

100 Adoptions – International Fire Code.

The *International Fire Code* 2009 Edition, and Appendices B and C, all published by the International Code Council, as adopted by the State Building Code Council in Chapter 51-54 WAC, and as amended, added to or excepted in this chapter, and not including *International Fire Code* sections 108.2, 108.3, 109.1, 109.2, 109.2.1, 109.2.2, 109.2.3, 109.2.4, 109.3, 604.2.15.1.2, 905.3.4, 905.3.4.1, 907.2.7.1 and 914.3.1.2, is adopted by reference thereto as though fully set forth herein and shall be applicable within the city. Not less than one copy of such code, appendices and standards, 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 shall be available for use and examination by the public.

101 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

- A. "*Fire code official*" means the fire marshal or his or her regularly authorized designee.
- B. Terms used in this Chapter and otherwise defined in Chapter 1.18 BCC shall have the meanings set forth in Chapter 1.18 BCC as now or hereafter amended.

102 Violations

- A. Any violation of this chapter or the code, appendices or standards adopted herein or any failure to comply with any lawful order of the chief or his authorized representative may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor or may be treated as a civil violation under Chapter 1.18 BCC. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue.
- B. In addition to those costs and expenses *listed* in Chapter 1.18 BCC (Civil Violations), the city may recover costs from responsible persons, business or property owners for any of the following:
 1. Suppression and investigation of incendiary fires where the responsible party has been duly convicted of causing the fire.
 2. Suppression and investigation of fires resulting from or aggravated by a condition that was a code violation for which a violation notice or letter of violation was issued, but not corrected.
 3. Suppression and investigation of fires resulting from an escape of a control burn.
 4. Extinguishment of an illegal control burn or a control burn in violation of a permit where adequate private fire extinguishing capability has not been provided or where private fire extinguishing efforts have been unsatisfactory.
 5. Repeat responses to situations involving illegal burning.
 6. Mitigation of a hazardous materials incident when the duration of the incident exceeds two hours.
 7. Preventable responses to fire alarms when the number exceeds five nonexempt preventable responses to a single alarm system during a calendar year. This shall be in addition to any fees

assessed under BCC 23.11.901.10. The chief may credit costs of system improvement to prevent responses or other life or life safety improvements to offset charges for fire departmental costs.

- 8. Extraordinary expenses incurred in, or as a result of, the control or extinguishment of fires or mitigation of hazardous materials incidents.
- C. Chargeable costs under this section shall include the following:
 1. Personnel costs (including salaries, overtime, fringe benefits, etc.) for the time that involved personnel were not available to respond to valid emergencies.
 2. Apparatus costs according to the "Fee Schedule for Hazardous Materials Incidents and/or Fire Suppression" established by the King County Fire Chiefs Association.
 3. With regard to subsection (B)(8) of this section, cost may include damaged, destroyed or contaminated equipment (such as protective clothing and fire hose); special supplies utilized (such as fire-fighting foams and absorbent pads); and cost of specialized or heavy equipment and their operation including that of other fire agencies, other departments of the city of Bellevue and private contractors or suppliers when such equipment is determined to be needed by the chief.
 4. Administrative and any other costs associated with the recovery of these costs.

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104.1 General. The chief is hereby authorized to administer and enforce this code and to adopt policies, procedures, rules, and regulations in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, procedures, rules and regulations shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code and shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided for in this code. The chief hereby delegates to the *fire code official* all authority under this chapter to enforce all ordinances of the jurisdiction pertaining to:

1. The prevention of fires.
2. The suppression or extinguishment of dangerous or hazardous fires.
3. The storage, use and handling of hazardous materials.
4. The installation and maintenance of automatic, manual and other private fire alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment.
5. The maintenance and regulation of fire escapes.
6. The maintenance of fire protection and the elimination of fire hazards on land and in buildings, structures and other property, including those under construction.
7. The maintenance of *exits*.
8. The investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fire and unauthorized release of hazardous materials.

104.1.1 Fire department personnel and police. The chief and members of the fire prevention bureau shall have the powers of a police officer performing their duties under this code.

104.10.1 Assistance from other agencies. Police and other enforcement agencies shall have authority to render necessary assistance in the investigation of fires or the enforcement of this code as requested by the *fire code official*.

104.11.2 Obstructing operations. No person shall obstruct the operations of the fire department in connection with extinguishment, investigation, or control of any fire, or actions relative to other emergencies, or disobey any lawful command of the fire chief or officer of the fire department in charge of the emergency, or any part thereof, or any lawful order of a police officer assisting the fire department.

beyond 90 days if, within the original 90-day time period, the applicant provides and subsequently adheres to an *approved* schedule with specific target dates for submitting the full revisions, corrections or other information needed by the department.

3. In addition to the extension allowed in subsection (1) of this section, the *fire code official* may extend the life of an application if any of the following conditions exist:
 - a. Compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act is in progress; or
 - b. Any other city review is in progress; provided the applicant has submitted a complete response to city requests or the *fire code official* determines that unique or unusual circumstances exist that warrant additional time for such response, and the *fire code official* determines that the review is proceeding in a timely manner toward final city decision; or
 - c. Litigation against the city or the applicant is in progress, the outcome of which may affect the validity or the provisions of any permit issued pursuant to such application.

In no event may the *fire code official* extend the application for a period of more than 180 days following the conclusion of any of the conditions described in subsection (3).

105.3.1 Expiration. An operational permit shall remain in effect until reissued, renewed, or revoked or for such a period of time as specified in the permit.

Construction permits issued by the *fire code official* under the provisions of this chapter shall expire by limitation and become null and void if the work authorized by such permit is not commenced within one year from the date of such permit, or if work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned at any time after the work is commenced for a period of 180 days except that the *fire code official* may extend permits associated with single-family construction for an additional period of up to 180 days at his sole discretion.

Construction permits issued under which work is continuously performed and the necessary periodic inspections are completed shall be extended beyond the one-year period by the *fire code official* for a period of no more than one year. No more than two one-year extensions shall be granted except that the *fire code official* may extend permits associated with single-family construction for an additional period of up to 90 days at his sole discretion.

Before such work recommences, a new permit shall be first obtained. Permits are not transferable and any change in occupancy, operation, tenancy or ownership shall require that a new permit be issued.

105.2.3 Time limitation of application.

1. Applications for which no permit is issued within one year following the date of application shall expire. Plans and other data submitted with the application may thereafter be returned to the applicant or destroyed in accordance with state law by the *fire code official*. The *fire code official* may, prior to expiration, extend the time for action by the applicant for a period not to exceed 180 days.
2. Applications may be canceled for inactivity if an applicant fails to respond to the department's written request for revisions, corrections, actions or additional information within 90 days of the date of request. The *fire code official* may extend the response period

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105.6.16 Flammable and combustible liquids. An operational permit 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, or storage of *approved* portable motor boat fuel containers of six (6) gallons (22.7L) or less individual capacity and twelve (12) gallons (45.4L) aggregate capacity, unless such storage, in the opinion of the *fire 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 excess of 1000 gallons.
5. To remove Class I or Class 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, stored, 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 which 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 at commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishments.
12. To engage in the business of removing, abandoning or otherwise disposing of residential heating oil tanks.

105.6.47 Emergency responder radio coverage system. An operational permit is required to operate an Emergency Responder Radio Coverage System as prescribed in BMC Section 510.

105.6.48 Positive alarm sequence. An operational permit is required to operate a PAS (Positive Alarm Sequence) Account as prescribed in NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 72.

105.7.15 Emergency Responder Radio Coverage System. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to Emergency Responder Radio Coverage Systems and related equipment as prescribe in Section 510.

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107.7 Unauthorized tampering. Signs, tags or seals posted or affixed by the *fire code official* shall not be mutilated, destroyed or tampered with or removed without authorization from the *fire code official*.

108.1 Appeals Established

1. The City of Bellevue Hearing Examiner may hear appeals relating to the following:
 - A. The *fire code official's* denial of an application for an operational permit under Section 105 of the *International Fire Code* as adopted by this chapter and now or hereafter amended;
 - B. The *fire code official's* denial of an application for a construction permit under Section 105 of the *International Fire Code* as adopted by this chapter and now or hereafter amended;
 - C. The determination by the *fire code official* that a nonexempt preventable fire department response to a fire alarm has occurred under BCC 23.11.901.11 as now or hereafter amended.
2. The applicant in A or B above, or the responsible party in C above, may appeal to the City of Bellevue Hearing Examiner within thirty days from the date of the *fire code official's* determination. The *fire code official's* determination shall be in writing and shall constitute the final decision of the City. Appeals of determinations made by the *fire code official* in proceedings authorized under Chapter 1.18 BCC shall be heard simultaneously with the underlying action before the hearing examiner presiding over the proceeding.

