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ORDINANCE NO. **71-26**

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SIOUX FALLS, SD, AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY BY ADOPTING THE 2024 *INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE* AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SIOUX FALLS, SD:

Section 1. That Section 91.015 of the Code of Ordinances of Sioux Falls, SD, is hereby amended to read:

§ 91.015 ADOPTED.

The 2024 *International Fire Code*, published by the International Code Council together with Appendixes B and D, Index and Amendments, and additions thereto as provided in this subchapter is hereby adopted, and shall constitute the Fire Prevention Code of the City of Sioux Falls, SD. A printed copy of such 2024 *International Fire Code*, with Appendixes B and D, Index and Amendments, and additions thereto shall be filed with the city clerk.

Section 2. That Section 91.016 of the Code of Ordinances of Sioux Falls, SD, is hereby amended to read:

§ 91.016 AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS, AND DELETIONS BY THE CITY TO THE 2024 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE.

The following sections and subsections of the 2024 *International Fire Code* adopted in this subchapter shall be amended, added, or deleted as follows. All other sections and subsections of the 2024 *International Fire Code* shall remain the same.

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the fire code of the city of Sioux Falls, SD, hereinafter referred to as "this fire code."

101.2.1 Appendices. Provisions in the appendices shall not apply unless specifically adopted. The following appendices are adopted:

Appendix B Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings

Appendix D Fire Apparatus Access Roads

102.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be the most recent edition published of those that are listed in Chapter 80 and such codes and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and further regulated in Sections 102.7.1 and 102.7.2.

103.1 General. The division of fire prevention is established. The city shall designate a person as the fire code official. The function of the division shall be the implementation, administration, and enforcement of the provisions of this fire code.

103.2 Appointment. Not adopted by the city.

103.3 Fire Marshal, Assistant Fire Marshal, and Fire Inspectors. For the purpose of this fire code, "fire code official" also means Fire Marshal, Assistant Fire Marshal, and fire inspectors assigned to the fire prevention division for the purpose of fire code enforcement.

104.8 Liability. The chief, and other individuals charged with the control and extinguishment of any fire, the enforcement of this code or any other official duties, acting in good faith and without malice in the discharge of their duties, shall not thereby be rendered personally liable, either civilly or criminally, for any damage that may occur to persons or property as a result of any act or by reason of any act or omission in the discharge of their duties.

104.8.1 Legal Defense. Any suit brought against the chief or such individuals because of such an act or omission performed in the enforcement of any provision of such codes or other pertinent laws or ordinances implemented through the enforcement of this code or enforced by the code enforcement agency, such chief or employee shall be afforded all the protection provided by the city's legal representatives, city's insurance pool, immunities, and any immunities and defenses provided by other applicable state and federal laws until the final termination of the proceedings.

This code shall not be construed to relieve from or lessen the responsibility of any person owning, operating, or controlling any building or structure for any damages to persons or property caused by defects, nor shall the code enforcement agency or its parent jurisdiction be held as assuming any such liability by reason of the inspections authorized by the code or any permits or certificates issued under this code.

104.11.3 Systems and devices. No person shall render a system or device inoperative during an emergency unless by direction of the fire chief or fire department official in charge of the incident. No person shall tamper with, interfere with, or impair in any way any public or private fire alarm system or apparatus, wire or equipment of any kind belonging to, or in any way connected to the fire department or the fire alarm system.

Section 105 Licenses and Permits

105.1 General. Operational licenses, construction permits, and event permits shall be in accordance with Section 105.

105.1.1 Licenses and permits required. Any property owner or authorized agent who intends to conduct an operation or business, or install or modify systems and equipment which is regulated by this code, or cause any such work to be done, shall first make application to the code official and obtain the required license or permit.

105.1.2 Types of operational licenses, construction permits, and event permits. There shall be three types of licenses/permits as follows:

1. *Operational license.* An operational license allows the applicant to conduct an operation or a business for which a license is required by Section 105.5 until renewed or revoked.

2. *Construction permit.* A construction permit allows the applicant to install or modify systems and equipment for which a permit is required by Section 105.6.

3. *Event permit.* An event permit allows an applicant to install or use a product or device, or conduct an operation for which a permit is required by Section 105.7.

105.2 Application. Application for licenses or permits required by this fire code shall be made to the code official in such form and detail as prescribed by the code official. Applications for licenses or permits shall be accompanied by such plans as prescribed by the code official.

105.2.1 Refusal to issue licenses or permits. If the application for a license or permit describes a use that does not conform to the requirements of this fire code and other pertinent laws and ordinances, the code official shall not issue a license or permit but shall return the application to the applicant with the refusal to issue such license or permit. Such refusal shall, when requested, be in writing and shall contain the reasons for refusal.

105.2.2 Inspection authorized. Before a new operational license or permit is approved, the code official is authorized to inspect the receptacles, vehicles, buildings, devices, premises, storage spaces, or areas to be used to determine compliance with this fire code or any operational constraints required.

105.2.3 Time limitation of application. An application for an operational license or permit for any proposed work or operation shall be deemed to have been abandoned six months after the date of filing, unless such application has been diligently prosecuted or a permit shall have been issued; except that the code official is authorized to grant one or more extensions of time for additional periods not exceeding 90 days each if there is reasonable cause.

105.2.4 Action on application. The code official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for operational licenses and permits and amendments thereto within a reasonable time after filing. If the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the code official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefor. If the code official is satisfied that the proposed work or operation conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the code official shall issue a permit therefor as soon as practicable.

105.2.5 Fee schedule. Fees for licenses and permits shall be as set forth by city ordinance.

105.2.6 Increased fee. When work for which a permit is required by this fire code is started without obtaining the required permit, the fee as specified in Section 105.2.5 shall be doubled. The payment of such increased fee shall not relieve any person or firm from completely complying with all applicable sections of this fire code for said work.

105.3 Conditions of an operational license or permit. An operational license or permit shall constitute permission to maintain, store, or handle materials; or to conduct processes which produce conditions hazardous to life or property; or to install equipment utilized in connection with such activities; or to install or modify any fire protection system or equipment or any other construction, equipment installation, or modification in accordance with the provisions of this

fire code where a permit is required by Sections 105.5, 105.6, [and] 105.7. Such permission shall not be construed as authority to violate, cancel, or set aside any of the provisions of this fire code or other applicable regulations or laws of the jurisdiction.

105.3.1 Expiration. A construction permit shall remain in effect until reissued, renewed, or revoked or for such a period of time as specified in the permit. Construction permits shall automatically become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within 180 days after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of 180 days after the time the work is commenced. Before such work recommences, a new permit shall be first obtained and the fee, if any, shall be one-half the amount required for a new permit for such work, provided no changes have been made or will be made in the original construction documents for such work, and provided further that such suspension or abandonment has not exceeded one year. Permits are not transferable and any change in occupancy, operation, tenancy, or ownership shall require that a new permit be issued.

105.3.5 Posting the license or permit. Issued licenses and permits shall be kept on the premises designated therein at all times and shall be readily available for inspection by the code official.

105.3.6 Compliance with code. The issuance or granting of a license or permit shall not be construed to be a license or permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this fire code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction. Licenses or permits presumed to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this fire code or other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid. The issuance of a license or permit based on construction documents and other data shall not prevent the code official from requiring the correction of errors in the construction documents and other data. Any addition to or alteration of approved construction documents shall be approved in advance by the code official, as evidenced by the issuance of a new or amended permit.

105.3.7 Information on the license or permit. The code official shall issue all licenses or permits required by this fire code on an approved form furnished for that purpose. The license or permit shall contain a general description of the operation or occupancy and its location, and any other information required by the code official. Issued licenses or permits shall bear the signature of the code official.

105.3.9 Electronic submittal of documents. Submittal of "as built" construction documents for building fire protection systems shall be provided within ten days of final acceptance testing. Documents shall be in an approved electronic format.

105.4 Revocation. The code official may revoke an operational license or permit issued under the provisions of this fire code when it is found by inspection or otherwise that there has been a false statement or misrepresentation as to the material facts in the application or construction documents on which the permit or approval was based including, but not limited to, any one of the following:

1. The license or permit is used for a location or establishment other than that for which it was issued.

2. The license or permit is used for a condition or activity other than that listed in the permit.

3. Conditions and limitations set forth in the license or permit have been violated.

4. There have been any false statements or misrepresentations as to the material fact in the application for the license or permit or plans submitted or a condition of the permit.

5. The license or permit is used by a different person or firm than the name for which it was issued.

6. The licensee or permittee failed, refused, or neglected to comply with orders or notices duly served in accordance with the provisions of this fire code within the time provided therein.

7. The license or permit was issued in error or in violation of an ordinance, regulation, or this fire code.

105.5 Required operational licenses and/or permits. The code official may issue operational licenses and/or permits for the operations set forth in Sections 105.5.1 through 105.5.52.

105.5.1 Additive manufacturing. No license or permit required.

105.5.2 Aerosol products, aerosol cooking spray products, and plastic aerosol 3 products. No license or permit required.

105.5.3 Amusement areas. No license or permit required.

105.5.4 Aviation facilities. An operational license is required to use a Group H or Group S occupancy for aircraft servicing or repair and aircraft fuel-servicing vehicles.

