

# **2024 Code Amendments to the *International Fire Code, International Building Code, and International Existing Building Code, Uniform Plumbing Code and Uniform Mechanical Code***

## **Preface**

This document comprises proposed amendments to the *2024 Edition of the International Fire Code, International Building Code, International Existing Building Code, Uniform Plumbing and Uniform Mechanical Code* as published by the International Code Council, Inc, amended by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. This document is hereafter referenced as the 2024 Code Amendments and is prepared to be adopted by local authority having jurisdiction. These provisions are not considered to be or enacted as the code unless the provisions are adopted and codified by the local Authority Having Jurisdiction.

## **2024 Fire Code Amendments**

The following changes are made to the 2024 edition of the *International Fire Code* as adopted by reference in [NAC 477.281](#):

### **Section 101.2.1 Appendices**

Appendix B As Amended  
Appendix C In its entirety  
Appendix D In its entirety  
Appendix E In its entirety  
Appendix H In its entirety  
Appendix L In its entirety  
Appendix N In its entirety

### **Section 102.5 Application of residential code.**

Where structures are designed and constructed in accordance with the *International Residential Code*, the provisions of this code shall apply as follows:

1. Construction and design provisions of this code pertaining to the exterior of the structure shall apply including, but not limited to, premises identification, fire apparatus access and water supplies. The water supply shall be approved by the fire code official. Where interior or exterior systems or devices are installed, construction permits required by Section 105.7 shall apply, to include residential solar photovoltaic systems and energy storage systems.
2. Administrative, operational and maintenance provisions of this code shall apply.

### **Section 102.7.3 Local Codes**

“International Fuel Gas Code” is deleted and replaced with “NFPA Standard 54/ANSI Z223.1 National Fuel Gas Code, 2024 Edition, or the most current version adopted by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.610.”

“*International Plumbing Code*” is deleted and replaced with “*2024 Uniform Plumbing Code.*”

“*International Mechanical Code*” is deleted and replaced with “*2024 Uniform Mechanical Code.*”

**103.1 Creation of agency.** The department of fire prevention is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the code official. The function of the agency shall be the implementation, administration and enforcement of the provisions of this code.

A. Except as otherwise provided the IWUIC shall be enforced by the department of fire prevention of the fire district having jurisdiction in the county, which is established and operated under the supervision of the Chief of each fire district.

B. In all portions or sections within the boundaries of Douglas County where local fire protection districts have been formed for the purpose of fire protection, enforcement of the chapter shall be affected by the fire chief of the local district.

**[A] 103.3 Deputies.** In accordance with the prescribed procedures of this jurisdiction and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the fire code official shall have the authority to appoint a deputy fire code official, other related technical officers, inspectors and other employees. Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the fire code official. The chief and members of the department of fire prevention have the ability to perform their duties pursuant to this code including the authority to issue citations for the violation of any and all provisions of the *International Fire Code* and NAC 477.

**Section 105.5.22 Hazardous materials.** An operational permit is required to store, transport on site, dispense, use or handle, hazardous materials in excess of the amounts listed in Table 105.5.22. When a permit is required to be obtained for hazardous materials, the Nevada Combined Agency Hazardous Material Facility Report must be completed and the appropriate fees paid.

**Section 105.5.58 Fire-fighter Air Replenishment System.** An operational permit is required to maintain a Fire-fighter- Replenishment System.

**Section 105.5.59 Emergency responder radio coverage system.** An operational permit is required for the operation and maintenance of an emergency radio coverage system and related equipment, as specified in Section 510.

**108.3 Permit valuations.** The applicant for a permit shall provide an estimated value of the work for which the permit is being issued at the time of application. Such estimated valuations shall include the total value of work, including materials and labor, for which the permit is being issued, such as electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing equipment and permanent systems. Where, in the opinion of the *fire code official*,

the valuation is underestimated, the permit shall be denied unless the applicant can show detailed estimates acceptable to the *fire code official*. The *fire code official* shall have the authority to adjust the final valuation for permit fees. Final building permit valuation shall be set by the *building official*. The *fire* and *building officials* may use the International Code Council's Building Valuation Data chart and/or the Douglas County Assessor's approved area multiplier to assist in the determination of the final valuation.

**112.1 General.** In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the code official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, there shall be and is hereby created a board of appeals. The board of appeals shall be appointed by the applicable governing authority and shall hold office at its pleasure. The board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant, with a duplicate copy to the code official. The East Fork Fire Board of Directors shall be known as the Board of Appeals in accordance with this section and shall have authority to interpret the administrative provisions of this code, but shall not have authority to waive the requirements of this code. The East Fork Fire Board of Directors is prohibited from granting waivers, variances, or approvals of alternate methods, or materials differing from the regulations or adopted codes and standards of the State Fire Marshal. All requests for variances must be reviewed and approved by the State Fire Marshal through the use of the State Fire Marshal's Variance Request procedure in accordance with NAC 477.287. Variances shall be approved only if the State Fire Marshal concurs that the request provides an acceptable alternate means to achieve a comparable level of safety. The State Fire Marshal may, within its discretion, seek input from East Fork Fire in the review of variance requests related, but not limited to, fire apparatus access and water supply, however, the final decision to approve, approve with conditions or reject the variance request remains solely with the State Fire Marshal. The fee for review by the State Fire Marshal shall be paid by the applicant seeking appeal.

**113.4 Violation penalties.** Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000.00 dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

## **Section 202 General Definitions:**

**HIGH-RISE BUILDING.** A building with an occupied floor located more than ~~75-55~~ feet (~~22,806-16,764~~ mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

**SPECIAL FIRE PROTECTION PROBLEM FACILITIES.** Special Fire Protection Problem Facilities are those facilities that consist of uses similar to the which may result in large size fires or fires with high heat release such as bulk flammable liquid storage, lithium-ion batteries, bulk flammable gas storage, large varnish and paint factories, some plastics manufacturing and storage, aircraft hangers, distilleries, refineries, lumberyards, and lumber treatment facilities, grain elevators, chemical plants, coal mines, tunnels, subterranean structures, lithium-ion battery facilities, storage facilities, and warehouses using high rack/piled storage for flammable or pressurized aerosols.

**SPECIAL HAZARD FOR EMERGENCY SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS.** Construction features which have been found to limit communications as determined by the fire code official.

**TOWNHOUSE.** Per NRS 278.586 (6) b.: a unit that shares a common wall with two or more units. Therefore, a townhouse is not a “Residential dwelling unit”. All townhouses shall be constructed under the International Building Code. See Douglas County Code Title 20, Appendix B, Section R313.1.

**UNWANTED ALARM.** Any alarm that occurs that is not the result of a potentially hazardous condition.

**203.7.2 Institutional Group I-2.** Institutional Group I-2 occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical care on a 24-hour basis for more than five persons who are incapable of self-preservation. *All portions of a care facility which houses patients or residents which are classified by the State Board of Health as a ‘Category 2 resident’ and which has an occupant load of more than 10 residents, is classified as an ‘I-2’ occupancy classification.* This group shall include, but not limited to, the following:

- Foster care facilities
- Detoxification facilities
- Hospitals
- Nursing homes
- Psychiatric hospitals

**Section 203.7.4 Occupational Classification Group I-4, day care facilities.** Institutional Group I-4 shall include buildings and structures occupied by more than ~~five~~ six persons of any age who receive custodial care for less than 24 hours by persons other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage, or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following: [NAC 477.283]

- Adult day care
- Child day care

**Classification as Group E.** A child day care facility that provides care for more than ~~five~~ six but no more than 100 children 2 ½ years or less of age, where the rooms in which the children cared for are located on a *level of exit discharge* serving such rooms and each of these child care rooms has an *exit* door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as Group E.

**Within a place of religious worship.** Rooms and spaces within places of religious worship providing such care during religious functions shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

**Six or fewer occupants receiving care.** A facility having six or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

**Six or fewer occupants receiving care in a dwelling unit.** A facility such as the above within a dwelling unit and having six or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall comply with the *International Residential Code*.

