an adjacent access aisle no less than 5 feet in width.

1208.3 Electric vehicle charging stations location. EVCS shall be installed a minimum of 20 feet away from any structure, with all charging equipment positions a minimum of 30 inches behind the curb line. Permanently installed Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) shall be installed in compliance with NFPA 70 Section 625.50, with the following height requirements:

1. Indoor location: the EVSE must be a minimum of 1.5 feet above the floor level.
2. Outdoor location: the EVSE must be a minimum of 2 feet above the floor level.

1208.4 Electric vehicle charging station access. Accessibility to electric vehicle charging stations shall be in accordance with this section and the *International Building Code Section 1108*. Access to EVCS equipment must remain unobstructed at all times, free from any fixed or movable objects such as fences, bushes, trees, or walls. A minimum clearance of 36 inches must be maintained to ensure proper access to equipment.

1208.5 Electric vehicle charging station power disconnect. All electric vehicle charging stations must be equipped with a remote power shutdown box to facilitate emergency power disconnects. The remote power shutdown box shall be positioned a minimum of 30 feet and a maximum of 50 feet away from the EVCS, with the exact location subject to the approval of the fire code official. The remote power shutdown box shall be installed at a height not less than 42 inches and not more than 48 inches, measured vertically from the finished floor level. The disconnect must remain unobstructed at all times and clearly marked with a reflective sign, not less than 6 inches by 6 inches with white lettering labeled “FIRE DEPT. USE ONLY,” and mounted adjacent to or on the post to identify the location. The box shall only be accessible by the fire department and shall be keyed to the fire department Key Box as outlined in Section 506.

1208.6 Electric vehicle charging station fire protective barrier installation. A 2- hour fire protective barrier, constructed of masonry, with a minimum height of 6 feet, shall be built along the perimeter of the EVCS, excluding the access side. A minimum clearance of 3 feet as required by Section 1208.4, shall be maintained between the fire protective barrier and the EVCS equipment to ensure compliance with accessibility requirements.

1208.7 Electric vehicle charging station requirements. Where provided, electric vehicle charging stations must be installed in compliance with NFPA 70. The electric vehicle charging equipment must be listed and labeled following UL 2022, and the electric vehicle supply equipment should be listed and labeled following UL 2594 or an equivalent standard. Wireless power transfer equipment must be listed and labeled following UL 2750.

1208.8 Electric vehicle charging stations charging cords. The charging cord shall meet one of the following requirements:

1. The charging cord shall not exceed 25 feet in length; or
2. When equipped with a cable management system that is an integral part of the EVSE, cord length may exceed 25 feet.

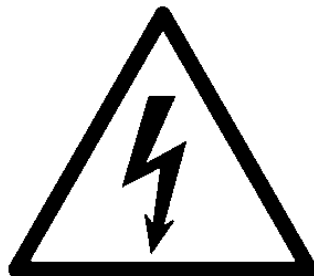
The charging cord shall be a sufficient length to reach the vehicle's charging inlet without creating excessive slack.

1208.9 Electric vehicle charging stations impact protection. The EVSE shall be protected from vehicular impact by one of the following methods:

1. Wheel stops or barriers,
2. Bollards, or
3. Other approved barriers.

1208.10 Electric vehicle charging stations in parking structures prohibited. Electric Vehicle charging stations shall not be installed or operated in any type of parking structure, such as underground or multilevel parking garages (open or closed), and covered parking facilities. This restriction does not apply to carports, canopies, and garages of single-family residential dwellings.

1208.11 Residential electric vehicle charging stations and battery storage systems. Electric vehicle charging stations and battery storage systems (BESS) installed in single-family residential structures shall be provided with high voltage alert decals. These decals shall be installed on the garage door frame or exterior access closest to the EVCS or BESS, and on the base of the electrical meter. The high voltage alert decal shall be weather-resistant with a reflective surface and have a minimum height of 1.5 inches and consist of a black graphic on a yellow background and with the illustration as shown below:



Section 2304.1. Section 2304.1 of Section 2304 “Dispensing Operations” of Chapter 23 “Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages” of this code is amended to read as follows:

2304.1 Supervision of dispensing. The dispensing of fuel at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Conducted by a qualified attendant; and/or
2. Shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant; and/or
3. Shall be an unattended self-service facility in accordance with Section 2304.3.