105.5.5 Carnivals and fairs. No license or permit required.

105.5.6 Cellulose nitrate film. No license or permit required.

105.5.7 Combustible dust-producing operations. An operational license is required to operate a grain elevator, flour starch mill, feed mill, or a plant pulverizing aluminum, coal, cocoa, magnesium, spices or sugar, or other operations producing combustible dusts as defined in Chapter 2 of this fire code.

105.5.8 Combustible fibers. No license or permit required.

105.5.9 Compressed gases. No license or permit required. Associated Table 105.5.9 shall be utilized where referenced for application of other provisions of this fire code.

105.5.10 Covered and open mall buildings. No license or permit required.

105.5.11 Cryogenic fluids. No license or permit required. Associated Table 105.5.11 shall be utilized where referenced for application of other provisions of this fire code.

105.5.12 Cutting and welding. No license or permit required.

105.5.13 Dry cleaning plants. An operational license is required to engage in the business of dry cleaning or to change to a more hazardous cleaning solvent used in existing dry cleaning equipment.

105.5.14 Energy storage solutions. Not adopted by the city.

105.5.15 Exhibits and trade shows. No license or permit required.

105.5.16 Explosives. An operational license is required for the manufacture, storage, handling, sale, or use of any quantity of explosives, explosive material, fireworks, or pyrotechnic special effects within the scope of Chapter 56 of this fire code.

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

105.5.17 Fire hydrants and valves. No license or permit required.

105.5.18 Flammable and combustible liquids. An operational license is required:

1. To use or operate a pipeline for the transportation within facilities of flammable or combustible liquids. This requirement shall not apply to the off-site transportation in pipelines regulated by the Department of Transportation (DOT) nor does it apply to piping systems.

2. To store, handle, or use Class I liquids in excess of 5 gallons (19 L) in a building or in excess of 10 gallons (37.9 L) outside of a building, except that a permit is not required for the following:

2.1. The storage or use of Class I liquids in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, aircraft, motorboat, mobile power plant, or mobile heating plant, unless such storage, in the opinion of the code official, would cause an unsafe condition.

2.2. The storage or use of paints, oils, varnishes, or similar flammable mixtures when such liquids are stored for maintenance, painting, or similar purposes for a period of not more than 30 days.

3. To store, handle, or use Class II or Class IIIA liquids in excess of 25 gallons (95 L) in a building or in excess of 60 gallons (227 L) outside a building, except for fuel oil used in connection with oil-burning equipment.

4. To store, handle, or use Class IIIB liquids in tanks or portable tanks for fueling motor vehicles at motor fuel-dispensing facilities or where connected to fuel-burning equipment.

Exception: Fuel oil and used motor oil used for space heating or water heating.

5. To remove Class I or II liquids from an underground storage tank used for fueling motor vehicles by any means other than the approved, stationary on-site pumps normally used for dispensing purposes.

6. To operate tank vehicles, equipment, tanks, plants, terminals, wells, fuel-dispensing stations, refineries, distilleries, and similar facilities where flammable and combustible liquids are produced, processed, transported, store, dispensed, or used.

7. To place temporarily out of service (for more than 90 days) an underground, protected above-ground or above-ground flammable or combustible liquid tank.

8. To change the type of contents stored in a flammable or combustible liquid tank to a material that poses a greater hazard than that for which the tank was designed and constructed.

9. To manufacture, process, blend, or refine flammable or combustible liquids.

10. To engage in the dispensing of liquid fuels into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles at commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing establishments.

11. To utilize a site for the dispensing of liquid fuels from tank vehicles into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, marine craft, and other special equipment at commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing establishments.

105.5.19 Floor finishing. An operational permit is required for floor finishing or surfacing operations exceeding 350 square feet (33 m^2) using Class I or Class II liquids.

105.5.20 Fruit and crop ripening. An operational license is required to operate a fruit- or crop-ripening facility or conduct a fruit-ripening process using ethylene gas.

105.5.21 Fumigation and insecticidal fogging. No license or permit required.

105.5.22 Hazardous materials. No license or permit required. Associated Table 105.5.22 shall be utilized where referenced for application of other provisions of this fire code.

105.5.23 HPM facilities. No license or permit required.

105.5.24 High-piled storage. No license or permit required.

105.5.25 Hot work operations. No license or permit required.

105.5.26 Indoor plant cultivation. No license or permit required.

105.5.27 Industrial ovens. No license or permit required.

105.5.28 Liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings. No license or permit required.

105.5.29 Lithium batteries. No license or permit required.

105.5.30 LP gas. An operational license is required for:

1. Storage and use of LP gas.

Exception: A permit is not required for individual containers with a 500-gallon (1,893 L) water capacity or less serving occupancies in Group R-3.

2. Operation of cargo tankers that transport LP gas.

105.5.31 Lumber yards and woodworking plants. An operational license is required for the storage or processing of lumber exceeding 100,000 board feet (8,333 ft^3) (236 m^3).

105.5.32 Magnesium. No license or permit required.

105.5.33 Miscellaneous combustible storage. No license or permit required.

105.5.34 Mobile food preparation vehicles. Not adopted by the city.

105.5.35 Motor fuel-dispensing facilities. An operational license is required for the operation of automotive, marine, and fleet motor fuel-dispensing facilities.

105.5.36 Open burning. An operational permit is required for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire or a fire on any public street, alley, road, or other public or private ground. Instructions and stipulations of the permit shall be adhered to.

Exception: Recreational fires.

105.5.37 Open flames and torches. No license or permit required.

105.5.38 Open flames and candles. See Section 105.8 for permit requirements.

105.5.39 Organic coatings. No license or permit required.

105.5.40 Outdoor places of assembly. No license or permit required.

105.5.41 Places of assembly. No license or permit required.

105.5.42 Plant extraction systems. An operational license is required to use plant extraction systems.

105.5.43 Private fire hydrants. No license or permit required.

105.5.44 Pyrotechnic special effects material. See Section 105.8.1 for permit requirements.

105.5.45 Pyroxylin plastics. No license or permit required.

105.5.46 Refrigeration equipment. No license or permit required.

105.5.47 Repair garages and motor fuel dispensing facilities. An operational license is required for operation of repair garages.

105.5.48 Rooftop heliports. An operational license is required for the operation of a rooftop heliport.

105.5.49 Spraying or dipping. An operational license is required to conduct a spraying or dipping operation utilizing flammable or combustible liquids or the application of combustible powders regulated by Chapter 24 of this fire code.

105.5.50 Storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts. No license or permit required.

105.5.51 Temporary membrane structures, special event structures and tents. See Section 105.6.26 for construction permit requirements.

105.5.52 Tire-rebuilding plants. An operational license is required for the operation and maintenance of a tire-rebuilding plant.

105.5.53 Waste handling. No license or permit required.

105.5.54 Wood products. No license or permit required.

105.5.55 Temporary heating or cooking in tents or membrane structures. No license or permit required.

105.5.56 Temporary heating or cooking in wildfire risk areas. No license or permit required.

105.5.57 Temporary heating for construction sites. No license or permit required.

105.6 Required construction permits. The fire code official is authorized to issue construction permits for work as set forth in Sections 105.6.1 through 105.6.26.

105.6.1 Automatic fire-extinguishing systems. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to an automatic fire-extinguishing system, other than an automatic sprinkler system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this fire code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

105.6.2 Automatic sprinkler systems. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to an automatic sprinkler system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this fire code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a permit.

105.6.3 Compressed gases. No license or permit required.

105.6.4 Cryogenic fluids. No license or permit required.

105.6.5 Elevators. A construction permit is required for the installation or modification of passenger and/or fire service elevators required to have emergency operation. Maintenance performed in accordance with code and standards is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

105.6.6 Emergency responder communications enhancement system. A construction permit is required for installation or modification to emergency responder communication enhancement systems and related equipment. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a construction permit.

105.6.7 Energy storage systems. No license or permit required.

105.6.8 Fire alarm and detection systems and related equipment. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to fire alarm and detection systems and related equipment. Maintenance performed in accordance with this fire code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

105.6.9 Fire pumps and related equipment. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to fire pumps and related fuel tanks, jockey pumps, controllers, and generators. Maintenance performed in accordance with this fire code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

105.6.10 Flammable and combustible liquids. A construction permit is required:

1. To install, repair, or modify a pipeline for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids.

2. To install, construct, or alter tank vehicles, equipment, tanks, plants, terminals, wells, fuel-dispensing stations, refineries, distilleries, and similar facilities where flammable and combustible liquids are produced, processed, transported, stored, dispensed, or used.

Exception: Where there are tanks installed or constructed containing 660 gallons of IIIB Combustible liquid or less, a construction permit is not required.

3. To install, alter, remove, abandon, place temporarily out of service, or otherwise dispose of a flammable or combustible liquid tank.