108.2 Limitations on authority is not adopted.

108.3 Qualifications is not adopted.

109.1 Unlawful acts is not adopted.

109.2 Notice of violation is not adopted.

109.2.1 Service is not adopted.

109.2.2 Compliance with orders and notices is not adopted.

109.2.3 Prosecution of violations is not adopted.

109.2.4 Unauthorized tampering is not adopted.

109.3 Violation penalties is not adopted.

109.3.1 Abatement of violation. In addition to the enforcement provisions of 23.11.102, the *fire code official* is authorized to institute appropriate action to prevent unlawful construction or to restrain, correct or abate a violation; or to prevent illegal occupancy of a structure or premises; or to stop an illegal act, conduct of business or occupancy of a structure on or about any premises.

113.1 Fees. A permit shall not be issued until the fees have been paid. nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, has been paid.

113.2 Schedule of permit fees. A fee for each permit shall be paid as required, in accordance with Table 113.6.

113.3 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences any work, activity or operation regulated by this code before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to an additional fee established by the applicable governing authority, which shall be in addition to the required permit fees.

113.4 Related fees. The payment of the fee for the construction, alteration, removal or demolition of work done in connection to or concurrently with the work or activity authorized by a permit shall not relieve the applicant or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that are prescribed by law.

113.5 Refunds. The applicable governing authority is authorized to establish a refund policy.

Table 113.6

Operational permit fees. A fee of one hundred (\$100.00) shall be charged annually for each type of operational permit (as defined in International Fire Code Section 105.6)

Exceptions:

1. Any hazardous material with multiple classifications shall be charged only once.
2. No fees shall be charged for candles in a place of assembly or parade floats.
3. Fees shall be waived for government agencies and non-profit organizations.
4. A fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) shall be charged for pyrotechnical effects permits.

Construction permit fees. The fee for each permit shall be as set forth in the fee ordinance, as now or hereafter amended.

Re-inspection fee. A re-inspection fee may be assessed when all of the following criteria have been met:

1. Code violations have been identified by the fire code official
2. A written notice has been issued to the responsible party, identifying the code violations and a time period to make corrections.
3. The code violations have not been corrected within the specified period.

The fee shall be \$124.00/hour with a one hour minimum.

307.1.1 Open burning prohibited. *Open burning* shall not be conducted at any time in compliance with a permanent ban on *open burning* established by the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency in September of 1992.

Point of Information

For air quality and burn ban status information and regulations contact the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency at www.pscleanair.org or (206) 689-4088.

314.4 Vehicles. Liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles, fueled equipment, boats or other motorcraft shall not be located indoors except as follows:

1. Batteries are disconnected.
2. Fuel in fuel tanks does not exceed one-quarter tank or 5 gallons (whichever is less).
3. Fuel tanks and fill openings are closed and sealed to prevent tampering.
4. Vehicles, boats or other motorcraft equipment are not fueled or defueled within the building.

401.9 Evacuation required. In the event of activation of a fire, emergency alarm, or at the direction the *fire code official*, occupants of the building or portion of the building in which the alarm is activated shall make a safe and orderly evacuation out of the building, or as provided in the building's fire safety and evacuation or high-rise emergency operations plan.

Exceptions:

1. Where the occupant's physical or other disability make the occupant unable to evacuate without assistance and no assistance is immediately available; or
2. Where the presence of smoke, fire, structural collapse or other hazard or obstruction in the occupant's means of egress make evacuation unsafe.

404.3.2 Fire safety and evacuation plans.

Fire safety and evacuation plans shall include the following:

1. The procedure for reporting a fire or other emergency.
2. The life safety strategy and procedures for notifying, relocating or evacuating occupants, including occupants who need assistance.
3. Site plans indicating the following:
 - 3.1. The occupancy assembly point.
 - 3.2. The locations of fire hydrants.
 - 3.3. The normal routes of fire department vehicle access.
4. Floor plans identifying the locations of the following:
 - 4.1. *Exits*.
 - 4.2. Primary evacuation routes.
 - 4.3. Secondary evacuation routes.
 - 4.4. Accessible egress routes.
 - 4.5. Areas of refuge.
 - 4.6. Exterior areas for assisted rescue.
 - 4.7. Manual fire alarm boxes.
 - 4.8. Portable fire extinguishers.
 - 4.9. Occupant-use hose stations.
 - 4.10. Fire alarm annunciators and controls.
5. A list of major fire hazards associated with the normal use and occupancy of the premises, including maintenance and housekeeping procedures.
6. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance of systems and equipment installed to prevent or control fires.
7. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance, housekeeping and controlling fuel hazard sources.
8. High-rise emergency operations plan required. In addition to fire safety and evacuation plans set forth in 404.3.2 subsections 1-7, all *high-rise buildings* shall prepare a high-rise emergency operations plan. The high-rise emergency operations plan must be *approved* by the *fire code official*. The plan shall be prepared as specified in the Bellevue Fire Department High rise Emergency Handbook and shall include the following sections:
 - Section 1. Responsibilities.
 - Section 2. Fire Reporting.
 - Section 3 Evacuation.
 - Section 4. Fire Control Procedures.
 - Section 5 Post-Fire Operations.
 - Section 6. Confidence Testing.
 - Section 7. High Value List.
 - Section 8. Shutoff Valve List.
 - Section 9. Floor Plans.

503.1 Where required. Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Sections 503.1.1 through 503.1.3 and the City of Bellevue Transportation Department Design Standards and Manual.

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities. *Approved* fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of all portions of the facility and all portions of the *exterior walls* of the first story of the building as measured by an *approved* route around the exterior of the building or facility.

Exception: The *fire code official* is authorized to increase the distance up to 200 feet (45 720 mm) where:

1. The building is equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
2. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an *approved* alternative means of fire protection is provided.
3. There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.

503.1.2 Additional access. The *fire code official* is authorized to require more than one fire apparatus access road based on the potential for impairment of a single road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.

503.1.3 High-piled storage. Fire department vehicle access to buildings used for *high-piled combustible storage* shall comply with the applicable provisions of Chapter 23.

503.2 Specifications. Fire apparatus access roads shall be installed and arranged in accordance with Sections 503.2.1 through 503.2.8, and the City of Bellevue Transportation Department Design Standards and Manual.

503.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm), exclusive of shoulders, except as modified in the City of Bellevue Transportation Department Design Standards and Manual, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 ft. 6 in.

Exceptions:

1. Access roads serving not more than two Group R-3 or U occupancies shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 16 feet.
2. Public streets shall be in accordance with the City of Bellevue Transportation Department Design Standards and Manual.

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

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

503.2.4 Turning radius. The required turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be 28 feet minimum inside curb and 48 feet minimum outside curb.

503.2.5 Dead ends. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) in length shall be provided with a turnaround in accordance with the City of Bellevue Transportation Department Design Standards and Manual.

Exception: The *fire code official* is authorized to increase the length up to 300 feet (45 720 mm) for driveways serving only one Group R-3 occupancy.

503.2.6 Bridges and elevated surfaces. Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a fire apparatus access road, the bridge shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the City of Bellevue Transportation Department Design Standards and Manual. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges when required by the *fire code official*. Where elevated surfaces designed for emergency vehicle use are adjacent to surfaces which are not designed for such use, *approved* barriers, *approved* signs or both shall be installed and maintained when required by the *fire code official*.

503.2.7 Grade. The grade of the fire apparatus access road shall be in accordance with the City of Bellevue Transportation Department Design Standards and Manual. Access roads, including public and private roads and driveways shall comply with the following:

1. The grade of access for non-sprinklered properties shall not exceed 12%.
2. The grade of access for sprinklered properties shall not exceed 15%.
3. All grades of access in excess of 15% require approval by the fire department.

503.2.8 Angles of approach and departure. The angles of approach and departure for fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with the City of Bellevue Transportation Department Design Standards and Manual.

503.3 Marking. Where required by the *fire code official* fire apparatus access roads shall be marked as follows:

1. FIRE LANE - NO PARKING Signs shall be mounted a minimum of 60" above grade (80" if adjacent to a pedestrian pathway). Signs must be a type "R8-31" or equivalent reflective sign no less than 12" x 18" in size, with a white background and the wording "No Parking Fire Lane" in red letters. When in a straight line of sight, these signs shall be no further than one hundred fifty feet (150') apart. This distance may be reduced when curves, corners, or other adverse sighting conditions restrict the line of sight.
2. Designated Fire Department Access Roads (Fire Lanes) shall be also be painted red. This shall include both the vertical and horizontal portions of the curb. Minimum three-inch (3") white lettering which shall read: NO PARKING - FIRE LANE, shall be placed every fifty feet (50') or portion thereof on the vertical portion of the curb. The entire curb length shall be painted. If there

are rolled curbs or no curbs, stenciling shall be placed on pavement.

Exception: Variations to Fire Lanes markings may be *approved* when in the opinion of the *Fire code official* the proposed signage and markings achieve the same outcome. The Fire Chief retains the right to revoke the variations for cause.

