LF040203-12

1997 Code adoption

ORDINANCE # 3909

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 8.24 OF THE RAPID CITY MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF RAPID CITY BY ADOPTING A MODIFIED VERSION OF THE 1997 UNIFORM FIRE CODE, VOLUMES I AND II AND APPENDICES THERETO, AS AMENDED FOR THE RAPID CITY COMMUNITY.

BE IT ORDAINED by the City of Rapid City that Chapter 8.24 of the Rapid City Municipal Code be amended to read as follows:

There is hereby adopted by the City of Rapid City, for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire, hazardous materials or explosion, that certain Code known as the Uniform Fire Code, including Appendix Chapters I-A, I-B, I-C, II-A, II-B, II-E, II-G, II-H, II-I, II-J, III-A, III-B, IV-A, IV-B, V-A, VI-A, VI-B, VI-C, VI-D, VI-E, VI-F VI-G, VI-H VI-I VI-J and Uniform Fire Code, Volume 2 Standards published by the International Fire Code Institute, being particularly the 1997 Edition thereof, and the whole thereof, save and except such portions as are hereafter deleted, modified, or amended as follows:

1. UFC 103.3.2.1 – amended

   103.3.2.1.1 Fees. A fee shall be assessed for each permit required in Section 105.

   103.3.2.1.2 Plans. Two sets of accurate plans shall be submitted for review in accordance with applicable articles. Plans shall be in such detail as required by the Chief.

2. UFC Section 103.4.1.1 – amended

   103.4.1.1 General. When the chief finds in any building or on any premises, hazardous or explosive materials or dangerous accumulations of rubbish; or finds unnecessary accumulations of wastepaper, boxes, shavings or any highly flammable or combustible materials which are so situated as to endanger life or property; or finds obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors or windows that reasonably tend to interfere with the operations of the fire department or the egress of the occupants of such building or premises; or finds that the effectiveness of any exit door, attic separation or any fire separation wall is reduced; or finds that this code is being violated, the chief is authorized to issue orders as necessary for the enforcement of the fire prevention laws and ordinances governing the same and for the safeguarding of life and property.

3. UFC 103.4.1.3 - amended

103.4.1.3 Stopping uses, evacuation. The chief is authorized to order an operation or use stopped or the evacuation of any premises, building or vehicle or portion thereof, which has or is a ~~fire hazard~~ condition hazardous to life or property.

4. UFC Section 207 – F – amended

FIRELANE is a road or other areas developed to allow access and operational setup for emergency response apparatus.

5. UFC Section 207 – F – amended

FIREWATCH is a person or persons assigned to an area for the express purpose of notifying the fire department and/or building occupants of an emergency, preventing a fire occurring, or protecting the public from fire or life safety dangers.

6. UFC SECTION 214 – M – amended

MANUAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEM is a system comprised of only manually operated fire alarm inititating devices, and approved notification devices installed in accordance with the applicable code requirements.

7. UFC Section 216 – amended

Group H Occupancies
Division 7. Occupancies having quantities of materials in excess of those listed in Table ~~3-E~~ 8001.15-B that are health hazards, including:
1. Corrosives.
EXCEPTION: Stationary lead-acid battery systems.
2. Toxic and highly toxic materials.
3. Irritants.
4. Sensitizers.
5. Other health hazards.

8. UFC Section 216 – O - amended

~~**ORGANIC PEROXIDE** is an organic compound that contains the bivalent -0-0- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an organic radical. Organic peroxides can present an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they can be shock sensitive. They can also decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time.~~

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organic peroxides can present an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they can be shock sensitive. Organic peroxides will decompose over time at a rate that increases with increasing temperature. Decomposition products may be flammable. Organic peroxides are subdivided into classes as follows:

Detonatable: Detonatable organic peroxides are capable of detonation. These peroxides present an extremely high explosion hazard through rapid explosive decomposition and are regulated as explosive.

Class I: Class I organic peroxides are capable of deflagration, but not detonation. These organic peroxides present a high explosion hazard through rapid decomposition.

Class II: Class II organic peroxides burn very rapidly and present sever reactivity hazard.

Class III: Class III organic peroxides burn rapidly and present a moderate reactivity hazard.

Class IV: Class IV organic peroxides burn in the same manner as ordinary combustibles and present a minimum reactivity hazard.

Class V: Class V organic peroxides burn with less intensity than ordinary combustibles or do not sustain combustion and do not present a reactivity hazard.

9. UFC Section 217 – P – amended

PROTECTED ABOVEGROUND TANK is a listed tank system consisting of a primary tank provided with protection from physical damage, and fire-resistive protection from a high-intensity liquid pool fire exposure. The tank system may provide these protection elements as a unit or may be an assembly of components, or combination thereof.

10. UFC Section 222 - U - amended

~~**UNSTABLE (Reactive) MATERIAL** is a material, other than an explosive, which in the pure state or as commercially produced will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense or become self-reactive and undergo other violent chemical changes, including explosion, when exposed to heat, friction or shock, or in the absence of an inhibitor or in the presence of contaminants or in contact with noncompatible materials. Unstable, reactive materials are subdivided as follows:~~
~~**Class 4:** Materials which, in themselves, are readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. This class includes materials which are sensitive to mechanical or localized thermal shock at normal temperatures and pressures.~~

~~**Class 3:** Materials which, in themselves, are capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction but which require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation. This class includes materials which are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures.~~

~~**Class 2:** Materials which, in themselves, are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. This class includes materials which can undergo chemical change~~

~~with rapid release of energy at normal temperatures and pressures and which can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.~~

~~**Class 1:** Materials which, in themselves, are normally stable but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.~~

UNSTABLE (Reactive) MATERIAL is a material which, in the pure state or as a commercially produced, will vigorously polymerize, decompose or condense, become self-reactive, or otherwise undergo a violent chemical change under conditions of shock, pressure or temperature.