105.6.11 Fuel cell power systems. No license or permit required.

105.6.12 Gas detection systems. No license or permit required.

105.6.13 Gates and barricades across fire apparatus access roads. No license or permit required.

105.6.14 Hazardous materials. No license or permit required.

105.6.15 High piled combustible storage. No license or permit required.

105.6.16 Industrial ovens. No license or permit required.

105.6.17 LP gas. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to an LP gas system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this fire code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a permit.

105.6.18 Motor vehicle repair rooms and booths. No license or permit required.

105.6.19 Plant extraction systems. No license or permit required.

105.6.20 Private fire hydrants. No license or permit required.

105.6.21 Smoke control or smoke exhaust system. No license or permit required.

105.6.22 Solar photovoltaic power systems. Adopted in the Building Code.

105.6.23 Special event structure. Temporary structures must be permitted following Section 105.6.25.

105.6.24 Spraying or dipping. A construction permit is required to install or modify a spray room, dip tank, or booth. Maintenance performed in accordance with this fire code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a permit.

105.6.25 Standpipe systems. A construction permit is required for the installation, modification, or removal from service of a standpipe system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this fire code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

105.6.26 Temporary membrane structures and tents. A construction permit is required to erect an air-supported temporary membrane structure or a tent having an area more than 1,000 square feet (92 m^2). The owner of the temporary membrane structure, or their representative, shall acquire the construction permit prior to the placement of the structure.

Exceptions:

1. Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes.

2. Funeral tents and curtains or extensions attached thereto, when used for funeral services.

3. Tents and awnings open on all sides which comply with all the following:

3.1 Individual tents shall have a maximum size of 1,000 square feet (92 m^2).

3.2 The aggregate area of multiple canopies placed side by side without a fire break clearance of not less than 12 feet (3,658 mm) shall not exceed 1,000 square feet (92 m^2) total.

3.3 A minimum clearance of 12 feet (3,658 mm) to structures and other tents shall be maintained.

105.7 Required event permits.

105.7.1 Pyrotechnic displays and open flame demonstrations. An event permit is required for all pyrotechnic displays or for open flames during a theatrical or concert performance.

105.7.2 Blasting. A permit is required for blasting or use of explosives during a construction project.

105.7.3 Life safety standby. An event permit issued by the fire code official is required for public assembly events where life safety risks may require a life safety standby by Sioux Falls Fire Rescue personnel, as determined by the fire marshal or assistant fire marshal. These include events where use of pyrotechnic or open flames are used as part of an entertainment or performance, where crowds are anticipated to be beyond occupancy load limits, where life safety systems are not in normal condition to accommodate performance effects for an entertainment event, or when in the opinion of the fire code official, public safety may be compromised, or major events where public safety is of concern or egress may be compromised (see ARTICLE 9, ASSEMBLY AND SPECIAL EVENTS).

112.1 General. For the purpose of appeal of items relating to interpretation and application of this fire code, the Board of Appeals as established in Chapter 30 of the Code of Ordinances of Sioux Falls, SD, shall be utilized. The decision of the board or the hearing examiner is subject to judicial review as provided by law.

113.4 Violation penalties. Any person who violates a provision of this fire code or fails to comply with any of its requirements or who erects, installs, alters, repairs, or does work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this fire code, is guilty of a city ordinance violation, punishable by the general penalty provisions of Chapter 40 of the Code of Ordinances of Sioux Falls, SD.

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 liable to a fine as specified in the general penalty provisions of Chapter 40 of the Code of Ordinances of Sioux Falls, SD.

202 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Recreational Fire. An outdoor fire burning firewood or charcoal where the fuel being burned is not contained in an incinerator, outdoor fireplace, portable outdoor fireplace, barbeque grill or barbeque pit and has a total fuel area of 3 feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and 2 feet (610 mm) or less in height for pleasure, religious, ceremonial, cooking, warmth or similar purposes.

Mission-Critical Push-to-Talk (MCPTT). A standards-based voice communications service defined by 3GPP for use by public safety agencies, providing high-reliability, low-latency, one-to-many and one-to-one voice communications over LTE or 5G networks. MCPTT includes emergency alerting, priority access, and preemption capabilities.

307.4.2 Recreational fires. Recreational fires shall not be conducted within 15 feet (4,572 mm) of a structure or combustible material. Conditions that could cause a fire to spread within 15 feet (4,572 mm) of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

307.4.3 Portable outdoor fireplaces. Portable outdoor fireplaces shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and shall not be operated within 15 feet (4,572 mm) of a structure or combustible material.

308.1.4 Open-flame cooking devices. Not adopted by the city.

312.2 Posts. Guard posts shall comply with all of the following requirements:

1. Constructed of steel not less than 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter and concrete filled.

2. Spaced not more than 4 feet (1,219 mm) between posts on center.

3. Set not less than 4 feet (1,219 mm) deep in a concrete footing of not less than a 15-inch (381 mm) diameter.

4. Set with the top of the posts not less than 3 feet (914 mm) aboveground.

5. Located not less than 3 feet (914 mm) from the protected object.

315.2 Permit required. Not adopted by the city.

315.3.3 Equipment rooms. Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms, or electrical equipment rooms.

Exception:

Fire sprinkler-protected mechanical rooms meeting all of the following:

1. Containing no fuel-fired or electric heat-producing equipment other than that used exclusively for conditioning the mechanical space.

2. Containing entirely ducted (non-plenum) air-handling equipment.

3. Storage shall be kept a minimum of 4 feet (1,219 mm) away, or per manufacturer's specified clearance, where greater, from all portions of equipment and shall not hinder ready access to equipment servicing areas or controls.

4. Required clearances shall be permanently marked in an approved manner upon the floor surrounding the equipment such as to make prohibited storage areas plainly visible.

320.2 Permits. Not adopted by the City.

320.4.2.1 Technical opinion and report. A Technical opinion and report complying with Section 104.2.2 shall be prepared to evaluate the fire explosion risk associated with the indoor storage area and to make recommendations for fire and explosion protection. The report shall be submitted to the fire code official and shall require the fire code official's approval. In addition to the requirements of Section 104.2.2, the technical opinion and report shall specifically evaluate the following:

1. The potential to deflagration of flammable gases released during a thermal runway event.

2. The basis of design for an automatic sprinkler system or other approved fire suppression system. Such design basis shall reference relevant full-scale fire testing or another approved method of demonstrating sufficiency of the recommended design.

505.1 Address identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address numbers or letters. Each character shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) in height and not less than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) in width. They shall be installed on a contrasting background and be plainly visible from the street or road fronting the property. When required by the code official, address numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Multibuilding campus/complex developments addressed on private or public streets shall be provided with signage at the entrance to the campus/complex indicative of the address ranges within. Where access is by means of a private road and the building address cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole, or other approved sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

510.1 Emergency responder communications enhancement systems in new buildings. Approved in-building emergency responder communications enhancement system (ERCES) for emergency responders shall be provided in all new buildings. In-building ERCES within the building shall be based on the existing coverage levels of the public safety communications systems utilized by the jurisdiction, measured at the exterior of the building. The ERCES, where required shall be Distributed Antenna System (DAS) or Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA), Wi-Fi, or LTE as determined by the fire code official and the frequency license holder(s). This section shall not require improvement of the existing public safety communications system.

Exceptions:

1. Where approved by the building official and the fire code official, a wired communications system in accordance with Section 907.2.13.2 shall be permitted to be installed or maintained instead of an approved communications coverage system.

2. Where it is determined by the fire code official that the communications coverage system is not needed.

3. In facilities where emergency responder communications coverage is required and such systems, components or equipment required could have a negative impact on the normal operations of that facility, the fire code official shall have the authority to accept an automatically activated emergency responder communications coverage system.

4. One-story buildings not exceeding 12,000 square feet (1,115 m^2) with no below-ground area(s).

510.3.1 Permit required. A construction permit for the installation of or modification to in-building emergency responder communications enhancement systems (ERCES) and related equipment is required as specified in section 105.6. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

510.3.2 Operational permit. Not adopted by the City.

510.4 Technical requirements. Equipment required to provide in-building emergency responder communications enhancement shall be listed in accordance with UL 2524. Systems, components and equipment required to provide the in-building emergency responder communications enhancement system shall comply with Sections 510.4.1 through 510.4.2.8.

Exception: Where Wi-Fi and LTE are utilized for public safety radio operation, equipment listed in accordance with UL 2524 is not required.

510.4.2 System design. The in-building emergency responder communications enhancement system shall be designed in accordance with Sections 510.4.2.1 and NFPA 1225.

Exception: Where Wi-Fi and/or LTE is used for public safety radio operation, sections specifically related to RF technology should not apply.

510.4.2.4.1 Wi-Fi signal booster requirements. If used, Wi-Fi signal boosters shall meet the following requirements:

510.4.2.4.1.1 Coverage. Wi-Fi signal strength shall meet or exceed:

1. 67 dBm in all general areas.

2. -65 dBm in all critical areas.