At any time the qualified attendant of Item 1 or 2 above is not present, such operations shall be considered as an unattended self-service facility and shall also comply with Section 2304.3.

Section 2306.2.3. Section 2306.2.3 of Section 2306 “Flammable and Combustible Liquid Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities” of Chapter 23 “Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages” of this code is amended to read as follows:

2306.2.3 Above-ground tanks located outside, above grade. Above-ground tanks shall not be used for the storage of Class I, II, or III liquid motor fuels, except as provided by this section.

1. Above-ground tanks used for outside, above-grade storage of Class I liquids shall be listed and labeled as protected above-ground tanks in accordance with UL 2085 and shall be in accordance with Chapter 57. Such tanks shall be located in accordance with Table 2306.2.3.

2. Above-ground tanks used for outside, above-grade storage of Class II or IIIA liquids shall be listed and labeled as protected above-ground tanks in accordance with UL 2085 and shall be installed in accordance with Chapter 57. Tank locations shall be in accordance with Table 2306.2.3.

Exception: Other above-ground tanks that comply with Chapter 57 where approved by the fire code official.

3. Tanks containing fuels shall not exceed 12,000 gallons in individual capacity or 48,000 gallons in aggregate capacity. Installations with the maximum allowable aggregate capacity shall be separated from other such installations by not less than 100 feet.
4. Tanks located at farms, construction projects, or rural areas shall comply with Section 5706.2.
5. Above-ground tanks used for outside above-grade storage of liquid motor fuel less than 660 gallons shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 142. Above-ground tanks used for outside above-grade storage of liquid motor fuel equal to or more than 660 gallons shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 2085.

Section 2401. Section 2401 “General” of Chapter 24 “Flammable Finishes” of this code is amended by deleting Section 2401.2.

Section 2404.6. Section 2404.6 of Section 2404 “Spray Finishing” of Chapter 24 “Flammable Finishes” of this code is amended to read as follows:

2404.6 Fire protection. New and existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system complying with Chapter 9 which shall also protect exhaust plenums, exhaust ducts and both sides of dry filters when such filters are used.

Section 3103.2. Section 3103.2 of Section 3103 “Temporary Tents and Membrane Structures” of Chapter 31 “Tents, Temporary Special Event Structures and Other Membrane Structures” of this code is amended to read as follows:

3103.2 Approval required. Tents and membrane structures, including umbrella structures, having an area in excess of 400 square feet or tents which are open without sidewalls or drops on 75 percent or more of the perimeter and in excess of 700 square feet shall not be erected, operated or maintained for any purpose without first obtaining a permit and approval from the fire code official.

Exceptions:

1. Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes.
2. Fabric tents open on all sides which comply with all of the following:
 - 2.1. Individual tents having a maximum size of 700 square feet.
 - 2.2. The aggregate area of multiple tents placed side by side without a fire break clearance of not less than 20 feet shall not exceed 700 square feet total.

2.3. A minimum clearance of 20 feet to structures

Section 3301. Section 3301 “General” of Chapter 33 “Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition” of this code is amended by adding Section 3301.3 to read as follows:

Section 3301.3 Address identification. Construction and demolition sites shall be provided with approved address identification in accordance with the 2024 IFD Signage Codes and Requirements.

Section 3307.1. Section 3307.1 of Section 3307 “Fire Department Site Access and Water Supply” of Chapter 33 “Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition” of this code is amended to read as follows:

Section 3307.1 Required access. Approved vehicle access for firefighting and emergency response shall be provided to all construction or demolition sites. Vehicle access shall be provided to within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of temporary or permanent fire department connections. Vehicle access shall be provided by either temporary or permanent roads, capable of supporting vehicle loading under all weather conditions. Vehicle access shall be maintained until permanent fire apparatus access roads are available. When fire apparatus access roads are required to be installed for any structure or development, access shall be approved prior to the time which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure. Whenever the connection is not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an *approved* sign.

Section 3307.1.2. Section 3307.1.2 of Section 3307 “Fire Department Site Access and Water Supply” of Chapter 33 “Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 3307. Section 3307 “Fire Department Site Access and Water Supply” of Chapter 33 “Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition” of this code is amended by adding Section 3307.5.3 to read as follows:

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

Section 4104.2. Section 4104.2 of Section 4104 “Portable Fuel-Fired Cooking Appliances” of Chapter 41 “Temporary Heating and Cooking Operations” of this code is amended to read as follows:

4104.2 Open-flame cooking devices. It is unlawful for any person to construct, erect, install, maintain or use any incinerator, barbecue pit, fixed or portable grill, or other open flame cooking device or burn any combustible material as to constitute or occasion a fire hazard by its use or burning or as to endanger the life or property of any person.

