

ORDINANCE NO. 8583

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 17-4 OF CHAPTER 17 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF IRVING, TEXAS, BY ADOPTING THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, 2003 EDITION; DESIGNATING IT AS THE FIRE CODE OF THE CITY OF IRVING; REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 7552 AND ARTICLE IV "FIREWORKS" OF CHAPTER 24 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF IRVING, TEXAS; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

SECTION 1. That Section 17-4 of Chapter 17 of the Code of Civil and Criminal Ordinances of the City of Irving, Texas, is hereby amended to read as follows:

**Sec. 17-4. International Fire Code.**

(a) *Adopted.* The City of Irving hereby adopts the provisions contained in the 2003 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 modifications set forth in section (b) of this article. In Chapter 17 of *The Code of Civil and Criminal Ordinances 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 "General" of Chapter 1 "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* of Section 101 "General" of Chapter 1 "Administration" of this code is amended to read as follows:

**101.2.1 Appendices.** Appendix B - "Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings," Appendix C - "Fire Hydrant Locations and Distribution," Appendix D - "Fire Apparatus Access Roads," Appendix E - "Hazard Categories," Appendix F - "Hazard Ranking," and Appendix G - "Cryogenic Fluids – Weight and Volume Equivalents" shall be considered part of the requirements of this code.

*Section 102.3* of Section 102 "Applicability" of Chapter 1 "Administration" of this code is amended to read as follows:

**102.3 Change of use or occupancy.** The provisions of this code and other codes as applicable shall apply to all buildings undergoing a change of occupancy.

*Section 102.4* of Section 102 "Applicability" of Chapter 1 "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. Repairs, alterations and additions to existing structures shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

Section 102.5 of Section 102 “Applicability” of Chapter 1 “Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**102.5 Historic buildings.** The construction, alteration, repair, enlargement, restoration or movement of existing buildings or structures that are designated as historic buildings shall only be allowed when such buildings or structures do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or property shall be in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*. When said buildings are a hazard, the hazardous condition must be abated in accordance with this Code and other city codes.

Section 102.6 of Section 102 “Applicability” of Chapter 1 “Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**102.6 Referenced codes and standards.** The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 45 of this code and such codes—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. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the ICC *Electrical Code* shall mean the Electrical Code as adopted.

Section 103 “Department of Fire Prevention” of Chapter 1 “Administration” of this code is amended by deleting Section 103.2 “Appointment.”

Section 106 “Inspections” of Chapter 1 “Administration” of this code is amended by adding Section 106.4 and Section 106.5 to read as follows:

**106.4 Approval by the fire code official.** Each certificate of occupancy (as required by the *International Building Code*) must be approved by the fire code official.

If a facility is closed for failure to comply with a provision of any applicable law, the fire 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.

**106.5 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 108.3 of Section 108 “Board Of Appeals” of Chapter 1 “Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**108.3 Qualifications.** The qualifications of the construction board of appeals shall be as adopted by the City of Irving, in Chapter 8, Article I, in *The Code of Civil and Criminal Ordinances of the City of Irving, Texas*.

Section 109.3 of Section 109 “Violations” of Chapter 1 “Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**109.3 Violation penalties** The penalty for a violation of this code shall be between \$1.00 and \$500.00, unless the complaint alleges that the offense was committed intentionally, knowingly or recklessly, in which case, the penalty shall be from \$1.00 to \$2,000.00. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 111.4 of Section 111 “Stop Work Order” of Chapter 1 “Administration” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**111.4 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 liable to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) or more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000). Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 202 “General Definitions” of Chapter 2 “Definitions” of this code is amended by adding the definitions of “Building Official,” “High-rise Building,” “IBC,” “Jurisdiction,” “Person,” “Pyrotechnic Operator,” “Residential Area,” “Self-service Storage Facility,” “Standby Personnel,” and “Trench Burner” to read as follows:

**BUILDING OFFICIAL.** The director of the City of Irving department of inspections or his or her authorized representative.

**HIGH-RISE BUILDING.** A building having floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

**IBC.** The *International Building Code* adopted in Chapter 8 of *The Code of Civil and Criminal Ordinances of the City of Irving, Texas*.

**JURISDICTION.** The area within the corporate limits of the City of Irving, Texas.

**PERSON.** A natural person, individual, firm, partnership, corporation, trust, joint venture or other legal entity and his, her, or its heirs, executors, administrators, assigns, and agents.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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

*Section 307.2 of Section 307 “Open Burning And Recreational Fires” of Chapter 3 “General Precautions Against Fire” 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 105.6 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.