3. Signal strength coverage shall meet the requirements of 510.4.1.

510.4.2.4.1.2 Performance. Wi-Fi networks shall provide:

1. Minimum 20 Mbps sustained throughput per device.
2. Latency not exceeding 150 ms to the public internet.
3. Latency not exceeding 50 ms to local network resources.
4. All access points shall support Wi-Fi 6 (802. 11ax) or newer.

510.4.2.4.1.3 Security. Public safety radios shall connect to a dedicated SSID as provided by the AHJ.

1. SSID shall be secured with one of the following:
   1.1 WPA/WEP.
   1.2 WPA2-Personal.
   1.3 WPA3-Personal (SAE).
2. Authentication shall use 802.1X or certificate-based methods.
3. Public safety traffic shall be isolated on a dedicated VLAN with QoS prioritization.

510.4.2.4.2 LTE signal booster requirements. If used, LTE connectivity shall meet the following requirements:

510.4.2.4.2.1 Signal strength. LTE signal strength for the carrier(s) used by public safety radios shall meet or exceed:

1. -90 dBm RSRP throughout the building.
2. -80 dBm RSRP in critical areas.

510.4.2.4.2.2 Signal quality. LTE signal quality shall meet or exceed:

1. RSRQ: Better than -10 dB.
2. SINR: Greater than 5 dB.
3. CQI: Sufficient to support mission critical PTT and data.

510.4.2.4.2.3 Performance. LTE connectivity shall support:

1. Mission critical PTT.
2. Emergency alerting.
3. Secure data transmission.

4. Minimum performance thresholds:

4.1 Latency <150 ms to carrier core.

4.2 Uplink throughout ≥ 5 Mbps sustained.

4.3 Downlink throughput ≥ 10 Mbps sustained

510.5 Installation requirements. The installation of the in-building emergency responder communications enhancement system (ERCES) shall be in accordance with NFPA 1225 and Sections 510.5.2 through 510.5.5.

Exception: Where Wi-Fi and/or LTE is used for public safety radio operation, sections specifically related to RF technology should not apply.

901.7 Systems out of service. Where a required fire protection system is out of service, the fire department and the code official shall be notified immediately and, where required by the code official, the building shall either be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all occupants left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire protection system has been returned to service. Practices requiring fire protection (i.e., spray finishing, mixing/dispensing of flammable and hazardous liquids, etc.) shall be discontinued until fire protection system(s) are restored.

Where utilized, fire watches shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their duty shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises and keep watch for fires.

Exception: Facilities with an approved notification and impairment management program. The notification and impairment program for water-based fire protection systems shall comply with NFPA 25.

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

Exceptions:

1. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 is required in Group I-1 Condition 1 or 2 facilities.

2. An automatic sprinkler system is not required where Group I-4 day care facilities are at the level of exit discharge and where every room where care is provided has not fewer than one exterior exit door.

3. In buildings where Group I-4 day care is provided on levels other than the level of exit discharge, an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be installed on the entire floor where care is provided, all floors between the level of care and the level of exit discharge, and all floors below the level of exit discharge other than areas classified as an open parking garage.

[F] 903.2.8 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R-1 and R-4 fire areas and Group R-2 multifamily residences having six or more dwelling units.

903.2.9.5 Posting of S-1 fire area vehicle weight capacities. Non-sprinklered fire areas between 5,000 and 12,000 square feet (465 m^2–1,115 m^2) in size and capable of storage shall have posted vehicle weight limit signage. The signage shall be posted in a conspicuous place approved by the building official. Signage stating: "ONLY VEHICLES UNDER 10,000 LBS. GVWR ALLOWED—BY ORDER OF SF BUILDING OFFICIAL," in letters 1-inch high and on a contrasting background. Signage shall be maintained by the owner or the owner's authorized agent.

Exception: Self storage facilities not greater than 10' in height.

[F] 903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations. 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 a room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction, or contains electrical equipment.

1. A room or space where sprinklers constitute a serious life or fire hazard because of the nature of the contents, where approved by the fire code official. Such rooms shall be separated from the remainder of the building by fire barrier walls and horizontal assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than two hours.

2. Generator and transformer rooms 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 two hours.

3. Rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.

4. Fire service access elevator machine rooms and machinery spaces.

5. Machine rooms, machinery spaces, control rooms, and control spaces associated with occupant evacuation elevators designed in accordance with Section 3008 of the *International Building Code*.

[F] 903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems. Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R where the Group R occupancy meets all of the following conditions:

1. Four stories or fewer above grade plane.

2. For other than Group R-2 the floor level of the highest story is 60 feet (18,288 mm) or less above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. For Group R-2 occupancies, the roof assembly is less than 60 feet (18,288 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. The height of the roof assembly shall be determined by measuring the distance from the lowest required fire vehicle access road surface adjacent to the building to the eave of the highest

pitched roof, the intersection of the highest roof to the exterior wall, or the top of the highest parapet, whichever yields the greatest distance.

3. The floor level of the lowest story is 60 feet (18,288 mm) or less below the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

The number of stories of Group R occupancies constructed in accordance with Sections 510.2 and 510.4 of the *International Building Code* shall be measured from grade plane.

[F] 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 plumbing code. For connections to public waterworks systems, the water supply test used for design of fire protection systems shall be adjusted to account for seasonal and daily pressure fluctuations based on information from the water supply authority and as approved by the fire code official.

[F] 904.14.2 System interconnection. The actuation of the fire suppression system shall automatically shut down the fuel and/or electrical power supply to the cooking equipment and all electrical receptacles located beneath the hood. The fuel and electrical supply reset shall be manual.

907.2.1.1 System initiation in Group A occupancies with an occupant load of 1,000 or more. Activation of the fire alarm in Group A occupancies with an occupant load of 1,000 or more shall initiate a signal using an emergency voice/alarm communications system in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.

Exceptions:

1. Group A-3 occupancies used for religious worship.

2. Where approved, the prerecorded announcement is allowed to be manually deactivated for a period of time, not to exceed three minutes, for the sole purpose of allowing a live voice announcement from an approved, constantly attended location.

907.2.2 Group B. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group B occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The combined Group B occupant load of all floors is 500 or more.

2. The Group B occupant load is more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

3. The fire area contains an ambulatory health care facility.

4. The Group B fire area has more than two occupied levels.

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.

907.2.6.2 Group I-2. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed in corridors in Group I-2, Condition 1 facilities and spaces permitted to be open to the corridors by Section 407.2 of the *Internation Building Code*. The system shall be activated in accordance with Section 907.4. Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies shall be equipped with an automatic smoke detection system as required in Section 407 of the *International Building Code*.

Exceptions: Corridor smoke detection is not required in smoke compartments that contain patient sleeping rooms where patient sleeping units are provided with smoke detectors that comply with UL 268. Such detectors shall provide a visual display on the corridor side of each patient sleeping unit and an audible and visual alarm at the care provider's station attending each unit. Smoke detectors installed as part of an intelligent or addressable fire alarm system capable of annunciation of room origin at a constantly attended location shall be an acceptable alternative.

907.2.8.2 Automatic smoke detection system. An automatic smoke detection system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with 907.5 shall be installed throughout all interior corridors serving sleeping units and at the top of each enclosed stairwell.

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

907.2.9 Group R-2. Fire alarm systems and smoke alarms shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies, as required in Sections 907.2.9.1 through 907.2.9.5.

907.2.9.1 Manual and automatic fire alarm system. A manual and automatic fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group R-2 where any of the following conditions apply:

1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;

2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or

3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or sleeping units; or

4. The building contains four or more dwelling units or sleeping units above the level of exit discharge.

Exceptions:

1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court, or yard.

2. 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 or 903.3.1.2 and the occupant notification appliances will automatically activate throughout the notification zones upon a sprinkler water flow.

3. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1027.6, Exception 3.

907.2.9.4 Smoke Detectors. Automatic smoke detection shall be provided in each enclosed stairway and all exit corridors.

[F]907.2.12.1.2 Duct smoke detection. Duct smoke detectors complying with Section 907.3.1 shall be located as follows:

1. In the main return air and exhaust air plenum of each air-conditioning system having a capacity greater than 2,000 cubic feet per minute (cfm) (0.94 m^3/s). Such detectors shall be located in a serviceable area downstream of the last duct inlet.

2. At each connection to a vertical duct or riser serving two or more stories from a return air duct or plenum of an air-conditioning system. In Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies, a smoke detector is allowed to be used in each return air riser carrying not more than 5,000 cfm (2.4 m^3/s) and serving not more than 10 air-inlet openings.

3. Duct smoke detectors installed more than 10 feet above a finished floor, above a ceiling, or on a rooftop shall be installed with remote test/indicators in an approved location below and in proximity to the unit served.

912.2.1 Visible location. Fire department connections shall be located on the street side of buildings, fully visible, and recognizable from the street or nearest point of fire department vehicle access or as otherwise approved by the code official. A weather-rated horn/strobe connected to the fire detection or sprinkler system shall be located not lower than 8 feet above the fire department connection and within 10 feet horizontally of the connection. The weather-rated horn/strobe must be visible from the fire lane or street.

