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CITY OF BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON

ORDINANCE NO. 3376

AN ORDINANCE adopting the Uniform Fire Code, 1982 Edition, portions of the Appendix to the Uniform Fire Code, 1982 Edition, and the Uniform Fire Code Standards, 1982 Edition; amending Bellevue City Code Sections 23.10.010, .020, .130, .139, .140, .141 and .147; repealing Bellevue City Code Sections 5.14.010, .020, .030, .040, .050, .060, .070, .080, .090, .100, .110, .120, .130 and .140; 23.10.138, .145 and .146; 23.22.140; 23.40.010, .030, .040, .050, .060, .070, and .080; 23.42.010, and .020; 23.44.010, .020, .030, .040, .050, .060, .070, .080, .090, .100, .110, and .120; 23.46.010; 23.48.010, .020, .030, and .040; and adding new sections 23.10.137, .1385, .1386, .1388, .1389, .1391, .142, .1421, .143, .144, .1451, .1452, .1453, .1454, .1461, .1462, .1463, .1464, .1471 and .1472 to the Bellevue City Code.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 1 of Ordinance No. 2050, Section 1 of Ordinance No. 2135, Section 1 of Ordinance No. 2434, Section 1 of Ordinance No. 2929, and Section 1 of Ordinance No. 3320; and Bellevue City Code Section 23.10.010 are amended to read as follows:

23.10.010 Adoptions.

The following codes, all as amended, added to, or excepted herein, together with all amendments and additions provided in this chapter or chapters 23.19, 23.22 and 23.30, are adopted and shall be applicable within the city:

A. Uniform Building Code and Related Standards, 1982 Edition, published by the International Conference of Building Officials. The appendix to the Uniform Building Code is not adopted, except that Chapter 7 and 55 of said appendix, are adopted;

B. Uniform Housing Code 1982 Edition, published by the International Conference of Building Officials;

C. The Uniform Fire Code, 1982 Edition, except for Sections 78.103, 78.104, 78.105 and 78.106; the Uniform Fire Code Appendix, 1982 Edition, Chapters I-A, I-B, II-B, II-C, II-D, III-A, III-B, III-C, IV-A, V-A, VI-A and VI-C; and the Uniform Fire Code Standards, 1982 Edition; all published by the International

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Conference of Building Officials and the Western Fire Chiefs Association;

D. Regulations for Barrier Free Facilities, October 1, 1976, as amended August 17, 1983, adopted by the SBCAC pursuant to R.C.W. Chapter 19.27;

E. Washington State Energy Code, June 30, 1980, adopted by the SBCAC pursuant to R.C.W. Chapter 19.27;

F. The Uniform Swimming Pool Spa and Hot Tub Code, 1982 Edition, published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials;

G. Uniform Building Security Code, 1982 Edition, published by the International Conference of Building Officials.

H. Uniform Solar Energy Code, 1982 Edition, published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

All codes, standards, rules and regulations adopted by this section are adopted by reference thereto as though fully set forth herein. A copy of each such adopted code, standard, rules or regulations in the form in which it was adopted and suitably marked to indicate amendments, additions, deletions and exceptions as provided herein, shall be authenticated and filed by the city clerk in the records of his or her office, suitably referenced and indexed to the ordinance codified in this section. Three copies of each such code, standard, rules or regulations, in the form in which it was adopted and suitably marked to indicate amendments, additions, deletions and exceptions as provided herein, shall be filed in the city clerk's office and available for use and examination by the public.

Section 2. Section 2 of Ordinance No. 2050, Section 2 of Ordinance No. 2434, Section 2 of Ordinance No. 2929, and Section 2 of Ordinance No. 3320; and Bellevue City Code Section 23.10.020 are amended to read as follows:

23.10.020 Amendment Adoption.

The following amendments, additions and exceptions to the Uniform Building Code 1982 Edition, Uniform Fire Code, 1982 Edition, and Uniform Fire Code Standards, 1982 Edition, are adopted and shall be applicable within the City of Bellevue.

Section 3. Section 8 of Ordinance No. 2050, Section 8 of Ordinance No. 2434, Section 14 of Ordinance No. 2929 and Section 17 of Ordinance

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No. 3320 and Bellevue City Code 23.10.130 are amended to read as follows:

23.10.130 Uniform Building Code Section 3805(b) amended - Standpipes.

Section 3805(b) of the Uniform Building Code, as adopted by this chapter, is amended to read as follows:

(b) Where required. All buildings shall be equipped with standpipes as set forth in Table No. 38-A.