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

1. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality guidelines and/or restrictions.
2. State, county or local temporary or permanent bans on open burning.
3. Local written policies as established by the fire code official.
4. Any other requirements as determined by the fire code official.

*Section 307.3 of Section 307 “Open Burning And Recreational Fires” of Chapter 3 “General Precautions Against Fire” of this code is amended to read as follows:*

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

*Section 307 “Open Burning And Recreational Fires” of Chapter 3 “General Precautions Against Fire” of this code is amended by adding Section 307.3.3 to read as follows:*

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

*Section 307.4* of Section 307 “Open Burning And Recreational Fires” of Chapter 3 “General Precautions Against Fire” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**307.4 Attendance.** Open burning, trench burns, bonfires, or recreational fires 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.

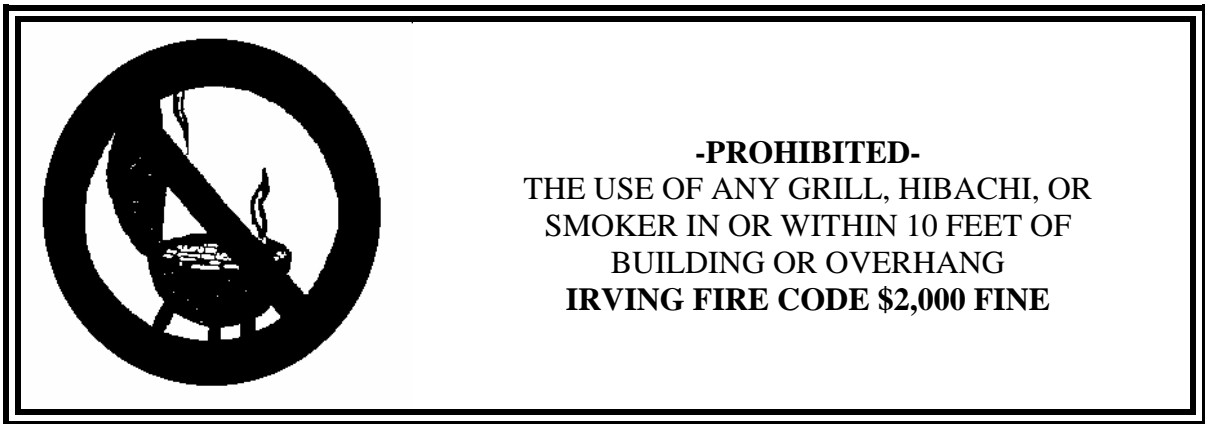
*Section 308* “Open Flames” of Chapter 3 “General Precautions Against Fire” of this code is amended by adding Section 308.1.1 to read as follows:

**308.1.1 Definitions.** The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

**APPROVED 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 1/4" 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"

**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.

*Section 308.3.1* of Section 308 “Open Flames” of Chapter 3 “General Precautions Against Fire” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**308.3.1 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.

*Section 308* “Open Flames” of Chapter 3 “General Precautions Against Fire” of this code is amended by adding *Sections 308.3.1.2, 308.3.1.3, 308.3.1.4, 308.3.1.5, and 308.3.1.6* to read as follows:

**308.3.1.2.** 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 ten feet (3048 mm) 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.

**308.3.1.3.** 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.

**308.3.1.4.** 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.

**308.3.1.5.** 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 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.

**308.3.1.6.** 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 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 forces notification.** An owner or occupant shall immediately report:

1. Fire;
2. The discovery of smoke from an unauthorized or unidentified source; or
3. Any situation that would indicate a hazard.

Building employees and tenants shall implement the appropriate emergency plans and procedures. No person shall, by verbal or written directive, require or permit any delay in the reporting of a fire to the fire department.

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

**Section 401.3.1 Making false report.** It shall be unlawful for a person to give, signal, transmit, or cause to be transmitted a false alarm.

*Section 403.1* of Section 403 “Public Assemblages And Events” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning And Preparedness” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**403.1 General.** When, in the opinion of the fire code official, it is essential for public safety in a place of assembly or any other place where people congregate, or other place that the fire official may determine is necessary due to the risk to life and property because of the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the owner, agent or lessee shall provide one or more fire watch personnel or standby personnel, as required and approved, to remain on duty during the times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted. The fire watch personnel or standby personnel shall keep diligent watch for fires, obstructions to means of egress and other hazards during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted and take prompt measures for remediation of hazards, extinguishment of fires that occur and assist in the evacuation of the public from the structures.