Point of Information
See Public Information Sheet F-11 for additional information (http://www.bellevuewa.gov/pdf/Fire/F-11_FireLanes.pdf)

503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 shall be maintained at all times.

503.4.1 Entrances. Entrances to roads, trails or other access ways which have been closed with gates and barriers in accordance with Section 503.5 shall not be obstructed by parked vehicles.

503.4.2 Towing notification. At each entrance to property where fire lanes have been designated, signs shall be posted in a clearly conspicuous location and shall clearly state that vehicles parked in fire lanes may be impounded, and the name, telephone number, and address of the towing firm where the vehicle may be redeemed.

503.4.3 Property owner responsible. The owner, manager or person in charge of any property upon which designated fire lanes have been established shall prevent the parking of vehicles or placement of other obstructions in such fire lanes.

503.4.4 Violation – civil infraction. Any person who fails to mark or maintain the marking of a designated fire lane as prescribed in this chapter or who parks a vehicle in, allows the parking of a vehicle in, obstructs or allows the obstruction of a designated fire lane commits a civil infraction to which the provisions of R.C.W. 7.80 shall apply. The penalty for parking a vehicle in, allowing the parking of a vehicle in, obstructing or allowing the obstruction of a designated fire lane shall be one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

503.4.5 Impoundment. Any vehicle or object obstructing a designated fire lane, whether on public or private property, is hereby declared a hazard and may be abated without prior notification to its owner by impoundment pursuant to the applicable state law.

503.4.6. Authorization. The fire chief, or his authorized designee, is authorized to take such lawful action, including impoundment or the writing and issuance of citations for civil infractions, as may be required to enforce the provisions of this section.

503.4.7 Obstructing a fire facility. It is hereby declared a violation of this section to stop, park a vehicle, or otherwise obstruct any fire station facility housing emergency response apparatus.

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503.6 Security gates. The installation of security gates across a fire apparatus access road shall be reviewed and *approved* by the *fire code official* and must comply with Appendix D103.5. The use of directional-limiting devices (tire spikes) is prohibited. Where security gates are installed, they shall have an *approved* means of emergency operation. The security gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times. Electric gate operators, where provided, shall be *listed* in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F 2200. Gates on commercial properties must be set back 30 ft from roadway edge of pavement. Where a fence is provided on each side of a gate for a commercial property, a man door shall be provided at an *approved* location with a Knox key for access to the man door.

504.4 Roof hatches. All required interior *stairways* that end to the top floor in any building four or more stories in height shall have, at the highest point of the stair shaft, an *approved* hatch that can open to the exterior not less than 16 square feet (1.5m²) in area and having a minimum dimension of 3 feet (610 mm).

Exception: A roof hatch need not be provided on *stairways* that extend to the roof with an opening onto that roof.

507.3 Fire flow. Fire flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings and facilities shall be determined by an *approved* method and shall be in accordance with Appendix B as amended, unless otherwise *approved* by the *fire code official*.

Point of Information

Fire flow shall be measure in accordance with WAC 246-290-230 & WAC 246-290-420 as now or hereafter amended.

507.5.1 Where required. Where any portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 400 feet from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an *approved* route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the *Fire code official*.

Exceptions:

1. For Group R-3 and U occupancies equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet.

507.5.3 Private fire service mains and water tanks. Private fire service mains and water tanks shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25 at the following intervals:

1. Private fire hydrants (all types): Inspection annually and after each operation; flow test and maintenance annually. Property owners with private hydrants are responsible to obtain annual, satisfactory inspection of their private hydrant(s) from a qualified inspector. Inspection procedures and forms for inspection by the City or others are set by the *fire code official*. The fire official may order additional inspections as he deems necessary.
2. Fire service main piping: Inspection of exposed, annually; flow test every 5 years.
3. Fire service main piping strainers: Inspection and maintenance after each use.

507.5.3.1 Private Hydrants – Use

1. Fire hydrant protection may be provided by private fire hydrants.
2. No person may open, damage, interfere with, or otherwise use a private hydrant, except in a manner and subject to such conditions as the fire official may require.

507.5.3.2 Private Hydrants – regulations. The *fire code official*, with the assistance of the City of Bellevue Utilities Department, is authorized to establish regulations and design standards for private hydrants. These officials have the authority to interpret and apply the regulations and

standards and to make rulings and orders consistent with the purpose of this chapter.

507.5.3.3 Private Hydrants - Inspection reports. Inspection reports of private hydrants must be submitted to the fire department within five working days of the date of inspection by the servicing inspector.

507.5.3.4 Private Hydrants – damage – malfunction. Property owners, their agents and tenants with private hydrants shall immediately contact the fire department in the event a private hydrant is damaged, malfunctions, or is otherwise out of order. "Immediately" means not more than forty-eight hours after a problem is noticed or should have been noticed in the exercise of reasonable care.

507.5.3.5 Private Hydrants – maintenance and repair. All maintenance and repair of private hydrants shall be solely the responsibility of the property owner. Obligations imposed upon property owners apply also to their managers and other authorized agents.

507.5.3.6 Private hydrants – access. Roads and access to the fire hydrant must be provided in accordance with the Sections 503 and 507

508.1.2 Separation & Penetrations. *Fire command center* shall be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than a 2 hr fire barrier constructed in accordance with section 707 of the *International Building Code* or horizontal assembly constructed in accordance with section 712 of the *International Building Code*, or both.

Penetrations into and openings through a *fire command center* are prohibited except for required *exit* doors, equipment and ductwork necessary for heating, cooling or ventilation, sprinkler branch line piping, electrical raceway for fire department communication and control and electrical raceway serving the *fire command center* or being controlled from the *fire command center*. Such penetrations shall be protected in accordance with *International Building Code* Section 713.

Exception: Metallic piping with no joints or openings.

510.1 Emergency responder radio coverage. Except as otherwise provided no person shall maintain, own, erect, or construct, any building or structure or any part thereof, or cause the same to be done which fails to support adequate radio coverage for City emergency services workers, including but not limited to firefighters and police officers.

Exceptions:

1. Single family residential buildings.
2. Buildings constructed primarily of wood frame without below grade storage or parking areas.
3. Buildings thirty-five (35) feet high (As defined by *International Building Code* Section 502) or less without below grade storage or parking areas. Should construction that is thirty-five (35) feet high or less include subterranean storage or parking, then this ordinance shall apply only to the subterranean areas unless the fire chief determines that Emergency Responder Radio Coverage is not needed because of the size or configuration of the subterranean area.
4. Preexisting buildings. Buildings constructed prior to the implementation of this section shall not be required to comply with Emergency Responder radio coverage provisions of this section. However, should exempted structures undergo renovation, restoration, or significant modification to the original structure, exemption from the provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply.

510.1.1 Adequate radio coverage. A minimum signal strength of -95dBm available in 95% of all areas of the building and 99% in elevators (measured at the primary recall floor), stair shafts and *Fire command centers* when transmitted from the closest Regional 800 MHz. Radio System.

510.1.2 Minimum signal strength. A minimum signal strength of -100 dBm shall be received by the Regional 800 MHz. Radio System when transmitted from 95% of all areas of the building and 99% in elevators (measured at the primary recall floor), stair shafts and *Fire command centers*.

510.1.3 Frequency range. The frequency range which must be supported shall be 806 MHz to 824 MHz and 851 MHz. to 869 MHz. and such other frequencies as determined by the Regional Radio System operator in all areas of the building.

The building owner shall modify or expand the frequency range at his or her expense in the event frequency changes are required by the FCC or additional frequencies are made available by the FCC. Prior approval of a public safety radio coverage system on previous frequencies does not exempt this requirement.

Point of Information

System designers should be aware that re-banding (Nextel) is currently well along making available the entire 800 MHz spectrum as well as portions of the 700 MHz band for public safety and equipment must be capable of supporting these and other spectrum bands. See www.FCC.gov for additional information.

510.2 Permits

510.2.1 Construction permit. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to emergency responder radio coverage systems and related equipment. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

510.2.2 Operational permit. An operational permit is required to operate an in building radio system in accordance with BMC 23.11.105.6.47.

510.3 Power supply. Power supplies shall conform with NFPA 72, Section 10.5 (Power Supplies).

510.4 Signal Booster Requirements. If used, signal boosters shall meet the following requirements:

1. All signal booster components shall be contained in a NEMA4-type waterproof cabinet.
2. The battery system shall be contained in a NEMA4-type waterproof cabinet.
3. The system shall include automatic alarming of malfunctions of the signal booster and battery system. Any resulting trouble alarm shall be automatically transmitted to an *approved* central station or proprietary supervising station as defined in NFPA 72 or, when *approved* by the *fire code official*, shall sound an audible signal at a constantly attended location.
4. Equipment shall have FCC certification prior to installation.

510.5 Proof of compliance and Testing.

510.5.1 Proof of Compliance. Each owner shall submit at least one field test, or as determined by the *fire code official*, whenever structural changes occur to the building that would materially change the original field performance tests by a consultant *approved* by the *Fire code official*. The performance test shall include at minimum a floor plan and the signal strength in various locations of the building.

510.5.2 Annual Test. It shall be the building owner's responsibility to have all active components of the system, such as amplifiers, power supplies and backup batteries tested a minimum of once every twelve (12) months. Testing shall consist of the following:

1. Amplifiers shall be tested to ensure that the gain is the same as it was upon initial installation and acceptance.
2. Backup batteries and power supplies shall be tested under load of a period of one hour to verify that they will properly operate during an actual power outage. If, within the one hour test period, and in the opinion of the testing technician, the battery exhibits symptoms of failure, the test shall be extended for additional one-hour periods until the integrity of the battery can be determined.
3. All other active components shall be checked to determine that they are operating within the manufactures specification for the intended purpose.

A report shall be submitted to the *fire code official* upon conclusion of the testing and not later than January 30th of each year.

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510.5.3 Five-year tests. In addition to the annual test, it shall be the building owner's responsibility to perform a radio coverage test a minimum of once every five (5) years to ensure that the radio system continues to meet the requirements of the original acceptance test. A report shall be submitted to the *fire code official* upon conclusion of the testing.

510.5.4 Qualification of personnel. The system designer, lead installation personnel and personnel conducting radio system tests shall be qualified to perform the work.

Design documents and all tests shall be documented and signed by a person in possession of a current FCC General Radio Telephone Operator License and a certificate or certification issued by the:

1. Associated Public Safety Communications Officials International (APCO), or
2. National Association of Business and Education Radio (NABER) or
3. Personal Communications Industry Association (PCIA), or
4. Manufacturer of the equipment being installed.

510.6 Inadequate Radio Coverage. Buildings and structures which cannot support the required level of radio coverage shall be equipped:

1. A radiating cable system and/or
2. An internal multiple antenna system with FCC certificated bi-directional 800 MHz amplifiers or
3. Systems otherwise *approved* by the city radio system manager in order to achieve the required adequate radio coverage. In the event that a signal booster is employed, it shall be fully encased with a NEMA 4 (or equivalent) dust/waterproof rated enclosure, and filters that reject adjacent frequencies in addition to the multi-band pass filters.

510.7 Secondary Power. If any part of the installed system or systems contains an electrically powered component, the installed system or systems shall be provided with an independent battery system or an emergency generator capable of operating for a period of at least twenty four (24) hours without external power input. The battery system shall automatically charge in the presence of external power input.

510.8 Approval Prior to Installation. No amplification system capable of operating on frequencies used by the Regional 800 MHz. Radio System shall be installed without prior coordination and approval of the radio system licensee (The Eastside Public Safety Communications Agency) and any such system must comply with any standards adopted by the King County Regional Communications Board.

510.9 Acceptance Tests. Acceptance testing for Emergency responder radio amplification system is required, upon completion of installation. It is the building owner's responsibility to have the radio system tested by qualified personnel to ensure a minimum of 95% two-way coverage on each floor of the building.

Point of Information:
A Certificate of Occupancy will not be issued to any structure if the building fails to comply with these provisions.

Talk-back testing from a site to the Regional 800 MHz. Radio System shall use a two (2) watt, portable transceiver with speaker/microphone and flexible antenna (or any calibrated device which will produce signal levels useable by the prescribed portable radio). Field strength testing instruments must have been calibrated within one (1) year of the date of the acceptance test. Field strength testing instruments must be of the frequency selective type incorporating a flexible antenna similar to the ones used on the hand held transceivers. City Radio System Manager may designate alternate methods of measuring the signal level, which satisfy appropriate levels of public safety coverage.

A report shall be submitted to the Bellevue Fire Department at the conclusion of acceptance testing containing a floor plan and the signal strengths at each location tested and other relevant information. A representative of the Bellevue Fire Department may oversee the acceptance test. Acceptance testing is also required whenever changes occur to the building that would materially change the original field performance test.

510.10 Testing Criteria. Each floor of the building shall be divided into a grid of approximately forty (40) equal areas. A maximum of two (2) nonadjacent areas will be allowed to fail the test. In the event that three (3) of the areas fail the test, the floor may be divided into eighty (80) equal areas in order to be more statistically accurate. In such event, a maximum of four (4) nonadjacent areas will be allowed to fail the test. After the eighty (80) area tests, if the system continues to fail, the building owner shall have the system altered to meet the 95% coverage requirement.

A spot located approximately in the center of a grid area will be selected for the test, then the radio will be keyed to verify two-way communication to and from the outside of the building through the Regional 800 MHz. Radio System. Once the spot has been selected, prospecting for a better spot within the grid area is not permitted. The gain values of all amplifiers shall be measured and the results kept on file with the building owner so that the measurements can be verified each year during the annual tests. In the event that the measurement results become lost, the building owner will be required to rerun the acceptance test to reestablish the gain values.

Point of Information

While the foregoing implies manual measurement and recording, automated testing and recording is certainly permitted so long as a report can be produced

510.11 Identification. Buildings equipped with an Emergency Responder Radio Coverage system shall be identified by a sign located on or near the Fire Alarm Control Panel stating "This building is equipped with an Emergency Responder Radio Coverage System"

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510.12 Field Testing. Police and Fire Personnel shall at any time have the right to enter onto the property to conduct its own field-testing to be certain that the required level of radio coverage is present.

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Section 602.1 of the *International Fire Code* is hereby amended to include the following additional definitions:

Power tap. A *listed* device for indoor use consisting of an attachment plug on one end of a flexible cord and two or more receptacles on the opposite end, and has over current protection.

Oil-burning Equipment. A stationary oil burner of any type, together with its tank, piping, wiring, controls and related devices. Oil-burning equipment includes oil burners, boilers, furnaces, oil-fired units and heating and cooking appliances, but does not include oil lamps and portable devices, such as blow torches, melting pots and weed burners.

603.1 Installation. The installation of nonportable fuel gas appliances and systems shall comply with the International Fuel Gas Code. The installation and/or use of all other fuel-fired appliances, oil lamps and portable devices such as blow torches, melting pots and weed burners, shall comply with this section and the *International Mechanical Code*.

Point of Information

The forgoing modification is to ensure that designers and installers recognize that non-portable generators must comply with International Fuel Gas Code, *International Mechanical Code* and the electrical code as adopted by the City.

603.1.3 Electrical wiring and equipment. Electrical wiring and equipment used in connection with oil-burning equipment shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Section 605 and the electrical code as adopted by the City.

604.2.15.1 Standby power. A standby power system complying with IBC Table 403 (1) and the National Electrical Code (NEC) as Legally Required Standby Power, except as designated in Table 403(1) shall be provided.

If the standby system is a generator set inside a building, the system shall be located in a separate room enclosed with 2-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with IBC Section 706 or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with IBC Section 711, or both, and shall be in a separate room from the normal power source including transformers and distribution equipment. Power distribution from the emergency source to the emergency transfer switch shall be by an independent route from the normal power source. System supervision with manual start and transfer features shall be provided at the *fire command center*.

Fuel-fired standby power generator sets and associated fuel storage, including optional landlord- or tenant-owned generator sets, located at a floor level more than 30 feet below the lowest level of *exit* discharge requires the approval of the *Fire code official*.

[B] 604.2.15.1.1 Standby power loads and pickup time. Standby power loads & Pickup Time shall be as identified in IBC Table 403 (1).

604.2.15.1.2 Pickup Time is not adopted.

604.2.15.2 Emergency power systems. An emergency power system complying with IBC Table 403 (1) and the National Electrical Code (NEC) as Emergency Standby Power, except as designated in IBC Table 403(1) shall be provided as specified in Section 604.2.15.1 for emergency power loads. Fire pumps shall comply with NEC Article 695 and NFPA 20.

If the emergency power system is a generator set inside a building, the system shall be located in a separate room enclosed with 2-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with IBC Section 706 or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with IBC Section 711, or both, and shall be in a separate room from the normal power source including transformers and distribution equipment. Power distribution from the emergency source to the emergency transfer switch shall be by an independent route from the normal power source. System supervision with manual start and transfer features shall be provided at the *fire command center*.

Fuel-fired standby power generator sets and associated fuel storage, including optional landlord- or tenant-owned generator sets, located at a floor level more than 30 feet below the lowest level of *exit* discharge requires the approval of the *Fire code official*.

604.2.15.2.1 Emergency power loads. Emergency power loads shall be as identified in IBC Table 403 (1) as amended by Bellevue Municipal Code Section 23.10.403 (reprinted below).