Class 4: Materials that, in themselves, are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. This degree includes, among others, materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

Class 3: Materials that, in themselves, are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. This class includes, among others, materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures.

Class 2: Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. This class includes, among others, materials that exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 3020F (1500 C) when tested by different scanning calorimetry.

Class 1: Materials that, in themselves, are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. This class includes, among others, materials that change or decompose on exposure to air, light or moisture, and materials that exhibit an exotherm at temperatures greater than 3020 F (1500 C), but less than or equal to 5720 F (3000 C) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry.

11. UFC Section 224 - W - amended

WASTE OIL is a waste liquid resulting from the use of Class III-B combustible liquids such as waste motor oil, hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, brake fluids and transmission

fluids. It does include the products classified as Class I, II or III A liquids or corrosives, toxics or highly toxic materials as defined in Article 79 and Article 80.

12. UFC Section 901.4.4 . – amended

901.4.4 Addresses. Approved numbers or addresses shall be provided for all ~~new~~ buildings in such a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property.

The following uniform method of displaying the address shall be used:

1. All addresses shall be numbers, no script.
2. The number shall be posted on the structure in such a way they will be visible at night, as well as daylight, using the following guidelines:

a. Numbers shall be contrasting color to the background they are attached to.
b. Numbers shall be a minimum of five (5) inches in height. Internal illuminated numbers may be four (4) inches in height.
c. All commercial and Group R Division 1 property numbers shall be a minimum of twelve (12) inches in height, unless otherwise approved by the fire department.
d. If the structure is not visible from the roadway because of terrain, trees or other obstruction, or if the structure is more than 400 feet from the roadway, the address numbers shall be posted on a post at the entrance of the driveway to the structure. The numbers on the post shall be a minimum of four (4) inches in height and shall be visible from both sides of the approach to the entrance. The post with the numbers shall be a minimum of four (4) feet in height above the ground in a visible location within 20 feet of the roadway.
e. Suite numbers shall be a minimum of (4) inches in height and placed above or on the Front and Rear entrance doors.

13. UFC 902.2.2.1 - amended

902.2.1 Required access. Fire apparatus access roads, firelane, shall be provided in accordance with Sections 901 and 902.2 for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction when any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) from fire apparatus access as measured by an approved route around the exterior and into the interior of the building or facility. See also Section 902.3 for personnel access to buildings.

14. UFC 902.2.2.1 – amended

902.2.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads, firelane, shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm), additional widths may be required when multiple responding emergency apparatus is expected to pass. The width, length, and interval will be as approved by the chief, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm).

15. UFC 902.2.3.1 - amended

902.2.3.1 Curbs. Fire apparatus access roads shall be identified with red painted curbs as deemed necessary.

EXCEPTION: Where no curb exist, a 6-inch-wide (152.4 mm) red stripe the length as deemed necessary shall be acceptable.

16. UFC 902.2.3.2 – amended

902.2.3.2 Fire lane sign. Approved fire lane signs shall be posted as deemed necessary.

17. UFC 902.4 – amended

902.4 Key Boxes. When access to or within a structure or an area is unduly difficult because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or firefighting purposes, the chief is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an accessible location. The Knox Box*(Registered trade mark)* key box shall be of an approved type and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the chief.

18. UFC 1001.3 - amended

1001.3 Plans. Two (2) complete sets of plans and specifications for fire alarm systems; fire-extinguishing systems, including automatic sprinklers and wet dry standpipes; halon systems and other special types of automatic fire-extinguishing systems; basement pipe inlets; and other fire-protection systems and appurtenances thereto shall be submitted to the fire department for review and approval prior to system installation. Plans and specifications for fire alarm systems shall include, but not be limited to, a floor plan; location of all alarm-initiating and alarm-signaling devices; alarm control- and trouble-signaling equipment; annunciation; power connection; battery calculations; conductor type and sizes; voltage drop calculations; and manufacturer, model numbers and listing information for all equipment, devices and materials.

19. UFC 1001.3.1, 1001.3.2, and 1001.3.3 - amended

1001.3.1 Permits

1001.3.1.1 Fire protection systems. Any person who installs, modifies, alters, adds to or monitors any fire protection system and equipment shall obtain a permit.

The permit applicants responsibilities include:

1. Nationally recognized standards. The permit applicant shall be familiar with and comply with the requirements of applicable standards and code requirements appropriate for the permit issued.

2. Plans. Construction documents shall include all of the fire protection requirements, are correct and incompliance with applicable codes and standards.

3. Inspections. Proper notification shall be given for field inspections. See Section 103.3.2.2.

4. Field changes. Where field conditions necessitate any substantial change from the reviewed plan, the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) shall have the authority to require corrected plans be submitted for review.

1001.3.2 Plans for fire protection systems. Plans and specifications for fire-protection systems shall be submitted to the Building Inspection Department for routing to the fire department for review prior to system modifications or installation.

1001.3.3 Fees. Permit fees shall be submitted before a permit can be obtained.

20. UFC 1001.7.3 - amended

1001.7.3 Fire-extinguishing equipment. Class II standpipe hose stations, Class I and Class III standpipe outlets, and portable fire extinguishers shall not be concealed, obstructed or impaired. A minimum of 3 feet (914.4 mm) clear and unobstructed access shall be maintained on the sides of and in front of control valves and automatic sprinkler risers or equipment.

21. UFC 1003.1.2, Exception 2 - amended

2. Automatic sprinkler systems may be connected to the domestic water-supply main when approved by the building official and by the fire chief, provided the domestic water supply is of adequate pressure, capacity and sizing for the combined domestic and sprinkler requirements. In such case, the sprinkler system connection shall be made between the public water main or meter and the building shutoff valve, and there shall not be intervening valves or connections. The fire department connection may be omitted when approved.

22. UFC 1003.1.2.1 – amended

1003.1.2.1 All occupancies requirements. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings four (4) or more stories in height, or fifty-one (51) or more feet in height as measured from any point around the perimeter of the building.