*Section 404.3.1.* of Section 404 “Fire Safety And Evacuation Plans” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning And Preparedness” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**404.3.1 Emergency response plans.** Emergency response plans shall include the following:

1. Emergency egress or escape routes and whether evacuation of the building is to be complete or, where approved, by selected floors or areas only.
2. Procedures for employees who must remain to operate critical equipment before evacuating.
3. Procedures for accounting for employees and occupants after evacuation has been completed.
4. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for rescue or emergency medical aid.
5. The preferred means and any alternative means of notifying occupants of a fire or emergency.
6. The preferred means and any alternative means of reporting fires and other emergencies to the fire department or designated emergency response organization.
7. Identification and assignment of personnel who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties or any other needed information under the plan.
8. A description of the emergency voice/alarm communication system alert tone and preprogrammed voice messages, where approved.
9. The procedure for reporting a fire or other emergency.
10. The life safety strategy and procedures for notifying, relocating, or evacuating occupants.
11. Site plans indicating the following:
  - 11.1. The occupancy assembly point, which is the location where people would assemble after an evacuation.
  - 11.2. The locations of fire hydrants.
  - 11.3. The normal routes of fire department vehicle access.
12. Floor plans identifying the location of the following:
  - 12.1. Exits.
  - 12.2. Primary evacuation routes.
  - 12.3. Secondary evacuation routes.
  - 12.4. Accessible egress routes.

- 12.5. Areas of refuge.
  - 12.6. Manual fire alarm boxes.
  - 12.7. Portable fire extinguishers.
  - 12.8. Occupant-use hose stations.
  - 12.9. Fire alarm annunciators and controls.
13. A list of major fire hazards associated with the normal use and occupancy of the premises, including maintenance and housekeeping procedures.
  14. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance of systems and equipment installed to prevent or control fires.
  15. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance, housekeeping and controlling fuel hazards sources.
  16. A list of phone numbers for management and security.
  17. Procedures for blackout or power failure.
  18. Procedures for severe weather.
  19. Procedures for bomb threats.
  20. Emergency elevator procedures.
  21. Emergency medical procedures.
  22. Bio-threat procedures.

*Section 404* “Fire Safety And Evacuation Plans” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning And Preparedness” of this code is amended by deleting Section 404.3.2 “Fire safety plans.”

*Section 408* “Use And Occupancy-Related Requirements” of Chapter 4 “Emergency Planning And Preparedness” of this code is amended by adding Section 408.5.4 to this code to read as follows:

**408.5.4 Drill frequency.** Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted at least twelve times per year, four times per year on each shift. Twelve drills shall be conducted in the first year of operation. Drills are not required to comply with the time requirements of Section 405.4.

*Section 502.1* of Section 502 “Definitions” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended by adding the following definitions:

**SECURITY GATE.** 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.

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

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

**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.

**APPROVED PADLOCK.** A Knox padlock which has been dual keyed for the Irving fire and police departments.

*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 (45 720 mm) 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 ten feet (3048 mm) wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure. The owner of the building or facility shall submit an 8-1/2” 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.

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

1. The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
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.

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 intents and 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.

*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 503.2.7 and Appendix D.

*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 (7315 mm), except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet (4267 mm).

*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 six inches (6”) in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words “NO PARKING FIRE LANE” or “FIRE LANE NO PARKING” shall appear in four inch (4”) white letters at 25 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. Where a curb is available, the striping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.
2. Signs – shall read “NO PARKING FIRE LANE” or “FIRE LANE NO PARKING” and shall be twelve inches (12”) wide and eighteen inches (18”) high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than two inch lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six feet, six inches (6’6”) above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty feet (50’) apart. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the fire code official.

*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.

**Exception:** An approved security gate meeting all the requirements of all applicable city codes.

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.

*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 wooden 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 wooden railings shall be of soft wood and mounted on the pivot point with a knife edge bracket or otherwise scored to create a weak point that will break away when pressure is applied. The opening motors shall be connected to an approved radio receiver 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 radio receiver 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 radio receiver as described in 5. below.

**Exception:** One- and two-family dwellings.

4. Personnel 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 personnel 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.
5. All motorized gates shall be equipped with an approved radio receiver and related equipment as follows:
  - 5.1 A 6 channel minimum modular receiver with an external antenna that has a frequency approved by the fire code official. Each digital channel module shall be preset to a specific digital code approved by the fire code official.
  - 5.2 The receiver shall be equipped with an external, weatherproof antenna assembly.
  - 5.3 The antenna shall be located so that it will receive a clear signal from the transmitter when operated from inside a vehicle at a distance of at least 100 feet from the gate.
  - 5.4 The signal from the receiver to the operating motor shall override or bypass the opening system or any other system that needs to be overridden or bypassed in order to open the gate.
  - 5.5 The receiver shall be protected from weather and physical damage.
  - 5.6 The receiver shall be connected to an external wall mounted lamp assembly that is located at each gate. The lamp assembly shall be visible to all approaching vehicle traffic and equipped with a red globe and flasher wired so that the bulb flashes when the gate has been opened by the radio receiver.
6. When activated by the radio receiver, the gate shall operate at a minimum speed of one foot per second and remain open until the property agent has been instructed by an Irving police or fire department officer that the gate may resume normal functioning, or the gate has been closed by the Irving police or fire department.