**203.9.1 Occupancy Classification Residential Group R-1.** Residential Group R-1 occupancies containing *sleeping units* where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including:

- Boarding houses (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Brothels
- Congregate living facilities (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Hotels (transient)
- Motels (transient)

**203.9.3 Residential Group R-3.** Residential Group R-3 occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4 or I, including:

- Buildings that do not contain more than two *dwelling units*

- Care facilities that provide accommodations for three or fewer persons receiving care

- Congregate living facilities* (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants

- Boarding houses (nontransient)

- Convents

- Dormitories

- Emergency services living quarters

- Fraternities and sororities

- Monasteries

- Congregate living facilities (transient)* with 10 or fewer occupants

- Boarding houses (transient)*

- Lodging houses with five or fewer guestrooms

- Hotels (nontransient) with five or fewer guestrooms

- Motels (nontransient) with five or fewer guestrooms

**203.9.4 Residential Group R-4.** Residential Group R-4 shall include buildings, structures and portions thereof for more than five but not more than 16 persons, excluding staff, who reside on a *24-hour basis* in a supervised residential environment and receive *custodial care*. Buildings of Group R-4 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions specified in Section 203.9.4.1 or 203.9.4.2. Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined in Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in the *International Building Code*. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Alcohol and drug centers

- Assisted living facilities

- Congregate care facilities

- Group homes*

- Halfway houses

- Residential board and care facilities

- Social rehabilitation facilities

- Transitional facilities

**307.2 Permit required.** A permit shall be obtained from East Fork Fire in accordance with Section 105.6 prior to kindling a fire for recognized open burn, silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or vegetation management. Application for such approval shall only be presented by and permits issued to the *owner* of the land on which the fire is to be kindled.

**307.3 Extinguishment authority.** Where *open burning* creates or adds to a hazardous situation, or a required permit for *open burning* has not been obtained, the *fire code official* is authorized to order the extinguishment of the *open burning* operation.

**307.2.1 Burn barrels prohibited.** The use of burn barrels within the boundary of East Fork Fire Protection District is prohibited.

**307.2.2 Garbage Burning Prohibited:**

Any person who attempts to burn or burns kitchen and table refuse, offal, swill, other parts and accumulation of animals (whether domestic or wild), vegetables, meats, fish, fowl, birds or fruits, waste matter and/or papers is in violation of this Chapter and Code Section.

**307.2.3 Rubbish Burning Prohibited:**

Any person who attempts to burn or burns waste including, but not limited to, treated wood, construction debris, roofing materials, paper boxes, rags, moist grass clippings, old hay or straw, barn sweepings, railroad ties treated with creosote or other preservatives, latex paints and thinners, brushes, tools, wet storage, alkaline and lithium batteries, furniture, plastic pipe and fittings, galvanized pipe and fittings, and all other combustible materials deemed by East Fork Fire District having jurisdiction to be garbage, rubbish, or trash is in violation of this Chapter and Code Section.

**307.2.4 Toxic, Dangerous or Hydrocarbon Product Burning Prohibited:**

Any person who attempts to burn or burns any combustible liquid, waste oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, alcohol or liquid byproducts of any commercial process is in violation of this Chapter and Code Section.

**307.2.5 Plastic or Rubber Products:**

Any person who attempts to burn or burns any plastic or rubber product, no matter what the chemical compound, unless cellulose base is over 95% by weight, is in violation of this Chapter and Code Section.

**307.2.6 Water Supply and Tools:**

All Open Burns shall have a ready water supply and proper hand tools, or farm or heavy equipment available at the burn site that is sufficient to halt the spread of a fire that escapes control by the attendant.

**307.2.7 Exceptions:**

Open Burning fires no more than five feet in diameter, used exclusively for heating livestock, or branding of livestock for lawful ownership identification, are exempted from the Permit requirements under this Chapter.

**307.2.8 Powers and Duties of Fire District:**

East Fork Fire District and its officers or agents may, without further process of law, enter onto the private or public property of another for the purposes of investigating any smoke or fire observed, to determine if a Permit has been issued in accordance with this Section, and to determine if violations of Code Sections 307.2 through 307.13 inclusive, or state law or regulation have occurred.

**307.2.9 Cost of Extinguishment:**

The fire district having jurisdiction and its officers or agents may initiate, through the East Fork Fire District Attorney, appropriate legal action to recover all costs incurred to extinguish any fire and/or remove fire debris or other material involved in any fire, ignited or maintained in violation of this Chapter. East Fork Fire District may record a lien against the real property where the Open Burn occurred in the amount of the costs incurred, and/or pursue all other appropriate legal

remedies to recover the costs incurred.

#### **307.2.10 Penalty for Violation of Provisions:**

Any person, persons, firm, partnership, trust, company, association, corporation, or other entity that violates any provision of this Chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is subject to a maximum fine of \$1000 and six months in jail for each violation.

#### **307.2.11 Suspension or Revocation of Permit:**

The Fire Chief or his designee, of East Fork Fire District, may immediately suspend any permit issued under this Chapter by issuance of a “Stop Order” in writing to the attendant of the fire, or by posting the “Stop Order” visibly and conspicuously on the property where the Open Burn occurred or is expected to occur.

#### **307.3 Extinguishment authority.**

Where open burning creates or adds to a hazardous situation, or a required permit for open burning has not been obtained, East Fork Fire, the fire agency having jurisdiction, its officers or agents may, without further process of law, extinguish any fire ignited or maintained in violation of the requirements or this Chapter.

NRS 474.550 Provides that: “Any person, firm, association, or agency which willfully or negligently causes a fire ... may be charged with the expense incurred in the extinguishing the fire...”

**307.6 Outdoor fireplaces, fire pits and decorative appliances.** Outdoor fireplaces, fire pits and decorative appliances fueled by LP-gas or natural gas, used in assembly occupancies for the public display shall be equipped with an automatic timer shut off valve with a maximum time limit of 3 hours. The timing valve shall be installed a minimum of 2’ from the appliance or as approved by the fire code official.

**308.1.6.3 Sky lanterns.** Sky lanterns are prohibited.

### **Section 325 Battery Recycling and Battery Recycling Storage Facilities**

**325.1 General.** Battery Recycling and Battery Recycling Storage Facilities shall be operated and maintained in accordance with this section and Section 320 where applicable.

**325.1.1 Technical Opinion & Report.** A technical opinion and report complying with 104.8.2, shall be prepared to evaluate the fire risks associated with all new battery recycling facilities and battery recycling storage facilities. The report shall be provided to the fire code official for review and approval.

#### **325.1.1.1 Items required,** to be addressed in the Technical Report:

1. Battery sorting specifications and procedures.
2. Protection from hazards involving flying debris during fire incidents igniting adjacent storage areas, buildings, or other exposures, where applicable.
3. Protection of areas and equipment where battery recycling occurs, including fire detection and suppression.
4. An evaluation of the suitability of the processing equipment used.

5. Combustible dust hazards, including cathode and anode powders; and processes that involve or generate dust or powders, as applicable.
6. Firefighting access and water supply.
7. Separation distances between materials, incompatible materials, and water reactive materials, as applicable.
8. Intake and inspection procedures and segregation of high-risk batteries.
9. Storage configuration of batteries or cells, including high piled storage requirements where storage exceeded 6 feet (1.82 m) in height.
10. Ventilation requirements
11. Other items as required by the *fire code official*.
12. Description of method by which the state of charge will be verified and maintained at or below 30%.

**325.1.2 Emergency Procedures & Response Plan.** Battery Recycling and Battery Recycling Storage Facilities shall develop and maintain emergency procedures and a written safety and emergency response plan for each facility. The plan shall include any emergency conditions unique to that facility including the batteries that it may process or store. The plan shall be submitted to the *fire code official* for review and shall be *approved*.

The safety and emergency response plan shall include (but is not limited to) the following:

1. Procedures for employee training related to anticipated emergency scenarios, including fire events, battery off-gassing, thermal runaway, and post-event mitigation.
2. Spill prevention and control measures
3. Procedures for coordination with emergency responders, including access to hazard communication information, including Safety Data Sheets.
4. A facility map detailing the locations of emergency equipment and access routes.
5. Isolation procedures for batteries exhibiting signs of thermal runaway

**325.1.2.1 Abatement.** The emergency response plan shall include procedures for the abatement of hazardous conditions following fire events or battery damage. The abatement plan shall be *approved* by the *fire code official*.

## **325.2 Battery Recycling Facilities**

### **325.2.1 Fire Protection**

**325.2.1.1 Fire Suppression Systems.** Battery recycling facilities shall be protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3

**325.2.1.2 Fire Alarm and Detection Systems.** A listed or *approved* automatic aspirated smoke detection system or radiant energy fire detection system complying with Section 907.2 shall be installed to protect battery recycling and battery recycling storage areas. Alarm signals from detection systems shall be transmitted to a central station and shall be in accordance with NFPA 72.

## **325.2.2 Explosion Control**

**325.2.2.1 Explosion control requirements.** Where required by the technical report, explosion control shall be in accordance with Section 911.

**325.2.3 Ventilation.** Indoor recycling areas shall be provided with a mechanical exhaust ventilation system.

**325.2.3.1 Containment Control.** The mechanical exhaust ventilation system shall be designed by a registered design professional in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*, unless an alternative design is *approved* by the *fire code official*.

**325.2.3.1.1 Flammable liquid or gas producing operations.** Where a flammable liquid and, or gas is generated as a part of the battery recycling process, the mechanical exhaust system shall be designed in accordance with Section 502.9.5.4 of the *International Mechanical Code*, unless an alternative design is *approved* by the *fire code official*.

**325.2.4 Sorting.** Sorting of batteries shall be in accordance with the technical opinion report, and is subject to the AHJ approval.

**325.2.5 Weather Protection.** Where outdoor battery recycling areas, and such areas that are enclosed, such areas shall be considered indoor recycling facilities. A technical opinion report, complying with 325.1.1 shall be provided to address the fire resistance rating of the structure, fire detection, fire suppression, and explosion control within the weather protected area.

## **325.3 Battery Recycling Storage Facilities**

**325.3.1 Storage Arrangement Plan.** A storage plan, which illustrates the storage arrangement, including the location and dimensions of aisleways, storage piles, storage racks, and any fire protection and detection equipment, and its proximity to the storage, shall be provided to and *approved* by the *fire code official*.

**325.3.2 Fire Extinguishers.** Fire extinguishing equipment suitable for all battery types present shall be provided throughout battery recycling loading and unloading areas in accordance with NFPA 10, travel distance to reach fire extinguishing equipment shall not exceed 75 feet (22.9m).

### **325.3.3 Indoor Recycling Storage:**

**325.3.3.1 Construction Requirements.** Where indoor storage areas are located in a building with other uses, battery storage areas shall be separated from the remainder of the building by 2-hour rated fire barriers or horizontal assemblies. Fire barriers shall be constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the *International Building Code*, and horizontal assemblies shall be constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the *International Building Code*.

### **325.3.4 Outdoor Recycling Storage:**

**325.3.4.1 Separation.** Outdoor storage and outdoor storage areas used to store batteries, including storage beneath weather protection shall comply with Section 320.4.3

**325.3.4.2 Storage area size limits and separation.** Multiple battery storage areas shall be separated from each other by not less than 20 feet (4572 mm) of open space. No storage area shall encroach upon a fire access lane.

**325.3.4.3 Aisles.** Aisles used for separation of piles shall be configured to allow for firefighting access.

**325.3.4.4 Water Supply.** Outdoor storage areas shall be equipped throughout the with an adequate water supply in accordance with section 507. The water supply shall be arranged such that no point on the outdoor storage area exceeds 150 feet from a water supply connection.

**325.3.5 Packaging.** Batteries for recycling are to be stored in weather appropriate noncombustible containers, or containers packaged in accordance with DOTn shipping regulations, and shall be deemed acceptable by the *fire code official*. Under no circumstances will cardboard packaging be used for outdoor storage areas.

**325.3.5.1 Damaged Packaging.** Batteries shall not be stored in damaged packaging, where the damage compromises the container. If packaging is visibly damaged the batteries shall be promptly repackaged in containers complying with 325.3.5.

**Section 503.2.3 Surface.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be surfaced and paved so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities that are acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Exception: Temporary access roads serving only buildings under construction are not required to be paved.

**503.3 Marking.** Where required by the *fire code official*, curbs shall be painted red and approved signs or other approved notices or markings that include the words “NO PARKING – FIRE LANE” shall be provided every 100 feet or as required by the *fire code official* for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. The means by which fire lanes are designed shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility.

**Section 503.4 Obstruction of Fire apparatus access roads.** Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Sections 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 shall be maintained at all times. In addition to the penalty or code violation contained in Douglas County Code Title 20, and in addition to the regulation set forth in title 10, “Vehicles and Traffic”, vehicles in violation of this subsection may be cited or towed at the owner’s expense. The sheriff’s office is given concurrent jurisdiction with the East Fork Fire Chief in Douglas County to enforce the provisions of this title.

**503.6 Security gates.** The installation of security gates across a fire apparatus access road shall be *approved* by the *fire code official*. Where security gates are installed, they shall have an *approved* means of emergency operation. The security gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all

times. Electric gate operators, where provided, shall be *listed* in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F2200.

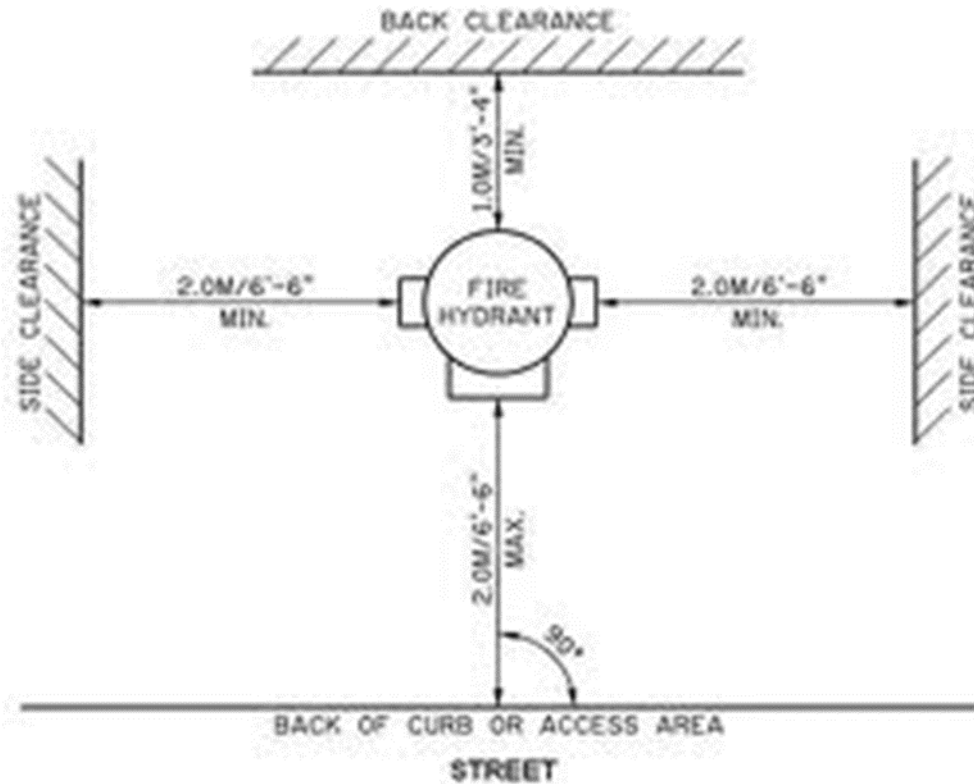
1. All gates across driveways and access roads shall be approved by the AHJ.
2. All gates must be provided with a "Knox key switch" which will open the gate.
3. The clear opening of the gate must be 2' wider (one foot on either side) than the required driveway or road width. This width shall be maintained to a height of 13' 6".
4. The gate shall be designed to operate in all weather conditions and shall be designed so that the operation cannot be impaired by snow/ice.
5. The gate shall be designed to automatically open and remain in the open position in the event of a power failure.
6. The gate shall be capable of being opened manually. Instructions on activating this feature shall be provided to the Fire District.

**505.1 Address identification.** New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved and maintained all-weather address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetic letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than a nominal height of 6 inches with a minimum ½ inch stroke for residential occupancies and 12 inches with a 1 inch stroke in commercial occupancies, unless otherwise approved by the *fire code official*. Where required by the *fire code official*, address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole, or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

**507.3 Fire Flow.** Fire flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings and facilities shall be determined by an *approved* method. Subject to the approval of the fire authority, if the required fire flow is not available for adequate fire protection, an automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the building or buildings. The sprinkler system must meet the requirements of the appropriate NFPA standard. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply if a fire sprinkler system is otherwise required by this chapter or the adopted codes.

**Section 507.3.1 Fire Flow for Residential Construction.** Fire flow for residential construction, in accordance with the requirements of Section 102.5 (1), shall be calculated in accordance with NFPA 1142. All residential plan submittals shall include the explanatory calculations in accordance with *International Wildland Urban Interface Code* Chapter 4. Calculations shall be based on the volume calculation of the total building area (that is everything under a roof, including garages, covered entry and covered patios).

**507.5.5 Clear space around hydrants.** A 3 foot (914 mm) clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants, except as otherwise required or *approved*. In addition, a minimum clear space of seven and one-half feet (2286 mm) shall be maintained to both sides directly in front of the front pumper connection. A minimum of three feet (914 mm) shall also be maintained clear to the rear of any fire hydrant. These clearance requirements shall apply to any public or private property.



**507.5.5 Diagram**

**508.1.6 Required features.** The fire command center shall comply with NFPA 72 and shall contain the following features: 1-18 adopted as written with the addition of:

1. HVAC. The central control station shall be provided with heating, cooling, and ventilation (HVAC) systems that are independent of any other building system or area. HVAC for the central control station shall be connected to the emergency power system.
2. Lighting. Lighting shall provide adequate illumination and shall be on emergency service with additional battery backup emergency lighting.
3. Inside Telephone Line. A telephone connected to the premises telephone exchange shall be provided. A current premises telephone directory shall be placed next to this telephone.
4. Disconnect. The main switch for disconnecting the utility power and any alternate power sources shall be in the fire command center. Switches shall be covered to prevent utility power de-energization and any alternate power sources before entering the building. After the switch is operated, no live electrical panels, conductors, or feeds within the premises shall remain energized excluding the emergency electrical circuits.

**509.1.2 General.** A protective cover shall be provided over natural gas meter assemblies serving buildings, or portions thereof, located at an elevation of 5,800 feet (1,767.48 m) or higher. The protective cover shall be designed to be equal to or greater than the Building Design Load (as determined by the Building Department having jurisdiction). The cover shall be approved by the natural gas supplier, shall be installed over the meter assembly, and securely supported to the ground or diagonally to the building wall. When

supported to the ground, the footing of the supports shall extend a minimum of 6-inches (152.4 mm) below finished grade. Pre-cast concrete piers may be used in lieu of poured footings, provided they are placed on stable soil.

**510.1 Emergency responder communications enhancement systems in new buildings.** Emergency responder radio coverage systems must be provided throughout any building that meets one of the following standards:

1. High-rise buildings: Buildings with a floor used for human occupancy that is located more than 55 feet above that lowest level above fire department vehicle access.
2. Underground and below-grade buildings: Buildings with a floor level that is below the finished floor of the lowest level of the exit discharge of any level.
3. Other buildings: The fire code official is authorized to require a technical opinion and report, in accordance with Section 104.7.2, for buildings whose design, due to location, size, construction type or other factors, could impede radio coverage as required by Section 510.4.1. The report shall make recommendations regarding the need for an emergency responder radio coverage system.

**510.2 Emergency responder communications enhancement system in existing buildings.** Existing buildings, other than buildings with an occupational classification of Residential Group R-3 which do not have approved radio coverage for emergency responders in the building based on existing coverage levels of the public safety communication systems, must be equipped with such coverage according to one of the following conditions.

1. Existing buildings that do not have approved radio coverage, as determined by the Fire Chief, in accordance with Section 510.4.1.
2. Where an existing wired communication system cannot be repaired or is being replaced.
3. Within a time frame established by the adopting authority.

**Exception:** An existing building is not required to be equipped with such coverage where the *fire code official* determines that the radio coverage for emergency responders is not needed.

**510.4.2 System design.** The in-building emergency responder communications enhancement system shall be designed in accordance with Section 510.4.2.1 through 510.4.2.8 and NFPA 1225 except 18.12.3.3.

**901.11 Unwanted fire alarms.** Unwanted fire alarms are a violation of this code. When a fire alarm system is required by this code, it shall be the responsibility of the property owner or owners authorized agent to maintain the system and properly educate occupants, tenants, and/or employees in accepted behavioral practices that will minimize or eliminate false and/or nuisance alarms. This includes nuisance activations in response to predictable environmental stimuli such as but not limited to cooking fumes, smoking, and construction activities. Where unwanted alarms become repetitive, the fire code official is authorized to charge fees or issue administrative citations to the property owner in accordance with the fee schedule or administrative code as established by the applicable governing authority.

**Section 903.2 Where required.** *Approved automatic sprinkler systems* in new buildings and structures shall be provided in locations described in Section 903.2.1 through 903.2.12. In all occupancies except Group R-3 and U occupancies, a building that is more than two stories in height shall, including any height

added by usable floor space, have an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout. Any airport control tower is exempt from this requirement to install an automatic sprinkler system.

**Exception:** Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 and are separated from the remainder of the building by not less than 1-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the *International Building Code* or not less than 2-hour *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the *International Building Code*, or both.

**903.2.1.2 Group A-2.** An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies and throughout all stories from the A-2 occupancy to and including the levels of exit discharge serving that occupancy where one of the follow conditions exists:

1. The *fire area* exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>)
2. The *fire area* has an *occupant load* of 100 or more.
3. The *fire area* is located on the floor other than a *level of exit discharge* serving such occupancies.

Occupancies containing a casino, regardless of occupancy classification, must be designed and built with a sprinkler system classified as an Ordinary Hazard Group 2.

#### **903.2.8.5 Required automatic fire sprinkler systems in IBC structures.**

All new structures built under the requirements of the *International Building Code* greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet or greater than 2 stories in height, shall be required to install an automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R. This requirement applies to all A, B, E, F, H, I, M, S and U Occupancies. This requirement shall be in addition to any other requirements as listed in NRS 278.586 Section 6(6), IFC Section 102.5, NFPA 1142, or as per this Regulation. The system shall be installed by a contractor licensed in the State of Nevada. This requirement shall apply to any addition that increases the square footage to greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet, in accordance with NRS 278.586. Fire areas may be separated in accordance with IBC 707.3.10, or as required. Pursuant to NRS 278.586 Section 6(6). As used in this section:

- (a) "Automatic fire sprinkler system" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 202.580.
- (b) "Residential dwelling unit" does not include a condominium unit, an apartment unit or a townhouse unit that shares a common wall with more than one other such unit.
- (c) Any addition or remodel that increases the fire area will be included in the calculation for the total square footage.

Exception:

Airport control towers complying with IBC 406.5 are exempt from this table.

**903.2.8.6 Required automatic fire sprinkler systems in IRC structures.** All new structures built under the requirements of the *International Residential Code* and greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet of living space, shall be required to install a residential automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13D. This system shall be extended to and include protection in the garage. This requirement shall

be in addition to any other requirements as listed in NRS 278.586 Section 6(6), IFC Section 102.5, NFPA 1142, *International Wildland Urban Interface Code* or as per this Regulation. The system shall be installed by a contractor licensed in the State of Nevada. This requirement shall apply to any addition that increases the living space to greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet, in accordance with NRS 278.586. Fire walls and fire barriers shall not be used to separate fire areas within the living space. This shall include accessory dwellings. Pursuant to NRS 278.586 Section 6(6) 6. As used in this section:

- (a) "Automatic fire sprinkler system" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 202.580.
- (b) "Residential dwelling unit" does not include a condominium unit, an apartment unit or a townhouse unit that shares a common wall with more than one other such unit.
- (c) This table is in addition to any other automatic sprinkler requirements in this code.
- (d) Any addition or remodel that increases the living space will be included in the calculation for the total square footage.
- (e) A one-time increase in the fire area is permitted provided said increase is <50% of the structure's existing permitted living space square footage.

**Exception:**

Accessory structures over 5,000 square feet are exempt from the requirement for installation of residential fire sprinklers, unless they are modified to include living space, but are not exempted from the requirements for fire flow in accordance with Sections 507.3 and 507.3.1 of these Regulations.

**903.2.1.3 Group A-3.** An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout stories containing Group A-3 occupancies and throughout all stories from the Group A-3 occupancy to and including the levels of exit discharge serving that occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

- 1. The *fire area* exceeds 5,000 square feet.
- 2. The *fire area* has an *occupant load* of 125 or more.
- 3. The *fire area* is located on a floor other than a *level of exit discharge* serving such occupancies.

**903.2.1.4 Group A-4.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout stories containing Group A-4 occupancies and throughout all stories from the Group A-4 occupancy to and including the levels of exit discharge serving that occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

- 1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.
- 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 125 or more.
- 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

**903.2.3 Group E.** An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Group E occupancies where one of the following exists:

- 1. Throughout all Group E *fire areas* greater than 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>) in area.
- 2. The Group E fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

**Exception:** In buildings where every classroom has not fewer than one exterior exit door at ground level, an automatic sprinkler system is not required in any area below the lowest level of exit discharge serving that area.

- 3. Group E fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.

4. Daycare facilities where there is occupancy from 12:00 am – 6:00 am and care for 7 or more children.

**903.2.4 Group F-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group F-1 fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.
2. A Group F-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
- ~~3.~~ A Group F-1 occupancy is used to manufacture lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries.
4. A Group F-1 occupancy is used to manufacture vehicles, energy storage systems or equipment containing lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries where the batteries are installed as part of the manufacturing process.

**903.2.7 Group M.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group M fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.
2. A Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.

**903.2.7.1 High-piled storage.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided as required in Chapter 32 in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.

**903.2.7.2 Group M upholstered furniture or mattresses.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group M fire area where the area used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture or mattresses exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>).

**903.2.7.3 Lithium-ion or lithium metal battery storage.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in a room or space within a Group M occupancy where required for the storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries by Section 320 or Chapter 32.

**903.2.9 Group S-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.
2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
- ~~3.~~ A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of commercial motor vehicles where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>).
4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal powered vehicles where the fire area exceeds 500 square feet (46.4 m<sup>2</sup>).

**903.2.9.1 Repair garages.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with Section 406.8 of the International Building Code, as

shown:

1. Buildings having two or more stories above grade plane, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 5,000 square feet (929 m<sup>2</sup>).
2. Buildings not more than one story above grade plane, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 5,000 square feet.
3. Buildings with repair garages servicing vehicles parked in basements.
4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the repair of commercial motor vehicles where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>).
5. A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal powered vehicles where the fire area exceeds 500 square feet (46.4 m<sup>2</sup>).

**903.2.10 Group S-2 parking garages.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as parking garages.

**903.2.8.5 Required automatic fire sprinkler systems in IBC structures.** All new structures built under the requirements of the *International Building Code* greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet or greater than 2 stories in height, shall be required to install an automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R. This requirement applies to all A, B, E, F, H, I, M, S and U Occupancies. This requirement shall be in addition to any other requirements as listed in NRS 278.586 Section 6(6), IFC Section 102.5, NFPA 1142, or as per this Regulation. The system shall be installed by a contractor licensed in the State of Nevada. This requirement shall apply to any addition that increases the square footage to greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet, in accordance with NRS 278.586. Fire areas may be separated in accordance with IBC 707.3.10, or as required. Pursuant to NRS 278.586 Section 6(6). As used in this section:

- (a) "Automatic fire sprinkler system" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 202.580.
- (b) "Residential dwelling unit" does not include a condominium unit, an apartment unit or a townhouse unit that shares a common wall with more than one other such unit.
- (c) Any addition or remodel that increases the fire area will be included in the calculation for the total square footage.

Exception:

Airport control towers and ~~open parking garages~~ complying with IBC 406.5 are exempt from this table.

**903.2.8.6 Required automatic fire sprinkler systems in IRC structures.** All new structures built under the requirements of the *International Residential Code* and greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet of living space, shall be required to install a residential automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13D. This system shall be extended to and include protection in the garage. This requirement shall be in addition to any other requirements as listed in NRS 278.586 Section 6(6), IFC Section 102.5, NFPA 1142, *International Wildland Urban Interface Code* or as per this Regulation. The system shall be installed by a contractor licensed in the State of Nevada. This requirement shall apply to any addition that increases the living space to greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet, in accordance with NRS 278.586. Fire walls and fire barriers shall not be used to separate fire areas within the living space. This shall include accessory dwellings. Pursuant to NRS 278.586 Section 6(6) 6. As used in this section:

- (a) "Automatic fire sprinkler system" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 202.580.
- (b) "Residential dwelling unit" does not include a condominium unit, an apartment unit or a townhouse unit that shares a common wall with more than one other such unit.
- (c) This table is in addition to any other automatic sprinkler requirements in this code.
- (d) Any addition or remodel that increases the living space will be included in the calculation for the total square footage.
- (e) A one-time increase in the fire area is permitted provided said increase is <50% of the structure's existing permitted living space square footage.

**Exception:**

Accessory structures over 5,000 square feet are exempt from the requirement for installation of residential fire sprinklers, unless they are modified to include living space, but are not exempted from the requirements for fire flow in accordance with Sections 507.3 and 507.3.1 of these Regulations.

**903.3.1.1 NFPA 13 Sprinkler Systems.** Where the provisions of this code require that a building or portion thereof be equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with this section, sprinklers shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13 except as provided in Section 903.3.1.1.1 and 903.1.1.2. An NFPA 13R system may be installed in R-1 and R-2 occupancies greater than two stories in height in a Class 1 standpipe system is installed.

**903.2.11.3 Buildings 55 feet or more in height.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings that have one or more stories with an occupant load of 30 or more located 55 feet (16 764 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

**903.2.11.7. Protection of available storage height.** In Group S-1 and all other storage areas the fire sprinkler system shall be designed to protect storage up to the maximum available storage height. The minimum sprinkler density shall be equivalent to that required for a Class IV commodity pursuant to NFPA 13.

**Section 903.3.1.2 NFPA 13/13R Sprinkler System.** Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies up to and including two stories in height shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R. An R-1 or R-2 occupancy that has more than two stories shall have an N.F.P.A. 13 system installed.

**903.4.1 Sprinkler system supervision and alarms.** Valves controlling the water supply for *automatic sprinkler systems*, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical are pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised by a *listed* fire alarm control unit.

**Exceptions:**

1. *Automatic sprinkler systems* protecting one- and two- family *dwelling*s that have not been converted to an R4 as defined by 203.9.4.
2. Limited area systems in accordance with Section 903.3.8

3. *Automatic sprinkler systems* installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the *automatic sprinkler system*, and a separate shutoff valve for the *automatic sprinkler system* is not supervised.
4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in open position.
5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, painted spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position. This exception will not apply to any of the above-mentioned control valves if they are located in a building equipped with any fire alarm or protection system that is required to be monitored by a central station fire alarm company.
6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, pre-action, and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.

**903.4.3 Alarms.** An *approved* audible and visual sprinkler waterflow alarm device, located on the exterior of the building in an *approved* location, shall be connected to each *automatic sprinkler system*. Such sprinkler waterflow alarm devices shall be activated by water flow equivalent to the flow of a single sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed in the system. Where a waterflow switch is required by Section 903.4.1 to be electrically supervised, such sprinkler waterflow alarm devices shall be actuation of the *automatic sprinkler system* shall actuate the building *fire alarm system*. One interior audible and visual notification appliance shall be provided near the main entrance or in a normally occupied location. In multiple-tenant facilities, one interior audible and visual notification appliance shall be provided near the main entrance or in a normally occupied location for each tenant space.

**Exception:** *Automatic sprinkler systems* protecting one- and two-family dwellings with smoke alarms.

**904.11.2.3 Floor control valves.** Approved supervised indicating control valves shall be provided at the point of connection to the riser and/or standpipe on each floor of buildings greater than two stories.

**905.3 Required installations.** Standpipe systems shall be installed where required by Sections 905.3.1 through 905.3.7. A Class I standpipe shall be installed in any R-1 or R-2 occupancy more than two stories in height. Standpipe systems are allowed to be combined with automatic sprinkler systems.

Exceptions:

1. Standpipe systems are not required in Group R-2 townhouses.
2. Standpipe systems are not required in Group R-3 occupancies.

**906.2 General requirements.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with this section and NFPA 10. The internal components of carbon, dioxide, wet chemical, halogenated agent, aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) and film-forming fluoroprotein (FFFP) portable fire extinguishers shall be examined in accordance with. NFPA Standard 10, 2022 edition, Table 7.3.3.1. The internal components of all other portable fire extinguishers shall be examined annually.

**Exceptions:**

1. Travel distance to reach an extinguisher shall not apply to the spectator seating portions of Group A-5 Occupancies.

2. Thirty-day inspections shall not be required, and maintenance shall be allowed to be annually for dry-chemical or halogenated agent portable fire extinguishers that are supervised by a listed and approved electronic monitoring device, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
  - 2.1. Electronic monitoring shall confirm that extinguishers are properly positioned, properly charged and unobstructed.
  - 2.2 Loss of power or circuit continuity to the electronic monitoring device shall initiate a trouble signal.
  - 2.3 The extinguishers shall be installed inside of a building or cabinet in a noncorrosive environment.
  - 2.4 Electronic monitoring devices and supervisory circuits shall be tested ~~every three years~~ annually when extinguisher maintenance is performed.
  - 2.5 A written log of required hydrostatic test dates for extinguishers shall be maintained by the owner to verify that hydrostatic tests are conducted at the frequency required by NFPA 10.
3. In Group I-3, portable fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be located at staff locations.

**907.2.11.2.1 Alternative to single- and multiple-station smoke alarms.** Single and multiple-station smoke alarms may be replaced by an NFPA 72 Household compliant fire alarm system. Plans shall be submitted to the local fire authority and permits obtained prior to installation. All fire alarm installation contractors shall be required to be licensed by both the Nevada State Contractors Board and Nevada State Fire Marshal (F License).

**907.5.2.1.1 Average sound pressure.** The audible alarm notification appliances shall provide a sound pressure level of 15 decibels (dBA) above the average ambient sound level or 5 dBA above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least 60 seconds, whichever is greater, in every occupiable space within the building. The minimum sound pressure level shall be 90 dBA in mechanical equipment rooms and 80 dBA in all other occupancies.

**907.5.2.3 Visible Alarms.** Visible alarm notification appliances shall be provided in accordance with Sections 907.5.2.3.1 through 907.5.2.3.3.

**Exceptions:**

1. Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in *alterations*, except where an existing fire alarm system is upgraded or replaced, or a new fire alarm system is installed.
2. Visible alarm notification appliances shall not be required in *exits* as defined in Chapter 2.
3. Visible alarm notification appliances shall not be required in elevator cars.
4. Visual alarm notification appliances are not required in critical care areas of Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies that are in compliance with Section 907.2.6, Exception 2.
5. A visible alarm notification appliance installed in a nurses' control station or other continuously attended staff location in a Group I-2, Condition 2 suite shall be an acceptable alternative to the installation of visible alarm notification appliances throughout the suite or unit in Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies that are in compliance with Section 907.2.63, Exception 2.

6. Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in storage rooms, electrical rooms and mechanical rooms that are not normally occupied and are less than 400 square feet.
7. Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in janitor closets.

**Section 907.10 Smoke alarm maintenance.** Smoke alarms shall be tested and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Smoke alarms shall be replaced when they fail to respond to operability tests, or when they exceed 10 years from the date of manufacture, unless an earlier replacement is specified in the manufacturer's published instructions. The provisions of this section apply when any work that requires a permit is conducted on a new or existing building or structure.

**913.4 Valve Supervision.** Where provided, the fire pump suction, discharge and bypass valves, and isolation valves on the backflow prevention device or assembly shall be supervised open by one of the following methods.

1. Central-station, proprietary or remote-station signaling service.
2. Local signaling service that will cause the sounding of an audible signal at a constant attended location.

**915.1.1 Where Required.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in Group I-1, I-2, I-4, and R, including, without limitation, Residential Group R-3 occupancies used for transient occupancy of less than 30 days, and in classrooms in Group E occupancies in the locations specified in Section 915.2 where any of the conditions in Sections 915.1.2 through 915.1.6 exist.

1. In buildings that contain a *CO source*.
2. In buildings that contain or are supplied by a CO-producing forced-air furnace.
3. In buildings with attached private garages.
4. In buildings that have a CO-producing vehicle that is used within the building.

**1023.9.1 Signage requirements.** Stairway identification signs shall comply with all of the following requirements:

1. The signs shall be a minimum size of 18 inches (457mm) by 12 inches (305 mm).
2. The letters designating the identification of the interior exit stairway and ramp shall be not less than 1 ½ inches (38mm) in height.
3. The number designating the floor level shall be not less than 5 inches (127mm) in height and located in the center of the sign.
4. Other lettering and numbers shall be not less than 1 inch (25mm) in height.
5. Characters and their background shall have a non-glare finish. Characters shall contrast with their background, with either light characters on a dark background or dark characters on a light background.
6. Where signs required by Section 1023.9 are installed in the interior exit stairways and ramps of buildings subject to Section 1025, the signs shall be made of the same materials as required by Section 1025.4.
7. The background color of the sign shall be green if roof access is available from the signed stairway. The background color of the sign shall be red if roof access is not available from the signed stairway.

*Chapter 11 is deleted*

*Section 4104.2 is deleted*

**5601.1.3 Fireworks.** Except as otherwise provided in this section, the possession, manufacture, storage, sale, use, and handling of Class 1.3 and Class 1.4 pyrotechnics are only allowed in jurisdictions where specifically approved by local ordinance.

**Exceptions:**

1. Storage and handling of fireworks is allowed in Section 5604.
2. Manufacture, assembly and testing of fireworks as allowed in Section 5605.
3. The use of fireworks for firework displays as allowed in Section 5608.
4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the possession, manufacture, storage, sale, use and handling of Class 1.3 and Class 1.4 pyrotechnics are only allowed in jurisdictions where specifically approved by local ordinance.
5. The possession, storage, sale, handling and use of specific types of Division 1.4G fireworks where allowed by applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations, provided such fireworks comply with CPSC 16 CFR Parts 1500 and 1507, and DOTn 49 CFR Parts 100-185, as applicable for consumer fireworks.

**5601.1.6 Exploding targets.** The possession, manufacture, sale, and use of exploding targets, including binary exploding targets, are prohibited.

**6101.1 Scope.** Storage, handling and transportation of liquified petroleum gas (LP-gas) and the installation of LP-gas equipment pertinent to systems for such uses shall comply with this chapter and NFPA 58. Properties of LP-gases shall be determined in accordance with Appendix B of NFPA 58. In the event of a conflict between any provision in this chapter and the regulations of the Board for the Regulation of Liquified Petroleum Gas, the regulations of the Board take precedence.

***Appendix B is adopted in whole in accordance with 2024 Edition of the International Fire Code Section 101.2.***

**Special Fire Protection Problem Facilities.** Special Fire Protection Problem Facilities are those facilities that consist of uses similar to that which may result in large size fires or fires with high heat release such as bulk flammable liquid storage, bulk flammable gas storage, large varnish and paint factories, some plastics manufacturing and storage, aircraft hangers, distilleries, refineries, lumberyards and lumber treatment facilities, grain elevators, chemical plants, coal mines, tunnels, subterranean structures, lithium-ion battery facilities, storage facilities, and warehouses using high rack/piled storage for flammables or pressurized aerosols.

**B103.3 Areas without water supply systems.** For information regarding water supplies for fire-fighting purposes in rural and suburban areas in which adequate and reliable water supply systems do not exist, the

fire code official is authorized to utilize the International Wildland-urban Interface Code or NFPA 1142 where the site is not considered as a “special fire protection problem facility” as defined in Section B102.

**TABLE B105.2**

**REQUIRED FIRE FLOW FOR BUILDINGS OTHER THAN ONE-AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS, GROUP R-3 AND R-4 BUILDINGS AND TOWNHOUSES**

<b>AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM  (DESIGN STANDARD)</b>	<b>MINIMUM FIRE FLOW  (gallons per minute)</b>	<b>FLOW DURATION  (hours)</b>
No auto sprinkler system	Value in Table B105.1(2)	Duration in Table B105.1(2)
Section 903.3.1.1 of the International Fire Code	50 % of the value in Table B105.1(2) <sup>a</sup> –	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at the reduced flow rate
Section 903.3.1.2 of the International Fire Code	50 % of the value in Table B105.1(2) <sup>a</sup>	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at the reduced flow rate

For SI: 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m

- a. The reduced flow rate shall be not less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

## **APPENDIX C FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION**

Appendix C is adopted in whole in accordance with *2024 Edition of the International Fire Code* Section 101.2.1.

### **Section C102.2 Distance to a Fire Department Connection (FDC).**

The maximum distance from a fire hydrant to a fire department connection (FDC) supplying fire sprinklers and/or standpipes shall not exceed 100 feet, or as determined by the fire code official. This fire hydrant shall be connected to the public water supply and not a private loop.

## **APPENDIX D FIRE APPARATUS ROADS**

Appendix D is adopted in whole in accordance with *2024 Edition of the International Fire Code* Section 101.2.1.

**Section D106.1 Projects having more than 100 dwelling units.** Multiple-family residential projects having more than 100 *dwelling units* shall be equipped throughout with two separate and *approved* fire apparatus access roads.

**Section D107.1 One- or two-family dwelling residential developments.** Developments of one- or two-family *dwelling*s where the number of *dwelling*s exceeds 20, shall be provided with two separate and *approved* fire apparatus access roads.

**Exceptions:**

1. Where there are more than 20 *dwelling*s on a single public or private fire apparatus access road and all *dwelling*s are equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 903.3.1.3 Two separate and *approved* fire apparatus access roads shall be required when the number of dwellings reach more than 40, or as determined by the *fire code official*.

**APPENDIX F REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARD RANKING**

Appendix F is adopted in whole in accordance with *2024 Edition of the International Fire Code* Section 101.2.1.

**APPENDIX H REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARD RANKING**

Appendix H is adopted in whole in accordance with *2024 Edition of the International Fire Code* Section 101.2.1.

**APPENDIX L REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE FIGHTER AIR REPLENISHMENT SYSTEMS**

Appendix L is adopted in whole in accordance with *2024 Edition of the International Fire Code* Section 101.2.1.

Adopt Appendix E in its entirety.

Adopt Appendix H in its entirety

Adopt Appendix L in its entirety.

Adopt Appendix N in its entirety.

The following changes are made to the 2024 edition of the *International Building Code* as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281:

“*International Fuel Gas Code*” is deleted and replaced with “N.F.P.A. Standard 54, 2024 edition, or the most current version adopted by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.610.”

“*International Mechanical Code*” is deleted and replaced with “*2024 Uniform Mechanical Code*.”

“*International Plumbing Code*” is deleted and replaced with “*2024 Uniform Plumbing Code*.”

**113.1 Appeals.**

In order to determine the suitability of alternate materials or other means of construction an appeal may be made to the East Fork Fire Board of Directors, who shall be the final authority on such appeal.

**Section 202 General Definitions.**

The following definitions are amended or added to Section 202 General Definitions to read:

**High-rise building.** A building with an occupied floor located more than ~~75~~ 55 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

### **308.3 Institutional Group I-2.**

Institutional Group I-2 occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical care on a 24-hour basis for more than six persons who are not capable of self-preservation. All portions of a care facility which houses patients or residents which are classified by the State Board of Health as a 'Category 2 resident' and which has an occupant load of more than 10 residents, is classified as an 'I-2' occupancy classification.

This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Foster care facilities
- Detoxification facilities
- Hospitals
- Nursing homes
- Psychiatric hospitals

### **308.5 Institutional Group I-4, day care facilities.**

Institutional Group I-4 occupancy shall include buildings and structures occupied by more than three persons of any age who receive *custodial care* for fewer than 24 hours per day by persons other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Adult day care
- Child day care

#### **308.5.1 Classification as Group E.**

A child day care facility that provides care for more than six but no more than 100 children 2 1/2 years or less of age, where the rooms in which the children are cared for are located on a level of exit discharge serving such rooms and each of these child care rooms has an exit door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as Group E.

**Within a place of religious worship.** Rooms and spaces within places of religious worship providing such care during religious functions shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

**Six or fewer occupants receiving care.** A facility having six or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

**Six or fewer occupants receiving care in a dwelling unit.** A facility such as the above within a dwelling unit and having six or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall comply with the International Residential Code.

### **310.2 Residential Group R-1.**

Residential Group R-1 occupancies containing sleeping units where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including:

- Boarding houses (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Brothels
- Congregate living facilities (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Hotels (transient)
- Motels (transient)

**310.3 Residential Group R-2.** Residential Group R-2 occupancies containing *sleeping units* or more than two *dwelling units* where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:

- Apartment houses
- Congregate living facilities* (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants

- Boarding houses (nontransient)
- Convents
- Dormitories*
- Fraternities and sororities
- Monasteries
- Hotels (nontransient)
- Live/work units*
- Motels (nontransient)
- Vacation timeshare properties

#### **310.4 Residential Group R-3.**

Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4 or I, including:

- Boarding houses (nontransient)
- Boarding houses (transient)
- Buildings that do not contain more than two dwelling units
- Care facilities that provide accommodations for three or fewer persons receiving care
- Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants
- Congregate living facilities (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants
- Convents
- Dormitories
- Fraternities and sororities
- Monasteries
- Lodging houses (transient) with five or fewer guest rooms and 10 or fewer occupants

**310.5 Residential Group R-4.** Residential Group R-4 shall include buildings, structures or portions thereof for more than five but not more than 16 persons, excluding staff, who reside on a 24-hour basis in a supervised residential environment and receive custodial care. Buildings of Group R-4 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated below. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Alcohol and drug centers
- Assisted living facilities
- Congregate care facilities
- Group homes
- Halfway houses
- Residential board and care facilities
- Reintegration facilities
- Social rehabilitation facilities
- Transient living facilities

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in the *International Building Code*.

**Condition 1.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which all persons receiving custodial care, without any assistance, are capable of responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation.

**Condition 2.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which there are any persons receiving custodial care who require limited verbal or physical assistance while responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation.

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in this code.

**TOWNHOUSE.** Per NRS 278.586 (6) b.: a unit that shares a common wall with two or more units. Therefore, a townhouse is not a “Residential dwelling unit”. All townhouses shall be constructed under the International Building Code. See Douglas County Code Title 20, Appendix B, Section R313.1.

**403.5.3 Stairway door operation.** *Stairway* doors other than the exit discharge doors shall be permitted to be locked from the *stairway* side. *Stairway* doors that are locked from the *stairway* side shall be capable of being unlocked without unlatching where any of the following conditions occur:

1. Individually or simultaneously upon a signal from the *fire command center*.
2. Simultaneously upon activation of a *fire alarm signal* in an area served by the *stairway*.
3. Upon failure of the power supply to the lock or the locking system or an activation of any fire alarm initiating device within the building or upon failure of both primary and secondary backup power supplies.

**403.5.4 Smokeproof enclosures.** Every required *interior exit stairway* serving floors more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be a *smokeproof enclosure* in accordance with Sections 909.20 and 1023.11.

**406.3.2.1 Dwelling-garage fire separation.** The garage shall be separated as required by Table R302.6. Openings in garage walls shall comply with section R302.5. Attachment of gypsum board shall comply with table R702.3.5. The wall separation provisions of Table R302.6 shall not apply to garage walls that are perpendicular to the adjacent dwelling unit wall. See Douglas County Code Title 20, Appendix B, Section R302.6.

SEPARATION	MATERIAL
From the residence and attics	Not less than a <i>1-Hour listed assembly</i> applied to the garage side wall from garage slab to bottom of roof decking.
From habitable rooms above the garage	Not less than a <i>1-hour listed assembly</i> applied to the garage interior
Structure(s) supporting floor/ceiling assemblies used for separation required by this section	Not less than 1/2-inch gypsum board or equivalent
Garages located less than 3 feet from a dwelling unit on the same lot	Not less than 1/2-inch gypsum board or equivalent applied to the interior side of exterior walls that are within this area

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

**Section 902.2** High-rise buildings. Any building having occupied floors more than 55 feet (16,764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall comply with the requirements of Sections 902.1.1 and 902.1.2.

**903.2.1.2 Group A-2.** An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout stories containing Group A-2 occupancies and throughout all stories from the Group A-2 occupancy to and including the levels of exit discharge serving that occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The *fire area* exceeds 5,000 square feet
2. The *fire area* has an *occupant load* of 100 or more.
3. The *fire area* is located on a floor other than a *level of exit discharge* serving such occupancies.