23. UFC 1003.2.2 – amended

1003.2.2 All occupancies except Group R, Division 3 and Group U Occupancies.

5. Throughout all buildings with a floor level with an occupant load of 30 or more that is located ~~55~~ 51 ~~feet (16 764 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.~~ **or more feet in height as measured from any point around the perimeter of the building.**

24. UFC 1003.2.3.1 – amended

1003.2.3.1 Drinking establishments. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in rooms used by the occupants for the consumption of alcoholic beverages and unseparated accessory uses where the total area of such unseparated rooms and assembly uses exceeds ~~5,000~~ 3,000 square feet ~~(465 m2~~)(279m2). For uses to be considered as separated, the separation shall not be less than as required for a one-hour occupancy separation. The area of other uses shall be included unless separated by at least a one-hour occupancy separation.

25. UFC 1003.2.3.2 – amended

1003.2.3.2 Basements. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in basements classified as a Group A Occupancy. ~~when the basement is larger than 1,500 square feet (139 m2) in floor area.~~

26. UFC 1003.2.3.3 – amended

1003.2.3.3 Exhibition and display rooms. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in Group A Occupancies which have more than ~~12,000~~ 8000 square feet (~~1114.8~~ 743.2m2) of floor area which can be used for exhibition or display purposes.

27. UFC 1003.2.4.1

1003.2.4.1 General. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings containing a Group E, Division 1 Occupancy.
EXCEPTIONS: 1. When each room used for instruction has at least one exterior exit door at ground level and when rooms used for assembly purposes have at least one half of the required exits directly to the exterior ground level, a sprinkler system need not be provided.
~~2. When area separation walls, or occupancy separations having a fire-resistive rating of not less than two hours subdivide the building into separate compartments such that each compartment contains an aggregate floor area not greater than 20,000 square feet (1858 m2), an automatic sprinkler system need not be provided.~~

28. UFC 1003.2.6.2 – amended

1003.2.6.2 Group H, Division 4 Occupancies. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in Group H, Division 4 Occupancies having a floor area of more than ~~3,000~~ 1500 square feet (139.5m2).

29. UFC 1003.2.8 – amended

1003.2.8 Group M Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in rooms classed as Group M Occupancies where the floor area exceeds ~~12,000~~ 8,000 square feet ~~(1114.8 m2)~~ (2229.6 m2) on any floor or ~~24,000~~ 16,000 square feet ~~(2229.6 m2)~~ (1486.4 m2) on all floors or in Group M Occupancies more than three stories in height. The area of mezzanines shall be included in determining the areas where sprinklers are required.

30. UFC 1003.2.9 – amended

1003.2.9 Group R, Division 1 Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout every apartment house three or more stories in height or containing 16 or more dwelling units, every congregate residence three or more stories in height or having an occupant load of ~~20~~ 17 or more, and every hotel three or more stories in height or containing 20 or more guest rooms. Residential or quick-response standard sprinklers shall be used in the dwelling units and guest room portions of the building.

31. UFC 1003.3.1 - amended

1003.3.1 Where required. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically monitored where the number of sprinklers are:
~~1. Twenty or more in Group I, Divisions 1.1 and 1.2 Occupancies~~

~~2~~. One hundred or more in all ~~other~~ occupancies.

Valve monitoring and water-flow alarm and trouble signals shall be distinctly different and shall be automatically transmitted to an approved central station, remote station or proprietary monitoring station as defined by UFC Standard 10-2 or, when approved by the building official with the concurrence of the chief, shall sound an audible signal at a constantly attended location.

32. UFC 1003.3.2 – amended

1003.3.2 Alarms. An approved audible sprinkler flow alarm shall be provided on the exterior of the building in an approved location near the Fire Department Connection. An

approved audible sprinkler flow alarm to alert the occupants shall be provided in the interior of the building in a normally occupied location. ~~Actuation of the alarm shall be as set forth in the Building Code~~. Water flow alarm apparatus shall be listed for the service and so constructed and installed that any flow of water from the sprinkler system equal to or greater than that from a single automatic sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed on the system shall result in an audible and visual alarm on the premise within two (2) minutes after such flow begins. (See UBC Standard 9-1.)

33. UFC 1005 – amended

~~**SECTION 1005 – BASEMENT PIPE INLETS** Basement pipe inlets shall be installed in the first floor of every store, warehouse or factory having a basement when required by the Building Code. See Appendix III-D.~~

34. UFC 1006.2.7 - amended

1006.2.7 Portable fire extinguishers. A sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate dry-chemical-type portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 40-B shall be installed within 30 feet (9144 mm) of commercial food heat-processing equipment, as measured along an unobstructed path of travel, in accordance with NFPA 10 Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers. Where there is a potential for fires in cooking appliances involving combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats), Class K fire extinguishers shall be provided.

Amended with "NFPA 10 Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers. Where there is a potential for fires in cooking appliances involving combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats), Class K fire extinguishers shall be provided." Inserted.

35. UFC 1007.2.9.1.4 - amended

1007.2.9.1.4 Heat detectors. Heat detectors shall be provided in common areas such as recreational rooms, laundry rooms, furnace rooms, in attic areas, and crawl spaces not protected by a 13-R automatic fire sprinkler system and similar areas in accordance with UFC Standard 10-2.

36. UFC 1007.2.9.1.7 – added

1007.2.9.1.7 Power source. Single-station smoke detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring provided that such wiring is served from a commercial source. When power is provided by the building wiring, the wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Single station smoke detectors shall have an internal battery as a secondary power source.

37. UFC 1007.2.9.2.3 – amended

1007.2.9.2.3 Power source. In Group R Occupancies, single-station smoke detectors shall ~~be either battery operated or may~~ receive their primary power from the building wiring provided that such wiring is served from a commercial source. When power is provided by the building wiring, the wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Single station smoke detectors shall have an internal battery as a secondary power source.