*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, inspection department, community development, traffic, engineering, and police departments for review, and obtain a security gate permit from the City of Irving building inspection 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. If the plans have been approved by the fire department and all other applicable city departments, a permit may be issued if the application and corresponding

forms are complete and the applicable permit fee and the assessed \$25 transmitter fee are paid. The gate shall not be placed into operation until it has been tested and approved by the fire department and building inspection department for the City of Irving.

*Section 508.1* of Section 508 “Fire Protection Water Supplies” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**508.1 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 508.5.1* of Section 508 “Fire Protection Water Supplies” of Chapter 5 “Fire Service Features” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**508.5.1 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 (122 m) 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.

**Exceptions:**

1. For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 500 feet (152 m).
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 (152 m).

When a dead-end fire main exceeds 300 feet (91 440 mm) 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 (30 480 mm) of all fire department connections.

Fire hydrants required for on-site use shall be located a minimum of 35 feet (10 688 mm) 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 (457.2 mm) and a maximum of 3 feet (914.4 mm) 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.

*Section 803.3.2* of Section 803 “Furnishings” of Chapter 8 “Interior Finish, Decorative Materials And Furnishings” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**803.3.2. Artwork and materials attached to walls.** Posted flammable or combustible paper or plastic materials on walls shall be limited to not more than 20 percent of the wall area in corridors and not more than 50 percent of the wall area of each wall in classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials are not an exception to this requirement.

*Section 803.4.2* of Section 803 “Furnishings” of Chapter 8 “Interior Finish, Decorative Materials And Furnishings” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**803.4.2. Artwork and materials attached to walls.** Posted flammable or combustible paper or plastic materials on walls shall be limited to not more than 20 percent of the wall area in corridors and not more than 50 percent of the wall area of each wall in classrooms. Artwork and teaching materials are not an exception to this requirement.

*Section 901.7* of Section 901 “General” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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.

*Section 902.1* of Section 901 “Definitions” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**STANDPIPE, TYPES OF.** Standpipe types are as follows:

**Automatic dry.** A dry standpipe system, normally filled with pressurized air, that is arranged through the use of a device, such as dry pipe valve, to admit water into the system piping automatically upon the opening of a hose valve. The water supply for an automatic dry standpipe system shall be capable of supplying the system demand.

**Automatic wet.** A wet standpipe system that has a water supply that is capable of supplying the system demand automatically.

**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.

**Manual wet.** A wet standpipe system connected to a water supply for the purpose of maintaining water within the system but does not have a water supply capable of delivering the system demand attached to the system. Manual-wet standpipe systems require water from a fire department pumper (or the like) to be pumped into the system in

order to meet the system demand.

**Semiautomatic dry.** A dry standpipe system that is arranged through the use of a device, such as a deluge valve, to admit water into the system piping upon activation of a remote control device located at a hose connection. A remote control activation device shall be provided at each hose connection. The water supply for a semiautomatic dry standpipe system shall be capable of supplying the system demand.

*Section 903* “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Services” 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 903.2.1.1* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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 building exceeds 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>);
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more;
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge; or
4. The fire area contains a multi theater complex.

*Section 903.2.1.2* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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 building exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m<sup>2</sup>);
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more; or
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

*Section 903.2.1.3* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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 building exceeds 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>);
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more; or
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

**Exception:** Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas (actual playing area) where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.

*Section 903.2.1.4* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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 building exceeds 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>);
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more; or
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

**Exception:** Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.

*Section 903.2.2* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

1. Throughout all buildings greater than 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>) in area.
2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge.

**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.

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

**903.2.3 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. The building exceeds 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>);

2. Where a Group F-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group F-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>).

*Section 903.2.5* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

**Exception:** An automatic fire 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. 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 903.2.6* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

1. The building exceeds 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>);
2. Where a Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>).

*Section 903.2.8* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**903.2.8 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. The building exceeds 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>);
2. Where a Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>).

*Section 903.2.8.1* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

1. Buildings exceeding 6,000 square feet (557 m<sup>2</sup>); or
2. Buildings with a repair garage servicing vehicles parked in a basement.