604.2.14.1 Standby power. A standby power system shall be provided. Where the standby system is a generator set inside a building, the system shall be located in a separate room enclosed with 2-hour fire barriers or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code*, or both, and shall be in a separate room from the normal power source including transformers and distribution equipment. Power distribution from the emergency source to the emergency transfer switch shall be by an independent route from the normal power source. System supervision with manual start and transfer features shall be provided at the *fire command center*. Standby power shall be provided for elevators in accordance with IBC Section 3003. Fuel-fired standby power generator sets and associated fuel storage, including optional landlord- or tenant-owned generator sets, located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of Fire Department vehicle access, requires the approval of the *fire code official*.

605.3 Working space and clearance. A working space of not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in width, 36 inches (914 mm) in depth and 78 inches (1981 mm) in height shall be provided in front of electrical service equipment. Where the electrical service equipment is wider than 30 inches (762 mm), the working space shall not be less than the width of the equipment. No storage of any materials shall be located within the designated working space.

Exceptions:

1. Where other dimensions are required or allowed by the electrical code as adopted by the City.
2. Access openings into attics or under-floor areas which provide a minimum clear opening of 22 inches (559 mm) by 30 inches (762 mm).

605.4 Multiplug adapters. Multiplug adapters, such as cube adapters, unfused plug strips or any other device not complying with the electrical code as adopted by the City shall be prohibited.

605.9 Temporary wiring. Temporary wiring for electrical power and lighting installations is allowed for a period not to exceed 90 days. Temporary wiring methods shall meet the applicable provisions of the electrical code as adopted by the City.

606.16 Electrical equipment. Where refrigerants of Groups A2, A3, B2, and B3, as defined in the *International Mechanical Code*, are used, refrigeration machinery rooms shall conform to the Class I, Division 2 hazardous location classification requirement of the electrical code as adopted by the City.

901.10 Preventable responses to fire alarms- scope. This section shall apply to activation of a fire alarm system resulting in responses of fire apparatus due to either direct transmission of the alarm to a monitoring station or telephone report of fire alarm activation caused by any of the following:

1. Improper type, installation, sensitivity, or maintenance of automatic detectors;
2. Improper installation (including *unapproved* or incompatible components) or maintenance of fire alarm systems including systems with unapparent reasons for repetitious alarms;
3. Erroneous transmission of an alarm including the reporting of trouble signals by fire alarm monitoring companies;
4. Work on a fire alarm system or automatic extinguishing system connected to an alarm system when reasonable steps were not taken to prevent reporting of an alarm to the fire department;
5. Fire drills or tests of alarm or extinguishing systems when reasonable steps were not taken to prevent reporting of an alarm to the fire department;
6. Work including painting, welding, cleaning, cooking, dust producing or other activities which could activate a fire alarm detector;
7. Smoke or fumes resulting from closed fireplace dampers, cooking activities, smoking of tobacco products, etc., including opening a door to a corridor equipped with detectors for the purpose of ventilating such smoke or fumes.

Exception: This section shall not apply to activation of a fire alarm system resulting from the following:

1. Any actual fire, explosion or overheating or other situation that could have resulted in a fire;
2. Any manual activation of an alarm where it was believed that a fire or any other emergency requiring response of emergency personnel existed;
3. Malicious manual activation or unlawful tampering with a fire alarm system;
4. Accidental striking of an alarm box, detector, circuitry, panel or other components of an alarm system or accidental breakage or discharge of a sprinkler system or other fire extinguishing system;
5. Accidental breakage or leak of any system that releases steam, heat, gases, water or vapors which might activate a detector;
6. Earthquake, lightning or natural occurrences that result in movement or flooding of a building;
7. Work on telephone lines or central office equipment.

901.10.1 Fees.

- 1) Exempt Alarms.
 - a) The first preventable fire department response to fire alarms from any one system during a calendar year shall be exempt except that there shall be no exempt responses to alarms caused by alarm system monitoring companies or companies performing work on fire alarm or fire extinguishing systems.

- b) For newly installed alarm systems, the first five preventable responses to fire alarms from any one system or all preventable responses within 30 days of the first such alarm, whichever occurs first, are exempt.

- 2) Nonexempt Fire Department Responses to Fire Alarms.
 - a) A fee of \$100.00 shall be charged for the first nonexempt preventable fire department response to a fire alarm during a calendar year from any one system.
 - b) A fee of \$150.00 shall be charged for all subsequent nonexempt preventable fire department responses to a fire alarm from any system during a calendar year.

Point of Information
Preventable responses beyond five in a calendar year are subject to the full cost of the response. See BMC 23.11.102 for further information.

901.10.2. Responsibilities.

1. The owner of the alarm system or subscriber of an alarm service shall be responsible for all preventable fire department responses resulting from activation of a fire alarm system including those caused by tenants or any other occupant of the building or occupancy, except that fire alarm monitoring companies shall be responsible for their erroneous transmission of alarms and companies performing work on fire alarm or extinguishing systems shall be responsible when such work results in a fire department response.
2. When a preventable fire department response to a fire alarm has occurred, the responsible party shall, within 30 days, make a written report to the fire chief on forms provided by the fire department, stating the reasons for such alarm and the corrective action taken to prevent recurrence.
3. The *fire code official's* determination that a preventable fire department response has occurred shall be made in writing and shall constitute the final decision of the City. Any person aggrieved by this determination may file an appeal with the Hearing Examiner within thirty (30) days. The Hearing Examiner shall have jurisdiction over such appeal in accordance with the provisions of Section 108 of the *International Fire Code* as now or hereafter amended in this chapter and BCC 1.18 as now or hereafter amended.

Section 902.1 of the *International Fire Code* is hereby amended to include the following additional definitions:

High-rise Building. Buildings having occupied floors located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

Water Supply. The source and delivery system supplying the required flow (gpm) and pressure (psi) to a sprinkler system or other fire protection system/equipment.

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

1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m²).
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of *exit* discharge serving such occupancy.
4. The occupancy is a nightclub as defined by WAC51-54-0200

903.2 Where required. *Approved automatic sprinkler systems* in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section.

manner that fire fighting or rescue cannot be accomplished from the exterior.

903.2.11.1.2 Openings on one side only. Where openings in a story are provided on only one side and the opposite wall of such story is more than 75 feet (22,860 mm) from such openings, the story shall be equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* or openings as specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of the story.

903.2.11.1.3 Basements. Where any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet (22,860 mm) from openings required by Section 903.2.11.1, the basement shall be equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system*.

903.2.11.2 Rubbish and linen chutes. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be installed at the top of rubbish and linen chutes and in their terminal rooms. Chutes extending through three or more floors shall have additional sprinkler heads installed within such chutes at alternate floors. Chute sprinklers shall be accessible for servicing.

903.2.11.3 Buildings of four or more stories in height. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be installed throughout buildings four or more stories in height.

903.2.11.4 Buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet. Notwithstanding any provision of the *International Building Code* or *International Fire Code*, as such codes are adopted by the City, throughout all buildings where the total floor area, including basements, exceeds 10,000 square feet. For purposes of this paragraph, portions of buildings separated by one or more fire walls will not be considered a separate building. Existing buildings shall comply with this section when an addition is made to the building and the total floor area, including the basements, or the existing building and the addition combined exceeds 10,000 square feet, or when the value of a structural *alteration* or repair of an existing building 10,000 square feet in area or greater exceeds 50 percent of the assessed valuation of such existing building, or exceeds 50 percent of the recognized replacement cost of the structure, without consideration of depreciation, as determined under the Marshall Valuation Service Cost Handbook, whichever is greater.

903.2.11 All occupancies. In all occupancies except Groups R-3 and U, an *automatic sprinkler system* shall be installed for building design or hazards in the locations set forth in Section 903.2.11.1 through 903.2.11.6.

903.2.11.1 Stories and basements without openings. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be installed throughout all stories, including basements, of all buildings where the floor area exceeds 1,500 square feet (139.4 m²) and where there is not provided at least one of the following types of *exterior wall* openings:

1. Openings below grade that lead directly to ground level by an exterior *stairway* complying with Section 1009 or an outside ramp complying with Section 1010. Openings shall be located in each 50 linear feet (15,240 mm), or fraction thereof, of *exterior wall* in the story on at least one side. The required openings shall be distributed such that the lineal distance between adjacent openings does not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).
2. Openings entirely above the adjoining ground level totaling at least 20 square feet (1.86 m²) in each 50 linear feet (15,240 mm), or fraction thereof, of *exterior wall* in the story on at least one side. The required openings shall be distributed such that the lineal distance between adjacent openings does not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).

903.2.11.1.1 Opening dimensions and access. Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than 30 inches (762 mm). Such openings shall be accessible to the fire department from the exterior and shall not be obstructed in a

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 any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard, when *approved by the fire code official*.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when *approved by the fire code official*.
3. In rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.
4. Fire service access elevator machine rooms and machinery spaces.

903.3.1.1.2 High rise building sprinkler system design. Combination standpipe/sprinkler risers using 6 in. pipe minimum, shall be used. Shut-off valves and water-flow devices shall be provided on each floor at the sprinkler system connection to each standpipe. Two four-way fire department connections serving the combination system shall be provided on separate streets well separated from each other. At least one of the fire department connections shall be connected to the riser above a riser isolation valve. Dry pipe sprinkler systems serving parking garages may use one separate two-way fire department connection. The dry pipe sprinkler system shall be supplied by the on-site water tank.

903.3.1.4 Fire Pump Boosted System Design. Sprinkler system designs utilizing a fire pump are limited to a maximum pressure loss of 0.7 psi/ft, where the city supply alone can not meet 110% of the design pressure at 100% of the design flow; unless otherwise *approved* by the *Fire code official*.

903.3.3 Obstructed locations. Automatic sprinklers shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 13 obstruction criteria and the listing requirements of the sprinkler head. Automatic sprinklers shall be installed in or under covered kiosks, displays, booths, concession stands, or equipment that exceeds 4 feet (1219 mm) in width and depth, and for all multi-level exhibit booths. Not less than a 3-foot (914 mm) clearance shall be maintained between automatic sprinklers and the top of piles of combustible fibers.

Exception: Kitchen equipment under exhaust hoods protected with a fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 904.

1. *High-rise buildings* containing R-2 or B occupancy only shall be provided with a net useable volume of 15,000 gallons.
2. *High-rise buildings* containing an S-2 occupancy shall be provided with a net useable volume of 40,000 gallons.
3. *High-rise buildings* containing an M occupancy shall be provided with a net useable volume of 50,000 gallons.
4. Multi high-rise complexes sharing a common secondary water source shall be provided with a net useable volume calculated by combining the highest demand of number 2 or 3 above, with number 1 above. Only one parking/retail area and 2 *high-rise buildings* may share a common secondary water source.

An acceptable alternative to items 1 through 4 above, is to provide a calculated net useable volume capable of meeting the hydraulically calculated sprinkler demand, including the total (combined inside and outside) hose stream requirement, as per NFPA 13. The duration of this calculated source shall have a duration of not less than 30 minutes for buildings with light hazard occupancies only and a 60 minute duration for buildings with ordinary hazard occupancies as defined by NFPA 13.

Exception: Existing buildings, including those undergoing substantial renovation

903.3.5.2 Secondary water source. A secondary on-site water source shall be provided for *high-rise buildings* as follows:

903.4.2 Alarms. *Approved* audible and visible alarm notification appliances shall be provided for every new or substantially altered *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 907 and throughout areas designated by the *Fire code official*. Sprinkler water-flow alarm devices shall be activated by water flow equivalent to the flow of a single sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed in the system. Alarm devices shall be provided on the exterior of the building in an *approved* location. Where a fire alarm system is installed, actuation of the *automatic sprinkler system* shall actuate the building fire alarm system.

903.4.3 Floor control valves. *Approved* supervised indicating control valves shall be provided at the point of connection to the riser on each floor. The floor control valves shall be located within 6' of floors or landings unless chains or other *approved* devices are readily available.

905.3.1 Height. Class I standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exceptions:

1. In determining the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, it shall not be required to consider:
 - 1.1. Recessed loading docks for four vehicles or less, and
 - 1.2. Conditions where topography makes access from the fire department vehicle to the building impractical or impossible.

905.3.3 Covered mall buildings. A covered mall building shall be equipped throughout with a Class I standpipe system with hose connections provided at each of the following locations:

1. Within the mall at the entrance to each *exit* passageway or corridor.
2. At each floor-level landing within enclosed *stairways* opening directly on the mall.
3. At exterior public entrances to the mall.
4. At other locations as necessary so that the distance to reach all portions of a tenant space does not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm) from a hose connection.

905.3.4 Stages is not adopted.

905.3.4.1 Hose and cabinet is not adopted.

905.3.8 High Rise Building Standpipes. Standpipe risers shall be combination standpipe/sprinkler risers using a minimum pipe size of 6 inch. One 2-1/2 inch hose connection shall be provided on every intermediate floor level landing in every required *stairway* and elsewhere as required by NFPA 14. Where, and only where, static or residual water pressures at any hose outlet exceeds 175 psi (1207 kPa), *approved* pressure-regulating devices shall be installed to limit the pressure to 150 psi (1207 kPa). Such devices shall be adjusted to provide 150 psi (1207 kPa), or as close to that pressure as the adjustment will permit while flowing 300 gpm, without exceeding 175 psi (1207 kPa). The pressure on the inlet side of the pressure-regulating device shall not exceed the rated working pressure of the device. An additional non-regulated hose connection or an equally sized bypass around the pressure regulating device with a normally closed control valve shall be provided at each reduced pressure connection. Signage in accordance with NFPA 14 and Section 912.4 shall be provided.

Point of Information:

Additional flow and pressure requirements are contained in NFPA 14. Designers should be cognizant of space considerations within stair shafts and additional signage needed for the PRV by-pass control valves. For city wide uniformity, the City of Bellevue desires the PRV settings to be such that the required flow is available at 150 psi. However, a range of up to 175 psi is provided to allow for design flexibility.

905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections.

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

1. In every required *stairway*, a hose connection shall be provided for each floor level above or below grade. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate floor level landing between floors. Where stairs are required to provide roof access, the standpipe roof connections shall be located adjacent to the stair opening on the roof.
2. On each side of the wall adjacent to the *exit* opening of a horizontal *exit*.

Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to a horizontal *exit* are reachable from *exit stairway* hose connections by a 30-foot (9144 mm) hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet (30 480

mm) of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the horizontal *exit*.

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

Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to an *exit* passageway are reachable from *exit stairway* hose connections by a 30-foot (9144 mm) hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet (30 480 mm) of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the entrance from the *exit* passageway to other areas of the building.

4. In covered mall buildings, adjacent to each exterior public entrance to the mall, adjacent to each entrance from an *exit* passageway or *exit corridor* to the mall, at each intermediate landing within required enclosed *stairways*, and at other locations as necessary so that the distance to reach all portions of a tenant space does not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm) from a hose connection.
5. Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), at least one standpipe shall be provided with a 2 ½ in. hose connection located on the roof. Additional hose connections shall be provided so that all portions of the roof are within 200 feet of hose travel distance from a standpipe hose connection. The hose connection(s) shall be at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from the roof edge, skylight, light well or other similar openings, unless protected by a 42-inch-high (1067 mm) guardrail or equivalent. All roof hose connections shall be arranged to be operable without entering the building. Roof connections in *high-rise buildings* are allowed to be located at the highest landing of a *stairway* with stair access to the roof. An additional hose connection shall be provided at the top of the most hydraulically remote standpipe for testing purposes.
6. Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) of hose travel distance from a hose connection or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is more than 200 feet (60 960 mm) of hose travel distance from a hose connection, additional hose connections shall be provided in vertical *exit* enclosures or protected locations that are accessed through protected enclosures. The protected enclosure shall be a corridor constructed as a smoke barrier from the *exit* enclosure to the standpipe connection.

Exception: Hose connections in parking garages must be located in vertical *exit* enclosures, protected locations, immediately adjacent to exterior *exit* doors, loading docks or other areas as *approved* by the *fire code official*. Subject to the approval of the *fire code official* the travel distance may also be increased to a maximum distance of 240 feet.

Point of Information

Chapter 10 of this code outlines the requirements for *stairways* to the roof and roof access. This section (905.4), identifies the locations of standpipes and hose connections, but does not dictate the need for additional *stairways* to the roof or roof access.

905.8 Dry standpipes. Dry standpipes when *approved* by the *Fire code official* may be installed in other than high rise buildings.

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907.1 General. This section covers the application, installation, performance and maintenance of fire alarm systems and their components in new and existing buildings and structures. The requirements of Section 907.2 are applicable to new buildings and structures and new fire alarm systems including replacement of existing fire alarm control panels being installed in existing structures. The requirements of Section 907.3 are applicable to existing buildings and structures.

For the purposes of this section, fire walls shall not be considered to create a separate building.

Buildings required by this section to be provided with a fire alarm system shall be provided with a single fire alarm system unless otherwise *approved* by the *fire code official*.

907.2.7.1 Occupant notification is not adopted.

907.2.13.1.1 Area smoke detection. Area smoke detectors shall be provided in accordance with this section. Smoke detectors shall be connected to an automatic fire alarm system. The activation of any detector required by this section, other than duct smoke detectors, shall operate the emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.6.2.2. Smoke detectors (Where such locations are within unconditioned spaces, other devices may be installed in accordance with 907.5.3) shall be located as follows:

1. In each mechanical equipment, electrical, transformer, telephone equipment or similar room which is not provided with sprinkler protection.
2. In each elevator machine room and in elevator lobbies.
3. Within 5 feet (1524 mm) of doors opening into *stairways* that are smoke proof enclosures, or are pressurized *stairways*.

907.2.13.2 Fire department communication system. An *approved* two-way, fire department communication system designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 72 shall be provided for fire department use. It shall operate between a *fire command center* complying with Section 508, elevators, elevator lobbies, emergency and standby power rooms, fire pump rooms, areas of refuge and inside enclosed *exit stairways*. The fire department communication device shall be provided at each floor level within the enclosed *exit stairway*.

907.2.18.1 Smoke detectors. A minimum of one smoke detector (Where such locations are within unconditioned spaces, other devices may be installed in accordance with 907.5.3.) *listed* for the intended purpose shall be installed in the following areas:

1. Electrical, Non-Utility owned transformer vault rooms, telephone equipment, elevator machine or similar rooms.
2. Elevator lobbies.
3. The main return and exhaust air plenum of each air-conditioning system serving more than one story and located in a serviceable area downstream of the last duct inlet.
4. Each connection to a vertical duct or riser serving two or more floors from return air ducts or plenums of heating, ventilating and air-conditioning systems, except that in Group R occupancies, a *listed* smoke detector is allowed to be used in each return-air riser carrying not more than 5,000 cfm (2.4 m³/s) and serving not more than 10 air inlet openings.
5. Within 5 ft. of doors opening into *stairways* that are smokeproof enclosures, or that are pressurized *stairways*.

907.6 Occupant notification system. A fire alarm system shall announce at the panel and shall initiate occupant notification upon activation, in accordance with Section 907.6.1 through 907.6.2.3.4. Where an alarm notification system is required by another section of this code, it shall be activated by:

1. Automatic heat and smoke detectors, other than duct smoke detectors, and smoke alarms located inside dwelling units and sleeping units.
2. Sprinkler water-flow devices.
3. Manual fire alarm boxes.
4. Any other fire suppression system installed within the building.

907.6.2.1.1 - Average sound pressure. The audible alarm notification appliances shall provide a sound pressure level of 15 decibels (dBA) above the average ambient sound level or 5 dBA above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least 60 seconds, whichever is greater, in every occupiable space within the building, or in the case of a partial alarm system, throughout the space that is being provided with the fire alarm system. The minimum sound pressure levels shall be: 75 dBA in occupancies in Groups R and I-1; 90 dBA in mechanical equipment rooms; and 60 dBA in other occupancies. In assembly occupancies with high sound levels such as nightclubs, bars, theaters, auditoriums, sanctuaries, etc. an interface shall be provided between the fire alarm system and the noise source to eliminate the noise source upon activation of the fire alarm system.

Exceptions:

1. Private mode signaling in accordance with NFPA 72 shall be allowed in areas of group I-2 and I -3 occupancies where occupants are not expected to self evacuate.

907.6.2.2 Emergency voice/alarm communication systems. Emergency voice/alarm communication systems required by this code shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 72. The operation of any automatic fire detector, sprinkler waterflow device or manual fire alarm box shall automatically sound an alert tone followed by voice instructions giving *approved* information and directions for a general or staged evacuation in accordance with the building's fire safety and evacuation plans required by Section 404. In *high-rise buildings*, the system shall operate on a minimum of the alarming floor, the floor above and the floor below. Speakers shall be provided throughout the building by paging zones. At a minimum, paging zones shall be provided as follows:

1. Elevator groups.
2. *Exit stairways* .
3. Each floor.
4. Areas of refuge as defined in Section 1002.1.

Exception: In Group I-1 and I-2 occupancies, the alarm shall sound in a constantly attended area and a general occupant notification shall be broadcast over the overhead page.

907.6.2.2.1 Manual override. A manual override for emergency voice communication shall be provided on a selective and all-call basis for all paging zones.

907.6.2.2.2 Live voice messages. The emergency voice/alarm communication system shall also have the capability to broadcast live voice messages by paging zones on a selective and all-call basis.

907.6.2.2.3 Alternate uses. The emergency voice/alarm communication system shall be allowed to be used for other announcements, provided the manual fire alarm use takes precedence over any other use.

907.6.2.2.4 Emergency power. Emergency voice/alarm communications systems shall be provided with an *approved* emergency power source.

907.6.2.2.5 Phased Evacuation. All buildings more than 10 stories above grade plane shall utilize an *approved* phased evacuation plan.

Exceptions:

1. When an additional *exit stairway* meeting the requirements of Sections IBC 1009 and 1022 are provided in addition to the minimum number of *exits* required by Section IBC 1021.1
2. Where the width of each required *exit stairway* is as specified in Section 1009.1 is increased by not less than 24" of additional width.
3. Where occupant self-evacuation elevators in accordance with IBC Section 3008 have been installed.
4. Where full tenant evacuation can be demonstrated to be accomplished in less than 7 minutes.

Point of Information
These provisions are intended to facilitate the simultaneous building evacuation and firefighter response into the building

907.7.3.1 Annunciator panel. All fire alarm systems in buildings without a *fire command center* shall be provided with an annunciator panel (or the main fire alarm control panel) located inside the building at the main addressed building entrance.

Graphic annunciators, when provided, shall be mounted to maintain the viewer's directional orientation. The visual zone indication on the annunciator panel shall lock in until the system is reset and shall not be canceled by the operation of an audible-alarm silencing switch. Alarm panels and annunciators shall not be installed where they would obstruct *exiting*. The required *exit* width plus 12 inches shall be provided when the panel is located in a means of egress. Alarm panels shall not be installed in an *exit* enclosure providing the sole *exit* from any space.

909.1 Scope and purpose. This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required by other provisions of this code and Sections 707.14.2.1 and 909.20. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations, or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat-venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the *International Mechanical Code*.

909.4.6. Duration of operation. All portions of active or passive smoke control systems shall be capable of continued operation after detection of the fire event for a period of not less than either 20 minutes or 1.5 times the calculated egress time, whichever is less, except that the emergency generator shall have fuel capacity for no less than a 2-hour run time.

909.10.2 Ducts. Duct materials, including shafts acting as ducts and joints shall be capable of withstanding the probable temperatures and pressures to which they are exposed as determined in accordance with Section 909.10.1. Ducts shall be constructed and supported in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*. Ducts shall be leak tested to 1.5 times the maximum design pressure in accordance with nationally accepted practices. Measured leakage shall not exceed 5 percent of design flow. Results of such testing shall be a part of the documentation procedure. Ducts shall be supported directly from fire resistance-rated structural elements of the building by substantial, noncombustible supports.

Exception: Flexible connections (for the purpose of vibration isolation) complying with the *International Mechanical Code* and which are constructed of *approved* fire-resistance-rated materials.

909.10.3 Equipment, inlets and outlets. Supply air shall be taken directly from an outside, uncontaminated source located a minimum distance of 20 feet from any air exhaust system or outlet so as to minimize the potential for introducing smoke or flame into the building.

909.11 Power systems. The smoke control system shall be supplied with two sources of power. Primary power shall be from the normal building power system. Secondary power shall be from an *approved* standby source complying with NFPA 70 (National Electrical Code). The standby power source and its transfer switches shall be in a separate room from the normal power transformers and switch gear and shall be enclosed in a room constructed of not less than 1-hour fire barriers, except 2-hour for high rise and underground buildings per Sections 403 and 405 respectively, ventilated directly to and from the exterior. Power distribution from the two sources shall be by independent routes. Transfer to full standby power shall be automatic and within 60 seconds of failure of the primary power. The systems shall comply with this code and NFPA 70 (National Electrical Code).

909.17 System response time. Smoke-control system activation shall be initiated immediately after receipt of an appropriate automatic or manual activation command. Smoke control systems shall activate individual components (such as dampers and fans) in the sequence necessary to prevent physical damage to the fans, dampers, ducts and other equipment. For purposes of smoke control, the fire-fighter's smoke control panel response time shall be the same for automatic or manual smoke control action initiated from any other building control point. The total response time, including that necessary for detection, shut-down of operating equipment and smoke control system startup, shall allow for full operational mode to be achieved before the conditions in the space exceed the design smoke condition. Upon receipt of an alarm condition at the fire alarm control panel, fans, dampers and automatic doors shall have achieved their expected operating state and confirmation of proper operation shall be indicated at the smoke control panel within 60 seconds. Documentation shall be provided in the required final report.

909.18.8.3.2 Certificate of compliance. A certificate of compliance shall be provided by the special inspector and responsible registered design professional certifying that the referenced property is in substantial compliance. The certificate shall identify the company, designer, special inspector that performed the testing, name, date and address of the property being tested. The following statement must also be included:

"I have reviewed the report and by personal knowledge and on- site observation certify that the smoke control system is in substantial compliance with the approved design documents, and to the best of my understanding complies with requirements of the applicable codes as identified in the smoke control report."