38. UFC 1007.2.12.2.1 - amended

1007.2.12.2.1 General. Group B office buildings and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, each having floors used for human occupancy located more than ~~75~~ 51 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and a communication system in accordance with Section 1007.2.12.2

39. UFC 1007.3.3.2 - amended

1007.3.3.2 Control units, annunciator panels and access keys. The alarm control unit, remote annunciator panel and access keys to locked fire alarm equipment shall be installed and maintained in an approved location. A clear working space the width of the equipment or 36 inches (914 mm), whichever is greater, shall be maintained for access.

40. UFC 1007.3.3.3.3 - amended

1007.3.3.3.3 Audibility. The alarm signal shall be a distinctive sound which is not used for any other purpose other than the fire alarm. Alarm-signaling devices shall produce a sound that exceeds the prevailing equivalent sound level in the room or space by 15 decibels minimum, or exceeds any maximum sound level with a duration of 30 seconds minimum by 5 decibels minimum, whichever is louder. Sound levels for alarm signals shall be 120 decibels maximum. In new construction, alteration and remodeling of hotels/motels, dormitories, and apartment units, that require a fire alarm system, a notification device shall be installed in all apartment units, dormitory rooms, and in hotel/motel sleeping rooms.

41. UFC 1007.3.3.3.4 - amended

1007.3.3.3.4 Visual alarms. Alarm systems shall include both audible and visual alarms. Alarm devices shall be located in hotel guest rooms and apartment dwelling units as required by the Building Code (see UBC Section 1105.4.6); accessible public- and common-use areas, including toilet rooms and bathing facilities; hallways; and lobbies. (See Council of American Building Officials/American National Standards Institute Standard A117.1-1992, Section 4-26.2, for additional information about visual signals.

42. UFC 1007.3.3.6.1.1 – added

1007.3.3.6.1.1 Monitoring Sites. Other than for proprietary, all monitoring sites shall possess a current UL certification and City license.

43. UFC 1007.3.3.6.2 - deleted

~~**1007.3.3.6.2 Automatic telephone dialing devices.** Automatic telephone dialing devices used to transmit an emergency alarm shall not be connected to any fire department telephone number unless approved.~~

44. UFC 1109.8.2 – amended

1109.8.2 Candles and other open-flame decorative devices. ~~Candles and other open-flame decorative devices shall be in accordance with the following:~~
~~1. Classes I and II liquids and LP-gas shall not be used.~~
~~2. Liquid- or solid-fueled lighting devices containing more than 8 ounces (236.6 ml) must self-extinguish and not leak fuel at a rate of more than 1/4 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) if tipped over.~~
~~3. The devices or holder shall be constructed to prevent the spillage of liquid fuel or wax at the rate of more than 1/4 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) when the device or holder is not in an upright position.~~
~~4. The device or holder shall be designed so that it will return to the upright position after being tilted to an angle of 45 degrees from vertical.~~
~~**EXCEPTION:** Units that self-extinguish if tipped over and do not spill fuel or wax at the rate of more than 1/4 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) if tipped over.~~
~~5. The flame shall be enclosed except as follows:~~
~~5.1 Openings on the side shall not be more than 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) diameter.~~
~~5.2 Openings on the top and the distance to the top shall be such that a piece of tissue paper placed on the top will not ignite in 10 seconds.~~
~~6. Chimneys shall be made of noncombustible materials. Such chimneys shall be securely attached to the open-flame device.~~
~~**EXCEPTION:** The chimney need not be attached to any open-flame device that will self-extinguish if the device is tipped over.~~
~~7. Fuel canisters shall be safely sealed for storage.~~
~~8. Storage and handling of combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Article 79.~~
~~9. Shades, if used, shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame device holder or chimney.~~
~~10. Candelabras with flame-lighted candles shall be securely fastened in place to prevent overturning and located away from occupants using the area and away from possible contact with drapes, curtains or other combustibles.~~

Delete and insert:

1109.8.2 Candles and other open-flame decorative devices. No open flame devices or pyrotechnic device shall be used in any assembly occupancy.

Exception:

1 Pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material and use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience.,

2: Flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience.

3: Open flame devices shall be permitted to be used in the following situations, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material or injury to occupants:

(a) Where necessary for ceremonial or religious purposes

(b) On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance

(c) Where candles on tables are securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases and candle flame is protected

4: This requirement shall not apply to heat-producing equipment complying with 9.2.2 of NFPA 101.

5: This requirement shall not apply to food service operations in accordance with 12.7.1 or 13.7.1 of NFPA 101.

6: Gas lights shall be permitted to be used, provided that precautions subject to the approval of authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible materials. (101:12.7.2; 101:13.7.2)

45. UFC 1109.9 through 1109.9.4 – amended

1109.9 Flaming Food and Beverage Preparation.

~~**1109.9.1 General.** The preparation of flaming foods or beverages in places of assembly and drinking or dining establishments shall be in accordance with Section 1109.9.~~

~~**1109.9.2 Dispensing.** Flammable or combustible liquids used in the preparation of flaming foods or beverages shall be dispensed from one of the following:~~

~~1. A 1-ounce (29.6 ml) container or~~

~~2. A container not exceeding 1 quart (946.5 ml) capacity with a controlled-pouring device that will limit the flow to a 1-ounce (29.6 ml) serving.~~

~~**1109.9.2.1 Containers not in use.** Containers shall be secured to prevent spillage when not in use.~~

~~**1109.9.2.2 Serving of flaming food.** The serving of flaming foods or beverages shall be done in a safe manner and shall not create high flames. The pouring, ladling or spooning~~

~~of liquids is restricted to a maximum height of 8 inches (203 mm) above the receiving receptacle.~~

~~**1109.9.3 Location.** Flaming foods or beverages shall be prepared only in the immediate vicinity of the table being serviced. They shall not be transported or carried while burning.~~

~~**1109.9.4 Fire protection.** The person preparing the flaming foods or beverages shall have a wet cloth towel immediately available for use in smothering the flames in the event of an emergency.~~

Delete and insert the following:

1109.9 Flaming Food and Beverage Preparation.

1109.9.1 General. Portable cooking equipment that is not flue-connected shall be permitted only as follows:

(1) Equipment fueled by small heat sources that can be readily extinguished by water, such as candles or alcohol-burning equipment, including solid alcohol, shall be permitted to be used, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible materials.