*Section 903* “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 903.2.8.3 to read as follows:

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

**Exception:** One-story self-service storage facilities that have no interior corridors, with a one-hour fire barrier separation wall installed between every storage compartment.

*Section 903.2.10.3* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**903.2.10.3 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 1509 of the *International Building Code*, that is located 35 feet (10 668mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

**Exception:** Open parking structures.

*Section 903* “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 903.2.10.5 and Section 903.2.10.6 to read as follows:

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

**903.2.10.6 Buildings over 6,000 square feet.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings 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 406.3 of the *International Building Code*.
2. Type A-5 Occupancies

*Section 903.3.1.1.1* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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. Sprinklers shall be removed from elevator shafts and elevator equipment rooms and no shunt trip device shall be allowed on elevator equipment.

*Section 903.3.1.2* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems.** Where allowed in buildings of Group R, up to and including four stories in height but having no floors used for human occupancy more than 55 feet (16 764mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R. However, for the purposes of exceptions or reductions permitted by other requirements of this code, see Section 903.1.2.

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

**903.3.1.2.1 Balconies.** Sprinkler protection shall be provided for exterior balconies and ground floor patios. Side wall sprinklers that are used to protect such areas shall be permitted to be located such that their deflectors are within 1 inch (25 mm) to 6 inches (152 mm) below the structural members, and a maximum distance of 14 inches (356 mm) below the deck of the exterior balconies that are constructed of open wood joist construction.

*Section 903.3.5* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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. All combined standpipe systems shall be equipped with a minimum of one (1) four-way fire department connection. Combined standpipe systems with three or more standpipes or any system in excess of 1,000 gpm system demand shall be provided with not less than two (2) four-way fire department connections. 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. All high rise buildings shall have not less than two (2) four-way fire department connections. All fire department connections shall be located on a street front or fire lane and not less than eighteen inches (18”) (457.2 mm) nor more than four feet (4’) (1317.2 mm) above grade and shall be equipped with approved substantial plugs or caps. All fire department connections shall be protected against mechanical injury and shall be visible and accessible. The location of fire department connections shall be as approved by the fire department, and shall not exceed forty-five feet (45’) (13 716 mm) from a dedicated street or approved designated fire lane. In high rise buildings having two or more zones, a minimum of two (2) fire department connections shall be provided for each zone.

*Section 903.4* of Section 903 “Automatic Sprinkler Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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.

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.

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

**903.4.3 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.

*Section 905.2* of Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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* “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 905.3.7 to read as follows:

**905.3.7 Building area.** In buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet (929 m<sup>2</sup>) 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 (60 960 mm) of travel, vertically and horizontally, from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access.

**Exception:** Automatic dry and semiautomatic dry standpipes are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14.

*Section 905.4* of Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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.
3. In every exit passageway at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a 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 four 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 (45 720 mm) from a hose connection or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is more than 200 feet (60 960 mm) from a hose connection, the fire code official is authorized to require that additional hose connections be provided in approved locations.

*Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended by deleting Section 905.5 “Location of Class II standpipe hose connections,” Section 905.5.1 “Groups A-1 and A-2,” Section 905.5.2 “Protection,” and Section 905.5.3 “Class II system 1-inch hose.”*

*Section 905 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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 905.9 “Standpipe Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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.

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.

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

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

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

1. In Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.
2. Within 30 feet (9144 mm) of commercial cooking equipment.
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 1414.1.
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 code official.

*Section 907* “Fire Alarm And Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended by adding Section 907.1.3 to read as follows:

**907.1.3 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 April 1, 1998, exceeds 30% of the building. When cumulative building remodeling or expansion exceeds 50% of the building, the building must comply with the requirements of this code within 18 months of permit application.

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

**907.2.3 Group E.** A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group E educational occupancies. When automatic sprinkler systems or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group E day care occupancies. Unless separated by a minimum of 100' open space, all buildings, whether portable buildings or the main building, will be considered one building for alarm occupant load consideration and interconnection of alarm systems.

**Exceptions:**

1. 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. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required in Group E occupancies where all the following apply:
  - 2.1. Interior corridors are protected by smoke detectors with alarm verification.
  - 2.2. Auditoriums, cafeterias, gymnasiums and the like are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.
  - 2.3. Shops and laboratories involving dusts or vapors are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.
  - 2.4. Off-premises monitoring is provided.
  - 2.5. The capability to activate the evacuation signal from a central point is provided.
  - 2.6. 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.

*Section 907.2.12* of Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**907.2.12 High-rise buildings.** Buildings having floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and an emergency voice/alarm communications system in accordance with Section 907.2.12.2.