4104.2.1. It is unlawful for any person to use or allow or permit to be used a fixed or portable grill in a R-1, R-2 or R-4 occupancy or within 10 feet of any part of a R-1, R-2 or R-4 occupancy or on or under any portion of the structure of a R-1, R-2 or R-4 occupancy.

4104.2.2. It is unlawful for any person to own or manage R-1, R-2 or R-4 occupancy without installing and maintaining on each balcony and patio of each dwelling unit and guest room approved signage readily visible to the occupants prohibiting the use of any barbecue grill, hibachi or smoker.

4104.2.3. It is unlawful for any person to own or manage an R-1, R-2 or R-4 occupancy that is designed without patios or balconies without installing and maintaining approved signage in each separate common area.

4104.2.4. It is unlawful for any person to own or manage an R-1, R-2 or R-4 occupancy without maintaining written proof, available to City of Irving inspectors upon request, that approved grill signage has been installed on each balcony and patio of every dwelling unit and guest room. Such proof may be in the form of a lease addendum in which the tenant acknowledges that such signage exists, by picture or by other means that would prove that the signage exists.

4104.2.5. It is unlawful for any person to own or manage an R-1, R-2 or R-4 occupancy without notifying each tenant in writing as part of their lease or as an addendum to their lease at the time the tenant moves in, that such signage exists and must be maintained in place.

Section 5601.1.3. Section 5601.1.3 of Section 5601 “General” of Chapter 56 “Explosives and Fireworks” of this code is amended to read as follows:

5601.1.3 Fireworks. The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling and use of fireworks is prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. Only when approved for fireworks displays as allowed in Section 5608, and storage and handling of fireworks as allowed in Sections 5604.
2. Novelty items as defined by the Texas Department of Transportation.

Section 5608.1. Section 5608.1 of Section 5608 “Fireworks Display” of Chapter 56 “Explosives and Fireworks” of this code is amended to read as follows:

5608.1 General. The display of fireworks, including proximate audience displays and pyrotechnic special effects in motion picture, television, theatrical, and group entertainment productions and flame effects before an audience, shall comply with Sections 5608.2 through 5608.10 and NFPA 1123, NFPA 1126, or NFPA 160.

Section 5608.2. Section 5608.2 of Section 5608 “Fireworks Display” of Chapter 56 “Explosives and Fireworks” of this code is amended to read as follows:

5608.2 Permit application. Prior to issuing permits for fireworks display, plans for the display, inspections of the display site, and demonstrations of the display operations shall be approved. The person requesting a permit shall submit sufficient site plans, lists of materials, descriptions of devices and firing circuits, and any other information needed by the fire department to assure that all requirements have been met and the operator is fully aware of these requirements. Content submittals

are specified in NFPA 1123 and NFPA 1126. Application for permit may only be made by a pyrotechnic operator.

Section 5608. Section 5608 “Fireworks Display” of Chapter 56 “Explosives and Fireworks” of this code is amended by adding Section 5608.2.3 to read as follows:

5608.2.3 Flame effects before an audience. In addition to all other requirements, a fire hazard analysis which takes into consideration such things as building construction, egress paths, age and nature of audience, etc., must be submitted with the permit application and approved by the fire code official.

Section 5703.6. Section 5703.6 of Section 5703 “General Requirements” of Chapter 57 “Flammable and Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended to read as follows:

5703.6 Piping systems. Piping systems, and their component parts, for flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Sections 5703.6.1 through 5703.6.11. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

Section 5704. Section 5704 “Storage” of Chapter 57 “Flammable and Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended by adding Section 5704.2.9.5.3 to read as follows:

5704.2.9.5.3 Combustible liquid storage tanks inside of buildings. The maximum aggregate allowable quantity limit shall be 3,000 gallons of Class I, II or III combustible liquid for storage in protected aboveground tanks complying with Section 5704.2.9.7 when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The entire 3,000 gallon quantity shall be stored in protective aboveground tanks;
2. The 3,000 gallon capacity shall be permitted to be stored in a single tank or multiple smaller tanks;
3. The tanks shall be located in a room protected by an automatic sprinkler system complying with Section 903.3.1.1; and
4. Tanks shall be connected to fuel-burning equipment, including generators, utilizing an approved closed piping system.