(2) Candles shall be permitted to be used on tables used for food service where securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases located to avoid danger of ignition of combustible materials and only where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

(3) Candle flames shall be protected by approved methods to prevent direct flame contact. (ie: glass globes, metal screening.

(4) "Flaming sword" or other equipment involving open flames and flamed dishes, such as cherries jubilee or crépe suzette, shall be permitted to be used, provided that precautions subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction are taken.

(5) Listed and approved LP-Gas commercial food service appliances shall be permitted to be used where in accordance with NFPA 58, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.

46. UFC 1110.3 – amended

1110.3 Maintenance of Vacant Buildings and Properties. Vacant buildings and properties shall be maintained free of accumulations of combustible or hazardous materials.

Vacant buildings and properties, shall be maintained, securely locked or barricaded to prevent entry by unauthorized persons. Automatic fire sprinkler systems, standpipes and associated monitoring systems shall remain active and properly maintained.

47. UFC 1114 – added

SECTION 1114 Historical Buildings.

1114.1 General. Historic buildings shall comply with NFPA 909, Standard for the Protection of Cultural Resources, Including Museums, Libraries, Places of Worship, and Historic Properties.

48. UFC 1302.4 – added

1302.4 Fire alarm activation. No person shall silence a fire alarm until the fire department arrives, unless the person responsible for the property or fire alarm system has thoroughly investigated the building or area of alarm and found no evidence of fire, at which time the fire alarm system may be silenced, **but shall not be reset,** provided the fire department is notified of such action and investigation findings.

49. UFC 1302.5 – added

1302.5 Central stations. Central stations shall immediately notify the Emergency Services Communications Center, for dispatch of the fire department, of alarm signals initiated by any fire alarm, fire extinguishing system or equipment. Supervisory signals shall be relayed to the Emergency Services Communications Center for dispatch of the fire department. The fire department must be notified by faxed or electronic report of all Trouble signals which exist for greater than a single 8 hour time period.

50. UFC 1302.6 – added

1302.6 Disposition of signals. In all cases involving alarm and supervisory signals the Emergency Services Communications Center, for dispatch of the fire department, shall be contacted prior to notification of the subscriber.

51. UFC 1303.3.3.2 – amended

1303.3.3.2 **Fire drills.** Fire drills in Group E Occupancies shall be conducted as follows:

1. **Frequency.** Fire drills shall be conducted as requires by South Dakota Codified Law ~~at least once each month~~ during school sessions.

52. UFC 2401.2 – amended

~~**2401.2 Permits.** For permits to use structures or enclosures for aircraft servicing or repair and aircraft refueling vehicles, see Section 105, *Permits a.2 and a.3*.~~

53. UFC 2501.3 – amended

2501.3 Permits and Plans. ~~For permits~~ To operate a place of assembly, operate a carnival or fair, use liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment for competition or display inside an assembly occupancy, or use candles or other open-flame devices in assembly areas, prior approval must be granted by the chief. ~~see Section 105, Permits c.1, c.2, l.2 and p.2.~~

Two sets of Plans for ~~of carnival, and fair grounds shall~~ all indoor/outdoor public assembly functions ~~all other~~ shall be submitted ~~when required by the chief.~~ The event layout design must be in accordance with the Rapid City Department of Fire and Emergency Services Public assembly guide.

54. UFC 2501.16.1 – amended

2501.16.1 Posting of room capacity. Any room having an occupant load of 50 or more where fixed seats are not installed, and which is used for assembly purposes, shall have the capacity of the room posted in a conspicuous place on an approved sign near the main exit from the room. Such sign shall be maintained legible by the owner or the owner's authorized agent and shall indicate the number of occupants permitted for each room use, in three (3) inch numbers.

55. UFC 2504 – amended

SECTION 2504 - OUTDOOR ~~CARNIVALS AND FAIRS~~ ASSEMBLY EVENTS.

56. UFC 2504.1 - amended

2504.1 General. The grounds of carnivals and fairs, including concession booths, Outdoor assembly events shall be in accordance with Section 2504.

57. UFC 2504.2.3.1 - amended

2504.2.3.1 General. Fire appliances shall be provided ~~for the entire midway,~~ as required by the chief.

58. UFC 2504.3.3 - amended

2504.3.3 Fire extinguishers. A ~~40-B:C-rated dry chemical~~ Class K fire extinguisher shall be provided where deep-fat fryers are used.

59. UFC 2602 - amended

~~**SECTION 2602 - PERMITS** For permits for bowling pin refinishing or bowling alley resurfacing, see Section 105, Permit b.1.~~

60. UFC 2703 – amended

~~**SECTION 2703 – PERMITS** For permits to store, handle, manufacture or assemble articles of cellulose nitrate, see Section 105, Permit c.4.~~

61. UFC 2803 – amended

~~**SECTION 2803 – PERMITS** For permits to store or handle combustible fibers, see Section 105, Permit c.5.~~

62. UFC 2901.2 – amended

~~**2901.2 Permits.** For permits to use a structure as a place of business for the purpose of servicing or repairing motor vehicles, see Section 105.8, Permit r.3. The permit shall identify the fuel types of vehicles allowed to be repaired.~~

63. UFC 3003 – amended

~~**SECTION 3003 – PERMITS** For permits for wood product storage, see Section 105, Permit w.1.~~

64. UFC 3205.2 – amended

3205.2 Location and Parking. Temporary membrane structures, ~~T~~ tents and canopies shall not be located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of property lines, buildings, temporary membrane structures, other tents and canopies, parked vehicles or internal combustion engines. For the purpose of determining required distances, support ropes and guywires shall be considered as part of the temporary membrane structure, tent or canopy.