1005.3.1 Stairways. The capacity, in inches (mm), of means of egress stairways shall be calculated by multiplying the occupant load served by such stairway by a means of egress capacity factor of 0.3 inch (7.6 mm) per occupant. Where stairways serve more than one story, only the occupant load of each story considered individually shall be used in calculating the required capacity of the stairways serving that story.

Exceptions:

1. For other than Group H and I-2 occupancies, the capacity, in inches, of means of egress stairways shall be calculated by multiplying the occupant load served by such stairways by a means of egress capacity factor of 0.2 inches (5.1 mm) per occupant in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

2. Facilities with smoke-protected assembly seating shall be permitted to use the capacity factors in Table 1030.6.2 indicated for stepped aisles for exit access or exit stairways where the entire path for means of egress from the seating to the exit discharge is provided with a smoke control system complying with Section 909.

3. Facilities with open-air assembly seating shall be permitted to the capacity factors in Section 1030.6.3 indicated for stepped aisles for exit access or exit stairways where the entire path for means of egress from the seating to the exit discharge is open to the outdoors.

1005.3.2 Other egress components. The capacity, in inches (mm), of means of egress components other than stairways shall be calculated by multiplying the occupant load served by such component by a means of egress capacity factor of 0.2 inch (5.1 mm) per occupant.

Exceptions:

1. For other than Group H and I-2 occupancies, the capacity, in inches (mm), or means of egress components other than stairways shall be calculated by multiplying the occupant load served by such component by a means of egress capacity factor of 0.15 inch (3.88 mm) per occupant in building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

2. Facilities with smoke-protected assembly seating shall be permitted to use the capacity factors in Table 1030.6.2 indicated for level or ramped aisles for means of egress components other than stairways where the entire path for means of egress from the seating to the exit discharge is provided with a smoke control system complying with Section 909.

3. Facilities with open-air assembly seating shall be permitted to the capacity factors in Section 1030.6.3 indicated for level or ramped aisles for means of egress components other than stairways where the entire path for means of egress from the seating to the exit discharge is open to the outdoors.

Table 1006.2.1 SPACES WITH ONE EXIT OR EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY

OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM OCCUPANT LOAD OF SPACE	MAXIMUM COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL DISTANCE (feet)		
		Without Automatic Sprinkler System (feet)		With Automatic Sprinkler System (feet)
		Occupant Load		
		OL ≤ 30	OL > 30	
A[c], E, M	49	75	75	75[a]
B	49	100	75	100[a]
F	49	75	75	100[a]
H-1, H-2, H-3	3	NP	NP	25[b]
H-4, H-5	10	NP	NP	75[b]
I-1, I-2[d], I-4	10	NP	NP	75[a]

I-3	10	NP	NP	100[a]
R-1	10	NP	NP	75[a]
R-2	20	125	125	125[a]
R-3[e]	20	125	125	125[a, g]
R-4[e]	20	NP	NP	125[a, g]
S[f]	29	100	75	100[a]
U	49	100	75	75[a]

1008.2 Illumination required. The means of egress serving a room or space shall be illuminated at all times that the room or space is occupied.

Exceptions:

1. Occupancies in Group U.

2. Self-service storage units accessed directly from the exterior of the building.

3. Aisle accessways in Group A.

4. Dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R-1, R-2 and R-3.

5. Sleeping units of Group I occupancies.

1010.1.1 Size of doors. The required capacity of each door opening shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof and shall provide a minimum clear opening width of 32 inches (813 mm). The clear opening width of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the frame stop, with the door open 90 degrees (1.57 rad). Where this section required a minimum clear opening of 32 inches (813 mm) and a door opening width of 32 inches (813 mm). In Group I-2, doors serving as means of egress doors where used for the movement of beds shall provide a minimum clear opening width of 41 1/2 inches (1054 mm). The minimum clear opening height of doors shall be not less than 80 inches (2032 mm).

Exceptions:

1. In Group R-2 and R-3 dwelling and sleeping units that are not required to be an accessible unit, Type A unit or Type B unit, the minimum width shall not apply to door openings that are not part of the required means of egress.

2. In Group I-3, door opening to resident sleeping units that are not required to be an accessible unit shall have a minimum clear opening width of 28 inches (711 mm).

3. Door openings to storage closets less than 10 square feet (0.93 m^2) in area shall not be limited by the minimum clear openings width.

4. Door openings within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit shall have a minimum clear opening height of 78 inches (1981 mm).

5. In dwelling and sleeping units that are not required to be accessible, Type A or Type B units, exterior door openings other than the required exit door shall have a minimum clear opening height of 76 inches (1930 mm).

6. In Groups I-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4, in dwelling and sleeping units that are not required to be accessible, Type A or Type B units, the minimum clear opening widths shall not apply to interior egress doors.

7. Door openings required to be accessible within Type B units intended for user passage shall have a minimum clear opening width of 31.75 inches (806 mm).

8. Doors serving sauna compartments, toilet compartments or dressing, fitting or changing compartments that are not required to be accessible shall have a minimum clear opening width of 20 inches (508 mm).

9. Doors serving shower compartments shall comply with the Plumbing Code.

1010.1.2 Egress door types. Egress doors shall be of the side-hinged swinging door, pivoted door, or balanced door types.

Exceptions:

1. Private garages, office areas, factory and storage area with an occupant load of 10 or less.

2. Group I-3 occupancies used as a place of detention.

3. Critical or intensive care patient rooms within suites of health care facilities.

4. Doors within or serving a single dwelling unit in Groups R-2 and R-3.

5. In other than Group H occupancies, revolving doors comply with Section 1010.3.1.

6. In other that Group H occupancies, special purpose horizontal sliding, accordion or folding door assemblies complying with Section 1010.3.3.

7. Power-operated doors in accordance with Section 1010.3.2.

8. Doors serving a bathroom within an individual dwelling unit or sleeping unit in Group R-1.

9. In other than Group H occupancies, manually operated horizontal sliding doors are permitted in a means of egress from spaces with an occupant load of 30 or less.

1010.1.6 Thresholds. Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed 3/4 inch (19.1 mm) in height above the finished floor or landing for sliding doors serving dwelling units or 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) above the finished floor or landing for other doors. Raised thresholds and floor level changes greater than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not greater than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope).

Exceptions:

1. In occupancy Group R-2 or R-3, threshold heights for sliding and side-hinged exterior doors shall be permitted to be up to 8 inches (203 mm) in height if all of the following apply:

1.1. The door is not part of the required means of egress.

1.2. The door is not part of an accessible route as required by Chapter 11.

1.3. The door is not part of an accessible unit, Type A unit or Type B unit.

2. In Type B units, where Exception 5 to Section 1010.1.5 permits a 4 inch (102 mm) elevation change at the door, the threshold height on the exterior side of the door shall not exceed 4 3/4 inches (120 mm) in height above the exterior deck, patio or balcony for sliding doors or 4 1/2 inches (114 mm) above the exterior deck, patio or balcony for other doors.

1010.2.4 Locks and latches. Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors where any of the following exist:

1. Places of detention or restraint.

2. In Group I-1, Condition 2 and Group I-2 occupancies where the clinical needs or persons receiving care required containment or where persons receiving care pose a security threat, provided that all clinical staff can readily unlock doors at all times, and all such locks are keyed to keys carried by all clinical staff at all times or all clinical staff have the codes or other means necessary to operate the locks at all times.

3. In buildings in occupancy Group A having an occupant load of 300 or less, Groups B, F, M, and S, in places of religious worship, the main door or doors are permitted to be equipped with key-operated locking devices from the egress side provided:

3.1. The doors are the main exterior doors to the building, or the doors are the main doors to the tenant space.

3.2. The locking device is readily distinguishable as locked.

3.3. A readily visible durable sign is posted on the egress side on or adjacent to the door stating: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THIS SPACE IS OCCUPIED. The sign shall be in letters 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background.

3.4. The use of the key-operated locking device is revocable by the building official for due cause.

4. Manual bolts, automatic flush bolts and constant latching bolts on the inactive leaf of a pair of doors in accordance with Table 1010.2.4, provided that the inactive leaf does not have a doorknob, panic hardware, or similar operating hardware.

5. Single exit doors complying with Section 1006.2.1 or 1006.3.4 from individual dwelling or sleeping units of Group R occupancies and equipped with a night latch, dead bolt or security chain that required a second releasing motion, provided that such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool.

6. Fire doors after the minimum elevated temperature has disabled the unlatching mechanism in accordance with listed fire door test procedures.

7. Doors serving roofs not intended to be occupied shall be permitted to be locked preventing entry to the building from the roof.

8. Other than egress courts, where occupants must egress from an exterior space through the building for means of egress, exit access doors shall be permitted to be equipped with an approved locking device where installed and operated in accordance with all of the following:

8.1. The maximum occupant load shall be posted where required by Section 1004.9. Such signage shall be permanently affixed inside the building and shall be posted in a conspicuous space near all the exit access doorways.

8.2. A weatherproof telephone or two-way communication system installed in accordance with Sections 1009.8.1 and 1009.8.2 shall be located adjacent to not less than one required exit access door on the exterior side when the occupant load from the exterior space is greater than 50.