The quantity of combustible liquid stored in tanks complying with this section shall not be counted towards the maximum allowable quantity set forth in Table 5003.1.1(1) and such tanks shall not be required to be located in a control area. Such tanks shall not be located more than two stories below grade.

Section 5704.2.9.6. Section 5704.2.9.6 of Section 5704 “Storage” of Chapter 57 “Flammable and Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended to read as follows:

5704.2.9.6 Above-ground tanks outside of buildings. Above-ground storage tanks outside of buildings shall comply with Sections 5704.2.9.6.1 through 5704.2.9.6.3. Additionally, above-ground tanks used for outside above-grade storage of liquid motor fuel less than 660 gallons shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 142. Above-ground tanks used for outside above-grade storage

of liquid motor fuel equal to or more than 660 gallons shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 2085.

Section 5704.2.11.4. Section 5704.2.11.4 of Section 5704 “Storage” of Chapter 57 “Flammable and Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4 Leak prevention. Leak prevention for underground tanks shall comply with Sections 5704.2.11.4.1, 5704.2.11.4.2., and 5704.2.11.4.3. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

Section 5704.2.11.4.2. Section 5704.2.11.4.2 of Section 5704 “Storage” of Chapter 57 “Flammable and Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4.2 Leak detection. Underground storage tank systems shall be provided with an approved method of leak detections from any component of the system that is designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 30 and as specified in Section 5704.2.11.4.3.

Section 5704. Section 5704 “Storage” of Chapter 57 “Flammable and Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended by adding Section 5704.2.11.4.3 to read as follows:

5704.2.11.4.3 Observation wells. Approved sampling tubes of a minimum 6 inches in diameter shall be installed in the backfill material of each underground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank. The tubes shall extend from a point 12 inches below the average grade of the excavation to ground level and shall be provided with suitable surface access caps. Each tank site shall provide a sampling sump at the corners of the excavation with a minimum of 4 sumps. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line excavation within 10 feet of the tank excavation and one every 50 feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers. A minimum of two sampling tubes are required regardless of the length of the line.

Section 5707.4. Section 5707.4 of Section 5707 “On-Demand Mobile Fueling Operations” of Chapter 57 “Flammable and Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended to read as follows:

5707.4 Mobile fueling areas. During fueling, the mobile fueling vehicle and point of connection to the vehicle shall not be located on public streets, public ways or inside buildings. Fueling on the roof level of parking structures or other buildings is prohibited.

Mobile fueling sites shall be restricted to commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing, where the parking area having such operations is primarily intended for employee vehicles. Mobile fueling shall be conducted for fleet fueling or employee vehicles only, not the general public. Commercial sites shall be restricted to office-type or similar occupancies that are not primarily intended for use by the public.

Section 6103. Section 6103 “Installation of Equipment” of Chapter 61 “Liquefied Petroleum Gases” of this code is amended by adding Section 6103.2.1.8 to read as follows:

6103.2.1.8 Jewelry repair, dental labs and similar occupancies. Where natural gas service is not available, portable LP-gas containers are allowed to be used to supply approved torch assemblies or similar appliances. Such containers shall not exceed 20-pound water capacity.

Aggregate capacity shall not exceed 60-pound water capacity. Each device shall be separated from other containers by a distance of not less than 20 feet.

Section 6104.2. Section 6104.2 of Section 6104 “Location of LP-Gas Containers” of Chapter 61 “Liquefied Petroleum Gases” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

Exceptions:

1. In particular installations, this capacity limit shall be determined by the fire code official, after consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, nature of occupancy, and proximity to buildings, capacity of proposed LP-gas containers, degree of fire protection to be provided, and capabilities of the local fire department.
2. LP-gas containers are not permitted in residential areas except as permitted in Section 308 and 6104.3.3.

Section 6104. Section 6104 “Location of LP-Gas Containers” of Chapter 61 “Liquefied Petroleum Gases” of this code is amended by adding Section 6104.3.3 to read as follows:

6104.3.3 Spas and pool heaters. Where natural gas service is not available, a LP-gas container is allowed to be used to supply spa and pool heaters. No more than one container may be used and such container shall not exceed 250 gallon water capacity. See Table 6104.3 for location of containers.