EXCEPTION: Separation distance between temporary membrane structures, tents and canopies, not used for cooking, is not required when the aggregate floor area does not exceed 15,000 square feet (1393.5 m2).

65. UFC 3203 – amended

~~**SECTION 3302 – PERMITS** For permits to store cellulose nitrate film, see Section 105, Permit c.3.~~

66. UFC 3403 – amended

~~**SECTION 3403 – PERMITS** For permits to operate automobile wrecking yards, see Section 105, Permit a.5.~~

67. UFC 3503 – amended

~~**SECTION 3503 – PERMITS** For temporary use permits of the allowable use area, see Section 105, Permit m.2.~~

68. UFC 3601.3 – amended

~~**3601.3 Permits.** For permits to engage in dry cleaning, see Section 105, Permit d.1.~~

69. UFC 4501.3 - amended

~~**4501.3 Permits.** For permits for spraying or dipping operations utilizing flammable or combustible liquids, or the application of combustible powders regulated by Article 45, see Section 105, Permit s.1.~~

70. UFC 4602 - amended

~~**SECTION 4602 – PERMITS** For a permit for a fruit ripening process, see Section 105, Permit f.4.~~

71. UFC 4702 - amended

~~**SECTION 4702 – PERMITS** For a permit to engage in the business of fumigation or thermal insecticidal fogging or to maintain a fumigation room, vault or chamber in which a toxic or flammable fumigant is used, see Section 105, Permit f.5.~~

72. UFC 4802 - amended

~~**SECTION 4802 – PERMITS** For a permit for the melting, casting, heat treating, machining or grinding of magnesium, see Section 105, Permit m.1.~~

73. UFC 4901.3 - amended

~~**4901.3 Permits.** For permits to conduct hot work, see Section 105.8, Permit h.3.~~

74. UFC 5003 - amended

~~**SECTION 5003 – PERMITS** For permits for organic coating manufacturing operations, see Section 105, Permit o.2.~~

75. UFC 5101.5 - amended

~~**5101.5 Permits.** Permits are required to store, handle or use hazardous materials and compressed gases. See Section 105, Permits c.7 and h.1.~~

76. UFC 5201.3.1 - amended

~~**5201.3.1 Permits.** Permits are required for motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations. See Section 105, Permit m.3~~

77. UFC 6103 – amended

Section 6103 Permits A permit is required to remove, abandon, place temporarily out of service or otherwise dispose of a combustible liquid tank. See Section 105.8~~, Permit f.3.~~

78. UFC 6202 - amended

SECTION 6202 - ~~PERMITS AND~~ PLANS ~~For a permit~~ to operate ~~an oven regulated by Article 62, see Section 105, Permit o.3. Application for a permit shall be accompanied by~~ Plans showing essential details and calculations demonstrating safe operation must be submitted.

79. UFC 6304 - amended

~~**SECTION 6304 - PERMITS AND PLANS** For a permit to install or operate a refrigeration system, see Section 105, Permit r.2. When required by the chief, applications for permits shall also be in accordance with Section 8001.3.~~

80. UFC 6403.1 - amended

~~**6403.1 General.** For a permit to install or operate battery systems with stationary lead-acid batteries, see Section 105.8, Permit b.1.~~

81. UFC 7401.3 – amended

~~**7401.3 Permits.** Permits are required to store, transport on site, dispense, use or handle compressed gases in excess of quantities specified in Section 105, Permit e.7.~~

82. UFC 7501.3 - amended

~~**7501.3 Permits.** For a permit to store, transport on site, dispense, use or handle cryogenic fluids, see Section 105, Permit e.9.~~

83. UFC 7503.1.3.7 - erratum

7503.1.3.7 Testing. Piping systems shall be tested and proven free of leaks after installation as required by the standards to which they were designed and constructed. Test pressures shall not be less than ~~15~~ 150 percent of the maximum allowable working

pressure when hydraulic testing is conducted or 110 percent when testing is conducted pneumatically.

84. UFC 7601.3 - amended

~~**7601.3 Permits.** For a permit to conduct an operation which produces dust, see Section 105, Permit d.2.~~

85. UFC ARTCLE 77- amended

7701.3.1 Required. Where permits are required to be issued by the chief, the chief may grant that authority to the agency having enforcement jurisdiction. Permits shall be obtained:

1. ~~To manufacture, possess, store, sell, display or otherwise dispose of explosive materials at any location.~~

~~2. To transport explosive materials.~~

~~3.~~ To use explosive materials.

~~4. To operate a terminal for handling explosive materials.~~

~~See Section 105, Permit e.1.~~

85. UFC **ARTICLE 78 - FIREWORKS AND PYROTECHNIC SPECIAL EFFECTS MATERIAL**

SECTION 7801 - GENERAL 7801.1 Scope. Fireworks and temporary storage, use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material used in motion pictures, television, and theatrical and group entertainment productions shall be in accordance with Article 78 and NFPA standard 1123.

86. UFC 7901.2.1 – amended

7901.2.1 General. For definitions of ATMOSPHERIC TANK; AUTOMATIC FIRE CHECK; BOILING POINT; BOILOVER; CLASSIFIED PRODUCT; CLOSED CONTAINER; COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID; CONDENSATE TANKS; DIP TANK; DISPENSING; DOT; FIRE POINT; FIXED ROOF TANK; FLAME ARRESTER; FLAMMABLE LIQUID; FLASH POINT; LABELED; LIQUID; LIQUID STORAGE ROOM; LIQUID STORAGE WAREHOUSE; LISTED; LOW-PRESSURE TANK; PORTABLE TANK; REMOTE SOLVENT RESERVOIR; RETAIL SALES OCCUPANCY; UNSTABLE (Reactive) LIQUID; USE (Material); USE, CLOSED SYSTEM; USE, OPEN SYSTEM, WASTE OIL see Article 2. and NFPA Standard 30.