8.3. The egress door locking device is readily distinguishable as locked and shall be a key-operated locking device.

8.4. A clear window or glazed door opening, not less than 5 square feet (0.46 m^2) in area, shall be provided at each exit access door to determine if there are occupants using the outdoor area.

8.5. A readily visible, durable sign shall be posted on the interior side on or adjacent to each locked required exit access door serving the exterior area stating, “THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THE OUTDOOR AREA IS OCCUPIED.” The letters on the sign shall be not less than 1 inch (25.4 mm) high on a contrasting background.

8.6. The occupant load of the occupied exterior area shall not exceed 300 occupants in accordance with Section 1004.

9. Locking devices are permitted on doors to balconies, decks or other exterior spaces serving individual dwelling or sleeping units.

10. Locking devices are permitted on doors to balconies, decks or other exterior spaces of 250 square feet (23.23 m^2) or less serving a private office space.

1011.5.2 Riser height and tread depth. Stair riser heights shall be 7 inches (178 mm) maximum and 4 inches (102 mm) minimum or between the stairway landing and the adjacent tread. The riser height shall be measured vertically between the nosings of adjacent treads or between the stairway and the adjacent tread. Rectangular tread depths shall be 11 inches (279 mm) minimum measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the foremost projection of adjacent treads and at a right angle to the tread's nosing. Winder treads shall have a minimum tread depth of 11 inches (279 mm) between the vertical planes of the foremost projection of adjacent treads at the intersections with the walk line and a minimum tread depth of 10 inches (254 mm) within the clear width of the stair.

Exceptions:

1. Spiral stairways in accordance with Section 1011.10.

2. Stairways connecting stepped aisles to cross aisles or concourses shall be permitted to use the riser/tread dimension in Section 1029.14.2.

3. In Group R-3 occupancies, within dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies not required by Chapter 11 to be accessible or Type A dwelling or sleeping units, and in Group U occupancies that are accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy or accessory to individual dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies, the maximum riser height shall be 8 inches (203 mm), the minimum tread depth shall be 10 inches (254 mm), the minimum winder tread depth at the walk line shall be 10 inches (254 mm), and the minimum winder tread depth shall be 6 inches (152 mm). A nosing projection not less than 3/4 inch (19.1 mm), but not more than 1 1/4 inches (32 mm), shall be provided on stairways with solid risers where the tread depth is less than 11 inches (279 mm).

4. See Section 503.1 of the *International Existing Building Code* for the replacement of existing stairways.

5. In Group I-3 facilities, stairways providing access to guard towers, observation stations, and control rooms not more than 250 square feet (23 m^2) in area shall be permitted to have a maximum riser height of 8 inches (203 mm) and a minimum tread depth of 9 inches (229 mm).

1011.5.5.3 Solid risers. Risers shall be solid.

Exceptions:

1. Solid risers are not required for stairways that are not required to comply with Section 1009.3, provided that the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 5 inches (127 mm).

2. Solid risers are not required for occupancies in Group I-3 or in Group F, H and S occupancies other than areas accessible to the public. The size of the opening in the riser is not restricted.

3. Solid risers are not required for spiral stairways constructed in accordance with Section 1011.10.

1015.4 Opening limitations. Required guards shall not have openings that allow passage of a sphere 5 inches (127 mm) in diameter from the walking surface to the required guard height.

Exceptions:

1. The triangular openings at the open sides of a stair, formed by the riser, tread, and bottom rail shall not allow passage of a sphere 6 inches (152 mm) in diameter.

2. At elevated walking surfaces for access to and use of electrical, mechanical, or plumbing systems or equipment, guards shall not have openings that allow passage of a sphere 21 inches (533 mm) in diameter.

3. In areas that are not open to the public within occupancies in Group B, I-3, F, H, M, or S, and for alternating tread devices and ships ladders, guards shall not have openings that allow passage of a sphere 21 inches (533 mm) in diameter.

4. In assembly seating areas, guards required at the end of aisles in accordance with Section 1029.17.4 shall not have openings that allow passage of a sphere 5 inches (127 mm) in diameter up to a height of 26 inches (660 mm). From a height of 26 inches (660 mm) to 42 inches (1,067 mm) above the adjacent walking surfaces, guards shall not have openings that allow passage of a sphere 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter.

5. Within individual dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, guards on the open sides of stairs shall not have openings that allow passage of a sphere 5 inches (127 mm) in diameter.

TABLE 1020.2 CORRIDOR FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING

OCCUPANCY	OCCUPANT LOAD SERVED BY CORRIDOR	REQUIRED FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)	
		Without automatic sprinkler system	With automatic sprinkler system
H-1, H-2, H-3	All	Not Permitted	1[c]
H-4, H-5	Greater than 30	Not Permitted	1[c]
A, B, E, F, M, S, U	Greater than 30	1	0
R	Greater than 10	0.5[c]/1[d]	0.5[c]/1[d]
I-2[a]	All	Not Permitted	0
I-1, I-3	All	Not Permitted	1[b, c]
I-4	All	1	0

a. For requirements for occupancies in Group I-2, see Sections 407.2 and 407.3.

b. For a reduction in the fire-resistance rating for occupancies in Group I-3, see Section 408.8.

c. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 where allowed.

d. Group R-3 and R-4 buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3. See Section 903.2.8 for occupancies where automatic sprinkler systems are permitted in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3.

1020.5 Dead ends. Where more than one exit or exit access doorway is required, the exit access shall be arranged such that the dead-end corridors do not exceed 20 feet (6,096 mm) in length.

Exceptions:

1. In Group I-3 of Condition 2, 3, or 4 occupancies, the dead-end in a corridor shall not exceed 50 feet (15,240 mm).

2. In occupancies in Groups B, E, F, M, R-1, R-2, S, and U, where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the length of the dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 feet (15,240 mm).

3. In occupancies in Groups I-1 where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the length of the dead-end corridors shall not exceed 30 feet (9,144 mm).

4. A dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

5. In Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies, the length of dead-end corridors that do not serve patient room or patent treatment spaces shall not exceed 30 feet (9,144 mm).

1023.8 Barrier at level of exit discharge. An interior exit stairway and ramp shall not continue below its level of exit discharge unless an approved barrier or a directional exit sign is provided at the level of exit discharge to prevent persons from unintentionally continuing into levels below. Directional exit signs shall be provided as specified in Section 1013.

1031.3.1 Minimum size. Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5.0 square feet (0.46 m^2).

1031.3.3 Maximum height from floor. Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have the bottom of the clear opening not greater than 48 inches (1,219 mm) measured from the floor.

1031.5.2 Ladders or steps. Area wells with a vertical depth of more than 48 inches (1,219 mm) shall be equipped with an approved permanently affixed ladder or steps. The ladder or steps shall not be obstructed by the emergency escape and rescue opening when the window or door is in the open position. Ladders or steps required by this section shall not be required to comply with Section 1011.

1104.25 Egress path markings. Not adopted by the city.

2001.3 Operational license. For operational licenses to operate aircraft-refueling vehicles, application of flammable or combustible finishes, and hot work, see Section 105.5.

2101.2 Operational license required. An operational license shall be required as set forth in Section 105.5.

2201.2 Operational license. An operational license shall be required for combustible dust-producing operations as set forth in Section 105.5.

2301.2 Operational license. An operational license shall be required as set forth in Section 105.5.

2304.3 Unattended self-service stations. Unattended self-service stations shall be limited to private or corporate fleet vehicle service stations and shall comply with Sections 2304.3.1 through 2304.3.7.

2306.2 Method of storage. Approved methods of storage for Class I, II, and IIIA liquid fuels at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be in accordance with Sections 2306.2.1 through 2306.2.6. Double-walled underground storage tanks shall be used.

Exception: Above-ground storage tanks shall be acceptable as an alternative where engineering analysis has determined the use of underground storage tanks impractical or not feasible. Where approved, above-ground storage tanks shall be listed in accordance with UL 2085.

2306.2.1.1 Inventory control for underground tanks. Accurate daily inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled on underground fuel storage tanks for indication of possible leakage from tanks and piping. The records shall be kept at the premises or made available for inspection by the fire code official within 24 hours of a written or verbal request and shall include records for each product showing daily reconciliation between sales, use, receipts, and inventory on hand. Where there is more than one system consisting of tanks serving separate pumps or dispensers for a product, the reconciliation shall be ascertained separately for each tank system. A consistent or accidental loss of product shall be immediately reported to the fire code official.

2307.4 Location of dispensing operations and equipment. In addition to the requirements of Section 2306.7, the point of transfer for dispensing operations shall be 25 feet (7,620 mm) or more from buildings having combustible exterior wall surfaces, buildings having noncombustible exterior wall surfaces that are not part of a one-hour fire-resistance-rated assembly, or buildings having combustible overhangs, lot lines of property which could be built on, public streets, or sidewalks and railroads and at least 10 feet (3,048 mm) from driveways and buildings having noncombustible exterior wall surfaces that are part of a fire-resistance-rated assembly having a rating of one-hour or more.

