

ORDINANCE NO. 4577

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ALBANY MUNICIPAL CODE 17.28 ADOPTING THE 1982 EDITION OF THE UNIFORM FIRE CODE AS AMENDED AND REPEALING SECTIONS 17.28.030 THROUGH 17.28.090.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF ALBANY DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: Albany Municipal Code Section 17.28.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17.28.010 Adopted. There is hereby adopted by the City of Albany for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property, explosions and panic, that certain code known as the Uniform Fire Code recognized by the Western Fire Chief's Association and the International Conference of Building Officials, being particularly the 1982 edition, including the table of contents, Appendix A, I-A, I-B, II-B, III-A, III-C, V-A and the index, save and except such portions as are hereinafter deleted, modified or amended in Appendix A to this ordinance of which code and appendices are on file in the office of the City Recorder. All secondary codes referred to in Section 2.303(a) of the Uniform Fire Code and in this ordinance as amended are hereby adopted and are on file and open to public inspection in the office of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and the same are hereby adopted and incorporated fully as though set out at length herein, and from the date on which this ordinance shall take effect, the provisions thereof shall be controlling within the limits of the City of Albany.

~~17.28.010 Adopted.~~ There is adopted by the city, for the purpose of ~~prescribing regulations~~ governing conditions hazardous to the life and property from fire and explosion, that certain code known as the Uniform Fire Code recognized by the Western Fire Chiefs Association and the International Conference Building Officials, being particularly the 1979 edition thereof and the whole thereof, save and except such portions as are hereinafter deleted, modified or amended by Sections 17.28.070 through 17.28.090, of which code not less than three copies have been and are now filed in the office of the city recorder, and the same are adopted and incorporated fully as though set out at length herein, and from February 13, 1982, the provisions thereof shall be controlling within the limits of the city.

Section 2: Albany Municipal Code Section 17.28.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17.28.020 Definitions.

- (a) Wherever the word "JURISDICTION" is used in the Uniform Fire Code, it shall be held to mean the City of Albany.
- (b) Wherever the term "CORPORATION COUNSEL" is used in the Uniform Fire Code, it shall be held to mean the City Attorney.
- (c) Wherever the term "BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION" is used in Article 9, Section 9104 of the Uniform Fire Code it shall mean the Fire Prevention Division of the jurisdiction.

- (d) Wherever the term "CHIEF OF THE FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION" is used in Article 9, Section 9105 of the Uniform Fire Code it shall mean the Fire Marshal of the jurisdiction.

Section 3: Albany Municipal Code Sections 17.28.030 through 17.28.090 are hereby repealed.

17.28.030 Bureau of fire prevention. (a) The Uniform Fire Code shall be enforced by the bureau of fire prevention in the fire department of the city, which is established and which shall be operated under the supervision of the chief of the fire department.

(b) The fire marshal of the city shall also be designated chief of the fire prevention bureau.

(c) The fire chief may detail such members of the fire department as inspectors as shall from time to time be necessary. The chief of the fire department shall recommend to the city manager the employment of technical inspectors, who, when employment is authorized, shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of the city charter and ordinances and rules and regulations governing the personnel system of the city.

(d) A report of the fire prevention bureau shall be made annually and transmitted to the city manager; it shall contain all proceedings under the Uniform Fire Code with such statistics as the chief of the fire department may wish to include therein. The chief of the fire department may include in the annual report recommendations for amendments to the Uniform Fire Code.

17.28.040 Flammable or combustible liquids--Outside, aboveground storage limits. The limits referred to in Sections 79.201 of the Uniform Fire Code, in which storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside, aboveground tanks is prohibited, are established as follows:

(1) Storage of flammable liquids in outside, aboveground tanks is prohibited within the city limits, except as shall be allowed by the chief of the bureau of fire prevention.

(2) New bulk plants for flammable liquids may be built only in M-L light industrial zones and M-H heavy industrial zones as defined in the Albany Development Code. No new bulk plants shall be erected within the Willametter River Greenway or in any floodplain district.

17.28.050 Liquefied petroleum gases--Bulk storage limits. The limits referred to in Section 82.105(a) of the Uniform Fire Code, in which bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas is restricted, are as follows: Storage of liquefied petroleum in amounts in excess of two hundred gallons water capacity is prohibited within the city limits, except by written approval of the fire chief.

17.28.060 Explosive and blasting agents storage. Storage of explosive and blasting agents is prohibited within the city limits.

17.28.070 Most restrictive provisions to govern. The Uniform Fire Code is amended and changed in the following respect:

Where conditions imposed by a provision of this fire code differ from those imposed by ordinances, laws, or regulations having application to the city, the provision which is the most restrictive shall govern.

17,28,080 Section 10,301(c) amended--Residential hydrants and fire flows. Section 10,301(c) of the Uniform Fire Code is amended by the addition of the following:

Section 10,301(c). Residential area up to and including four (4) family units.

There shall be one hydrant for each 160,000 sq. ft. of land area. No residential structure will be in excess of 600 feet from a standard fire hydrant.

Commercial, industrial, institutional, governmental, and residential structures in excess of four (4) units shall be provided hydrant distribution to meet the required fire flow. The required fire flow will be determined from the "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow," published by Insurance Services Office, Municipal Survey Service, 160 Water Street, New York, NY 10038 in June, 1972 Edition.

Hydrants shall be considered to deliver 1,000 G.P.M. each. The number required for a specific building shall be available within 300 feet of the building. Where land area covered exceed 300 feet in any dimension, hydrant spacing shall not exceed 300 feet.

All new construction projects shall be considered for their greatest potential fire flow. Water supply for fire protection shall be provided prior to or simultaneous with the start of construction. The methods of providing this service:

- (aa) Existing service in the area.
- (bb) By normal extension of the water system in accordance with Ordinance #4179.
- (cc) Development beyond the above capabilities will be required to pay the costs of such extensions until such time as these extensions would normally amortize under the franchise tariff policy in effect at the time of extension.

This policy shall apply to all areas within the City of Albany.

The City of Albany will place orders for fire hydrants as necessary and pay all rentals from the franchise tax provided for by Section 3,32,020 A.M.C.

Any additional explanation shall be taken from attached sources. (American Insurance Association special interest bulletins #15-285-258 and Pages 11-17 N.F.P.A. Fire Protection Handbook, 14th Edition).

17,28,090 Section 10,314 added--Fire flow, detection and alarm requirements. The Uniform Fire Code is further amended by the addition of Section 10,314 to read as follows:

FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS

Section 10.314(a) The Chief of the Fire Department may cause fire flows to be established for each new or remodeled building, group of buildings, occupancy or addition in accordance with the current edition of "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flows," published by the Insurance Services Office, Municipal Survey Service, or other nationally recognized method.

Required fire flow results will be applied as appropriate to insure that the firefighting capability of the City of Albany to provide adequate amounts of water for fire suppression purposes are not exceeded.

This fire flow is presently stated as a maximum of 4500 gallons per minute. Where potential fire flows in excess of 4500 gallons per minute may be required, consideration shall be given to structure separations, installation of automatic fire extinguishing systems, fire walls, or other recognized elements to reduce the maximum amount of fire flow to 4500 gallons per minute. The installation and maintenance of fire walls and automatic extinguishing systems shall be accomplished in accordance with local building regulations.

(b) Addition Requirements:

All new buildings constructed exceeding 5000 sq. ft. of floor area or existing buildings which, after completion of major alteration or addition will exceed 500 sq. ft. of floor area, shall be provided with an approved automatic fire detection and alarm system. Such systems shall comply with the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association and the Uniform Fire Code governing installation and approval of such systems.

Arrangements shall be made for the automatic transmission of fire alarms from the building in which the fire alarm system is installed to the Albany Fire Department in an approved manner and form.

EXCEPTION: Buildings that are provided throughout with an approved Automatic Fire Sprinkler System, providing such system is equipped with an approved device to automatically transmit a water flow alarm to the Albany Fire Department upon activation of the system.

Transmission of such an alarm to the Albany Fire Department will be in an approved manner and form.

Section 4: Albany Municipal Code Section 17.28.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17.28.100 New material, processes or **occupancies which may require permits. occupancy permit requirements.** The city manager, the fire Chief, and the **supervisor chief of the bureau of Fire Prevention Division** shall act as a committee to determine and specify, after giving affected persons an opportunity to be heard, any new materials, processes or occupancies which shall require a permit, in addition to those now enumerated in the **said** Uniform Fire code. The **chief supervisor** of the bureau of Fire Prevention

Division shall post such list in a conspicuous place in his office, and distribute copies thereof to interested persons.

Section 5: Albany Municipal Code Section 17.28.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17.28.110 Appeals. (a) Whenever the **supervisor chief of the fire department or chief of the bureau of Fire Prevention Division** disapproves an application or refuses to grant a permit applied for or when and it is claimed that the provisions of the **Uniform Fire code** do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of the Code have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal from the decision of the **supervisor chief** to the **building Board of Appeals, which is designated by city council and is the same as the Building Board of Appeals.** If they do not concur with the Board of Appeals' decision, they may appeal the decision of the board to the city council. within thirty (30) days from the date the decision is made.

(b) Appeals may be filed by the following parties affected by the decision:

- (1) The owner or his authorized agent.
- (2) Any resident or property owner within 150 feet of a parcel of land that is the subject of the decision.

(c) Appeals to the Board of Appeals must be filed within ten (10) calendar days from the date of the decision of the fire chief.

(d) Appeals to the city council must be filed with the city recorder within thirty (30) days from the date of the decision of the Board of Appeals.

(e) Appeals shall be filed in writing and should include:

- (1) The name and address of the appellant.
- (2) The address of the parcel that is subject of the decision.
- (3) The date of the decision.
- (4) The nature of the Chief Fire Prevention Bureau decision.
- (5) A statement of the applicable code section and the specific ground for appeal.
- (6) A filing fee as specified by ordinance or resolution.

Section 6: Albany Municipal Code Section 17.28.120 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17.28.120 Violation Penalty. (a) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of ~~this the~~ **Uniform Fire code** hereby adopted or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made thereunder, or who shall be in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder, and from which no appeal has been taken, or who shall fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the **supervisor chief of the bureau of Fire Prevention Division** or by a court of competent jurisdiction, within the time fixed herein, is shall severally, for each and every violation in noncompliance respectively be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as provided in the **Albany Municipal Code, under Section 1.04.010** The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation to be permitted to continue, and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time, and when not otherwise specified, each ten (10) days that prohibitive conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

(b) The application of the above penalties shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

Section 7: Albany Municipal Code Section 17.28.130 is hereby created to read as follows:

17.28.130 Uniform Fire Code--Appendix A. Appendix A of the Uniform Fire Code is on file for public inspection in the office of the city recorder of the City of Albany and in the office of Fire Prevention and is hereby made a part of the Uniform Fire Code, 1982 Edition.

Passed by the Council: March 9, 1983

Approved by the Mayor: March 9, 1983

Effective Date: April 8, 1983


Mayor

ATTEST:


City Recorder

UNIFORM FIRE CODE

1982 EDITION

APPENDIX A

Section A-1 Administration.

- (a) The Uniform Fire Code shall be enforced by the Fire Prevention Division in the Fire Department of the City of Albany which shall be operated under the supervision of the Chief of the Fire Department.
- (b) The Chief of the Fire Department or his designee will act as the Fire Marshal and supervise the Fire Prevention Division of the City of Albany Fire Department.
- (c) The Fire Chief may detail such members of the Fire Department as inspectors as shall from time to time be necessary. The Chief of the Fire Department shall recommend to the City Manager the employment of technical inspectors, who, when employment is authorized, shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of the city Charter and Ordinances and rules and regulations governing the personnel system of the city.
- (d) A report of the Fire Prevention Division shall be made annually and transmitted to the City Manager; shall contain all proceedings under the Uniform Fire Code with such statistics as the Chief of the Fire Department may wish to include therein. The Chief of the Fire Department may include in the annual report recommendations for amendments to the Uniform Fire Code.

Section A-2 Deletions.

The following portions of the Uniform Fire Code are hereby deleted:

2.302			
11.101(a)	24.102	45.102	79.903(b)
11.105	24.204	46.102	79.1002
11.106	25.101	47.102	79.1102
11.107	25.117(a)	48.102	79.1201
11.108	26.102	49.101(c)	79.1701
11.109	27.102	50.103	79.1803
11.110	28.102	62.102	80.102
11.111	29.102	63.103	81.103
11.112	30.101	74.103	83.101
11.113	31.102	75.103	The definition of fireworks
11.203	33.102	76.102	in Section 9.108
11.208(a)	34.102	79.103	
11.410(a)	36.102	79.113(a)	

Section A-3 Limits for storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside aboveground tanks.

- (a) The limits referred to in Section 79.501 of the Uniform Fire Code in which storage of flammable or combustible liquid in outside above-ground tanks is prohibited, are hereby established as follows: Storage of flammable liquids in outside above-ground tanks is prohibited within the city limits, except as shall be allowed by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. New bulk plants for flammable liquids may be built only in compliance with the Albany Development Code. No new bulk plants shall be erected within the Willamette River Greenway or in any flood plain district.

Section A-4 Establishment of limits in which bulk storage of liquified petroleum gas is to be restricted.

The limits referred to in Section 82.105(a) of the Uniform Fire Code, in which bulk storage of liquified petroleum gas is restricted as follows: Storage of liquified petroleum in amounts in excess of 2000 gallons water capacity is prohibited within the city limits except by written approval of the Fire Chief.

Section A-5 Most restrictive provision to govern.

The Uniform Fire Code is amended and changed in the following respect: Where conditions imposed by provisions of this fire code differ from those imposed by ordinance, laws or regulations having applications to the City, the provision which is the most restrictive shall govern.

Section A-6 Permits and certificates.

That section 4.101 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows: Permits required. Section 4.101. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use a building or engage in any activities for which a permit is required by this code without first having obtained such permit. Permits are required to be obtained from the Fire Prevention Division for the following:

- (1) Fireworks. For permits for fireworks, see Article 78 as amended.
- (2) Liquified Petroleum (L.P.) Gas. A permit is required except for portable containers of less than 120-gallon water capacity to install or maintain any L.P. gas container or operate any tank vehicle which is used for the transportation of L.P. gas. Where a single container or the aggregate capacity of interconnected containers is over 1,200 gallons of water capacity, the installer shall submit plans for such permit. (see Article 82)
- (3) Mall covered. A permit is required to use a covered mall in the following manner:
 - (a) Placing or constructing temporary kiosks, display booths, concession equipment or the like in the mall.

- (b) Use of the mall as a place of assembly.
 - (c) To use open flame or flame producing devices.
 - (d) To display any liquid or gas-fuel powered equipment.
 - (e) To use liquified petroleum gas, liquified natural gas and compressed flammable gas. (see Article 35)
- (4) Tents and air-supported structures. A permit is required to erect or operate a tent or air supported structure covering an area in excess of 200 square feet. (see Article 32)

EXCEPTIONS:

- (a) Tents used exclusively for camping.
- (b) Air-supported structures on the premises of group R-3 occupancies.
- (c) Air-supported structures less than 1,000 square feet in area, with occupancy limited to 50 persons, located on the premises of Group R-1 occupancies.

Section A-7 Water supply.

That section 10.301(c) of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

"Section 10.301(c). Residential area up to and including four (4) family units.

There shall be one hydrant for each 160,000 sq. ft. of land area. No residential structure will be in excess of 600 feet from a standard fire hydrant.

Commercial, industrial, institutional, governmental, and residential structures in excess of four (4) units shall be provided hydrant distribution to meet the required fire flow. The required fire flow will be determined from the 'Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow', published by Insurance Services Office, Municipal Survey Service, 160 Water Street, New York, NY 10038, June, 1972 Edition.

Hydrants shall be considered to deliver 1,000 G.P.M. each. The number required for a specific building shall be available within 300 feet of the building. Where land area covered by material substance or structure exceeds 300 feet in any dimension, hydrant spacing shall not exceed 300 feet.

All new construction projects shall be considered for their greatest potential fire flow. Water supply for fire protection shall be provided prior to or simultaneous with the start of construction.

The methods of providing this service:

- (aa) Existing service in the area.
- (bb) By normal extension of the water system in accordance with Ordinance No. 4179.
- (cc) Development beyond the above capabilities will be required to pay the cost of such extensions until such time as those extensions would normally amortize under the franchise tariff policy in effect at the time of extension.

This policy shall apply to all areas within the City of Albany.

The City of Albany will place orders for fire hydrants as necessary and pay all rentals from the franchise tax provided for by Section 3.32.020 of the Albany Municipal Code.

Any additional explanation shall be taken from attached sources. (American Insurance Association special interest bulletins #15-285-258 and Section 16, Chapter 3 N.F.P.A. Fire Protection Handbook, 15th Edition).

Section A-8 Fire alarm system.

- (1) That section 10.307(a) of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.307(a):

- (a) Designated occupancies. Approved fire alarm systems shall be installed in E, I, R and SR occupancies as required by the State of Oregon Structural Speciality Code and Fire and Life Safety Code.

When required by the chief, the alarm system shall include provisions for smoke detection and manual operation in interior corridors, and automatic detection in storage rooms, laundry rooms, furnace rooms, or any other areas determined to have a fire problem. Automatic fire extinguishing or detecting systems, when provided, shall be interconnected with the local fire alarm system, and activate it when the system is tripped. Single station detection units are not required to be interconnected with the local fire alarm system.

The alarm system shall include provisions for smoke detection and manual operation in interior corridors and automatic detection in storage rooms, laundry rooms, furnace rooms and any other areas where fire may occur.

- (b) Standard for installation, inspection and maintenance. Installation, inspection and maintenance of fire alarm systems shall be according to the standards set forth in UFC Standard No. 10-2.

- (2) That the Uniform Fire Code is further amended by the addition of section 10.316 to read as follows:

Section A-9 Fire flow requirements.

- (a) The Chief of the Fire Department may cause fire flows to be established for each new remodeled building, group of buildings, occupancy or addition in accordance with the current edition of 'Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flows' published by the Insurance Services Office, Municipal Survey Service, or other nationally recognized method.

Required fire flows results will be applied as appropriate to insure that the firefighting capability of the City of Albany to provide adequate amounts of water for fire suppression purposes are not exceeded.

This fire flow is presently stated as a maximum of 4500 gallons per minute. Where potential fire flows in excess of 4500 gallons per minute may be required, consideration shall be given to structure separations, installation of automatic fire extinguishing systems, fire walls, or other recognized elements to reduce the maximum amount of fire flow to 4500 gallons per minute. The installation and maintenance of fire walls and automatic extinguishing systems shall be accomplished in accordance with local building regulations.

- (b) Additional Requirements:

All new buildings constructed exceeding 5000 square feet of floor area or existing buildings which, after completion of major alteration or addition will exceed 5000 square feet of floor area, shall be provided with an approved automatic fire detection and alarm system. Such systems shall comply with the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association and the Uniform Fire Code governing installation and approval of such systems.

Arrangements shall be made for the automatic transmission of fire alarms from the building in which the fire alarm system is installed to the Albany Fire Department in an approved manner and form.

EXCEPTION:

Buildings that are provided throughout with an approved Automatic Fire Sprinkler System, providing such system is equipped with an approved device to automatically transmit a water flow alarm to the Albany Fire Department upon activation of the system.

Transmission of such an alarm to the Albany Fire Department will be in an approved manner and form.

Section A-10 Fire resistive construction.

That section 10.401 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

- (a) All required fire resistive construction including occupancy separation, or in separation walls, exterior walls due to location on property, fire resistive requirements based on type of construction, draft stops, partitions and roof coverings shall be maintained as specified in the Building Code and shall be properly repaired, restored, or replaced when damaged, altered, breached, penetrated, removed or improperly installed.

Section A-11 Accumulation of waste material.

That section 11.201 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended by adding the following sub-sections:

- (e) When required by the chief, waste material containers shall be provided at construction sites for safe accumulation and removal of combustible waste materials.
- (f) Waste material containers shall be provided for the safe accumulation of combustible wastes at storage sites in the open, except where such accumulation meets the requirements of Section 11.203(b), paragraph 2.
- (g) Portable wheeled containers and roll-off boxes used for the accumulation of combustible materials shall not be located in such a manner that a fire occurring in a container would create a threat to persons, buildings, automobiles, exit ways, utilities, vegetation or adjacent property and its contents.

Section A-12 Atrium furnishings.

That section 11.209(a) of the Uniform Fire Code as amended to read as follows:

Section 11.209 (a) Areas in atriums that are more than 20 feet below ceiling mounted sprinklers shall be limited to the amount of combustible furnishings and decorative materials. Such combustible furnishings and decorative materials shall be limited to materials having a maximum potential heat of 9,000 BTU per pound.

Section A-13 False alarms.

That section 11.302(a) and (b) of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Section 11.302 a) For the purpose of this section, an alarm shall be deemed and construed as being any act as follows:

- (a) The giving, signaling, or transmission to any public fire station or company or to any officer thereof, or to any other person or persons, whether by telephone, alarm system, telegraph, radio, spoken word, or by any other contrivance, device, or method, information to the effect that there is a fire or other emergency at or near the place indicated by the person giving, signaling, or transmitting such information.
- b) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly give or cause to be given any false alarm of fire or other emergency by voice, telephone, alarm system, telegraph, radio, or by any other contrivance, device, or method.

Section A-14 Marking of exits.

That Section 32.114 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 32.114. At every exit and wherever otherwise required to clearly indicate the direction of egress an exit sign with letters at least 6 inches in height shall be provided.

Section A-15 Article 77 Explosives and Blasting.

That Article 77 of the Uniform Fire Code, Explosives and Blasting Agents, be amended to read as follows:

- (1) Section 77.101. Storage of explosives and blasting agents is prohibited in the city limits of Albany.
- (2) Section 77.102 Gunpowder.
 - (a) The chief may authorize the storage of smokeless powder not to exceed 100 pounds, black sporting powder not to exceed 5 pounds, and small arms primers not to exceed 20,000 in approved establishments. Smokeless powder exceeding 20 pounds shall be stored in an approved Class II magazine. Black sporting powder, when authorized, shall be stored in an approved Class II magazine. Small arms primers shall be stored in a manner prescribed by the chief.
 - (b) The display of smokeless powder shall be only in original containers and shall not exceed 20 pounds.
 - (c) Small arms primers shall not be stored or displayed with smokeless powder or other explosives.
 - (d) Smokeless powder shall not be repackaged except in original-type containers, and repackaging shall be permitted only in locations designated and approved by the chief.
 - (e) The repackaging of black sporting powder shall not be permitted.

(3) Section 77.102 Class II Magazines.

(a) Class II magazines shall be constructed of wood, metal, fiber or a combination thereof, or any equivalent construction.

(b) Class II magazines shall be well constructed as follows:

(1) Two-inch nominal thickness lumber, covered on the exterior with a minimum of No. 20 manufacturer's standard gage steel; or

(2) Two thicknesses of 1-inch plywood covered on the exterior with a minimum of No. 20 manufacturer's standard gage steel; or

(3) Fiber equal in strength to wood as indicated in (1) and (2) above, covered on the exterior with a minimum of No. 20 manufacturer's standard gage steel; or

(4) Minimum No. 14 manufacturer's standard gage steel, lined on the interior with one layer of 1-inch-thick plywood; or

(5) Material of equal strength and fire resistance.

(c) Class II magazines containing explosives and located in buildings shall be located for easy removal in case of fire and, when required by the chief, shall be equipped with approved wheels or casters.

(d) Class II magazines shall be painted red and, when size permits, shall bear lettering in white on sides and top at least 3 inches high with a 1/2-inch stroke which reads EXPLOSIVES.

(4) Class II magazines containing explosives left at locations where no one is in attendance shall be adequately secured to prevent their theft.

(5) Section 77.201 Transportation of Explosives.

(a) Explosives shall not be carried or transported in or upon a public conveyance or vehicles carrying passengers for hire.

(b) Vehicles used for transporting explosives shall be strong enough to carry the load without difficulty and shall be in good mechanical condition. If vehicles do not have a closed body, the explosives shall be covered with a flameproof and moisture proof tarpaulin or other effective protection against moisture and sparks. Such vehicles shall have tight floors, and exposed spark-producing metal on the inside of the body and shall be covered with wood or other nonsparking material to prevent contact with packages of explosives. Packages of explosives shall not be loaded above the sides of open-body vehicles.

- (c) Explosives shall not be transported on any vehicle not authorized by the chief.
- (d) Every vehicle when used for transporting explosives shall be equipped with not less than one approved-type fire extinguisher with a minimum rating of 2-A, 10-B:C, or two approved-type fire extinguishers, one of which shall have a minimum rating of 2-A and the other a minimum rating of 10-B:C. Extinguishers shall be so located as to be readily available for use.
- (e) It shall be the duty of the person to whom a permit has been issued to transport explosives over the highways of the municipality, to inspect those vehicles employed by him to determine that:
 - (1) Fire extinguishers are filled and in operating condition.
 - (2) Electric wires are insulated and securely fastened.
 - (3) The engine, chassis and body are reasonably clean and free of excessive grease and oil.
 - (4) The fuel tank and fuel line are securely fastened and are not leaking.
 - (5) Brakes, lights, horn, windshield wipers and the steering mechanism are functioning properly.
 - (6) Tires are properly inflated and free of defects.
 - (7) The vehicle is in proper condition for transporting explosives.
- (f) Spark-producing metals or spark-producing metal tools shall not be carried in the body of a vehicle transporting explosives.
- (g) Only those dangerous articles authorized by the U.S. Department of Transportation to be loaded with explosives shall be carried in the body of a vehicle transporting explosives.
- (h) A person shall not smoke, carry matches or any other flame-producing device, or carry any firearms or loaded cartridges while in or near a vehicle transporting explosives, or drive, load or unload any such vehicle in a careless or reckless manner.
- (i) Vehicles transporting explosives shall be in the custody of drivers who are physically fit, careful, capable, reliable, able to read and write the English language, not addicted to the use or under the influence of intoxicants or narcotics and not less than 21 years of age. They shall be familiar with

state and municipal traffic regulations and the provisions of this article governing the transportation of explosives.

- (j) Vehicles transporting explosives shall display explosives signs on both sides, front and rear conforming to the requirements of the vehicle code.
 - (k) Blasting caps and electric blasting caps when transported on the same vehicle with other explosives shall be separated from the other explosives by containment within a Class II magazine.
 - (l) Vehicles transporting explosives shall be routed to avoid congested traffic and densely populated areas.
 - (m) Explosives shall not be transported through any completed vehicular tunnel or subway except on approval of the chief.
 - (n) Vehicles transporting explosives shall not be left unattended at any time within the jurisdiction.
 - (o) Unless authorized by the chief, a person other than the driver and one assistant who is at least 18 years of age shall not ride on any vehicle transporting explosives.
 - (p) The fire and police departments shall be promptly notified when a vehicle transporting explosives is involved in an accident, breaks down or catches fire. Only in the event of such an emergency shall the transfer of explosives from one vehicle to another be allowed on highways within the jurisdiction and only when qualified supervision is provided. Except in such an emergency, a vehicle transporting explosives shall not be parked before reaching its destination except at stopping and parking places designated and approved by the chief.
 - (q) Delivery shall be made only to authorized persons and into approved magazines or approved temporary storage or handling areas.
 - (r) Vehicles containing explosives shall not be taken into a garage or repair shop for repairs or storage.
- (6) Section 77.202 Explosives and Blasting Agents at Terminals.
- (a) The chief may designate the location and specify the maximum quantity of explosives or blasting agents which may be loaded, unloaded, reloaded or temporarily retained at each terminal where such operations are permitted.
 - (b) Shipments of explosives or blasting agents delivered to carriers shall comply with the U. S. Department of Transportation regulations.

- (c) Carriers shall immediately notify the chief when explosives or blasting agents are received at terminals.
- (d) Carriers shall immediately notify consignees of the arrival of explosives or blasting agents at terminals.
- (e) Truck terminals where explosives are loaded, unloaded or transferred shall conform to the following conditions:
 - (1) There shall be no aboveground storage tanks of flammable or combustible liquids or other hazardous substances on the terminal proper or on immediate adjoining property which would present a significant exposure hazard.
 - (2) There shall be no structures or occupancies on immediately adjoining property which would constitute a serious exposure hazard to the terminal.
 - (3) The terminal property shall be sufficiently large that dock or vehicle storage areas containing explosives shall be a minimum of 50 feet from any structure on adjoining property.
 - (4) Adequate access to adjoining streets shall be provided to and from the terminal property. Local routes between terminals and deviations from state approved routes shall be prescribed by the chief.
 - (5) Explosives shall be kept in vehicles to the greatest extent possible. During transferring or loading operations, the explosives should remain on the ground or on docks for as short a time as possible.
 - (6) Specific areas of docks shall be designated for the temporary "storage" of explosives during loading or transferring operations. A minimum distance shall be specified and maintained between this designated area and all other materials on the dock. Combustible storage and particularly flammable or combustible liquids shall be kept at the greatest possible distance from this designated area.
 - (7) At all times, a watchman or guard shall be on duty on the terminal property, and he shall be capable of driving all equipment in the area. At times when there are a substantial number of vehicles carrying explosives in the terminal, additional persons capable of driving shall be provided.
 - (8) Adequate security against unauthorized persons' entering the terminal shall be provided. In metropolitan areas, this will require a fence and adequate gates.

- (9) The terminal shall be adequately lighted for normal observation of all vehicles containing explosives.
 - (10) Adequate fire-protection appliances shall be provided for the loading dock near the designated explosives area and near parked vehicles.
 - (11) A specific area of the terminal property shall be designated for vehicles containing explosives.
 - (12) Vehicles containing any special inherent hazard, such as mechanical refrigeration equipment, shall be kept separated from the area designated for the parking of explosive vehicles.
 - (13) Shipments of explosives shall be transported without unnecessary delay, keeping the explosives in the terminal an absolute minimum length of time, not to exceed 24 hours, excluding Sundays and holidays.
- (7) Section 77.202 Seizure of Explosives and Blasting Agents. The chief may seize, take, remove, or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner, all explosives, ammunition or blasting agents offered or exposed for sale, stored, possessed, or transported, in violation of this article.
- (8) Section 77.203 Recognized Standards. In the event there is a conflict for the enforcement of this article, NFPA 495 will be considered the recognized standard.

Section A-16 Article 78 Fireworks.

That Article 78 of The Uniform Fire Code be amended as follows:

- (1) Section 78.101 Fireworks Defined.
 - (a) Fireworks shall mean and include any combustible or explosive composition substance, or any combination of such compositions or substances, or any article prepared for the purpose of providing a visible or audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation, and includes blank cartridges, toy cannons, or toy guns, in which explosives are used; the type of unmanned balloons which require fire underneath to propel the same, firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrockets, roman candles, daygo bombs, rockets, wheels, colored fire fountains, mines, serpents or any other article of like construction, substance or flammable compound.
 - (b) The term "Fireworks" shall not include:
 - (1) Sparklers, toy pistols, toy pistol paper caps, toy canes, toy guns or other devices in which paper caps containing not more than .25 grain of explosive compound per cap are used, and when the rate of burning and the explosive force of the material in such devices is not

greater than an equivalent weight of F.F.F.G. black powder, and when such devices are so constructed that the hand cannot come in contact with the cap when in place for explosion, and the major explosive force is contained or dispelled within the housing or shell device, there is no visible flame during discharge, no flames or smoldering of any of the components or parts of the device after discharge, and the device does not produce sufficient heat to readily ignite combustible materials upon which the device may be placed. The sale and use of such devices shall be permitted at all times.

- (2) Snakes or similar smoke-producing material containing not more than 100 grains of combustible substances when there is no visible flame during discharge, there is no after-smoldering, and the devices do not produce sufficient heat to readily ignite combustible materials upon which the devices may be placed. The sale and use of such devices shall be permitted at all times.
- (3) Sparklers consist of materials of a character that will, when ignited, sparkle without throwing or dropping hot residue capable of igniting combustible materials, attached to a wire or other non-combustible central support, with such materials arranged in cylindrical shape not more than 10 inches in length nor more than one-quarter inch in diameter, and which shall not burn more rapidly than 1 inch in 10 seconds, but not including materials encased within a container of any character.

(c) "Explosive substance" or "explosive mixtures" as used in this section shall mean any substance so arranged as to burn in less than 1 second. "Combustible substance" shall mean any substance so arranged as to burn in more than 1 second.

(2) Section 78.102 Fireworks.

- (a) No person shall sell, keep, or offer for sale, expose for sale, use, explode, or have exploded any fireworks as defined in Section 78.101(a), except as follows:
 - (1) Sales by manufacturers and wholesalers for direct out-of-state shipment.
 - (2) Sales to persons or organizations having obtained a permit from the state fire marshal for supervised public display.
 - (3) Sales to railroads, boats, motor vehicle, or other transportation agencies to be used for signal, warning, or illumination purposes in connection with such businesses.

- (4) Sale and use of blank cartridges for licensed shows or theaters or for signal or ceremonial purposes in athletics or sports.
 - (5) Experimental purposes by a manufacturer of explosives at such a place experiments are normally conducted, and only after obtaining written permission from the chief or his designee.
 - (6) Sale of blank cartridges for use by the militia or any organization authorized by law to parade in public in a color guard armed with firearms.
 - (7) Sale of shells, cartridges, gunpowder, or explosives for use in legally permitted firearms.
 - (8) Sale or use of commercially manufactured model rockets.
- (b) All persons, municipalities, associations or organizations or groups of individuals desiring to sell, discharge, fire off, explode, or display fireworks for a public display shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) Obtain a permit from the office of the state fire marshal, and comply with the applicable requirements of ORS 480.130.
 - (2) Obtain a permit from the Bureau of Fire Prevention and comply with all reasonable rules and regulations as adopted and enforced, for the granting of a permit for supervised display or sales of fireworks or items described in Section 78.101(b) 1, 2 and 3.
- (c) Every public display held within the boundaries of the jurisdiction shall be under the supervision of the chiefs of police and fire departments and shall be of such character and so located, discharged, or fixed as in the opinion of the chief of the fire department, after proper inspection, shall not be hazardous to property or endanger any person.

(3) Section 78.103. Fireworks permits revoked.

- (a) Permit Revoking. The chief or his designated subordinate may revoke permits for display or sale of fireworks and other articles listed under the provisions of Sections 78.101(a) and 78.101(b) 1, 2 and 3 when in his opinion, the sale or display of fireworks or articles described in Section 78.101(b) 1, 2 and 3 is not in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations governing such sale or displays or is in violation of the Oregon Revised Statutes. Permit fees shall not be refunded in the event such permits are revoked.

- (b) The chief or his designated subordinate shall seize, take, remove, or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner all stocks of fireworks or combustibles or articles described in Section 78.101(b) 1, 2 and 3 that are offered for sale and found in violation of this article.

Section A-17 Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

That Article 79 of The Uniform Fire Code be Amended as follows:

- (1) Container and portable tank storage inside buildings. Section 79.201(e)3(i) and (ii) of the Uniform Fire Code adopted by this ordinance are amended to read as follows:

- (i) In rooms or areas accessible to the public, storage shall be limited to quantities needed for display and normal merchandising purposes but shall not exceed 2 gallons per square foot of floor area actually being used for merchandising Class I-B, I-C, II, or III-A liquids.

Storage of Class I-A liquids shall be prohibited in basements and limited to 1 gallon per square foot on other floors.

EXCEPTIONS:

In areas not protected with automatic sprinklers installed in accordance with UBC Standard No. 38-1 for extra hazardous occupancy, the storage of Classes I-B, I-C, and II liquids other than on the ground floor shall be limited to 1 gallon per square foot of floor area actually being used for merchandising liquids.

The maximum quantity permitted shall be determined by using only that floor area actually occupied by liquid merchandise including any contiguous aisle space.

The manner of storage shall be in accordance with Sub-section (f) of this section. Dispensing shall be in accordance with Division VIII.

- (ii) In rooms or areas not accessible to the public, storage shall not exceed the greater of 2 gallons per square foot of floor areas actually being used for the storage of Class I-B, I-C, II, or III-A liquids, or 120 gallons of Class I-B, 180 gallons of Class I-C, 240 gallons of Class II, or 660 gallons of Class III-A liquids, or 240 gallons in any combination of Class I and Class II liquids, subject to the limitations of the individual class.

Storage of Class I-A liquids shall be prohibited in basements and limited to 1 gallon per square foot or 60 gallons, whichever is greater, on other floors.

EXCEPTION:

In areas not protected with automatic sprinklers installed in accordance with UBC Standard No. 38-1 for extra hazardous occupancy, the storage of Classes I-B, I-C, and II liquids other than on the ground floor shall be limited to 1 gallon per square foot of floor area actually being used for merchandising liquids.

The maximum quantity permitted shall be determined by using only that floor area actually occupied by liquid merchandise including any contiguous aisle space.

Quantities exceeding these limitations shall be stored in an approved Liquid Storage Room or Liquid Warehouse in accordance with Section 79.202 and 79.203.

The manner of storage shall be in accordance with Sub-section (f) of this section. Dispensing shall be in accordance with Division VIII.

(2) Tank Marketing.

Section 79.504 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 79.504. All aboveground storage tanks over 100 gallons (water capacity) permanently installed, mounted, or affixed and used for the storage of Class I, II, or III-A liquids shall bear the label or placard in accordance with UFC Standard No. 79-3, identifying the material therein.

EXCEPTION:

Tanks of 300-gallon capacity or less located on private property and used for heating and cooking fuels in single-family dwellings need not be marked. Tanks containing a commonly recognized product and labeled with the product name, such as "GASOLINE", "DIESEL". Letters shall be at least 3 inches in height and 1/2-inch in stroke.

(3) Drainage Dikes and Walls for Aboveground Tanks.

Subsections (c) and (d) of Section 79.508 of the Uniform Fire Code are amended to read as follows:

c) **Diked Areas.** Where protection of adjacent tanks, adjoining property, or waterways is accomplished by retaining the liquid around the tank by means of a dikes area, such dikes area shall comply with the following:

- (1) The volumetric capacity of the dikes area shall be not less than the greatest amount of liquid that can be released from the largest tank within the dikes area. The capacity of the dikes are enclosing more than one

tank shall be calculated by deducting the volume of the tanks other than the largest tank below the height of the dike.

- (2) Walls of the dikes area shall be of earth, steel, concrete, or solid masonry designed to be liquid tight and to withstand a full hydrostatic head. Earthen walls 3 feet or more in height shall have a flat section at the top not less than 2 feet wide. The slope shall be consistent with the angle of repose of the material of which the walls are constructed.
- (3) The walls of the dikes area shall be restricted to an average height of 6 feet above the interior grade, except as provided in (4) below.
- (4) Dikes may be higher than an average of 6 feet above interior grade where provisions are made for normal and necessary emergency access to tanks, valves, and other equipment and safe egress from the diked enclosure.
 - (A) Where the average height of the dike containing Class I liquids is over 12 feet measured from interior grade or where the distance between any tank and the top inside edge of the dike wall is less than the height of the dike wall, provisions shall be made for normal operation of valves and for access to tank roof(s) without entering below the top of the dike. These provisions may be met through the use of remote operated valves, elevated walkways, or similar arrangements.
 - (B) Piping passing through dike walls shall be designed to prevent excessive stresses as a result of settlement or fire exposure.
 - (C) The minimum distance between tanks and the toe of the interior dike walls shall be 5 feet.
- (5) Each diked area containing two or more tanks shall be subdivided preferably by drainage channels leading to an impounding basin or by intermediate curbs or spill dikes in order to prevent spills from endangering adjacent tanks within the diked area as follows:
 - (A) When storing normally stable liquids in vertical cone roof tanks constructed with weak roof-to-shell seam or approved floating roof tanks or when storing crude petroleum in producing areas in any type of tank, one subdivision for each tank in excess of 10,000 barrels and one subdivision for

each group of tanks (no tank exceeding 10,000-barrel capacity) having an aggregate capacity not exceeding 15,000 barrels.

(B) When storing normally stable, flammable or combustible liquids in tanks not covered in (A), one subdivision for each tank in excess of 100,000 gallons (2,500 barrels) and one subdivision for each group of tanks (no tank exceeding 100,000-gallon capacity) having an aggregate capacity not exceeding 150,000 gallons (3,570 barrels).

(C) When storing unstable liquids in any type of tank, one subdivision for each tank, except that tanks installed in accordance with the drainage requirements of UFC Standard No. 79-2 for Water Spray Systems for Fire Protection shall require no additional subdivision.

NOTE: Since unstable liquids will react more rapidly when heated than when at ambient temperatures, subdivision by drainage channels is the preferred method.

(D) The drainage channels or intermediate curbs shall be located between tanks so as to take full advantage of the available space with due regard for the individual tank capacities. Intermediate curbs, where used, shall be not less than 18 inches in height.

(d) Removing Water from Diked Area. Provision shall be made for draining or removing excess water from a drainage system or diked areas. Such drains shall not discharge to adjoining property, natural water courses, public sewers, or public drainage channels unless the drain is so designed as to prevent the release of flammable or combustible liquids. A valve operable from outside the dike shall be provided in the dike system and shall normally be kept closed. Control of drainage shall be accessible under fire condition.

(4) Installation of Vent Piping.

Paragraph 4 of subsection 191 of Section 79.604 of The Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Vent piping shall be constructed in accordance with Division VII, "Piping, Valves, and Fittings." Vent pipes and vapor return piping shall be so laid as to drain toward the tank without sags or traps in which liquid can collect. Condensate tanks, if utilized, shall be installed and maintained so as to preclude the blocking of the vapor-return piping by liquid. The vent pipes and condensate tanks shall be so located so that they will not be subjected to physical

damage. The tank end of the vent pipe shall enter the tank through the top. The lower end of vent pipes shall not extend into the tank more than 1 inch.

- (5) Paragraph 5 of Subsection (a) of Section 79.604 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Manifolding. When tank vent piping is manifolded, pipe sizes shall be such as to discharge, within the pressure limitations of the system, the vapors that they can be required to handle when manifolded tanks are filled simultaneously.

EXCEPTION:

For service stations, the capacity of manifolded vent piping shall be sufficient to discharge vapors generated when two manifolded tanks are simultaneously filled.

Float-type check valves installed in tank openings connected to manifolded vent piping to prevent product contamination may be used, provided that the static head imposed at the bottom of the tank will not exceed 10 PSIG if the fill or vent pipe are filled with liquid when the valves are closed.

Vent piping for tanks storing Class I liquids shall not be manifolded with vent piping for tanks storing Class II or Class III liquids unless positive means are provided to prevent the vapors from Class I liquids from entering tanks storing Class II or Class III liquids to prevent contamination and possible change in classification of the less volatile liquid.

- (6) Fill Pipe and Discharge Lines.

Paragraph 3 of Subsection (b) of Section 79.604 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

- (3) Fill Pipe and Discharge Lines. Fill pipe and discharge lines shall enter tanks only through the top. Fill lines shall be sloped toward the tank. Underground tanks, for Class I liquids, having a capacity of more than 1,000 gallons shall be equipped with a tight fill device for connecting the fill hose to the tank.

For Class I liquids other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity by terminating within 6 inches of the bottom of the tank.

- (7) Testing.

Section 79.708 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 79.708. Unless tested in accordance with the applicable sections of nationally recognized standards for pressure piping [see Section 2.303(b)], all piping, before being covered, enclosed, or placed in use, shall be hydrostatically tested to 150 percent of the maximum anticipated pressure of the system or pneumatically tested to 110 percent of the maximum anticipated pressure of the system but not less than 5-pound-per-square-inch gage at the highest point of the system. This test shall be maintained for a sufficient time period to complete visual inspection of all joints and connections but for at least 10 minutes there shall be no leakage or permanent distortion. Care should be exercised to ensure that these pressures are not applied to vented aboveground, underground, or inside storage tanks, as they should be tested independently from piping.

Existing piping shall be tested as described above when the chief has reasonable cause to believe that a leak exists. Piping that may contain flammable or combustible liquids shall not be tested pneumatically. Such tests shall be at the expense of the owner or operator. See Section 79.605(c).

(8) Design and Construction of Inside Use, Dispensing, and Mixing Room.

Section 79.804 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended by adding new paragraphs 9 and 10 as follows:

- (9) Open flames, smoking, and other sources of ignition shall not be permitted inside the room.
- (10) Materials which will react with water or other liquids to produce a hazard shall not be stored in the same room with flammable or combustible liquids.

(9) Dispensing Outside of Buildings.

Subsection (b) of Section 79.806 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

- (b) Dispensing. Dispensing of Class I liquids shall be from only (1) original shipping containers with a capacity of 5 gallons or less, (2) from safety cans, (3) through closed piping system, or (4) from a portable tank or container by means of a listed pump or device drawing through an opening in the top of the tank or container. Class II or III-A liquids may be dispensed from a container by gravity through a listed self-closing valve or self-closing faucet.

Class II or III liquids may also be dispensed using inert gas or water, provided the tank or container has been approved as a vessel for the use to which it is subjected. Dispensing of liquids by water pressure or inert gas is permitted only if controls, including pressure-relief devices, are provided to

limit the pressure so it cannot exceed the design pressure of the vessel, tank, or container. Air or oxygen shall not be used to pressurize any container for dispensing.

(10) Loading and Unloading Facilities.

Paragraph 3 of Subsection (a) of Section 79.807 of the Uniform Code is amended to read as follows:

- (3) Static Protection. Loading racks shall be equipped with protection against the accumulation of static charges during truck-filling operations. Bonding facilities shall be provided during the loading of tank vehicles through open domes (1) where Class I liquids are loaded or (2) where Classes II and III liquids are loaded into vehicles which may contain vapors from previous cargos of Class I liquids.

Protection shall consist of a metallic bond wire permanently electrically connected to the fill stem. Fill stem pipe assembly must form a continual electrically conductive path downstream from the point of bonding. The free end of such bond wire shall be provided with a clamp or equivalent device for convenient attachment to some metallic part in electrical contact with the cargo tank of the tank vehicle. Unless otherwise approved by the Chief, protection shall consist of a bare-braided metallic bond wire not less than 8 AWG in size permanently electrically connected to the fill stem or some part of the fill stem piping.

Such bonding connection shall be fastened to the vehicle or tank before dome covers are raised and shall remain in place until filling is completed and all dome covers have been closed and secured.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) Where vehicles are loaded exclusively with products not having a static-accumulating tendency, such as asphalts, including cutback asphalts, most crude oils, residual oils, and water-soluble liquids.
- (2) Where Class I liquids are handled at the loading facility and the tank vehicles loaded are used exclusively for Class II and Class III liquids.
- (3) Where vehicles are loaded or unloaded through closed top or bottom connections whether the hose or pipe is conductive or nonconductive.

Filling through open domes into the tanks of tank vehicles that contain vapor-air mixtures within the flammable range or where the liquid being filled can form such a mixture shall be by means of a downspout which extends near the bottom of the tank.

(11) Storage.

Subsection (g) of Section 79.902 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

- (g) Inventory Control. Accurate daily inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled on all Classes I, II, and III-A, liquid storage tanks for indication of possible leakage from tank and piping. The records shall be kept at the premises and available to the chief upon request and shall include, as a minimum, records showing, by product, daily reconciliation between sales, use, receipts, and inventory on hand. If there is more than one system consisting of tanks serving separate pumps or dispenser for any product, the reconciliation shall be ascertained separately for each tank system. A consistent or accidental loss of Class I, II, or III-A liquids shall be immediately reported to the local fire department.

(12) Permanent Tanks of 61- to 1,100-Gallon Capacity and Temporary Tanks not exceeding 10,000-Gallon Capacity.

Subsection (a) of Section 79.1007 of the Uniform Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

- (a) General. Storage of Class I or Class II liquids in aboveground permanent tanks of 61- to 1,100-gallon capacity and temporary tanks not exceeding 10,000-gallon capacity shall be outside of buildings. Tanks shall be of single-compartment design constructed in accordance with Sections 79.510(a) and (b). Each tank shall be provided with a free-opening vent of the following minimum nominal pipe size to relieve vacuum or pressure which may develop in normal operation or from fire exposure.

<u>Tank Capacity</u> <u>(Gallons)</u>	<u>Vent Size</u> <u>Diameter in Inches</u>
Up to 275	1-1/2
276-660	2
661-900	2-1/2
901-1,100	3
1,101-10,000	See Subsections 79-510(a) and (b)

Vents shall be arranged to discharge in such a way as to prevent localized overheating of or flame impingement on any part of the tank in the vent vapors from such vents are ignited.

(13) Permanent Tanks of 61- to 1,100-Gallon Capacity and Temporary Tanks not Exceeding 10,000-Gallon Capacity.

Subsection 79.1007(b) of the Uniform Fire Code is amended by adding a new sentence which reads as follows:

The fill opening shall be separate from the vent opening.

Section A-18 Appendix V-A Nationally Recognized Standards of Good Practice.

The Appendix V-A Uniform Fire Code to be amended as follows:

The following standard and publications are intended for use as a guide to attain a reasonable level of safety when specific requirements are not stated or specific standards are not adopted or referenced in the body of the code.