87. UFC 7902.1.14.4 – amended

7902.1.14.4 Fire protection of supports. Supports or pilings for aboveground tanks storing Class I, II or III-A liquids elevated more than 12 inches (304.8 mm) above grade

shall have a fire-resistive rating of not less than two hours in accordance with the fire exposure criteria of acceptance specified in nationally recognized standards. See Section 9003, Standard a.4.16.

EXCEPTIONS:
1. Structural supports tested as part of a protected aboveground tank in accordance with ~~UFC Appendix Standard A-II-F-1~~ UFC Standard 79-7 .
2. Stationary tanks located outside of buildings when protected by an approved water-spray system designed in accordance with UFC Standard 79-2.
3. Stationary tanks located inside of buildings protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system designed in accordance with UBC Standard 9-1.

88. UFC 7902.2.6.4.2 - erratum

7902.2.6.4.2 Determination of capacity. The flow capacity of tank-venting devices under 8 inches (203 mm) in nominal pipe size shall be determined by actual test of each type and size of vent. These flow tests shall be conducted by a qualified impartial outside agency or by the manufacturer when certified by a qualified impartial observer. Calculation of the flow capacity of tank- venting devices 8 inches (203 mm) nominal pipe size and larger, including manhole covers with long bolts or equivalent, is allowed provided that the opening pressure is actually measured, the rating pressure and corresponding free orifice area are stated, the word "calculated" appears on the nameplate, and the computation is based on a flow coefficient of 0.5 applied to the rated orifice area.

Calculations shall be performed using the following formula:
$C F H + $ ~~1.667~~ 1,667 $C_f A \%P t * P a$

89. UFC 7002.2.10 - added

7902.2.10 Waste oil.

7902.2.10.1 General. Waste oil tanks shall be only for the storage of waste oil in above-ground tanks, not to exceed six hundred sixty (660) gallons (2498 L) capacity at service stations, automotive and small engine repair shops, aircraft repair facilities, machine shops and other facilities where waste oil is generated and is incidental to the business.

7902.2.10.2 Design. Design and construction of tanks, support foundations and anchorage, fill and drain connections, venting, containment, piping, valves and fittings, and electrical equipment shall be in accordance with 7902.1 and 7902.2.

7902.2.10.3 Location. The location of waste oil tanks shall be in accordance with Table 7902.2-E. Waste oil tanks shall not be located more than one hundred fifty (150) feet (30 480 mm) from fire apparatus access roads (firelane). Parking of motor vehicles is

prohibited within fifteen (15) feet (4572 mm) of the tank and shall not obstruct fire department access (firelanes).

90. UFC Table 7902.5-H - erratum

TABLE 7902.5-H-AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR RACK STORAGE OF LIQUIDS IN CONTAINERS OF 5-GALLON (18.9 L) CAPACITY OR LESS WITH OR WITHOUT CARTONS ON CONVENTIONAL WOOD PALLETS1 (See Sections 7902.5.10.2.4, 7902.5.11.5.1 and 7902.5.12.5.1)

Erratum in printing of the code, delete foot note #2 reference in the high temperature sprinklers column for Class liquid (3rd row I and II)

91. UFC 7903.3.2 - erratum

7903.3.2 Spill control and ~~drainage control~~ secondary containment. Outside dispensing areas shall be provided with spill control and ~~drainage control~~ secondary containment as set forth in Section 7901.8

92. UFC 7904.4.8 - erratum

7904.4.8 ~~Drainage control~~ Spill control and secondary containment. Loading and unloading areas shall be provided with ~~drainage control~~ spill control and secondary containment in accordance with Section 7901.8.

93. UFC 7904.5.1.3 - erratum

7904.5.1.3 Spill control and ~~drainage control~~ secondary containment. Areas where tank vehicle and tank car loading racks are located shall be provided with spill control and ~~drainage control~~ secondary containment as set forth in Section 7901.8.

94. UFC 8001.3.1 - amended

~~**8001.3.1 General.** Permits are required to store, dispense, use or handle hazardous material in excess of quantities specified in Section 105, Permit h.1.~~

95. UFC 8001.4.3.3 – erratum, amended

8001.4.3.3 Additional regulations for supply piping for health hazard materials. Supply piping and tubing for gases and liquids having a health hazard ranking of 3 or 4 in accordance with UFC Standard 79-3 shall also be in accordance with the following:
1. Piping and tubing utilized for the transmission of highly toxic or toxic material shall have welded or brazed connections throughout unless an exhausted enclosure is provided

if the material is a gas, or the piping is provided with a receptor for containment if the material is a liquid,

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Nonmetallic piping with approved connections.
2. Metallic piping with nonmetallic lining with approved connections.
3. Threaded pipe and connections in accordance with nationally recognized standards. See Section 9003, Standard a.2.5.

2. Piping and tubing shall not be located within corridors, within any portion of a means of egress required to be enclosed in fire-resistive construction or in concealed spaces in areas not classified as Group H Occupancies,

EXCEPTION: Piping and tubing within the space defined by the walls of corridors and floor or roof above or in concealed space **In** ~~above~~ other occupancies when installed in accordance with the Building Code as required for Group H, Division 6 Occupancies. See UBC Section 307.11.6.2.

3. Where gases or liquids are carried in pressurized piping above 15 psig (103.4 kPa), excess flow control shall be provided. Where the piping originates from within a hazardous material storage room or area, the excess flow control shall be located within the storage room or area. Where the piping originates from a bulk source, the excess flow control shall be located as close to the bulk source as practical, and

4. Readily accessible manual or automatic remotely activated fail-safe emergency shutoff valves shall be installed on supply piping and tubing at the following locations:

4.1 The point of use, and 4.2 The tank, cylinder or bulk source.

96. UFC 8001.15.2.2.2.2.1, 8001.15.2.2.3, 8001.15.2.2.4, 8001.15.2.3.2.1, 8001.15.2.3.3, 8001.15.2.3.4.2, 8001.15.2.4.2.1, 8001.15.2.4.3, 8001.15.2.4.4, 8001.15.2.5.2.1, 8001.15.2.5.3, 8001.15.2.5.4, 8001.15.2.7.2.1, 8001.15.2.7.3 and 8001.15.2.7.4 – erratum

Erratum in printing the Code, change the section in the exception from "**8001.3.2**" to "**8001.10.6**" in the sections indicated above.