Exception: The point of transfer for dispensing operations need not be separated from canopies that are constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code* and which provide weather protection for the dispensing equipment.

LP gas containers shall be located in accordance with Chapter 61. LP gas storage and dispensing equipment shall be located outdoors and in accordance with Section 2306.7.1. Like dispensing systems shall be separated by a minimum of 20 feet and a minimum of 50 feet from systems dispensing other liquid or gaseous motor vehicle fuels.

2308.3 Location of dispensing operations and equipment. Compression, storage, and dispensing equipment shall be located aboveground, outside. Like dispensing systems shall be separated by a minimum of 20 feet and a minimum of 50 feet from systems dispensing other liquid or gaseous motor vehicle fuels.

Exceptions:

1. Compression, storage, or dispensing equipment shall be allowed in buildings of noncombustible construction, as set forth in the *International Building Code*, which are unenclosed for three quarters or more of the perimeter.

2. Compression, storage, and dispensing equipment shall be allowed indoors in accordance with Chapter 53.

2309.3.1 Location of dispensing operations and equipment. Generation, compression, storage, and dispensing equipment shall be located in accordance with Sections 2309.3.1.1 through 2309.3.1.5.5. Like dispensing systems shall be separated by a minimum of 20 feet and a minimum of 50 feet from systems dispensing other liquid or gaseous motor vehicle fuels.

2401.3 Operational licenses. Operational licenses shall be required as set forth in Sections 105.5 and 105.6.

2501.2 Operational license. An operational license shall be required as set forth in Section 105.5.

2801.2 Operational license. An operational license shall be required as set forth in Section 105.5.

3103.2 Approval required. Tents and membrane structures having an area in excess of 1,000 square feet (93 m^2) shall not be erected, operated, or maintained for any purpose without first obtaining a permit per Section 105.6 and approval from the code official.

Exceptions:

1. Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes.

2. Tents open on all sides which comply with all of the following:

2.1. Individual tents having a maximum size of 1,000 square feet (93 m^2).

2.2. The aggregate area of multiple tents placed side by side without a fire break clearance of 12 feet (3,658 mm), not exceeding 1,000 square feet (93m^2) total.

2.3. A minimum clearance of 12 feet (3,658 mm) to all structures and other tents.

3105.2 Approval. Temporary stage canopies in excess of 1,000 square feet (93 m^2) shall not be erected, operated, or maintained for any purpose without first obtaining approval and a permit in accordance with Section 105.6.

3105.4 Required documents. The following documents shall be submitted to the fire code official for review before a permit is approved:

1. Construction documents: Construction documents shall be prepared in accordance with the *International Building Code* by a registered design professional. Construction documents shall include:

1.1. A summary sheet showing the building code used, design criteria, loads, and support reactions.

1.2. Detailed construction and installation drawings.

1.3. Design calculations.

1.4. Operating limits of the structure explicitly outlined by the registered design professional including environmental conditions and physical forces.

1.5. Effects of additive elements such as video walls, supported scenery, audio equipment, vertical and horizontal coverings.

1.6. Means for adequate stability including specific requirements for guying and cross-bracing, ground anchors, or ballast for different ground conditions.

3206.12 Signage. Signage in conformance with Exhibits A, B, or C below shall be posted indicating the maximum storage height in accordance with the following:

1. In buildings capable of but not used for high-pile storage, signage shall be posted to indicate storage height to a maximum of 12 feet (6 feet where high-hazard commodities are stored).

2. Buildings designed for high-pile storage shall post signage at the designed storage height based on engineering analysis considering commodity classification, storage arrangement, and required fire protection designed storage height.

3206.12.1 Location of signs. Signs shall be mounted at the storage limitation height, at 50 feet on center intervals on all walls starting 25 feet from any corner, on columns, and/or on racking at approximate 50-foot intervals. Signs shall be visibly located and designed in accordance with the following as determined by commodity classification, storage height, and/or sprinkler design requirements:

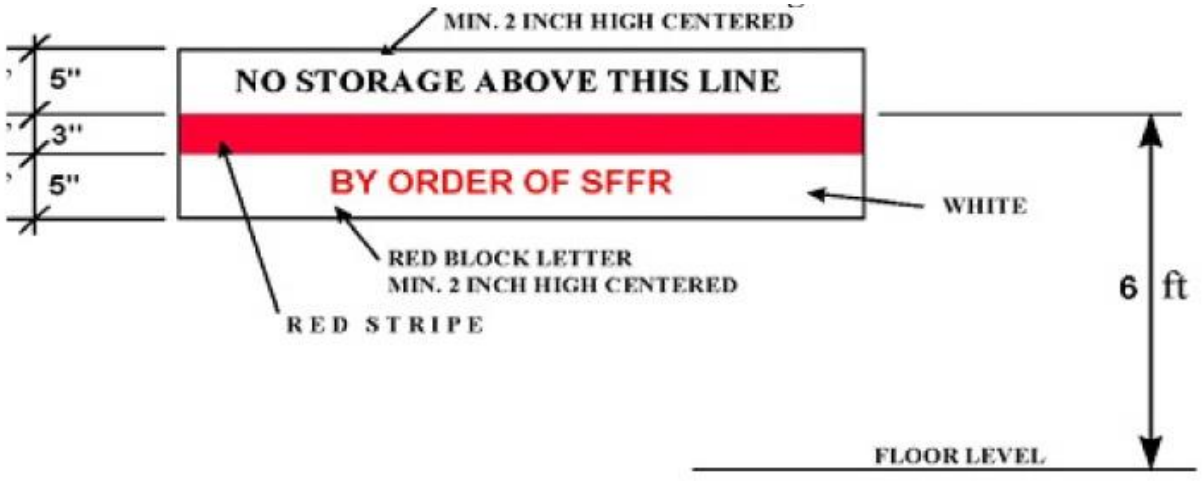


Exhibit 'A': High hazard commodity posting requirement.

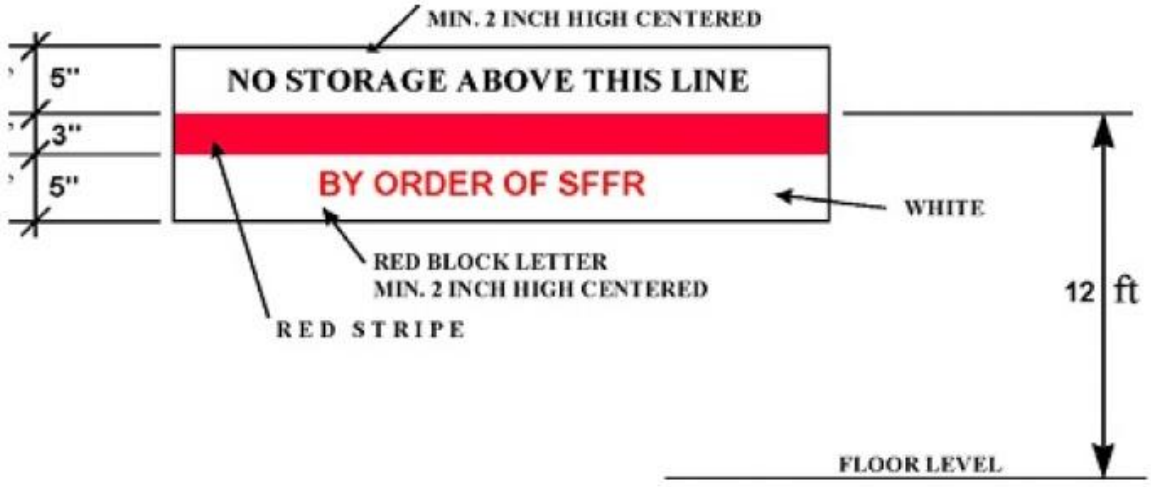


Exhibit 'B': Class I-IV commodity storage height limitations.

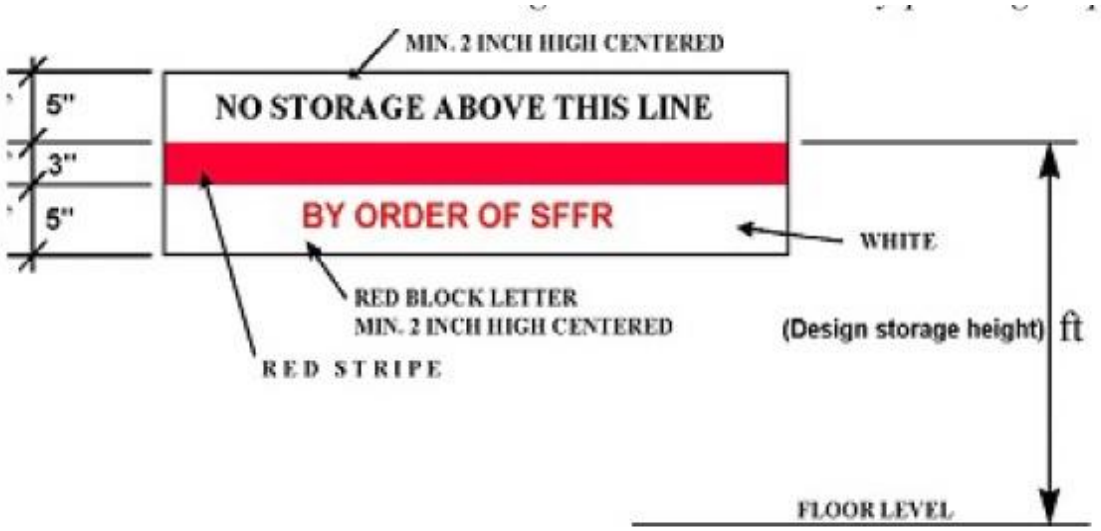


Exhibit 'C': Engineered design height limitations.