912.4 Signs. A metal sign with raised letters at least 1 inch (25mm) in size shall be mounted on all fire department connections serving automatic sprinklers, standpipes or fire pump connections. Such signs shall read: SPRINKLERS, STANDPIPES, COMBINED, DRY S/PIPES, DRY S/P & SPKRS, BOOST TO _____ (as specified by the *fire code official*) PSI, or TEST CONNECTION or a combination thereof as applicable. Systems utilizing Pressure Reducing Valves (PRV's) must note the required boosted pressure at the Fire Department Connection, in order to overcome the PRV setting.

Point of Information

Additional information can be found in Chapter 7 of the Bellevue Fire Department Development Standards available online at

www.bellevuewa.gov/pdf/Fire/BFDDS_2004_Edition.pdf

914.2.1 *automatic sprinkler system.* The covered mall building and buildings connected shall be equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.1.1, which shall comply with the following:

1. The *automatic sprinkler system* shall be complete and operative throughout occupied space in the covered mall building prior to occupancy of any of the tenant spaces. Unoccupied tenant spaces shall be similarly protected unless provided with *approved* alternative protection.
2. Sprinkler protection for the mall shall be independent from that provided for tenant spaces or anchors. Where tenant spaces are supplied by the same system, they shall be independently controlled.

914.3.1 *automatic sprinkler system* – High rise building.

Buildings and structures shall be equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and a secondary *water supply* where required by Section 903.3.5.2.

914.3.1.2 Water supply to required fire pumps is not adopted

1009.13.1 Roof access. Where a *stairway* is provided to a roof, access to the roof shall be provided through a penthouse complying with Section 1509.2 of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: In buildings without an occupied roof, access to the roof shall be permitted to be a roof hatch or trap door not less than 16 square feet (1.5m²) in area and having a minimum dimension of 3 feet (610 mm).

1404.5 Fire watch. When required by the *fire code official* for building construction or demolition that is hazardous in nature, qualified personnel shall be provided to serve as an on-site fire watch. Fire watch personnel shall be provided with at least one *approved* means for notification of the fire department and their sole duty shall be to perform constant patrols and watch for the occurrence of fire.

2206.2.3 Above-ground tanks located outside, above grade. Above-ground tanks shall not be used for the storage of Class I, II or IIIA liquid fuels except as provided by this section.

1. The storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above ground 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 include areas zoned as other than LI (Light Industrial) and GC (General Commercial) as defined in City of Bellevue Land Use Code and designated on the City's official zoning map.
2. Above-ground tanks used for outside, above-grade storage of Class I liquids shall be *listed* and labeled as protected above-ground tanks and be in accordance with Chapter 34. Such tanks shall be located in accordance with Table 2206.2.3.
3. Above-ground tanks used for above-grade storage of Class II or IIIA liquids are allowed to be protected above-ground tanks or, when *approved* by the *fire code official*, other above-ground tanks that comply with Chapter 34. Tank locations shall be in accordance with Table 2206.2.3.
4. Tanks containing fuels shall not exceed 12,000 gallons (45,420 L) in individual capacity or 48,000 gallons (181,680 L) in aggregate capacity. Installations with the maximum allowable aggregate capacity shall be separated from other such installations by not less than 100 feet (30,480 mm).
5. Tanks located at farms, construction projects, or rural areas shall comply with Section 3406.2.

3301.2.3 Permit restrictions. The storage of explosive materials is prohibited within the limits of the City. The *fire code official* is authorized to limit the quantity of fireworks permitted at a given location. No person, possessing a permit for storage of fireworks at any place, shall keep or store an amount greater than authorized in such permit. Only the kind of fireworks specified in such a permit shall be kept or stored.

class of fireworks to be displayed, and the manner in which the fireworks are being stored prior to the public fireworks display.

3308.2 Fireworks Discharge Prohibited. No person shall ignite or discharge any fireworks at any time.

Exceptions:

1. Displays authorized by permit issued by the city pursuant to RCW 70.77.260(2) now or as hereafter amended;
2. Use by a group or individual for religious or other specific purposes on an *approved* date at an *approved* location pursuant to a permit issued pursuant to RCW 70.77.311(2)(c) now or hereafter amended and (d);
3. Use of trick and novelty devices as defined in WAC 212-17-030, as amended, and as hereafter amended and use of agricultural and wildlife fireworks as defined in WAC 212-17-045, as amended and as hereafter amended.

3308.2.3 Standards for fireworks displays. All fireworks displays shall conform to the following minimum standards and conditions:

- A. All fireworks displays must be planned, organized, and discharged by a state-licensed pyrotechnician.
- B. A permit must be obtained from the city and *approved* by the fire chief or designee prior to any display of fireworks. The permit shall include the name of the applicant and his address, the name of the pyrotechnician and his address, the exact location, date and time of the proposed display, the number, type and

- C. The applicant for a display of fireworks permit shall include with the application evidence of a bond issued by an authorized surety or a certificate of public liability insurance. Such bond or certificate shall conform to the requirements set forth in RCW 70.77.285 and 70.77.355.
- D. A drawing shall be submitted with the application to the fire chief showing a plan view of the fireworks discharge site and the surrounding area within a 500-foot radius. The drawing shall include all structures, fences, barricades, streets, fields, streams, and any other significant factors that may be subjected to ignition or that may inhibit firefighting capabilities.
- E. When, in the discretion of the fire chief, such requirement is necessary to preserve the public health, safety and welfare, the permit may, at the direction of the fire chief or designee, require that a Bellevue fire pumper and a minimum of three firefighters shall be on site 30 minutes prior to and after the conclusion of the display. All compensation for fire personnel and apparatus will be paid by the applicant in an amount calculated according to the Washington State Fire Chiefs Association's fee schedule and shall be designated to the Bellevue fire department.
- F. All combustible debris and trash shall be removed by the applicant from the area of discharge for a distance of 300 feet in all directions.
- G. Applicant shall dispose of all unfired or "dud" fireworks in a safe manner.
- H. Applicant shall provide the fireworks discharge site a minimum of two 2A-rated pressurized water fire extinguishers and one fire blanket.
- I. The permit may be immediately revoked at any time deemed necessary by the fire chief or designee due to any noncompliance or weather conditions such as extremely low humidity or wind factor. The display may also be canceled by accidental ignition of combustible or flammable material in the vicinity due to fall debris from the display.
- J. Areas of public access shall be determined by the fire chief or designee and maintained by the applicant in an *approved* manner.
- K. For displays other than the 4th of July, the permit application must also include a public notification plan for affected residents or businesses. This may include newspaper, radio, and/or television announcements; door to door distribution of written announcements; reader boards and/or other methods or media. The public notification plan is subject to approval by the fire chief or designee. Costs associated with public notification to affected residents are to be borne by the permit applicant.

(Insert Facing Page 317)

3404.2.7.2 Pressure limitations for tanks. Tanks shall be designed for the pressures to which they will be subjected in accordance with NFPA 30. If the static head with a vent pipe filled with oil exceeds 10 pounds per square inch (psi) (69 kPa), the tank shall be designed for the maximum static head that will be imposed.

3404.2.9.6.1 Locations where above-ground tanks are prohibited or restricted. Storage of Class I and II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited unless screened in accordance with the City of Bellevue Land Use Code (LUC) Section 20.20.525 as now or hereafter amended.

Exception: Areas zoned as LI (Light Industrial) and GC (General Commercial) as defined in the LUC and designated on the City's official zoning map.

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3804.2 Maximum Capacity. Within the limits established by law restricting the storage of liquefied 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 liquefied 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 4606
BUILDING IDENTIFICATION**

4606.1 Address Identification. Address Identification for existing buildings shall be in accordance with section 505.1 of this code.

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Chapter 47 amended – Referenced Standards

The following referenced standards identified on page 418 and 419 are hereby amended as follows:

- 13 - 10 Installation of Sprinkler Systems.....Table 903.3.1.1, 903.3.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.2, 904.11, 905.3.4, 907.7.3, 2301.1, 2304.2, Table 2306.2, 2306.9, 2307.2, 2307.2.1, 2308.2.2, 2308.2.2.1, 2308.4, 2310.1, 2501.1, 2804.1, 2806.5.7, 3404.3.3.9, Table 3404.3.6.3(7), 3404.3.7.5.1, 3404.3.8.4

- 13D - 10 Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes.....903.3.1.3, 903.3.5.1.1

- 13R - 10 Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height.....903.3.1.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.1.2, 903.4

- 14 - 10 Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems.....905.2, 905.3.4, 905.4.2, 905.6.2, 905.8

- 20 - 10 Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection.....913.1, 913.2, 913.5.1

- 72 - 10 National Fire Alarm Code.....508.1.5, Table 901.6.1, 903.4.1, 904.3.5, 907.2, 907.2.6, 907.2.11, 907.2.13.2, 907.3, 907.4.3, 907.4.4, 907.6.2.1.2, 907.6.2.2, 907.7, 907.7.1, 907.7.2, 907.7.5, 907.8, 907.8.1, 907.8.2, 907.9, 907.9.2, 907.9.5, I101.1, J103.1.