Section 6106. Section 6106 “Dispensing and Overfilling” of Chapter 61 “Liquefied Petroleum Gases” of this code is amended by adding Section 6106.4 to read as follows:

6106.4 Filling of portable or mobile containers. No person shall install or maintain a fixed, portable, or mobile liquefied petroleum gas storage container to fill mobile or portable LP-gas containers.

Exceptions:

1. Storage containers approved by the fire chief, installed, and used for such purpose prior to January 1, 1979.
2. Tank trucks licensed by the Railroad Commission.
3. As allowed in Section 2307.

APPENDIX B

FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

Appendix B. Appendix B “Fire-Flow Requirements For Buildings” of this code is amended by deleting Sections B103, B104, B105.1 Table B105.1(1), and B106.

Section B101.2. Section B101 “General” of Appendix B “Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings” of this code is amended by adding Section B101.2 to read as follows:

B101.2 Buildings including one and two-family dwellings, Groups R-3 and R-4 buildings and townhouses. The minimum fire-flow and flow duration for buildings including one- and two-family dwellings, Group R-3 and R-4 buildings and townhouses shall be as specified in Table B105.1(2).

Table B105.2. Table B105.2 of Section B105 “Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings” of Appendix B “Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings” of this code is amended by amending Footnote a to read as follows:

- a. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

APPENDIX D

FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

Section D102.1. Section D102.1 of Section D102 “Required Access” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended to read as follows:

D102.1 Access and loading. Facilities, buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be accessible to fire department apparatus by way of an approved fire apparatus access road with asphalt, concrete or other approved driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds.

Section D103.2. Section D103.2 of Section D103 “Minimum Specifications” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended to read as follows:

D103.2 Grade. Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 6 percent in grade.

Exception: Grades steeper than 6 percent as approved by the fire chief.

Section D103.3. Section D103.3 of Section D103 “Minimum Specifications” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended to read as follows:

D103.3 Turning radius. The minimum turning radii shall be as follows:

For 90 degree or less turns:

1. 24 and 26 foot fire lane – minimum internal radius is 30 feet.
2. 30 foot fire lane – minimum internal radius is 20 feet.

For turns greater than 90 degrees, AASHTO Geometric Design Standards shall be utilized.

Widths shall be increased when, in the opinion of the chief, they are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.

Section D103.4. Section D103.4 of Section D103 “Minimum Specifications” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended to read as follows:

D103.4 Dead ends. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with Table D103.4.

Exception: Upon approval from the Fire Chief or their designee, fire apparatus access roads located in residential neighborhoods may be provided with a cul-de-sac with a minimum diameter of 80 feet, provided certain criteria are met. Each cul-de-sac shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Some or all the criteria listed below may be applied to any individual case. This exception shall not apply to non-residential developments or non-residential zoning districts.

1. The fire apparatus access road leading to the cul-de-sac shall not exceed 300 feet in length and shall be straight, without curves.
2. A street shall at least be as wide or wider than a conventional 31-foot back-of-curb design.

Table D103.4. Table D103.4 of Section D103 “Minimum Specifications” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**TABLE D103.4
REQUIREMENTS FOR DEAD-END FIRE
APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS**

LENGTH (feet)	WIDTH (feet)	TURNAROUNDS REQUIRED
0-150	24	None required
150-500	24	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot “Y” or 96-foot-diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
501-750	28	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot “Y” or 96-foot-diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
Over 750	Special approval required	

Section D103.5. Section D103.5 of Section D103 “Minimum Specifications” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended to read as follows:

D103.5 Fire apparatus access road gates. Gates securing the fire apparatus access roads shall comply with all of the following criteria:

1. Where a single gate is provided, the gate width shall be not less than 24 feet. Where a fire apparatus road consists of a divided roadway, the gate width shall be not less than 12 feet.
2. Gates shall be of the swinging or sliding type.
3. Construction of gates shall be of materials that allow manual operation by one person.
4. Gate components shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and replaced or repaired when defective.

5. Electric gates shall be equipped with a means of opening the gate by fire department personnel for emergency access. Emergency opening devices shall be approved by the fire code official.
6. Methods of locking shall be submitted for approval by the fire code official.
7. Electric gate openers, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325.
8. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F 2200.