3401.2 Operational license required. An operational license shall be required as set forth in Section 105.5.

4104.2 Open-flame cooking devices. Not adopted by the city.

5601.2 Operational license required. An operational license shall be required as set forth in Section 105.5 and regulated in accordance with this section.

5601.2.2 Sale and retail display. No person shall construct a retail display nor offer for sale explosives, explosive materials, or fireworks within the city limits of the city of Sioux Falls.

Exception: Existing locations. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prohibit any licensed South Dakota fireworks wholesaler in business as of January 1, 1982, to store or sell at wholesale at the then existing location.

5701.4 Operational licenses and permits. Operational licenses and permits shall be required as set forth in Sections 105.5 and 105.6.

5703.4 Spill control and secondary containment. Where required, rooms, buildings, or areas used for storage, dispensing, use, mixing, or handling Class I, II, and IIIA liquids shall be provided with spill control and secondary containment in accordance with Section 5004.2. Spill control and secondary containment shall meet the requirements of applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules.

5703.6.5 Protection from corrosion and galvanic action. Where subject to external corrosion, piping, related fluid-handling components, and supports for both underground and aboveground applications shall be fabricated from noncorrosive materials and coated or provided with corrosion protection. Dissimilar metallic parts that promote galvanic action shall not be joined. Cathodic protection systems shall meet the requirements of applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules.

5704.2.7.5.8 Overfill prevention. An approved means or method in accordance with Section 5704.2.9.7.5 and applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules shall be provided to prevent the overfill of all Class I, II, and IIIA liquid storage tanks.

5704.2.8.3 Secondary containment. Vaults shall be substantially liquid-tight and there shall be no backfill around the tank or within the vault. Vault impermeability ratings shall be in accordance with applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules. The vault floor shall drain to a sump. For premanufactured vaults, liquid tightness shall be certified as part of the listing provided by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. For field-erected vaults, liquid tightness shall be certified in an approved manner.

5704.2.9.5 Above-ground tanks inside of buildings. Tanks storing Class I, II, and IIIA liquids inside buildings shall be equipped with a device or other means to prevent overflow into the building including, but not limited to, a float valve, a preset meter on the fill line, a valve actuated by the weight of the tank's contents, a low head pump which is incapable of producing overflow, or a liquid-tight overflow pipe at least one pipe size larger than the fill pipe and discharging by gravity back to the outside source of liquid or to an approved location. Aboveground tanks exceeding the exempt amounts shall be located in a special enclosure as defined in Section 2306.2.6 or in an H-2 room as defined in the *International Building Code*.

5704.2.9.7.3 Secondary containment. Protected aboveground tanks shall be provided with secondary containment, drainage control, or diking in accordance with Section 5704.2 and applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules. A means shall be provided to establish the integrity of the secondary containment in accordance with NFPA 30.

5704.2.9.7.5 Overfill prevention. Protected aboveground tanks shall not be filled in excess of 95 percent of their capacity. Overfill protection must also be consistent with applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules.

5704.2.10 Drainage and diking. The area surrounding a tank or group of tanks shall be provided with drainage control or shall be diked to prevent accidental discharge of liquid from endangering adjacent tanks, adjoining property, or reaching waterways. Diking must also meet the requirements of applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules.

Exceptions:

1. The code official is authorized to alter or waive these requirements based on a technical report which demonstrates that such tank or group of tanks does not constitute a hazard to other tanks, waterways, or adjoining property, after consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, nature of occupancy, and proximity to buildings on the same or adjacent property, capacity, and construction of proposed tanks and character of liquids to be stored, and nature and quantity of private and public fire protection provided.

2. Drainage control and diking is not required for listed secondary containment tanks.

5704.2.10.1 Volumetric capacity. The volumetric capacity of the diked area shall not be less than 110 percent of the greatest amount of liquid that can be released from the largest tank within the diked area. The capacity of the diked area enclosing more than one tank shall be calculated by deducting the volume of the tanks other than the largest tank below the height of the dike.

5704.2.11 Underground tanks. Underground storage of flammable and combustible liquids in tanks shall comply with Section 5704.2 and Sections 5704.2.11.1 through 5704.2.11.4.2 and shall be double-walled.

5704.2.11.2 Depth and cover. Excavation for underground storage tanks shall be made with due care to avoid undermining of foundations of existing structures. Underground tanks shall be set on firm foundations and surrounded with at least 6 inches (152 mm) of noncorrosive inert material, such as clean sand or in accordance with manufacturer's recommended practice, whichever provides the greatest protection.

5704.2.11.3 Overfill protection and prevention systems. Fill pipes shall be equipped with a spill container and an overfill prevention system in accordance with NFPA 30 and applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules.

5704.2.11.4 Leak prevention. Leak prevention for underground tanks shall comply with Sections 5704.2.11.4.1 and 5704.2.11.4.2 and applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules.

5704.2.11.4.1 Inventory control. Daily inventory records shall be maintained for underground storage tank systems. Such systems shall be in accordance with applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules.

5704.2.11.4.2 Leak detection. Underground storage tank systems shall be provided with an approved method of leak detection from any component of the system that is designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 30 and applicable South Dakota Administrative Rules.

5704.2.13.1.2 Out of service for 90 days. Underground tanks not used for a period of 90 days shall be safeguarded in accordance with all the following or be removed in accordance with Section 5704.2.14:

1. Flammable or combustible liquids shall be removed from the tank.

2. All piping, including fill line, gauge opening, vapor return, and pump connection, shall be capped or plugged and secured from tampering.

3. Vent lines shall remain open and be maintained in accordance with Sections 5704.2.7.3 and 5704.2.7.4.

4. Prior to reuse, tanks and piping systems out of service for greater than 90 days shall be tested for tightness by an approved method.

5704.2.13.1.4 Tanks abandoned in place. Tanks must be removed from the ground unless there is documentation by a professional approved by the fire code official that such removal would be impractical. Tanks abandoned in place shall be abandoned as follows:

1. Flammable and combustible liquids shall be removed from the tank and connected piping.

2. The suction, inlet, gauge, vapor return, and vapor lines shall be disconnected.

3. The tank shall be filled completely with an approved, inert solid material.

Exception: Residential heating oil tanks of 1,100 gallons (4,164 L) or less, provided the fill line is permanently removed to a point below grade to prevent refilling of the tank.

4. Remaining underground piping shall be capped or plugged.

5. A record of tank size, location, and date of abandonment shall be retained.

6. All exterior above-grade fill piping shall be permanently removed when tanks are abandoned or removed.

5707.1.1 Approval required. Mobile fueling operations shall not be conducted without first obtaining an operational license in accordance with Section 105.5.

6101.2 Operational licenses and permits. Operational licenses and/or permits shall be required as set forth in Sections 105.5 and 105.6. Distributors shall not fill an LP gas container for which a permit is required unless a permit for installation has been issued for that location by the code official.

D103.6.3 Emergency access route signage. Where temporary emergency access roads are required, signage shall be posted following Figure D103.6.3.



Figure D103.6.3

D103.6.4 Subdivision roadway widths. All subdivision private roadways must meet 28-foot road width as specified in Chapter 157 of Sioux Falls, South Dakota Code of Ordinances and Engineering Design Standards.

D107.3 Temporary emergency access roads. Temporary access roads for emergency response use only shall meet the following:

1. A minimum of 6 inches of gravel (or other approved material) compacted to 95 percent compaction, capable of all-weather travel.

2. Roads shall be a minimum of 20 feet unobstructed width.

3. Access/entrance to the road may be controlled via a secured chain or gate at points of entry ***and*** at connection to an interior intersecting roadway.

4. Fire lane signage, in accordance with IFC Appendix 'D', shall be posted to prohibit vehicle blockage of access roadway entry/exit points.

5. Road maintenance, including grading/scraping to maintain a navigable surface and required snow removal, shall be performed as needed to ensure the constant availability for use. Maintenance shall be the sole responsibility of the developer.

6. Failure to maintain a functional driving surface will require the temporary access road to be paved in accordance with the requirements of the City of Sioux Falls Engineering Design Standards. This is not a substitute for a second permanent approved fire apparatus access road as required by code.

Date adopted: 09/15/26 .

Christine Erickson, Mayor

ATTEST:
Jermery J. Washington, City Clerk