TABLE NO. 38-A - STANDPIPE REQUIREMENTS

Occupancy ¹	NONSPRINKLERED BUILDING 2		SPRINKLERED BUILDING 3, 4	
	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement
1. Occupancies exceeding 150 ft. in height and more than one story	III	Yes	III	No
2. Occupancies 3 stories or more but less than 150 ft. in height, except Group R, Div. 3	I and II ⁵ (or III)	6 Yes	I (or III)	No
3. Group A Occupancies with occupant load exceeding 1000	II	Yes	No requirement	No
4. Group A, Div. 2.1. Occupancies over 5000 square feet in area used for exhibition.	II	Yes	II	Yes
5. Groups I, H, B, Div. 1, 2 or 3 Occupancies less than 3 stories in height but greater than 20,000 square feet per floor	II ⁵	Yes	No requirement	No

¹ Class II standpipes need not be provided in assembly areas used solely for worship.

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- 2 Except as otherwise provided in item no. 4 of this table, Class II standpipes need not be provided in basements having an automatic fire-extinguishing system throughout such basements.
- 3 Combined systems with their related water supplies may be used in sprinklered buildings.
- 4 Portions of otherwise sprinklered buildings which are not protected by automatic sprinklers shall have Class II standpipes installed as required for the unsprinklered portions.
- 5 In open structures where Class II standpipes may be damaged by freezing, the building official may authorize the use of Class I standpipes which are located as required for Class II standpipes.
- 6 Hose is required for Class II standpipes only.

Section 4. A new Section 23.10.137 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.137 Uniform Fire Code Section 4.101(4) amended - Open Burning.

Section 4.101(4) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"4. Open Burning. To kindle or authorize the kindling or maintenance of any open outdoor fire. See Section 11.101."

Section 5. A new Section 23.10.1385 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1385 Uniform Fire Code Section 10.207(f) amended - Bridges and Other Structures.

Section 10.207(f) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"(f) Bridges or Other Structures. Where fire apparatus access roadways pass over bridges or other structures, they shall be designed and constructed to support a minimum of a 40,000 pound 2-axle vehicle. That portion of such roadway structure within 75 feet of the exterior wall of any building shall be designed and constructed to withstand point loads of not less than 10,000 pounds per square foot. Bridges or other structures that are not required

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access roadways or that presently exist and do not meet the standards herein shall be conspicuously posted with a load limit sign. (see Bellevue Sign Code, BCC 22B.10).

Section 6. A new Section 23.10.1386 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1386. Uniform Fire Code Section 10.207(g) added - Maximum Grade.

Section 10.207 of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended by the addition of a new subsection to be designated as subsection (g) and to read as follows:

"(g) Maximum Grade. Private fire access roadways shall have a maximum grade of 15%."

Section 7. A new Section 23.10.1388 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1388 Uniform Fire Code Section 10.301(c) amended - Water Supply.

Section 10.301(c) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Section 10.301(c) Water Supply. An approved water supply capable of supplying required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to all premises upon which buildings or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed. When any portion of the building protected is in excess of 150 feet from a water supply on a public street, there shall be provided, when required by the chief, on-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow.

Water supply may consist of reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, water mains or other fixed system capable of supplying the required fire flow. In setting the requirements for fire flow, the chief shall be guided by Uniform Fire Code Standard No. 10-3, 'Fire Flow Requirements for Buildings.'

Number of hydrants shall be determined from Uniform Fire Code Standard No. 10-4, "Provision of Fire Hydrants." Location of hydrants shall be determined by the chief using Uniform Fire Code Standard No. 10-4 for hydrant spacing guidelines. The type of hydrants shall be approved by the chief and the water purveyor. Existing substandard hydrant installations which serve new construction shall be upgraded.

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Fire hydrants and their supplying mains shall be installed to the standard of the water purveyor and shall be dedicated along with repair easements, where needed, to the purveyor."

This section shall not apply to conditions existing prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

Section. 8. A new Section 23.10.1389 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1389 Uniform Fire Code Section 10.307(a) amended - Apartments and Hotels.

Section 10.307(a) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Section 10.307(a) Apartments and Hotels. Every apartment house three stories or more in height or containing more than 15 apartments and every hotel three stories or more in height or containing 20 or more guest rooms and every apartment house and hotel more than one story in height having interior corridors shall have an approved fire alarm system as specified herein.

Smoke detectors shall be provided in all corridors and public areas and thermal detectors shall be provided in all parking garages, storage, laundry, mechanical, telephone equipment and electrical rooms. Any automatic sprinkler system provided in the building shall be equipped with a water flow detector which shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

Manual pull stations shall be located adjacent to each exit on all floors, in elevator lobbies on all floors, immediately adjacent to the telephone switchboard if there is a telephone switchboard in the building and at other locations as may be required by the chief.