Sections D104.2 and D104.3. Sections D104.2 and D104.3 of Section D104 “Commercial and Industrial Developments” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code are amended to read as follows:

D104.2 Buildings exceeding 62,000 square feet in area. Buildings or facilities having a gross building area of more than 62,000 square feet shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

Exception: Projects having a gross building area of up to 124,000 square feet having a single approved fire apparatus access road when all buildings are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems.

D104.3 Remoteness. Where two access roads are required they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses.

Sections D105.1 through D105.3. Sections D105.1 through D105.3 of Section D105 “Aerial Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code are amended to read as follows:

D105.1 Where required. Buildings or portions of buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with approved fire apparatus access roads capable of accommodating fire department aerial apparatus. Overhead utility and power lines shall not be located within the aerial fire apparatus access roadway.

D105.2 Width. Fire apparatus access roads shall have a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet in the immediate vicinity of any building or portion of building more than 30 feet in height.

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 and a maximum of 30 feet from the building, and shall be positioned parallel to, and run the full length of, the longest length of the structure. If a structure is architecturally designed in such a way that there are multiple short sections of wall that do not adequately provide Fire Department access to affect suppression and rescue operations than the Fire Department shall have the authority to determine the necessary number of wall sections necessary to properly conduct fire and rescue operations.

Section D106.1. Section D106.1 of Section D106 “Multiple-Family Residential Developments” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended to read as follows:

D106.1 Projects having more than 100 dwelling units. Multiple-family residential projects having more than 100 dwelling units shall be equipped throughout with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

Exception: Projects having up to 200 dwelling units may have a single approved fire apparatus access road when all buildings, including nonresidential occupancies, are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 of the *International Fire Code* as adopted by the City of Irving.

Section D107.1. Section D107.1 of Section D107 “One- or Two-Family Residential Developments” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended to read as follows:

D107.1 One- or two-family dwelling residential developments. Developments of one- or two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30 shall be provided with separate and approved fire apparatus access roads, and shall meet the requirements of Section D104.3.

Exceptions:

1. Where there are no more than 60 dwelling units on a single public or private fire apparatus access road and all dwelling units are equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, or 903.3.1.3 of the *International Fire Code* as adopted by the City of Irving, access from two directions shall not be required.
2. The number of dwelling units on a single fire apparatus access road shall not be increased unless fire apparatus access roads will connect with future development, as determined by the fire code official.

Section D107. Section D107 “One- or Two-Family Residential Developments” of Appendix D “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended by adding Section D107.3 to read as follows:

D107.3 One- or two-family dwelling residential access points. When the height of the structures in such developments, including town homes and condominiums, exceeds 30 feet there shall be two points of access provided for emergency response.

2024 International Fire Code. The 2024 International Fire Code is amended by deleting Appendices A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, and N.

(c) *Penalty.*

- (1) A person who violates a provision of this chapter or fails to perform an act required of the person by this chapter commits an offense. A person commits a separate offense each day or portion of a day during which the violation is committed, permitted, or continued.
- (2) An offense under this chapter is a strict liability offense and the culpable mental state required by the Texas Penal Code is hereby specifically negated and clearly dispensed with for the commission of an offense under this chapter.

- (3) An offense under this chapter is a misdemeanor offense and shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed two-thousand dollars (\$2,000.00).
- (4) The criminal remedies in this section are in addition to and cumulative of the remedies available to the city for enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall limit any and all other civil or administrative remedies available to the city in seeking to enforce the provisions of this chapter, including but not limited to a petition for injunctive relief to require compliance with this chapter.

SECTION 2. That Ordinance Nos. ORD-2023-10699, and ORD-2024-11012 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That this ordinance shall be and is hereby declared to be cumulative of all other ordinances of the City of Irving, and this ordinance shall not operate to repeal or affect any of such other ordinances except insofar as the provisions thereof might be in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, in which event such conflicting provisions, if any, in such other ordinance or ordinances are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. It is the intent of the Irving City Council that pending prosecutions, brought under the previous code which this ordinance replaces, should continue under the terms and penalties of said code and be saved from dismissal as if said prior ordinance had not been amended or repealed.

SECTION 5. That the terms and provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed to be severable and that if the validity of any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance should be declared to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance.

SECTION 6. That this ordinance shall become effective on May 1, 2026.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF IRVING, TEXAS,
on March 26, 2026.

RICHARD H. STOPFER
MAYOR

ATTEST:

Shanae Jennings
City Secretary/Chief Compliance Officer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Kuruvilla Oommen
City Attorney