**Exceptions:**

1. Airport traffic control towers in accordance with Sections 412 and 907.2.22 of the *International Building Code*.
2. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.3 of the *International Building Code*.
3. Buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1, 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 of the *International Building Code*..
4. Low-hazard special occupancies in accordance with Section 503.1.2 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*.

*Section 907.4* of Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**907.4 Manual fire alarm boxes.** Manual fire alarm boxes shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.3.1 through 907.3.5. Manual alarm actuating devices shall be an approved double action type.

*Section 907.6.1* of Section 907 “Fire Alarm and Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is added to read as follows:

**907.6.1 Installation.** All fire alarm systems in “E” and “I” Occupancies shall be installed in such a manner that the failure of any single alarm-actuating or alarm-indicating device will not interfere with the normal operation of any other such devices. These systems shall be Class “A” wired with a minimum of six feet separation between supply and return loops. IDC – Class “A” Style – D – SLC Class “A” Style 6 – notification Class “B” Style Y. All other occupancies shall be in accordance with 907.6

*Section 907.9.1* of Section 907 “Fire Alarm And Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**907.9.1 Zoning indicator panel.** When two 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 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.

**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.

When duct detectors are installed, readily visible indicator lights in the immediate area of the detector shall be required.

*Section 907.9.2* of Section 907 “Fire Alarm And Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**907.9.2 High-rise buildings.** In buildings that have any floor designated or used for human occupancy more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access a separate zone by floor shall be provided for all of the following types of alarm-initiating devices:

1. Smoke detectors.
2. Sprinkler water-flow devices.
3. Manual fire alarm boxes.
4. Other approved types of automatic fire detection devices or suppression systems.

*Section 907.15* of Section 907 “Fire Alarm And Detection Systems” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**907.15 Monitoring.** Where required by this chapter or by the *International Building Code*, an approved listed central station in accordance with NFPA 72 shall monitor fire alarm systems.

**Exception:** Supervisory service is not required for:

1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.10.
2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings.

*Section 910.3.1* of Section 910 “Smoke and Heat Vents” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**910.3.1 Vent Operation.** Smoke and heat vents shall be approved and labeled and shall be capable of being operated by approved manual means only.

*Section 910.3.1.2* of Section 910 “Smoke and Heat Vents” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

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

*Section 910.3.1.3* of Section 910 “Smoke and Heat Vents” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection Systems” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**910.3.1.3 Nonsprinklered 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 910.3.1.1.

*Section 913.4* of Section 913 “Fire Pumps” of Chapter 9 “Fire Protection 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 1008.1.3.4* of Section 1008 “Doors, Gates and Turnstiles” of Chapter 10 “Means Of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**1008.1.3.4 Access-controlled egress doors.** The entrance doors in a means of egress in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, E, M, R-1 or R-2 and entrance doors to tenant spaces in occupancies in Groups A, B, E, M, R-1 and R-2 are permitted to be equipped with an approved entrance and egress access control system which shall be installed in accordance with all of the following criteria:

1. A sensor shall be provided on the egress side arranged to detect an occupant approaching the doors. The doors shall be arranged to unlock by a signal from or loss of power to the sensor.
2. Loss of power to that part of the access control system which locks the doors shall automatically unlock the doors.
3. The doors shall be arranged to unlock from a manual unlocking device located 40 inches to 48 inches (1016 mm to 1219 mm) vertically above the floor and within 5 feet (1524 mm) of the doors. Ready access shall be provided to the manual unlocking device and the device shall be clearly identified by a sign that reads "PUSH TO EXIT." When operated, the manual unlocking device shall result in direct interruption of power to the lock—independent of the access control system electronics—and the doors shall remain unlocked for a minimum of 30 seconds.
4. Activation of the building fire alarm system, if provided, shall automatically unlock the doors, and the doors shall remain unlocked until the fire alarm system has been reset.
5. Activation of the building automatic sprinkler or fire detection system, if provided, shall automatically unlock the doors. The doors shall remain unlocked until the fire alarm system has been reset.
6. Entrance doors in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, E or M shall not be secured from the egress side during periods that the building is open to the general public.
7. If a building smoke detection system is provided, approved smoke detectors shall be provided on the egress sides of doors and in locations approved by the authority having jurisdiction of NFPA 72. Actuation of a smoke detector shall automatically unlock the door.
8. If a building smoke detection system is not provided, the egress sides of doors shall be equipped with manual door unlatching hardware equipped with an internal switch. When the manual door unlatching hardware is operated, the internal switch shall be automatically activated. When operated, the combination of the manual hardware and internal switch shall simultaneously release all locks and latches securing the door. When manual hardware with an internal switch is provided, neither the sensor in Item 1, nor the manual unlocking device in Item 3 is required.