97. UFC 8001.15.2.5.2.2 - amended

~~**8001.15.2.5.2.2 Class 3.** A maximum of 200 pounds (90.7 kg) of solid or 2 gallons (7.57 L) of liquid Class 3 oxidizer is allowed in Group I Occupancies when such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes or operation of equipment. The oxidizers shall be stored in approved containers and in an approved manner.~~

98. UFC Table 8001.15-B - erratum

TABLE 8001.15-B-EXEMPT AMOUNTS OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PRESENTING A HEALTH HAZARD MAXIMUM QUANTITIES PER CONTROL AREA1,2

Material list: 4. Irritants, Category USE – CLOSED SYSTEMS: Gas, Cubic Feet – 810 [6 9]

Erratum in printing Code, add in "**6**" for footnote reference.

99. UFC 8003.1.3.3 - erratum

8003.1.3.3 Secondary containment for hazardous materials liquids and solids. When required by Table 8003.1-~~B~~ A, buildings, rooms or areas used for the storage of hazardous materials liquids or solids shall be provided with secondary containment in accordance with this section when the capacity of an individual vessel or the aggregate capacity of multiple vessels exceeds the following:

100. UFC 8004.1.1 – erratum/amended

8004.1.1 Applicability. Use, dispensing and handling of hazardous materials where the aggregate quantity is in excess of the exempt amounts set forth in Section 8001.15 shall be in accordance with Sections 8001 and 8004.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. For stationary lead-acid battery systems with individual batteries of 20 gallons (75.7 L) or less and used for standby power, emergency power or uninterrupted power supply, see Article 64.
~~2. Application of pesticide products registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency.~~

Use, dispensing and handling of hazardous materials where the aggregate quantity does not exceed the exempt amounts set forth in Section 8001.15 shall be in accordance with Section 8001. For flammable, oxidizing and pyrophoric gases, see also Section 8001.16.

For requirements pertaining to oxidizing cryogenic fluids, see UFC Standard 80-2. For requirements pertaining to flammable cryogenic fluids, see UFC Standard 80-3. For requirements pertaining to inert cryogenic fluids, see UFC Standard 80-4.

101. UFC 8004.3.1.1 - erratum

8004.3.1.1 Quantities exceeding exempt amounts. Outdoor dispensing or use of hazardous materials in both closed or open containers or systems where the aggregate quantity is in excess of the exempt amounts in Tables 8001.15-C and 8001.15-D shall be in accordance with Sections 8004.1 and 8004.3.

~~**EXCEPTION:** Application of pesticide products registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency.~~

102. UFC 8102.9.1 – amended

8102.9.1 Small hose stations. When small hose valves and stations are required by Table 81-A, approved ~~11/2~~ 2 1/2 -inch (38.1 mm) hose valves shall be provided at approved locations. When required by the chief, hose, nozzles, hose racks, and cabinets or covers shall be provided. See UFC Standards 81-1 and 81-2.
Amended with "**1 1/2**" deleted and "**2 1/2**" inserted.

103. UFC 8202.1 - amended

8202.1 ~~Permits and~~ Plans. ~~For a permit to store, use, handle or dispense LP-gas, or to install or maintain an LP-gas container see Section 105, Permit l.1.~~

~~**EXCEPTION:** A permit is not required to install or maintain portable containers of less than 125-gallon (473.2 L) aggregate water capacity.~~

~~Distributors shall not fill an LP-gas container for which a permit is required unless a permit for installation has been issued for that location by the chief.~~

Where a single container is over 2,000-gallon (7571 L) water capacity or the aggregate capacity of containers is over 4,000-gallon (15 142 L) water capacity, the installer shall submit plans for such installation.

104. UFC 8509.2 – amended

8509.2 Access. A clear and unobstructed means of access with a minimum width of ~~30~~ 36 inches (~~762~~ 914 mm) and a minimum height of 78 inches (1981 mm) shall be maintained from the operating face of the switchboard or panelboard to an aisle or corridor.
EXCEPTIONS: 1. Where reduced dimensions are allowed by the Electrical Code.
2. Access openings into attics or under-floor areas which provide a minimum clear opening of 22 inches by 30 inches (559 mm by 762 mm).

105. UFC 8801.3 – amended

8801.3 Permits. ~~For permits to handle or store aerosol products, see Section 105, Permit a.1.~~

106. UFC 8803.3 - amended

8803.3 Draft Curtains.
Draft curtains ~~shall~~ **may** be installed in the following locations:
1. At the interface between the ESFR sprinklered area and the standard sprinklered area, and

2. At the interface between the ordinary temperature-rated sprinklered area and high-temperature-rated sprinklered area.

Draft curtains required by Section 8803.3 shall be constructed of noncombustible material and shall be extended at least 24 inches (610 mm) from the ceiling.

107. UFC 9001.4 - amended

9001.4 NFPA Standards. The most current edition of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) National Fire Codes shall be utilized as the reference "Standard" for this *Uniform Fire Code*.

108. UFC Appendix I-B, 1 – amended

SECTION 1 - SCOPE These provisions apply to existing high-rise buildings constructed prior to the adoption of Appendix I-B and which house Group B offices or Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, each having floors used for human occupancy located more than ~~75~~ 55 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

CITY OF RAPID CITY

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Finance Officer

(SEAL)

First Reading:
Second Reading:
Published:
Effective:

Prepared By: CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE