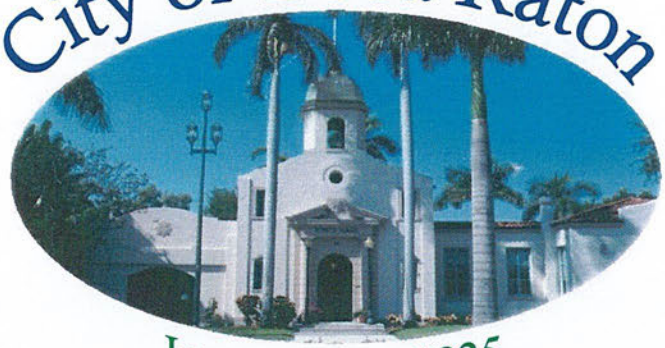
City of Boca Raton



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ORDINANCE

5726

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BOCA RATON REPEALING CHAPTER 7, CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN ITS ENTIRETY; ADOPTING A NEW CHAPTER 7, CODE OF ORDINANCES; ADOPTING THE FLORIDA FIRE PREVENTION CODE; PROVIDING FOR LOCAL AMENDMENTS TO THE FLORIDA FIRE PREVENTION CODE; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEALER; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Boca Raton has determined that it would be in the best interest of the City to repeal, in its entirety, the current Chapter 7, Code of Ordinances, relating to the City Fire Code and to adopt an updated Chapter 7, Code of Ordinances, including the Florida Fire Prevention Code and local amendments thereto; and

THE CITY OF BOCA RATON HEREBY ORDAINS:

Section 1. Chapter 7, Code of Ordinances, is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 2. Chapter 7, Code of Ordinances, is hereby created to read as follows:

ARTICLE I. - IN GENERAL

Sec. 7-1. - Burning permit.

It shall be unlawful for anyone to set a fire on any lot, street, alley, or any other public or private place within the corporate limits of the city without first obtaining a permit to do so and paying the fee(s) specified in the municipal facilities and services user fee schedule. The application shall be obtained from the fire rescue services department and shall be reviewed for approval by the chief of the fire rescue services department ("fire chief") or his or her designee. Approved permits may be revoked by the fire chief or his/her designee, if it is determined that changes in environmental conditions or other circumstances that occur after the permit was issued render the permitted fire hazardous to the public.

Sec. 7-2. - Hazardous Materials Mitigation — Definitions and Response Costs.

(1) For the purpose of this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given herein:

(a) "Discharge" shall mean any intentional or unintentional action or omission resulting in the releasing, spilling, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping of a hazardous substance upon public or private property located within the corporate limits of the city.

(b) "Hazardous substances" shall mean any substances or materials in a quantity or form which, in the determination of the city, poses an unreasonable and imminent risk to the life, health, safety or welfare of persons or property within the city, or poses a risk of harm to the environment, and shall include, but not be limited to, those substances listed in the National Fire Protection Association Guide on Hazardous Materials, the United States Environmental Protection Agency's list of extremely hazardous substances (40 C.F.R. part 355), or the hazardous materials listed in the United States Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook.

(c) "Response actions" shall mean any activity which is carried out in response to any discharge or potential discharge of a hazardous substance, including:

1. The cleanup or removal of discharged hazardous substances from the environment;

2. Such actions as may be necessary to take in the event of the threat of discharge of hazardous substances into the environment;

3. Such actions as may be necessary to investigate, monitor, assess, and evaluate the discharge or potential discharge of hazardous substances;

4. The disposal of removed material;

5. The taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a discharge or potential discharge; and/or

6. The provision of security fencing, and/or using any other means to limit access, the provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation or relocation of endangered individuals, or restoration of the site to pre-discharge conditions.

(d) "Response costs" shall mean any costs incurred in undertaking response actions. Response costs shall not include costs incurred for actual fire suppression services that are normally provided by the city or its authorized agents, unless the fire is caused by a discharge of hazardous materials.

(2) The city is hereby authorized to undertake response actions in the event of discharges, or potential discharges, of hazardous substances upon or into public or private property or facilities located within the corporate limits of the city.

(3) Any person or entity responsible for causing or allowing an unauthorized discharge or potential discharge of hazardous substances that requires response actions by the city or its agents in order to protect the public health, safety or welfare, or the environment, shall reimburse the city for the full amount of all response costs. Reimbursement shall be made within 30 days after receipt of an itemized bill for such response costs from the city.

(4) When responding to an emergency caused by the unauthorized discharge or potential discharge of hazardous substances, the city shall keep a detailed record of the response costs.

(5) Any person or entity responsible for causing or allowing an unauthorized discharge or potential discharge of hazardous substances that results in the city incurring response costs, and who fails to reimburse the city for such response costs within the time set forth herein shall be subject to a late fee in the amount of 10 percent (10%) of the total amount, which shall begin to accrue after 30 days. Thereafter, the late fee assessed on the unpaid balance shall be increased by 2 percent (2%) for each additional 30-day period until the full amount, including the applicable late fee, is paid.

(6) The remedy provided for in this section shall be supplemental to and in addition to all other available remedies at law or in equity.

Sec. 7-3. - Enforcement authority.

The fire chief and/or a designee shall have the authority to conduct investigations and to do all other things necessary to enforce the provisions in this chapter.

Sec. 7-4. - Violations.

Failure to comply with any provisions of this chapter shall be deemed a violation and subject to the penalty in Section 7-5.

Sec. 7-5. - Penalty for violations.

Any person or entity who violates the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to punishment for such violation as provided in the Florida Fire Prevention Code and as provided in the City of Boca Raton Code of Ordinances.

Sec. 7-6 thru 7-25 - Reserved.

ARTICLE II. – STANDARDS

Sec. 7-26. - Codes—Adopted.

(1) The city adopts by reference and incorporates into this code as though fully set out herein, that certain code known as the Florida Fire Prevention Code (8th edition) ("FFPC"). The City further adopts provisions in this chapter as local amendments to the FFPC. Additionally,

terms not specifically defined herein shall have the meaning provided in the FFPC or an applicable NFPA standard, unless otherwise provided herein.

(2) The city adopts by reference and incorporates into this code, as though fully set out herein, those specific codes and standards published by the National Fire Protection Agency ("NFPA") as set forth below:

NFPA	18	2021	Wetting Agents
NFPA	22	2023	Water Tanks For Private Fire Protection
NFPA	53	2021	Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres
NFPA	55	2020	Compressed Gases and Cryogenics Fluid Code
NFPA	58	2020	Liquified Petroleum Gas Code
NFPA	67	2019	Explosive Protection for Gaseous Mixtures in Pipe Systems
NFPA	69	2019	Standard on Explosion Protection Systems
NFPA	72	2022	National Fire Alarm & Signaling Code
NFPA	88A	2019	Standard for Parking Structures
NFPA	102	2021	Assembly Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures
NFPA	105	2022	Smoke Control Door Assemblies
NFPA	115	2020	Laser Fire Protection
NFPA	140	2018	Motion Picture and TV Production Facilities
NFPA	160	2021	Flame Effects Before an Audience
NFPA	170	2021	Fire Safety Symbols
NFPA	204	2021	Smoke and Heat Venting
NFPA	241	2022	Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA	287	2022	Flammability of Materials in Clean Rooms
NFPA	291	2022	Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants

NFPA	302	2020	Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft
NFPA	306	2019	Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels
NFPA	408	2022	Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA	423	2022	Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities
NFPA	496	2021	Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment
NFPA	502	2023	Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Limited Access Highways
NFPA	601	2020	Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention
NFPA	720	2015	Household Carbon Monoxide Warning Equipment
NFPA	780	2023	Installation of Lightning Protection Systems
NFPA	801	2020	Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials
NFPA	820	2020	Fire Protection and Waste Water Treatment and Collection Facilities
NFPA	914	2023	Fire Protection in Historic Structures
NFPA	1141	2017	Planned Building Groups
NFPA	1221	2019	Standard for installation, maintenance, and use of emergency services communications systems
NFPA	1225	2022	Standard for emergency services communications
NFPA	1961	2020	Fire Hose
NFPA	1962	2018	Care, Use, and Service Testing of Fire Hose Including Connections and Nozzles
NFPA	2001	2022	Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems

(3) In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this chapter and any of above-referenced publications, the more strict provision shall take precedence.

Sec. 7-27. – Required inspection reports.

(1) All systems, equipment, tanks, piping, devices, appliances, controls, or storage facilities regulated by this code, or which are required by any other statute, law, code or regulation, shall be maintained in operative condition at all times, in order to provide the service for which installed.

(2) All fire sprinklers, standpipes, fire pumps, and other fire suppression systems shall be maintained under a written service contract with service companies licensed by the State of Florida to provide such services. Regular inspections, maintenance, and testing of the aforementioned systems shall be completed in accordance with the applicable standards specified under the FFPC, NFPA 1, NFPA 13, NFPA 13D, NFPA 13R, NFPA 14, NFPA 17, NFPA 17A, NFPA 20, NFPA 24, NFPA 25, NFPA 33, NFPA 90A, NFPA 90B, NFPA 92, NFPA 96, and NFPA 2001. Copies of all issued reports must be maintained by the owner of the property for the lifetime of such fire sprinklers, standpipes, fire pumps, or fire suppression system. An additional copy must remain on the property, in the fire command room or fire protection closet, and shall be subject to inspection by the city's fire rescue services department at any time.

(3) All reports related to the fire protection system inspection, testing, and maintenance/repairs shall be provided to the city's fire rescue services department, through an internet-based fire inspection reporting system of the city. The report shall include:

(a) The nature of any deficiencies, impairments, repairs, modifications, and/or corrections completed by the service company,

(b) The date and time of such tests and inspections, and

(c) Any additional information that may be requested by the city's fire rescue services department following initial review of the report.

Sec. 7-28. - Fire rescue services department access to private property.

(1) Fire rescue services department access to private property shall be in accordance with the FFPC.

(2) Fire lanes (which are spaces, sufficient in width and length to permit the parking of fire trucks and other firefighting apparatus and located nearest to, or at the best location to permit firefighting operations to, a building or structure) shall be established and maintained on private properties where the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle, or where the public is permitted by invitation or by license to travel by motor vehicle, such as parking lots, shopping plazas, shopping centers or other commercial, industrial or multifamily residential areas. The fire lane shall provide access to buildings on the private properties for fire trucks or other firefighting apparatus. Fire lanes shall be established and maintained on private property through striping, marking and posting of signs, as indicated below.

(3) Establishment of fire lanes at a particular private property shall include submission of two (2) sets of site plans for the proposed fire lanes to the fire rescue services department, for review and approval of the design and location of the fire lanes. The site plans shall be drawn to scale and shall show all related buildings, driveways, streets, and other information necessary to evaluate the sufficiency of the proposed fire lanes.

(4) Approval of the fire lane(s), by the fire chief or his/her designee shall constitute the city's authorization for the required installation of signage providing for the prohibition of stopping, standing, and the parking of motor vehicles within the fire lane(s). Signage shall also be installed establishing the lane(s) as tow-away zones. Such signs and any pavement marking and striping shall be furnished, installed and performed by, and at the cost thereof. Such signs, markings, and striping shall be maintained thereafter.

(5) All fire lane signs installed pursuant to this section shall have red lettering that is not less than 2 inches or more than 3 inches in height, and which shall be on a white background. Each sign shall be twelve (12) inches in width by eighteen (18) inches in height and shall be made in a manner that meets the requirements of the manual on uniform traffic control devices of the state department of transportation and exhibit 18.5 of NFPA 1 (2009 edition).

Sec. 7-29. - Use of outdoor cooking appliances.

(1) Application and exceptions. This section shall apply to all buildings and structures, with the exception of two-family dwellings of one story design, and single-family dwellings. This section shall not apply to commercial cooking appliances as defined in NFPA 96 .

(2) As used in this section, outdoor cooking appliance" shall mean any portable or non-portable cooking appliance, grill, stove, or smoker, fueled or powered by electricity, wood, charcoal, liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, alcohol or other liquid or gaseous fuel used or intended to be used outdoors.

(3) Outdoor cooking appliances shall not be used less than twenty (20) feet from the exterior wall of any building or structure.

(4) Outdoor cooking appliances shall not be used on any balcony, within any screened enclosure, in any covered parking area, in any corridor or hallway, under any overhang or within any area of any building or structure. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a tabletop or countertop electric grill that has a cooking surface area of 200 square inches or less in size may be used on a balcony, as long as the balcony is not enclosed.

(5) Any outdoor cooking appliance that utilizes liquid propane as a fuel supply and that will be installed for common use in a community/complex is required to be installed with an automatic shut-off device (a device that utilizes a timer or other mechanism to automatically shuts off the gas supply to a cooking appliance after a certain amount of time).

Sec. 7-30. - Closing of private driveways, roadways and entrances.

It shall be unlawful for any person to have or cause to have any driveway, roadway, or entrance barricaded or blocked by obstacles which would interfere with the response of the fire rescue services department or other emergency vehicles. If an existing building requires a change of access, the owner shall obtain a site plan amendment.

Sec. 7-31. - Processes deemed hazardous to life and property.

The fire chief or the fire marshal may serve an order for the immediate cessation of any activity, operation or process, when such activity, operation, or process is reasonably deemed

to constitute a severe and immediate hazard to persons and/or property. Said order will be served to the applicable person or entity and shall be complied with.

Sec. 7-32. Evacuation of occupied buildings or structures.

The fire chief, fire marshal, or any fire rescue services department officer may order the immediate evacuation of any occupied building or structure, or assembly area when such building, structure, or assembly area is reasonably deemed hazardous due to (1) being a fire hazard; (2) obstruction to exits; (3) overcrowding of the premises; or (4) any other hazard or potential hazard that presents immediate danger to the occupants. The premises, or any portion thereof, may not be reoccupied until it is deemed free of the hazard or potential hazard that caused the evacuation to be ordered.

Sec. 7-33. - Elevator.

All elevators shall be available for use by fire rescue services department personnel at all times. The controls for elevators shall satisfy all requirements contained in Chapter 61C-5, Florida Administrative Code (the Florida Elevator Safety Code). In addition to this requirement, the following shall also be met:

(1) Emergency auxiliary power.

(a) Emergency auxiliary electrical power shall be available in all elevators equipped with a key switch for use by fire rescue services department personnel. The emergency auxiliary power supply shall be capable of supplying power to the elevators for a period of at least 24 hours The emergency auxiliary power supply shall be approved by the fire rescue services department.

(b) Emergency auxiliary power shall remain in operation for elevators being used by firefighters regardless of selection switch devices. A switch device may also be installed to rotate emergency power to other elevators in the building.

(c) Emergency auxiliary power shall take no longer than ten (10) seconds to become in full operation. Emergency auxiliary power shall automatically transfer to the elevator designated to be used by the fire rescue service department.

(d) All maintenance work to and repairs of equipment that provides auxiliary power shall be documented, and such documentation shall be posted in the generator equipment room of each building so it is available to the fire rescue services department to view at all times.

(e) All auxiliary power equipment and automatic transfer apparatus shall be tested weekly in accordance with the FFPC.

(f) For all buildings, which are designed and constructed to have separate towers, each tower shall be treated as though it were a separate building.

(2) Key switch operation by fire rescue services department firefighters.

(a) A "keykeeper box" shall be installed adjacent to each elevator and at a height of 42 inches to 48 inches above floor level and shall contain the key(s) to operate the elevator by the firefighters. The key keeper box shall be installed so that it is available for use by the fire rescue service department. The performance standards of the "keykeeper box" shall be equivalent to those of the Bommer key keeper box, type 5620, F28 or the AF Florence Manufacturing Company KK key keeper box. The "keykeeper box" shall be equipped with a lock that can be opened with the Emergency Response Region 7 Key (Yale Key No. R-80833-2006-7).

(c) The standard emergency elevator control key shall be issued only to the fire chief and any fire rescue services department officer designated in writing by the fire chief as authorized to possess the standard emergency elevator control key.

(d) All buildings constructed after January 1, 2018 regardless of the number of stories, shall use the emergency elevator control key for Emergency Response Region 7 (Yale Key No. R-80833-2006-7).

(e) Any building having undergone "substantial improvement," as defined in F.S. § 161.54(12), must comply with subsection 7-33(2) of this Code.

(f)) Any elevator with key switch and emergency auxiliary power shall have a sign, at least 3 inches wide by 2 inches high, displaying at least 3/4-inch letters, stating as follows: "Fire Rescue Services Department Emergency Power." The background of the sign shall be red with

white letters, and the sign shall be posted in the center of the door frame directly above the door opening on the floor where the key switch is located.

(3) Minimum size and weight capacity.

(a) Elevators shall have a platform with dimensions of at least 6 feet deep by 5 feet, 5 inches wide.

(b) Elevators shall have a minimum headroom inside the car of at least 7 feet, 6 inches.

(c) Doors to elevators shall be at least 6 feet, 8 inches high by 3 feet wide.

(d) Elevators shall have a weight capacity of at least 3,500 pounds.

(4) Emergency access keys.

(a) A standard emergency access door key shall be provided for all elevators in the city.

(b) An emergency key slot shall be located on each door on every floor or landing where the elevator is able to stop.

(5) Signage.

(a) A sign shall be permanently posted above each elevator door on every floor, stating as follows: "In Case of Fire: Use Exit Stairways—Do Not Use This Elevator."

(b) The sign shall be at least 2½ inches high by 3½ inches wide.

(c) The letters of the sign shall be on a contrasting background.

Sec. 7-34. - Examination of building permits.

(1) No building permit shall be issued for new construction, demolition, moving of existing buildings, or renovation of existing structures until a complete set of plans and/or specifications, which are in compliance with Section 1.14 of the FFPC and with Subtitle 61-G15 of the Florida Elevator Safety Code, as applicable, have been examined and approved by the fire rescue services department. Each set of plans and specifications that are submitted to the city for approval must also include a fire permit application for each fire-related discipline.

(2) For all plans and specifications that are not approved by the fire rescue services department, a written explanation will be provided to the applicant as the reasons underlying the disapproval.

(3) For any new building and any existing building undergoing a level 2 or level 3 alteration, or undergoing an extensive modification or reconstruction, as those terms are defined in the Florida Building Code, floor plan drawings shall be provided prior to permit issuance, issuance of the fire final inspection, temporary certificate of occupancy, or certificate of occupancy. Such floor plan drawings shall be provided in a format specified by fire rescue services department.

(4) This section shall not apply to single-family or duplex residential units, except where fire suppression systems, alarm systems, and/or LPG tanks/systems are included in the permit application.

Sec. 7-35. - Permits; fee schedule.

(1) The installations and activities listed in subsection 3 below require a permit from the fire rescue services department. The applicable fees for such permits are set out in the city municipal facilities and services user fee schedule. Such fees shall be paid at the time the permit application is submitted.

(2) Building permit applications shall not be approved by the fire rescue services department until all necessary fire rescue services department installation permit applications for special systems and/or equipment have been applied for by the appropriate subcontractors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the discretion of the fire marshal or designee, a contractor or subcontractor may defer submission of such application to a later date, provided no inspections will be completed until such application is submitted, including all required supporting materials.

(3) The following require a permit from the fire rescue services department:

(1) Motor vehicle painting—Spray booths and bake ovens.

(2) Gas and fuel-oil-fired outdoor equipment.

(3) Elevators.

(4) Liquid petroleum or natural gas storage.

(5) Flammable or combustible liquid storage.

(6) Flammable or combustible liquid dispensing.

(7) Fire alarm systems.

(8) Fixed automatic fire protection systems.

(9) Automatic fire sprinkler systems.

(10) Standpipe systems, independent or part of sprinkler system.

(11) Fire pumps.

(12) Required emergency generators.

(13) Fire hydrant flow test.

(14) Hazardous substances storage.

(15) Fireworks display (see sec. 7-38)

(16) Outdoor burning (see sec. 7-1)

(17) Bi-Directional Amplification Systems (BDA) – 2-way enhancement radio systems / Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement System (ERCES)

Sec. 7-36. - Work started without a permit.

(1) When work for which a permit is required by this chapter is started prior to issuance of a permit, the permit fees set out in the city municipal facilities and services user fee schedule shall be tripled.

(2) Such work must be completed in full compliance with the requirements of this chapter, the FFPC, and any other applicable law.

Sec. 7-37. - Fire flow requirements.

(1) These requirements are to ensure that an adequate water supply for fire suppression exists by establishing minimum flow rates required to control and extinguish fires that may occur within prescribed occupancy classifications. The requirements of this section shall be applicable

to public and private water systems, including individual properties and land development projects.

(2) Required fire flow.

(a) For purposes of this subsection, the "required fire flow" means the rate of flow needed for firefighting purposes to confine a major fire to the buildings within a block or other contiguous grouping. The determination of the required fire flow depends upon the size, construction, occupancy, and exposure of buildings within the surrounding block or group of buildings, and the presence of automatic sprinkler protection. This determination shall be made by the fire chief or his/her designee, in accordance with the criteria established by this section and requirements of the Guide for Determination of Needed Fire Flow, published by the Insurance Services Office, ISO Edition 08-2005, and as it may from time to time be amended.

(b) The minimum required fire flow for each zoning classification shall be in accordance with Table I located at the end of this section. Where conditions indicate that consideration must be given to possible simultaneous fires, as determined by the fire chief utilizing the criteria established or adopted herein, additional gallons per minute of fire flow shall be required. However, the maximum required fire flow for any system shall be 12,000 gallons per minute.

The required minimum duration for fire flow is listed in Table II at the end of this section. All required fire flow rates shall be in addition to the water flow rates necessary for normal flow demands.

(3) Flow demands. Flow demands for design systems shall be calculated based on the fire flow requirement for the project. The calculations shall be in accordance with the FFPC. The average daily flow for domestic use shall be calculated pursuant to normal flow demand criteria as detailed in the city utilities services department standards manual.

(4) Fire hydrants and fire flow requirements; exemptions and qualifications; interim criteria.

(a) All new buildings, and all existing buildings being altered to increase the area, height, or occupancy, shall have the required number of fire hydrants as specified in Table III located at

the end of this section. Each fire hydrant shall be connected to a public water supply which meets the fire flow requirements specified in Tables I and II, except as follows:

1. All duplex and single-family detached homes not requiring water main extensions for domestic purposes. shall be exempt from this requirement. (For purposes of this subsection, "water main extension" shall mean the extension of a water supply system by installation and construction of a new water main, 6 inches in diameter or larger, as required by the public utility.)

2. Additions to existing buildings and accessory buildings not exceeding 25 percent of the square footage of existing structure, but in no event greater than 5,000 square feet, shall be exempt from this requirement.

3. Neighborhood shopping centers with buildings totaling an area of less than 100,000 square feet with no building under 1 roof of more than 10,000 square feet, with no building exceeding 2 stories in height, and with at least 25-foot separations between buildings, shall meet fire flow requirements of at least 1,250 gallons per minute.

4. Individual industrial or commercial buildings or structures not part of a neighborhood shopping center or industrial park, less than 5,000 square feet in area, and with low or ordinary hazard content shall meet a fire flow requirement of at least 750 gallons per minute.

(b) If the rate of fire flow required under the terms of this section is not available from the public utility at the time of application for a building permit, and none of the exemptions or qualifications in (a)1-4 above apply, then the following interim criteria shall govern the issuance of building permits:

1. Properties classified as having low hazard contents, and not exceeding 2 stories in height, will be required to provide a minimum of 50 percent of the flow rate described in Table I for its zoning district that is set out at the end of this section.

2. Properties classified as having ordinary hazard contents, and not exceeding 2 stories in height, will be required to provide a minimum of 70 percent of the flow rate described in Table I for its zoning district that is set out at the end of this section.

3. Properties classified as having low or ordinary hazard contents, and having more than 2 stories but not exceeding 5 stories in height, will be required to provide a minimum of 75 percent of the flow rate described in Table I for its zoning district that is set out at the end of this section.

4. Properties classified as having high hazard contents will be required to provide 100 percent of the flow rate described in Table I for its zoning district that is set out at the end of this section.

5. All properties in excess of 5 stories in height will be required to provide 100 percent of the flow rate described in Table I for its zoning district that is set out at the end of this section.

6. "Low hazard contents," "ordinary hazard contents" and "high hazard contents" are defined in the FFPC.

7. In all cases of new construction where less than the flow rate described in Table I is permitted pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4) above, engineering and construction of new facilities to meet the total fire flow requirements as described in Table I will be provided so that at the time the public utility is capable of providing full fire flow, the properties receiving the flow will be capable of utilizing the full fire flow provided by the utility.

8. In all cases wherein the interim criteria in subsection (4) above is utilized, no less than a 500-gallon-per-minute fire flow shall be permitted for any type of improved property, and all fire flow tests will be calculated with a minimum of 20 psi residual pressure remaining in the water main.

(5) Supplemental flow systems - If the minimum fire flow requirements set out in this section cannot be met by the water supply utility, then supplemental flows through an on-site, or readily available, system that meets the minimum fire flow requirements of this section and meets with the requirements of the fire rescue services department must be provided.

(6) Extensions of time; bond. If the required fire flow is not available to allow the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, but it is determined by the fire rescue services department that system improvements are in process and are imminent so that the fire flow requirements will be

satisfied, then the fire rescue services department may extend the time to meet the requirements of this section for an interim period not to exceed ninety (90) days and may authorize a temporary certificate of occupancy based thereon. A bond sufficient to assure completion of the required system improvements in order to meet the fire flow requirements shall be posted with the city manager. The amount of the bond shall be determined by the fire rescue services department and shall be equivalent to 200 percent of the cost to complete the fire flow improvements.

(7) Fire hydrants and fire hydrant branches.

(a) The location, number and sizes of the fire hydrants, and the fire hydrant branches, shall be designated by the fire rescue services department in accordance with Table III.

(b) Fire hydrants of the approved municipal design and system pattern shall be provided along all primary roadways and fire lanes throughout any proposed project. When such development fronts on one or more existing public street(s), fire hydrants shall be located along the public street(s) as well as throughout the entire project. Spacing shall be measured along the actual route that the fire apparatus will travel.

(c) Unobstructed access to fire hydrants and to on-site private systems shall be provided and maintained to accommodate firefighting apparatus.

(8) Distribution systems. The supply mains shall be of adequate size and have properly arranged connections to the arterial mains, which shall extend throughout the system and have numerous connections to the secondary feeders that supply the minor distribution.

(9) Main sizes. Main sizes and system patterns shall be subject to approval of all applicable departments pursuant to fire and normal flow demand criteria. Design standards shall be in conformance with current editions of the city utilities services department standards manual.

(10) Pressure. Sufficient pressures shall be provided within the system to maintain 20 pounds per square inch ("psi") residual pressure while providing required fire flows. In those cases where system supply design and hydrant locations are capable of meeting full domestic, commercial and fire flow demands, residual pressures of 10 psi will be permitted.

(11) Violations. It shall be a violation for any person or entity to:

(a) Use or operate any fire hydrant or any other valve on a fire system that is intended for use by the city, unless a fire hydrant use permit has been issued by the city to such person or entity and such person or entity complies with all appropriate provisions of chapter 17, Code of Ordinances.

(b) Remove, tamper with, or otherwise disturb any fire hydrant or firefighting appliance except for the purpose of extinguishing fires, firefighting training or making necessary repairs, without first obtaining written approval of the city.

TABLE I. REQUIRED FIRE FLOWS BY ZONING CLASSIFICATION

Zoning Districts	Requirement
Group 1: R-1-F, R-1-G, AR, RS,	The system shall deliver not less than 500 gallons per minute at 20 psi residual on the system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 500 gallons per minute.
Group 2: R-1-A, R-1-B, R-1-C, R-1-D, R-1-E, NCBD, PUD, RE1, RE2	The system shall deliver not less than 1,000 gallons per minute at 20 psi residual on the system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 750 gallons per minute.
Group 3: R-2, R-3, B-1, RM	The system shall deliver not less than 1,500 gallons per minute at 20 psi residual on the system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 750 gallons per minute.
Group 4: R-B-1, R-3-A, R-3-B, R-3-C, R-4, B-2, B-3, B-4, C-1, LIRP, M-1, MC, REC, PT, PL, CG, CN, CS, AG	The system shall deliver not less than 2,000 gallons per minute at 20 psi residual on the system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 750 gallons per minute.
Group 5: R-3-D, R-3-E, R-3-F, R-5, R-5-A, M-2, M-3, W-I, POI, LB, PUD, PCD, PID, IG/S1, DDRI, SE, RID/DDRI, VC, LIRP-5, PM0.25	The system shall deliver not less than 3,000 gallons per minute at 20 psi residual on the system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 1,000 gallons per minute.

TABLE II. REQUIRED DURATION FOR FIRE FLOW

Required Fire Flow (gallons per minute)	Required Duration (hours)
10,000 and greater	10
9,500	9
9,000	9
8,500	8
8,000	8
7,500	7
7,000	7
6,500	6
6,000	6
5,500	5
5,000	5
4,500	4
4,000	4
3,500	3
3,000	3
2,500 and less	2

TABLE III. FIRE HYDRANT SPACING

	Districts	Hydrant Spacing (feet)
1	Multifamily structures 2 or more stories in height	300
2	Commercial, industrial, and similar structures regardless of height	300

	Districts	Hydrant Spacing (feet)
3	Areas with multi-laned, divided highways (hydrants shall be provided along both sides of such roads with the location of curb cuts and median cuts considered)	400
4	Residential districts, single-family and duplex areas with dead-end streets	500
5	Residential districts, single-family and duplex areas with complete internal circulation	600
6	Residential districts, cluster developments 1 story in height	400

Sec. 7-38. - Fireworks, pyrotechnic special effects, flame effects.

(1) The discharge, firing or use of the following are prohibited inside buildings, tents, structures, and other enclosed spaces:

(a) Firecrackers, rockets, torpedoes, roman candles or other fireworks or substances designed and intended for pyrotechnic display, and of pistols, canes, cannons or other appliances using blank cartridges or caps containing chlorate or potash mixture; and

(b) Pyrotechnic special effects include, but are not limited to, chemical mixtures used in the entertainment industry to produce visible, audible, or thermal effects by combustion, deflagration, or detonation. Flame effects include, but are not limited to, batons, and/or torches fueled by liquid, solid or gaseous fuels, flame projectors which produce heat effects and/or flames, flash powders composed of fuel(s) and oxidizer(s), flares and similar devices.

(2) Prior to any outdoor use of fireworks, pyrotechnic special effects, flame effects, or any other item listed in (1) (a) or (b) of this section, a permit shall be obtained from the city manager, or designee, after submission of an application for such permit and payment of an application fee. Such outdoor use shall be in accordance with NFPA Code 1123 and NFPA Code 1124. The city manager, or designee, may include such conditions in such permit as deemed necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements and protect the public health, welfare and safety, including but not limited to payment of inspection fees.

(3) Prior to the issuance of a permit pursuant to (2), the applicant shall furnish proof of financial responsibility, in the form of liability insurance with a minimum of $1,000,000.00 coverage for each occurrence, to satisfy claims for damages to property or personal injuries arising out of any act or omission on the part of the applicant or any agent or employee thereof. The insurance policy shall name the city, and its officers and employees as additional insureds, and shall otherwise be in a form acceptable to the city.

(4) The fire chief or the chief of police shall seize, take, remove or cause to be removed, at the expense of the owner, all stocks of fireworks stored or held in violation of this section, and shall dispose of the fireworks in the manner deemed safe by the fire chief when the fireworks are no longer required as evidence of a violation of this section.

Sec. 7-39. – Public Safety Radio Communication System.

In all new buildings, minimum radio signal strength for public safety radio signals shall be required within the building. Installation, maintenance, and signal strength shall in accordance with NFPA 1221 & NFPA 1225, and the operating parameters utilized by the fire rescue services department. In buildings that cause reduction of public safety radio signals below the acceptable level for reliable communications, a bi-directional amplifier (BDA) shall be required. In buildings where phone jacks are installed as part of an alarm system, a BDA shall be installed and maintained by the building owner in lieu of the phone jack system.

Sec. 7-40 – Premises identification.

Each building shall have affixed to its exterior signage that identifies the building address. All such signs shall be permanent and shall meet the requirements of Chapter 24 and the FFPC. All permanently affixed signage shall be placed on the building so that the address numbers is plainly legible and visible from the road or street that fronts the property.

Sec. 7-41 – Unit and suite identification.

Each unit of an apartment, condominium, or business suite located within a structure shall provide signage that indicates its unit number. All signage shall be permanently affixed and meet

the requirements of Chapter 24 and the FFPC. Such signage shall be placed on the door of each unit or on the wall immediately adjacent to the unit's door, and shall be legible and visible so that the unit can be easily identified. Signs that are located on a fire rated door or on a fire rated wall shall not compromise the integrity, rating, or listing of the wall or door, nor shall it conflict with or violate the manufacturer's recommendations.

Sec. 7-42 – Rubbish and linen chutes.

Rubbish and linen chutes that are protected by an automatic sprinkler system shall provide a separate riser so as to isolate the chute from the remainder of the building's fire sprinkler system.

Sec. 7-43 – Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) containers.

All containers installed or used for the storage, handling, and transportation of liquified petroleum gas shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 58. A permit from the fire rescue services department is required for the installation of all LPG containers.

(a) LPG containers shall not be filled prior to approval from the fire rescue services department.

(b) Underground containers shall be visibly inspected by the fire rescue services department prior to the backfilling of the container location.

(c) Containers that are installed within 10 feet of a public vehicular thoroughfare, or a designated parking location, shall be in accordance with NFPA 58. Containers that are installed under a driveway or designated parking areas shall be provided with a shroud that allows the container to be installed at least 18 inches below grade. Containers that are installed under a driveway or designated parking area shall be provided with a protected dome or cover, that is engineered to protect the tank and valve assembly and support the weight of a parked or moving vehicle.

(d) LPG containers shall be installed so that no part of the tank is closer than 10 feet to the nearest line of adjoining property; provided however, such installation must comply with all other installation requirements of NFPA 58 and the fire rescue services department must approve

such installation.

ARTICLE III. - FIRE ALARMS AND AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

Sec. 7-59. - Central station alarm.

Alarm disposition between a central station and the fire rescue services department may be transmitted via any of the transmission modes approved by NFPA 72. However, the maximum duration between the initiation of an alarm signal at the protected premises and receipt of the signal by Boca Raton fire dispatch shall not exceed 90 seconds.

Sec. 7-60. - Automatic fire-extinguishing and detection systems.

In addition to complying with the Florida Fire Prevention Code, the Florida Building Code, and the state fire marshal's rules and regulations, any automatic or manual fire alarm signal system, automatic fire-extinguishing, or automatic fire detection system hereafter installed, shall be listed by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory ("NRTL") approved in accordance with the provisions of F.S. § 633.334, and shall conform to the following requirements:

(1) Any fire alarm system, automatic fire sprinkler system, smoke, ionization or heat detection system, clean agent extinguishing system, automatic fire-extinguishing devices, (except standalone automatic extinguishing systems in hoods and ducts), installed in any occupancy, which may be required by provisions of the applicable code, shall be so arranged that the normal operation of any required alarm-initiating device or the operation of any automatic fire-extinguishing system shall automatically transmit an alarm to a NRTL central station inspected and approved by the fire rescue services department. The fire rescue services department shall maintain a listing of all approved NRTL central station companies.

(2) A NRTL central station, in accordance with NFPA 72 (2010) sec. 10.4, shall be identified by the NRTL certificated service provider on the NRTL certificate for all newly installed and required fire alarm systems. An existing required fire alarm system that is having the control panel or alarm components replaced shall be considered a new fire alarm system for the purposes of this section. Such systems shall meet the certificating requirements of the applicable codes.

NRTL listed central station service, in full compliance with NFPA 72, shall be maintained, so long as the requirement for the fire alarm system exists.

(3) All fire alarm signal systems and automatic extinguishing and detection systems, installed in accordance with this section, shall be maintained under a written service contract providing for regular maintenance and testing of the system in accordance with the state fire marshal's rules and regulations. When the fire rescue services department determines that a fire alarm system is out of service, in need of repair, or if verification is needed to confirm that the fire alarm system is working properly, the property owner shall have an alarm technician respond as required in NFPA 72.

(4) The service company performing the maintenance and tests shall forward a written report to the fire rescue services department indicating the nature of any deficiencies, impairments, repairs, modifications, and/or corrections that were completed by the service company, the date and time of such tests and inspections, and any other information, which may be required by the fire rescue services department. A copy of all issued service reports must be maintained by the owner of the property for the lifetime of the building's fire protection systems. An additional copy must remain on the property's premises in the fire command room or fire protection closet for the lifetime of the building's fire alarm protection systems and shall be available for inspection by the fire rescue services department at any time. All reports related to fire protection system inspections, maintenance, and testing, shall be reported to the fire rescue services department, through the City's fire inspection reporting system.

(5) In accordance with NFPA 72, all fire alarm signal systems, automatic extinguishing and/or detection systems, shall be provided with an approved annunciator panel. Annunciator panels, either remote or part of the building's main fire alarm control panel, shall be equipped with an LCD display with a minimum 80-character capability. Each annunciator panel shall be designed or programmed to indicate the floor number, the section of the building reporting a fire alarm, and the fire condition.

Each alarm-initiating device shall indicate a specific location on such annunciator. Each alarm initiating device shall also indicate its specific location to the monitoring central station. The annunciator shall respond to either manual or automatic devices, and all devices within the system shall be connected to the annunciator. The location of the annunciator panel shall be designated by the fire rescue services department. Fire alarm systems that are installed solely for the purpose of monitoring a fire sprinkler system shall be permitted upon the approval of the fire chief or his/her designee. In a complex with multiple buildings, each building shall have its own annunciator panel that reports to the main fire alarm panel located in the fire protection closet or FACP room. All alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals must be transmitted to a central station monitoring company.

Fire alarms in a high-rise building (a building that is greater than 75 feet in height where the building height is measured from the lowest level of fire rescue services department access to the floor of the highest occupiable level) shall be programmed to put the fire alarm system into an alarm condition on the floor of an incident, one floor below the incident, and all floors above the incident floor in order to provide an alert.

(6) Carbon monoxide detection systems shall be installed in new buildings as required by the FFPC, NFPA 720, and NFPA 72. Carbon monoxide detection systems shall be installed in new parking structures as required in NFPA 88A. Such installed carbon monoxide detection devices shall be programmed to provide a supervisory signal to the fire alarm panel and any area attended by security or staff at a level of 99 parts per million. Further, such carbon monoxide detection devices that detect a carbon monoxide level that exceeds 199 parts per million shall be programmed to send an alarm signal to the fire alarm panel activating notification devices alerting all occupants of the building to evacuate the building. Existing parking structures will be required to comply with this code if a level 2 or level 3 alteration is conducted as defined by the Florida Building Code.

(7) All fire alarm signal and detection systems shall be provided with a secondary source of power always available for use in the event of failure of the primary power supply to insure continuous operation of the system, pursuant to the requirements of NFPA 72.

(8) Pre-signal fire alarm systems shall not be permitted.

(9) A change in service provider or a transmitter requires a permit. Once a permit is acquired, the fire rescue services department shall conduct a test to verify that the alarm system is reporting the appropriate signals to the central station as required by code.

(10) Communications methods shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 72 and shall be approved by the Fire Chief or designee.

(11) Rooms or areas where carbon dioxide (CO2) storage vessel(s) are located or, in an enclosed area, or in a below grade outdoor location, shall be provided with gas detection and an alarm system for general area monitoring as provided in NFPA 55.

Sec. 7-61. - Alarm registration.

All required fire alarm systems must comply with the requirements of chapter 9, Code of Ordinances. All fire alarm systems must also be registered with the city prior to system acceptance. The city's alarm registration form shall be filled out and completed in its entirety. A copy of the fire alarm registration shall be posted in the fire protection closet or fire alarm control panel room adjacent to the fire alarm panel.

Sec. 7-62. - Fire alarm installation permits.

(1) The fire rescue services department shall review all fire alarm applications, fire alarm plans, and required supporting documentation. After such review, if it is determined that the fire alarm system submittal meets the criteria of this section, then the application will be approved, and a fire alarm installation permit will be issued. If the fire alarm submittal is disapproved, the reason for the disapproval shall be documented in on the city's permitting system and shall be provided to the applicant.

(2) The fire alarm system shall be installed in compliance with the Fire Alarm/Central Station Applicable Regulations and policies and guidelines of the fire rescue services department.

Sec. 7-63. - Fire alarm system certification requirements.

(1) The applicant for a required fire alarm installation permit shall submit to fire rescue services department plan review, along with the permit application, documentation listing the NRTL central station for the alarm system, and provide documentation of NRTL certification at time of acceptance testing of the fire alarm system or added components.

(2) The applicant must demonstrate that the fire alarm monitoring will be performed by a NRTL certificated central station.

(3) All required NRTL certificated fire alarm systems must maintain NRTL compliance and NRTL monitoring.

Sec. 7-64. - False alarms.

False alarms are defined, and fees provided for false alarms are as provided for in chapter 9.

Sec. 7-65. - Limitation of liability.

Neither the city nor any of its officers and agents shall be under any obligation or duty to an alarm user or to any other person. The city specifically disclaims liability for any damages, injuries, or losses caused by or resulting from a failure to respond to an alarm.

ARTICLE IV. - FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Sec. 7-80. - Applicability.

Chapter 9, Fire Protection Systems, of the Florida Building Code is supplemented as follows:

(1) The requirements of this article shall apply to all buildings, structures and installations constructed after November 23, 1993.

(2) The requirements of this article shall also apply to any existing building or structure if a level 1 or level 2 alteration occurs.

Sec. 7-81. - Definitions.

For the purpose of this article, the following words, terms and phrases shall have the meanings given in this section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Approved double check valve assembly" is an assembly of two independently operating check valves with Outside Stem and Yoke (O.S. & Y.) valves on each side of the check valves, plus properly located test cocks for the testing of each check valve. The assembly shall be listed in the "UL Fire Protection Equipment Directory" under "Backflow Special Check Valve Devices (BAEU)." The O.S. & Y. valves shall be listed in the "UL Fire Protection Equipment Directory" under "Gate Valve (HMRZ)." The assembly shall be installed in the horizontal position, outside, above ground and shall be readily accessible for maintenance, testing and inspection. The O.S. & Y. valves shall be supervised with properly installed tamper switches connected to the fire alarm system. The O.S. & Y. valves shall also be secured with a chain and two interlocked padlocks, one of which shall be a red #2396 key, Master lock, painted red, for fire rescue services department access. Fire Rescue Services department connections shall not be directly attached to the assembly.

"Approved dual check valve assembly" is an assembly of independently operating check valves. For fire main use a single O.S. & Y. valve shall be installed on the supply side of the approved dual check valve. The O.S. & Y. valve shall serve as the main control valve for the fire protection system. The assembly shall be listed in the "UL Fire Protection Equipment Directory" under "Backflow Special Check Valve Devices (BAEU)." The O.S. & Y valve shall be listed in the "UL Fire Protection Equipment Directory" under "Gate Valve (HMRZ)." The assembly shall be installed in the horizontal position, outside, above ground, and shall be readily accessible for maintenance and inspection. The O.S. & Y. valve shall be secured with a chain and a red #2396 key, Master lock.

"Fire main" is that pipe, and its appurtenances, on private property between a source of water and the base of the riser for automatic fire sprinkler systems, open fire sprinkler systems,

fixed water spray systems, fire standpipe systems and/or inlets to firefighting foam making systems. When connected to the public water system, the fire main begins at the supply side of the approved double check valve assembly or the approved dual check valve assembly. On NFPA 13D systems, the fire main begins at the point where the water supply line for the fire sprinkler system splits from the domestic water service.

"Post indicator valves" or "PIVs" are above-ground access and operator valves used for automatic sprinkler systems and wet standpipe systems whose main water supply valves are located underground, which provide a means to operate a buried or otherwise inaccessible non-rising stem (NRS) gate valve2. PIVs regulate the flow of water from the public water system into the fire suppression system of a building

Sec. 7-82. - Backflow prevention for fire protection systems.

An approved double check valve assembly shall be installed on all fire mains serving all structures, except single-family homes and duplexes, as provided in NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R. An approved dual check valve assembly shall be installed on all fire mains serving single-family homes and duplexes (NFPA 13D).

Post indicator valves shall be kept locked with a red #2396 key Master lock. Previously approved PIVs shall be changed to double detector check valve ("DDCV") assemblies when it is determined that the valve is out of service or in need of replacement.

Sec. 7-83. - Fire mains.

Fire main taps connected to the public water system shall be sized for, and serve, only the building for which they were installed and shall not be shared with or used by other buildings. Fire mains shall be constructed of class 52 ductile iron pipe (DIP) or other pipe UL listed for underground fire main use, as approved by the fire rescue services department. Fire main taps may be shared only where a single fire pump is shared in accordance with section 7-84. Fire mains shall only enter a building above ground through an exterior wall, and shall not run under foundations or footers. In high-rise buildings (as defined in the Florida Fire Prevention Code and

the Florida Building Code), fire main configurations shall be in accordance with the Florida Building Code.

Sec. 7-84. - Fire pumps.

Fire pumps shall serve only the building or structure for which they were installed and shall not be shared with other buildings or structures, except that a single fire pump may be shared between a building and up to 2 parking structures if all of the following are provided:

(a) All buildings and structures are under the same ownership.

(b) A "unity of title" document for the buildings and structures is executed and provided to the fire rescue services department before the installation permit is issued.

(c) The fire mains serving each building/structure are installed underground in accordance with NFPA 24, and this Article.

Sec. 7-85. - Fire protection system closet.

(1) A fire protection system closet ("closet") shall be provided for all buildings and structures equipped with a fire alarm or fire sprinkler protection.

(a) The closet shall house the fire sprinkler system riser, all appropriate control valves, all appropriate flow and tamper switches, the fire alarm system control panel, annunciator panel, annunciator map/legend and the transmitter/control unit. As provided in the FFPC and NFPA 72, portions of the fire alarm system may be located elsewhere in the building subject to approval by the fire rescue services department.

(b) The annual fire alarm registration and copies of the most recent fire alarm, and fire sprinkler, inspection reports shall be posted in the closet.

(c) The closet shall not be used for storage and shall not be used for any other electrical, plumbing or mechanical equipment.

(d) The minimum size of the closet shall be 2 feet deep by 4 feet wide, which may be increased to accommodate the provided equipment.

(e) The closet shall be separated from all other portions of the building with 1 hour fire resistive construction as a minimum. The closet shall be located along an outside wall, at grade, with access from an outside swinging door, which need not be fire rated.

(f) The door to the closet shall be labeled with a sign that reads "Fire Protection Closet." or "FACP Room." The closet shall be kept locked at all times. A key keeper box approved by the fire rescue services department shall be installed on the outside wall, within 3 feet of the closet. The key keeper box shall be installed 42 inches to 48 inches above grade. The key box shall contain a key to access the fire alarm control closet, the fire alarm control room, and have all the keys necessary to control the fire alarm system, and keys to access other areas of the building including but not limited to, electrical rooms, fire pump room, elevator machine, roof, and rooms containing any hazardous materials. The property owner may provide as many additional keys as may be desired to access all interior areas of the building. The key box shall be sized appropriately such that all keys, access cards, fobs, and other contents (if required) fit inside in a manner so that the fire rescue services department personnel are able to open and close the door of the key box with ease.

(g) A weatherproof horn/strobe or speaker/strobe shall be installed directly above the key box at a height so that it can be easily seen upon approach to the area.

(h) The closet shall be designed and constructed to provide and maintain a climate-controlled temperature of no greater than 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

(2) A closet is not required to be included in high rise buildings and other buildings where a fire pump room and a fire command room are required. A closet is not required in single family homes and duplexes.

Sec. 7-86. - Fire rescue services department connections.

(1) A single 2½-inch freestanding fire rescue services department connection, located within 50 feet of a fire hydrant, shall be provided on all NFPA 13R fire sprinkler systems with 20 or more fire sprinkler heads.

(2) A double (Siamese) 2½-inch freestanding fire rescue services department connection, located within 50 feet of fire hydrant shall be provided on all NFPA 13 fire sprinkler systems with 20 or more fire sprinkler heads.

(3) Two double (Siamese) 2½-inch freestanding fire rescue services department connections, each located within 50 feet of a fire hydrant shall be provided on all the following fire sprinkler systems:

(a) Light hazard and ordinary hazard NFPA 13 fire sprinkler systems with 400 or more fire sprinkler heads.

(b) Extra hazard NFPA 13 fire sprinkler systems with 200 or more fire sprinkler heads.

(c) On special fire protection systems or situations as designated by the fire chief or designee.

(d) Multiple fire rescue services department connections shall be installed in locations as remote as possible from each other.

Sec. 7-87. - Hose connections as a part of fire sprinkler systems.

(1) Approved 2½-inch fire department hose connections, in accordance with NFPA 13 shall be installed in buildings and structures as follows:

(a) All 1-story buildings with a floor area of 52,000 square feet or more.

(b) All 2-story buildings with a combined floor area of 52,000 square feet or more.

(c) All 3-story buildings with a combined floor area of 52,000 square feet or more.

(2) Hose connections shall be fed from an adjoining sprinkler zone on the same floor or from a sprinkler zone on a different floor. Hose connections may be fed directly from the riser ahead of a zone valve. All hose connections, including those that are part of a standpipe system, shall be installed at locations approved by the fire chief or designee so that all areas of the building can be reached with 100 feet of hose and 25 feet of fire stream throw. Hose connections shall be equipped with caps to protect hose threads.

(3) Class I standpipe systems shall be provided with 2½" hose connections in the following locations:

(a) On the inside of the stairwell at each landing.

(b) On the outside of the stairwell at each landing.

(c) On each side of the wall adjacent to the opening of horizontal exits.

(d) On the roof, near the point where the stairwell terminates. This shall be a double 2½" hose connection. It shall be provided with a UL or FM listed gauge.

(e) At other locations as deemed necessary by the fire chief or his/her designee.

(4) All standpipe systems permitted and installed after January 1, 2018 shall be a manual wet system or automatic wet system, based on occupancy code requirements, as defined by the FBC or NFPA 14 (Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose System).

Section 3. If any section, subsection, clause or provision of this ordinance is held invalid, the remainder shall not be affected by such invalidity.

Section 4. All ordinances and resolutions or parts of ordinances and resolutions and all sections and parts of sections in conflict herewith shall be and hereby are repealed.

Section 5. Codification of this ordinance in the City Code of Ordinances is hereby authorized and directed.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Boca Raton this 25th day of February, 2025.

CITY OF BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

Scott Singer, Mayor

Mary Siddons, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Joshua Pariente Koehler
City Attorney

COUNCIL MEMBER	YES	NO	ABSTAINED
MAYOR SCOTT SINGER	✓		
DEPUTY MAYOR YVETTE DRUCKER	✓		
COUNCIL MEMBER FRAN NACHLAS	✓		
COUNCIL MEMBER ANDY THOMSON	✓		
COUNCIL MEMBER MARC WIGDER	✓		