Such fire alarm systems shall be designed so that all occupants of the building are warned simultaneously. Exception: alarm systems in high-rise buildings conforming with section 1807(e)1.

The alarms shall be audible from all portions of the building at 60 decibels or 15 decibels above ambient noise, whichever is greater.

Installation, inspection and maintenance of the fire alarm system shall be according to the standards set forth in UFC Standard No. 10-2."

Hotel or motel fire alarm systems which have been activated, shall not have their evacuation alarm device silenced or incapacitated

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without fire department approval, unless this is accomplished by resetting the system.

Section 9. Section 19 of Ordinance No. 2929 and Bellevue City Code Section 23.10.139 are amended to read as follows:

23.10.139 Uniform Fire Code Section 10.309(b) amended - Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems.

Section 10.309(b) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended by the addition of a new paragraph to be numbered paragraph 5 and to read as follows:

"5. Throughout all buildings of four or more stories in height. Sprinkler systems required by this section, but not otherwise required, shall be allowed the same modifications permitted in Uniform Building Code Section 1807(m)."

Section 10. A new Section 23.10.1391 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1391 Uniform Fire Code Section 10.309(c)1. Amended - Drinking and Dining Establishments.

Section 10.309(c)1. of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"1. Drinking and Dining Establishments. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout Group A drinking or dining establishments where the total area of assembly uses and unseparated rooms exceeds 5,000 square feet. For uses to be considered as separated, the separation shall be not less than is required for a one hour occupancy separation."

Section 11. Section 20 of Ordinance No, 2929 and Bellevue City Code Section 23.10.140 are amended to read as follows:

23.10.140 Uniform Fire Code Section 10.312(b) amended - Standpipes.

Section 10.312(b) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Section 10.312(b) Where required. Standpipes shall be provided as set forth in Table No. 10.312.

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TABLE NO. 10.312 - STANDPIPE REQUIREMENTS

Occupancy ¹	NONSPRINKLERED BUILDING 2		SPRINKLERED BUILDING 3, 4	
	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement
1. Occupancies exceeding 150 ft. in height and more than one story	III	Yes	III	No
2. Occupancies 3 stories or more but less than 150 ft. in height, except Group R, Div. 3	I and II ⁵ (or III)	6 Yes	I (or III)	No
3. Group A Occupancies with occupant load exceeding 1000	II	Yes	No requirement	No
4. Group A, Div. 2.1. Occupancies over 5000 square feet in area used for exhibition.	II	Yes	II	Yes
5. Groups I, H, B, Div. 1, 2 or 3 Occupancies less than 3 stories in height but greater than 20,000 square feet per floor	II ⁵	Yes	No require- ment	No

1 Class II standpipes need not be provided in assembly areas used solely for worship.

2 Except as otherwise provided in item no. 4 of this table, Class II standpipes need not be provided in basements having an automatic fire-extinguishing system throughout such basements.

3 Combined systems with their related water supplies may be used in sprinklered buildings.

4 Portions of otherwise sprinklered buildings which are not protected by automatic sprinklers shall have Class II standpipes installed as required for the unsprinklered portions.

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- 5 In open structures where Class II standpipes may be damaged by freezing, the building official may authorize the use of Class I standpipes which are located as required for Class II standpipes.
- 6 Hose is required for Class II standpipes only.

Section 12. Section 21 of Ordinance No. 2929 and Bellevue City Code Section 23.10.141 are amended to read as follows:

23.10.141 Section 10.312(c) amended - Location of Class I Standpipes.

Section 10.312(c) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this Chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Section 10.312(c) Location of Class I Standpipes. There shall be a Class I standpipe outlet connection at every floor level above the first story of every required stairway, on each side of the wall adjacent to the exit opening of a horizontal exit and elsewhere as determined necessary by the chief.

Risers and laterals of Class I standpipe systems not located within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

EXCEPTION: In buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, risers and laterals which are not located within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure need not be enclosed with fire resistive construction.

There shall be a three-way outlet above the roof line when the roof has a slope of less than 4 inches in 12 inches.

In buildings where more than one standpipe is provided, the standpipes shall be interconnected at the bottom.

Section 13. A new Section 23.10.142 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.142 Uniform Fire Code Section 11.101 amended - Open Burning.

Section 11.101 of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 11.101 Open Burning. (a) Scope: This section shall apply to all open outdoor fires.