*Section 1008.1.9* of Section 1008 “Doors, Gates and Turnstiles” of Chapter 10 “Means Of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**1008.1.9 Panic and fire exit hardware.** Where panic and fire exit hardware is installed, it shall comply with the following:

1. The actuating portion of the releasing device shall extend at least one-half of the door leaf width.
2. A maximum unlatching force of 15 pounds (67N).

Each door in a means of egress from an occupancy of Group A or E having an occupant load of 50 or more and any occupancy of Group H-1, H-2, H-3, or H-5 shall not be provided with a latch or lock unless it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware.

If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be the push-pad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side.

*Section 1016.1* of Section 1016 “Corridors” of Chapter 10 “Means Of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**1016.1 Construction.**

Corridors shall be fire-resistance rated in accordance with Table 1016.1. The corridor walls required to be fire-resistance rated shall comply with Section 708 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 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 1014.1.
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.
6. Hallways classified as intervening rooms and meeting all other requirements for corridors contained in this chapter.

*Section 1019.1.8* of Section 1019 “Vertical Exit Enclosures” of Chapter 10 “Means Of Egress” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**1019.1.8 Smokeproof enclosures.** In buildings required to comply with the high-rise provisions of the *International Building Code* or the provisions for underground buildings in the *International Building Code*, each of the exits of a building that serves stories where any floor surface is located more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access or more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the level of exit discharge serving such floor levels shall be a smokeproof enclosure or pressurized stairway in accordance with the *International Building Code*.

*Section 1504.6* of Section 1504 “Spray Finishing” of Chapter 15 “Flammable Finishes” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**1504.6 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 2302.1* of Section 2302 “Definitions” of Chapter 23 “High-Piled Combustible Storage” of this code is amended by changing the definition for “High-piled Combustible Storage” to read as follows:

**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 (3658 mm) 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 (1829 mm) 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 shall be installed as for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.

*Section 2403.2* of Section 2403 “Temporary Tents, Canopies And Membrane Structures” of Chapter 24 “Tents, Canopies And Other Membrane Structures” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**2403.2 Approval required.** Tents and membrane structures having an area in excess of 400 square feet (38 m<sup>2</sup>) and canopies in excess of 1600 square feet (148 m<sup>2</sup>) shall not be erected, operated or maintained for any purpose without first obtaining a permit and approval from the fire code official.

*Section 3301.1.3* of Section 3301 “General” of Chapter 33 “Explosives And Fireworks” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**3301.1.3 Fireworks.** The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling and use of fireworks is prohibited.

**Exceptions:**

1. Only when approved for fireworks displays, storage and handling of fireworks as provided in Sections 3304 and 3308.
2. Novelty items as defined by the Department of Transportation.

*Section 3308.1* of Section 3308 “Fireworks Display” of Chapter 33 “Explosives And Fireworks” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**3308.1 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 this chapter and NFPA 1123, NFPA 1126, or NFPA 160.

*Section 3308.2* of Section 3308 “Fireworks Display” of Chapter 33 “Explosives And Fireworks” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**3308.2 Permit application.** Prior to issuing permits for fireworks display, plans for the display, inspections of the display site, and demonstration 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 3308* “Fireworks Display” of Chapter 33 “Explosives And Fireworks” of this code is amended by adding Section 3308.2.3 to read as follows:

**3308.2.3 Flame effects before an audience.** In addition to all other submittals, a fire hazard analysis which takes into consideration such things as building construction, egress paths, age and nature of audience, etc. must be submitted.

*Section 3308* “Fireworks Display” of Chapter 33 “Explosives And Fireworks” of this code is amended by adding Section 3308.3.1 to read as follows:

**3308.3.1 Standby personnel.** The number and type of standby personnel required shall be determined by the fire chief. This number may include non-fire department personnel for security and “spotters” that are deemed necessary for the safe operation of the event.

*Section 3403.6* of Section 3403 “General Requirements” of Chapter 34 “Flammable And Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**3403.6 Piping systems.** Piping systems, and their component parts, for flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with this section. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

*Section 3404.2.11.5* of Section 3404 “Storage” of Chapter 34 “Flammable And Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**3404.2.11.5 Leak prevention.** Leak prevention for underground tanks shall comply with Sections 3404.2.11.5.1, 3404.2.11.5.2., and 3404.2.11.5.3. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

*Section 3404* “Storage” of Chapter 34 “Flammable And Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended by amending Section 3404.2.11.5.2 to read as follows:

**3404.2.11.5.2 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 3404.2.11.5.3.

*Section 3404* “Storage” of Chapter 34 “Flammable And Combustible Liquids” of this code is amended by adding Section 3404.2.11.5.3 to read as follows:

**3404.2.11.5.3 Dry sumps.** 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 ten feet of the tank excavation and one every 50 feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers, a minimum of two are required.

*Section 3803* “Installation Of Equipment” of Chapter 38 “Liquefied Petroleum Gases” of this code is amended by adding Section 3803.2.1.8 to read as follows:

**3803.2.1.8 Jewelry repair, dental labs and similar occupancies.** Where natural gas service is not available, portable LP-Gas containers are allowed to be used to supply approved torch assemblies or similar appliances. Such containers shall not exceed 20-pound (9.0 kg) water capacity. Aggregate capacity shall not exceed 60-pound (27.2 kg) water capacity. Each device shall be separated from other containers by a distance of not less than 20 feet.

*Section 3804.2* of Section 3804 “Location Of Containers” of Chapter 38 “Liquefied Petroleum Gases” of this code is amended to read as follows:

**3804.2 Maximum capacity within established limits.** Within the limits established by law restricting the storage of liquefied petroleum gas for the protection of heavily populated or congested areas, the aggregate capacity of any one installation shall not exceed a water capacity of 2,000 gallons (7570 L).

**Exceptions:**

1. In particular installations, this capacity limit shall be determined by the code official, after consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, nature of occupancy, and proximity to buildings, capacity of proposed 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 308.3.1.1 and 3804.3.2.

*Section 3804* “Location Of Containers” of Chapter 38 “Liquefied Petroleum Gases” of this code is amended by adding Section 3804.3.2 to read as follows:

**3804.3.2 Spas and pool heaters.** Where natural gas service is not available, LP-Gas containers are allowed to be used to supply spa and pool heaters. Such containers shall not exceed 250 gallon water capacity. See Table 3804.3 for location of containers.

*Section 3806* “Dispensing And Overfilling” of Chapter 38 “Liquefied Petroleum Gases” of this code is amended by adding Section 3806.4 to read as follows:

**3806.4 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 containers.

**Exceptions:**

1. Storage containers approved by the 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 2207.

*Appendix D* “Fire Apparatus Access Roads” of this code is amended to read as follows:

## APPENDIX D

### FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

#### SECTION D101 GENERAL

**D101.1 Scope.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with this appendix and all other applicable requirements of the *International Fire Code*.

#### SECTION D102 REQUIRED ACCESS

**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 (34 050 kg).

#### SECTION D103 MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS

**D103.1 Grade.** Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 6 percent in grade.

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

**D103.2 Turning radius.** The minimum turning radii shall be as follows:

For 90 degree or less turns:

1. 24' fire lane – minimum internal radius is 30'.
2. 30' fire lane – minimum internal radius is 20'.

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.

**D103.3 Dead Ends.** Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with Table D103.4.

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

<b>LENGTH (feet)</b>	<b>WIDTH (feet)</b>	<b>TURNAROUNDS REQUIRED</b>
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	120foot Hammerhead, 60-foot “Y” or 96-foot-diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
Over 750		Special approval required

**SECTION D104  
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

**D104.1 Buildings exceeding three stories/30 feet in height.** Buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet (9144 mm) or three stories in height shall have at least three means of fire apparatus access for each structure.

**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 (5760 m<sup>2</sup>) 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 (11 520 m<sup>2</sup>) 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.

**SECTION D105  
AERIAL FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS**

**D105.1 Where required.** Buildings or portions of buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet (9144 mm) 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 (7925 mm) in the immediate vicinity of any building or portion of building more than 30 feet (9144 mm) 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 (4572 mm) and a maximum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from the building, and shall be positioned parallel to one entire side of the building.

## **SECTION D106 MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

**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.

**D106.2 Projects having more than 200 dwelling units.** Multiple-family residential projects having more than 200 dwelling units shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads regardless of whether they are equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

## **SECTION D107 ONE- OR TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

**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 more than 30 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 code official.

SECTION 2. That Ordinance No. 7552 and Article IV of Chapter 24 of The Code of Civil and Criminal Ordinances of the City of Irving, Texas, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. 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. Further, 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 4. That this ordinance shall become effective on the 1st day of \_\_\_\_\_.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF IRVING, TEXAS,  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2005.

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HERBERT A. GEARS  
MAYOR

ATTEST:

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Janice Carroll, CMC  
City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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David Caylor  
City Attorney