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- EXCEPTIONS:
1. Small fires for cooking or campfire purposes when contained in a stove, pot, receptacle, or other burner designed and used for such purposes.
 2. Flares, torches, pots or burners for emergency signaling, the destruction or control of insects, incense burners, and discharge of fireworks authorized by state law.
 3. Fires for fire fighting training or testing when under the supervision of a public fire department.
 4. Permitted fires under the jurisdiction of State Department of Natural Resources regulations.

(b) Permit Required. For permits to kindle or maintain any open outdoor fire, see Section 4.101.

The chief may revoke or suspend any permit for open burning without a hearing as provided for in Section 4.107 in the event of any of the following exist:

1. Any of the requirements of Section 4.107 have been violated.
2. Burning presents a fire hazard due to atmospheric or other conditions.
3. Burning is not in compliance with regulations of the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency.
4. Burning causes visible smoke or odors to pass over occupied properties.
5. Quantity of smoke is such that it may result in the reporting of a fire emergency.

(c) Prohibitions: Burning of garbage, rubbish, tires, plastics, or waste petroleum products is prohibited. Burning of bulky waste, or natural vegetation from land clearing operations is prohibited except where topography or other exceptional conditions permit no reasonable alternate means of disposal. Burning of uncut vegetation is prohibited unless authorized by the chief.

(d) Restrictions. No material to be burned in the open shall cover a ground area of more than 16 square feet nor be piled more than 4 feet high, unless authorized by the chief. No more than one open burning fire may be conducted at the same time on any single property.

No person shall kindle or maintain any open fire where the location is less than 50 feet of any structure or, if the fire is contained in an approved waste burner, less than 15 feet from any structure. A clear distance of 10 feet shall be provided between any open fire and any combustible material.

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(e) Attendance of Open Fires. All open burning shall be constantly attended by a competent person until such fire is extinguished. The person shall have a garden hose connected to a water supply or other approved fire extinguishing equipment available.

(f) Fire Extinguishment Authorized. The chief or his representative may order immediate extinguishment of any fire in violation of this section or Section 23.10.142 of this Code."

Section 14. A new Section 23.10.1421 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1421 Uniform Fire Code Section 11.112 amended - Burning Periods.

Section 11.112 of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Section 11.112 Burning Periods. Burning of cut or fallen vegetation materials shall be permitted only during the months of May and November. Such fires shall not be started before the time of sunrise and must be extinguished by the time of sunset."

Section 15. A new Section 23.10.143 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.143 Exterior Combustible Merchandise-Storage. Combustible merchandise outside of buildings shall not be stored or displayed under unsprinklered eaves, canopies, or other projections or overhangs of buildings which are protected by automatic sprinklers. Such merchandise shall not be stored or displayed within 10 feet of an exit doorway.

Section 16. A new Section 23.10.144 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.144 Uniform Fire Code Section 11.302 amended - False Alarms.

Section 11.302 of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended by adding subsection (e) thereto to read as follows:

"(e) No fire alarm system shall be connected to an automatic dialer which is set to engage the fire department emergency telephone number.

Section 17. A new section 23.10.1451 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

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23.10.1451 Exits in Existing Buildings.

A. Required Exit Facilities. Exit facilities provided shall not be less than that required by the Building Code in effect at the time of construction unless provisions of the Uniform Building Code, 1982 edition, are less restrictive.

B. Exits Through Adjoining Rooms. Rooms may have one exit through an adjoining or intervening room which provides a direct, obvious and unobstructed means of travel to an exit corridor, exit enclosure or until egress is provided from the building, provided the total distance of travel does not exceed that permitted by other provisions of this code. In other than dwelling units, exits shall not pass through kitchens, storerooms, restrooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes. Exits shall also not pass through an adjoining room when that room is under the control of another occupant.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Rooms within dwelling units may exit through more than one intervening room. 2. Rooms with a cumulative occupant load of 10 or less may exit through more than one intervening room.

Foyers, lobbies and reception rooms constructed as required for corridors shall not be construed as intervening rooms.

Section 18. A new Section 23.10.1452 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1452 Uniform Fire Code Section 35.102(a) amended - Unoccupied Tenant Spaces.

Section 35.102(a) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Section 35.102(a) Unoccupied Tenant Spaces. Unoccupied tenant spaces shall be isolated from the remainder of the covered mall until such time as the space is prepared for use. The unoccupied tenant space shall be:

1. Kept free from storage of any material whatsoever.
2. Separated from the remainder of the building by partitions faced on both sides by 1/2 inch gypsum wallboard or the equivalent.
3. Without doors or other access openings other than those which will be kept keylocked in the closed position except during that time when open for inspection.
4. Kept free from all combustible waste and be kept

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broom-swept clean."

Section 19. A new Section 23.10.1453 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1453 Uniform Fire Code Section 77.104 amended - Engineering Reports.

Section 77.104 of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended by the addition of a new subsection to be designated subsection (f) and to read as follows:

Section 77.104 "(f) Where blasting operations are to be conducted, the chief may require that the applicant submit a statement of a registered soils and/or structural engineer indicating that there is no hazard to adjoining properties."

Section 20. A new Section 23.10.1454 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1454 Uniform Fire Code Section 77.106(b) amended - Storage of Explosives and Blasting Agents.

Section 77.106(b) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Section 77.106(b) The storage of explosives and blasting agents is prohibited within the limits established by law as the limits of the district in which such storage is to be prohibited, except for temporary storage for use in connection with approved blasting operations, provided, however, this prohibition shall not apply to wholesale and retail stocks of small arms ammunition, gunpowder, small arms primers, explosive bolts, explosive rivets or cartridges for explosive-actuated power tools in quantities involving less than 500 pounds of explosive material. Districts for which this prohibition applies includes areas zoned as other than LI (Light Industrial), GC (General Commercial), and CB (Community Business) as defined in the City of Bellevue Land Use Code and designated on the City's official zoning map."

Section 21. A new Section 23.10.1461 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1461 Uniform Fire Code Section 78.102 amended - Fireworks Permits.

Section 78.102 of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

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"Section 78.102(a). No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, sell, either at wholesale or retail, or store fireworks or engage in a public display of fireworks without first having obtained a permit issued pursuant to RCW Chapter 70.77 (State Fireworks Law) and Chapter 212-17 WAC (Rules of the State Fire Marshal Relating to Fireworks).

(b) The chief may impose reasonable requirements consistent with Chapter 212.17 WAC as a condition of the permit.

(c) The chief may revoke any fireworks permits for failure to correct a violation of rules or conditions.

(d) A permit fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) shall be charged for any permits required by subsection (a) of this Section."

Section 22. A new section 23.10.1462 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1462 Uniform Fire Code Section 79.501 amended - Restricted Locations.

Section 79.501 of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Section 79.501. The storage of Class I and Class II liquids in aboveground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited within the limits established by law as the limits of districts in which such storage is prohibited. Districts for which this prohibition applies includes areas zoned as other than LI (Light Industrial) and GC (General Commercial) as defined in the City of Bellevue Land Use Code and designated on the City's official zoning map."

Section 23. A new Section 23.10.1463 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1463 Uniform Fire Code Section 80.103 amended - Inventories of Hazardous Materials.

Section 80.103 of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended by the addition of a new subsection to be designated (j) and to read as follows:

"(j) The chief may require submittal of an inventory of any or all hazardous materials and their quantities stored or used upon any premises. No business owner or person in charge of such premises shall refuse to provide such information immediately in the event of an emergency or within fifteen days of the request should no

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emergency exist. The chief may enter into confidentiality agreements in non-emergency situations where such material is considered to have proprietary interest."

Section 24. A new Section 23.10.1464 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1464 Uniform Fire Code Section 82.105(a) amended - Location of Containers.

Section 82.105(a) of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

"Section 82.105(a). Within the limits established by law restricting the storage of liquified petroleum gas for the protection of heavily populated or congested commercial areas, the aggregate capacity of any one installation shall not exceed 2,000 gallons water capacity, except that in particular installations this capacity limit may be altered at the discretion of the chief after consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, nature of occupancy and proximity to buildings, capacity of proposed tanks, degree of private fire protection to be provided and facilities of the local fire department. The storage of liquified petroleum gas shall conform to the provisions of the local zoning ordinance. Districts for which this prohibition applies includes areas zoned as other than LI (Light Industrial) and GC (General Commercial) as defined in the City of Bellevue Land Use Code and designated on the City's official zoning map."

Section 25. Section 24 of Ordinance No. 2929 and Bellevue City Code Section 23.10.147 are hereby amended to read as follows:

23.10.147 Uniform Fire Code Standards, Standard 10-1, Table No. 3-2.1 amended - Minimum Size of Extinguisher.

Table No. 3-2.1 of the Uniform Fire Code Standards, Standard 10-1, as adopted by this chapter is amended to read as follows:

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"Table 3-2.1

	Light (Low) Hazard Occupancy	Ordinary (Moderate) Hazard Occupancy	Extra (High) Hazard Occupancy
Minimum extinguisher rating	2A	2A	2A
Maximum floor area per unit of A	1500 sq. ft.	1500 sq. ft.	1000 sq. ft.
Maximum floor area per extinguisher	11250 sq.ft.*	11250 sq.ft.*	11250 sq.ft.*
Maximum travel distance to extinguisher	75 ft.	75 ft.	75 ft.

*11250 sq. ft. is considered a practical limit."

Section 26. A new Section 23.10.1471 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1471 Fire Flow Requirements For Buildings - Standard No. 10-3.

STANDARD NO. 10-3
FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

Scope.

Section 10.301. This standard is the procedure for determining fire flow requirements for one- and two-family dwellings and other buildings. This standard shall not apply to conditions existing prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

The fire flow requirement is the quantity of water in gallons per minute needed to control the anticipated fire in a building or group of buildings. Fire flow requirements shall be available at a minimum residual pressure of 20 psi at the fire site and a minimum residual pressure of 10 psi throughout the remainder of the water distribution system.

Section 10.302(a). Fire flow requirements may be modified downward for isolated buildings or groups of buildings where a water distribution system is not available or the development of the full fire flow requirement is otherwise impractical as determined by the Chief upon consulting with the Water Utility Manager. The modification should provide the quantity of water needed for exposure protection or determined by any other approved standard.

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It should be specifically noted that because of limited water supply, the fire department does not expect to be able to effectively control a fire of anticipated magnitude.

Section 10.302(b). Fire flow requirements may be modified upward where topographic or frequent climatic conditions indicate an unusual susceptibility to group fires or conflagration. An upward modification should not be more of the sum of the two largest fire flow requirements within a localized area.

Fire Flow Requirements for 1- and 2-family Dwellings.

Section 10.303. The required fire flow for 1- and 2-family dwellings shall be the sum of the base fire flow from Table 10-3-A and applicable surcharge.

- (a) Base Fire Flow for Dwellings. Base fire flow is determined by the average side-to-side separation of dwellings and the number of stories from Table 10-3-A.
- (b) Separation Surcharge. If five or more adjacent buildings are separated by 10 feet or less, add 500 gpm.
- (c) Required Fire Flow for Dwellings. Add base fire flow and surcharges. Round to the nearest 250 gpm if below 2,500 gpm and to the nearest 500 gpm if above 2,500 gpm.

Fire Flow Requirements for Buildings Other than 1- and 2-family Dwellings.

Section 10.304. The required flow for all buildings other than 1- and 2-family dwellings shall be the occupancy fire flow plus exposure charge, minus credit for complete automatic sprinkler protection. Occupancy fire flow is determined by a surcharge or credit applied to the base fire flow.

- (a) Base Fire Flow. Base fire flow is determined by type of construction and size of the fire area using Table 10-3-B-1. The fire area is the total floor area for all stories of a building.

Exceptions:

1. Four-hour fire-resistive area separation walls shall be considered as dividing floor areas. Two-hour fire-resistive construction shall not be considered.
2. In tall one-story structures (higher than 18 feet), the

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floor area shall be multiplied by the equivalent height, in stories, of combustible contents. An equivalent story shall be applied for each 12 feet or major fraction thereof.

3. In Type I and II-FR structures, only the largest three successive floor areas will be used, except that, where in the opinion of the chief, the building is unusually susceptible to interior or exterior vertical fire spread, the areas of the largest six successive floors will be used.
4. Buildings of Type V construction with wood frame or glazed exterior walls separated by ten feet or less shall be considered as a single fire area.
5. Where in the opinion of the chief, buildings connected by canopies, conveyors or concealed enclosures are unusually susceptible to fire spread, the buildings shall be considered as a single fire area.

Where construction of several types are involved in a single fire area, determination of base fire flow is accomplished by finding the base fire flow for the total fire area for each type of construction from Table 10-3-B-1. These figures are prorated according to the percentage that the area of each type of construction is to the total fire area.

- (b) Occupancy Fire Flow. Occupancy fire flow is determined by adding or subtracting a percentage of the base fire flow to or from the base fire flow figure. The modification percentages are listed in Table 10-3-B-2.

The base fire flow figure is not used beyond this stage. Additional calculations necessary are based upon occupancy fire flow.

- (c) Exposure Surcharge. Exposure surcharges are normally based upon the distance between a building and other buildings on the same property or property lines separating adjacent properties that can be built upon. A charge based on the separation distance listed on Table 10-3-B-3 is developed for each side of the exposing building.

Where the exposing wall or the exposed wall of another building on the same property is of concrete or masonry construction without openings, no charge is made for that side.

Where a four-hour fire-resistive area separation is used to divide a fire area, a 10 percent charge shall be applied to that side.

The total surcharge, which is a percentage of the occupancy fire flow, is the sum of the charges for each side of the building, but shall not exceed 75 percent.

- (d) Automatic Sprinkler Credit. Where buildings are protected throughout by automatic sprinklers a credit of 50 percent of the occupancy fire flow should be applied. This credit should be increased to 75 percent of the occupancy fire flow for buildings of Types I, II-FR, II-1-Hr, and II-N construction, where the occupancy group received a credit in Table 10-3-B-2, and the sprinkler system has water flow and valve supervision arranged to transmit alarms to an approved central station or remote station.
- (e) Required Fire Flow for Buildings Other Than Dwellings. Add the occupancy fire flow, exposure surcharge, and subtract any automatic sprinkler credit. Round to the nearest 250 gpm if below 2500 gpm and to the nearest 500 gpm if above 2500 gpm.

TABLE 10-2-A
BASE FIRE FLOW FOR 1- and 2-FAMILY DWELLINGS (GPM)

Average ¹ Separation	Height ²		
	1-story	2-story	3-story
over 30 feet	750	1000	1250
21 to 30 feet	1000	1250	1500
11 to 20 feet	1250	1500	1750
10 feet or less	1500	2000	2500

- Notes:
- 1. Separation measurement will generally be an estimation along the worse side of a street between cross streets or a length of approximately 600 feet along the street, whichever is less.
 - 2. The height used should be representative of the fire problem of the neighborhood and not one or two isolated instances.

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TABLE 10-3-B-1
BASE FIRE FLOW FOR BUILDINGS OTHER THAN 1- AND 2-FAMILY DWELLINGS

Base Fire Flow (gpm)	Construction Type			
	I II-FR	II-1-Hr II-N	III-1-Hr III-N IV-HT V-1-Hr ¹ V-N ¹	V-1-Hr ² V-N ²
Fire Area in Square Feet				
500	3,300	1,900	1,200	500
750	6,600	3,700	2,400	1,100
1000	10,900	6,100	3,900	1,700
1250	16,200	9,100	5,800	2,600
1500	22,700	12,700	8,200	3,600
1750	30,200	17,000	10,900	4,800
2000	38,700	21,800	12,900	6,200
2250	48,300	27,200	17,400	7,700
2500	59,000	33,200	21,300	9,400
2750	70,900	39,700	25,500	11,300
3000	83,700	47,100	30,100	13,400
3250	97,700	54,900	35,200	15,600
3500	112,700	63,400	40,600	18,000
3750	128,700	72,400	46,400	20,600
4000	145,900	82,100	52,500	23,300
4250	164,200	92,400	59,100	26,300
4500	183,400	103,100	66,000	29,300
4750	203,700	114,600	73,300	32,600
5000	225,200	126,700	81,100	36,000
5250	247,700	139,400	89,200	39,600
5500	271,200	152,600	97,700	43,400
5750	295,900	166,500	106,500	47,400
6000	greater	greater	115,800 ³	51,500 ³
6250			125,500	55,700
6500			135,500	60,200
6750			145,800	64,800
7000			156,700	69,600
7250			167,900	74,600
7500			179,400	79,800
7750			191,400	85,100
8000			greater	greater

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- Notes:
1. Type V-1-Hr or V-N buildings with masonry or concrete exterior walls.
 2. Type V-1-Hr or V-N buildings without masonry or concrete exterior walls.
 3. Maximum base fire flow for one-story building not exceeding 18 feet in height.

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TABLE 10-3-B-2
OCCUPANCY FIRE FLOW MODIFIERS

Percentage of Base Fire Flow	Occupancy Groups
Credits:	
- 25%	B-4, I-1, I-2, I-3, R-1
- 20%	E-3
- 15%	E-1, E-2
- 10%	A-4, B-2 (office)
Surcharges	
+ 10%	B-1, B-2 (high piled stock)
+ 15%	B-3, H-4
+ 20%	H-3
+ 25%	H-1, H-2, H-5

TABLE 10-3-B-3
EXPOSURE CHARGES

<u>Separation Distance</u>	<u>Charge¹</u>
0-10 feet	25%
11-30 feet	20%
31-60 feet	15%
61-100 feet	10%
101-150 feet	5%

Note: 1. Charge listed is the maximum; interpolate for greater separation within the range. Charge is applied to each side of building.

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Section 27. A new Section 23.10.1472 is added to Chapter 23.10 of the Bellevue City Code, to read as follows:

23.10.1472 Provision of Fire Hydrants - Standard No. 10-4.

STANDARD NO. 10-4

PROVISION OF FIRE HYDRANTS

Fire hydrants supplied by an approved water supply shall be provided for the protection of all buildings hereafter constructed and where a change in use or modification of a building increases the fire risk. Hydrants need not be provided for subdivisions not containing more than two Group R, Division 3 or M Occupancies when, in the opinion of the chief, fire-fighting or rescue operations would not be impaired.

The minimum number of hydrants available to a building shall be determined by the fire flow as listed in Table 10-4. The number of hydrants available shall not be less than that determined by spacing requirements listed on Table 10-4 when applied to required fire apparatus access roadways and perimeter public streets from which fire operations may be conducted.

Existing hydrants on public streets may be considered available. Existing hydrants on adjacent properties shall not be considered available unless there are roadways providing fire apparatus access between properties and easements are established to prevent their obstruction.

Where existing hydrants provide protection, the average spacing for the minimum number of hydrants shall not exceed the average spacing listed. Deficiencies shall be corrected by the installation of additional hydrants, except that the chief may except a deficiency of up to 10 percent in the average spacing.

Regardless of the average spacing, no point on the street or access roadway adjacent to a building shall be farther from a hydrant than that distance listed in the last column of Table 10-4.

On-site fire apparatus roadways shall be considered the same as public streets for hydrant distribution purposes.

Hydrant needs and location shall be determined by the chief. Approximate locations shall be indicated on a plot plan or described in writing. Recommended locations which present a practical difficulty for installation may be changed with approval of the Chief.

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TABLE 10-4
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE HYDRANTS

Fire Flow Requirement (GPM)	Minimum No. Of Hydrants	Average Spacing ^{1,2} Between Hydrants (FT)	Maximum Distance From ³ Hydrant To Any Point On Street or Roadway Frontage (FT)
750 - 1750	2	500	250
2000 - 2250	2	450	225
2500	3	450	225
3000	3	400	225
3500 - 4000	4	350	210
4500 - 5000	5	300	180
5500	6	300	180
6000	6	250	150
6500 - 7000	7	250	150
7500 or More	8 or More ⁴	200	120
Public Streets ⁵ Without Adjacent Developed Properties		1000	500

1. Reduce by 100 feet for dead end streets or roadways.
2. Where streets are provided with median dividers which can be crossed by firefighters pulling hose lines or arterial streets are provided with 4 or more through traffic lanes and a traffic count of more than 30,000 vehicles per day, hydrant spacing shall average 500 feet on each side of the street arranged on an alternative basis up to a fire flow requirement of 7000 GPM and 400 feet for higher requirements.
3. Reduce by 50 feet for dead end streets or roadways.
4. One hydrant for each 1000 gpm or fraction thereof.
5. Where new water mains are extended upon streets where hydrants are not needed for protection of structures or similar fire problems, hydrants should be provided at not less than 1000 foot spacing to provide for transportation hazards.

Section 28. Section 2 of Ordinance No. 80, Section 1 of Ordinance No. 824, Section A of Ordinance No. 995, Section 1 of Ordinance No. 1142, Section 1 of Ordinance No. 1180, Section 1 of Ordinance No. 1335, Sections 8 and 12 of Ordinance No. 1704, Section 2 of Ordinance No. 1822, Section 1 of Ordinance No. 1877, Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Ordinance No.

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1966, Sections 1 and 2 of Ordinance No. 2130, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 2179, Sections 1 and 2 of Ordinance No. 2299, Section 1 of Ordinance No. 2493, Sections 18, 22 and 23 of Ordinance No. 2929, and Bellevue City Code Sections 5.14.010, .020, .030, .040, .050, .060, .070, .080, .090, .100, .110, .120, .130 and .140; 23.10.138, .145 and .146; 23.22.140; 23.40.010, .030, .040, .050, .060, .070 and .080; 23.42.010 and .020; 23.44.010, .020, .030, .040, .050, .060, .070, .080, .090, .100, .110 and .120; 23.46.010; 23.48.010, .020, .030 and .040, are repealed.

Section 29. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days after final passage by the City Council.

PASSED by the City Council this 21st day of May 1984, and signed in authentication of its passage this 21st day of May, 1984.

(SEAL)

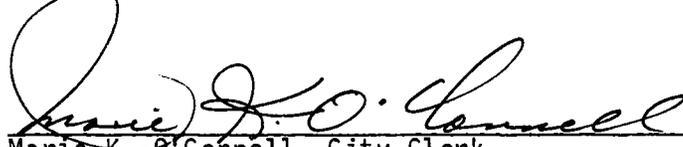


Cary E. Bozeman, Mayor

Approved as to form:


Richard L. Andrews, Acting City Attorney

Attest:


Marie K. O'Connell, City Clerk

Published May 26, 1984