Occupancies containing a casino, regardless of occupancy classification, must be designed and built with a sprinkler system classified as an ordinary Hazard Group 2.

**903.2.1.3 Group A-3.** An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout stories containing Group A-3 occupancies and throughout all stories from the Group A-3 occupancy to and including the levels of exit discharge serving that occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

4. The *fire area* exceeds 5,000 square feet.
5. The *fire area* has an *occupant load* of 125 or more.
6. The *fire area* is located on a floor other than a *level of exit discharge* serving such occupancies.

**903.2.1.4 Group A-4.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout stories containing Group A-4 occupancies and throughout all stories from the Group A-4 occupancy to and including the levels of exit discharge serving that occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 125 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

**903.2.3 Group E.** An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Group E occupancies where one of the following exists:

5. Throughout all Group E *fire areas* greater than 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>) in area.
6. The Group E fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

**Exception:** In buildings where every classroom has not fewer than one exterior exit door at ground level, an automatic sprinkler system is not required in any area below the lowest level of exit discharge serving that area.

7. Group E fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
8. Daycare facilities where there is occupancy from 12:00 am – 6:00 am and care for 7 or more children.

In high schools where automatic sprinkler systems are provided, the automatic sprinkler systems for the automotive and woodworking shops must be designed to meet ordinary hazard group 1 criteria.

**903.2.4 Group F-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group F-1 fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (1115 m<sup>2</sup>).
2. A Group F-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
- ~~3.~~ A Group F-1 occupancy is used to manufacture lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries.
4. A Group F-1 occupancy is used to manufacture vehicles, energy storage systems or equipment containing lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries where the batteries are installed as part of the manufacturing process.

**903.2.7 Group M.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group M fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (1115 m<sup>2</sup>).
2. A Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.

**903.2.7.1 High-piled storage.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided as required in Chapter 32 in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.

**903.2.7.2 Group M upholstered furniture or mattresses.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group M fire area where the area used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture or mattresses exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>).

**903.2.7.3 Lithium-ion or lithium metal battery storage.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in a room or space within a Group M occupancy where required for the storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries by Section 320 or Chapter 32.

**903.2.9 Group S-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (1115 m<sup>2</sup>).
2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
- ~~3.~~ A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of commercial motor vehicles where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>).
4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal powered vehicles where the fire area exceeds 500 square feet (46.4 m<sup>2</sup>).

**903.2.9.1 Repair garages.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with Section 406.8 of the International Building Code, as shown:

1. Buildings having two or more stories above grade plane, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 5,000 square feet (929 m<sup>2</sup>).

2. Buildings not more than one story above grade plane, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 5,000 square feet (1115 m<sup>2</sup>).
3. Buildings with repair garages servicing vehicles parked in basements.
4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the repair of commercial motor vehicles where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>).
5. A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal powered vehicles where the fire area exceeds 500 square feet (46.4 m<sup>2</sup>).

**903.2.10 Group S-2 parking garages.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as parking garages.

**903.2.11.7. Protection of available storage height.** In Group S-1 and all other storage areas the fire sprinkler system shall be designed to protect storage up to the maximum available storage height. The minimum sprinkler density shall be equivalent to that required for a Class IV commodity pursuant to NFPA 13.

**903.2.11.3 Buildings 55 feet or more in height.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings that have one or more stories with an occupant load of 30 or more located 55 feet (16 764 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

**903.3.1.1 NFPA 13 Sprinkler Systems.** Where the provisions of this code require that a building or portion thereof be equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with this section, sprinklers shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13 except as provided in Section 903.3.1.1.1 and 903.1.1.2. An NFPA 13R system may be installed in R-1 and R-2 occupancies greater than two stories in height in a Class 1 standpipe system is installed.

**Section 903.3.1.2 NFPA 13/13R Sprinkler System.** Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies up to and including two stories in height shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R. An R-1 or R-2 occupancy that has more than two stories shall have an N.F.P.A. 13 system installed.

#### **Section 903.2 Where Required.**

Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12.

In all occupancies except group R-3 and U occupancies, a building that is more than two stories in height, including any height added by usable floor space, must have an automatic sprinkler system throughout. Any airport control tower is exempt from this requirement to install an automatic sprinkler system.

Exception: Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 and are separated from the remainder of the building by not less than 1-hour fire barriers

constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the International Building Code or not less than 2-hour horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the *International Building Code*, or both.

**907.5.2.1.1 System initiation in Group A occupancies with an occupant load of 1,000 or more.**

Activation of the fire alarm in Group A occupancies with an *occupant load* of 1,000 or more shall initiate a signal using an emergency voice/alarm communications system in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2. The minimum sound pressure level of audible alarm notification appliances shall be 90 dBA in mechanical equipment rooms and 80 dBA in all other occupancies.

Exception: Where *approved*, the prerecorded announcement is allowed to be manually deactivated for a period of time, not to exceed 3 minutes, for the sole purpose of allowing a live voice announcement from an *approved, constantly attended location*.

**907.5.2.3 Visible alarms.**

Visible alarm notification appliances shall be provided in accordance with Sections 907.5.2.3.1 through 907.5.2.3.3.

Exceptions:

1. Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in *alterations*, except where an existing fire alarm system is upgraded or replaced, or a new fire alarm system is installed.
2. Visible alarm notification appliances shall not be required in *exits* as defined in Chapter 2.
3. Visible alarm notification appliances shall not be required in elevator cars.
4. Visual alarm notification appliances are not required in critical care areas of Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies that are in compliance with Section 907.2.6, Exception 2.
5. Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in storage rooms, electrical rooms and mechanical rooms that are not normally occupied and are less than 400 square feet.
6. Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in janitor closets

**1010.2.6 Stairway doors.** Interior *stairway* means of egress doors shall be openable from both sides without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

**Exceptions:**

1. *Stairway* discharge doors shall be openable from the egress side and shall only be locked from the opposite side.
2. This section shall not apply to doors arranged in accordance with Section 403.5.3.
3. *Stairway* exit doors shall not be locked from the side opposite the egress side, unless they are openable from the egress side and capable of being unlocked simultaneously without unlatching by any of the following methods:
  - 3.1. Shall be capable of being unlocked individually or simultaneously upon a signal from the *fire command center*, where present, or a signal by emergency personnel from a single location inside the main entrance to the *building*.
  - 3.2. Shall unlock simultaneously upon activation of a *fire alarm signal* when a fire alarm system is present in an area served by the stairway.

- 3.3. Shall unlock upon failure of the power supply to the electric lock or the locking system.
4. *Stairway exit* doors shall be openable from the egress side and shall only be locked from the opposite side in Group B, F, M and S occupancies where the only interior access to the tenant space is from a single *exit stairway* where permitted in Section 1006.3.4.
5. *Stairway* exit doors shall be openable from the egress side and shall only be locked from the opposite side in Group R-2 occupancies where the only interior access to the *dwelling unit* is from a single *exit stairway* where permitted in Section 1006.3.4.
6. In stairways serving buildings other than high-rise buildings, doors are permitted to be locked on the side opposite the egress side, provided that the doors can be opened from the egress side. Doors must automatically unlock upon the activation of a fire alarm system or a fire sprinkler waterflow alarm, or for a power failure. Exit discharge doors must remain unlocked.

The following changes are made to the 2024 edition of the *International Existing Building Code* as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281:

“*International Fuel Gas Code*” is deleted and replaced with “N.F.P.A. Standard 54, 2024 edition, or the most current version adopted by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.610.

“*International Mechanical Code*” is deleted and replaced with “2024 *Uniform Mechanical Code*.”

“*International Plumbing Code*” is deleted and replaced with “2024 *Uniform Plumbing Code*.”

The following changes are made to the 2024 edition of the *Uniform Mechanical Code* as adopted by reference in [NAC 477.281](#):

“*International Fuel Gas Code*” is deleted and replaced with “N.F.P.A. Standard 54, 2024 edition, or the most current version adopted by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in [NAC 590.610](#).”

“*International Plumbing Code*” is deleted and replaced with “2024 *Uniform Plumbing Code*.”

The following changes are made to the 2024 edition of the *Uniform Plumbing Code* as adopted by reference in [NAC 477.281](#):

“*International Fuel Gas Code*” is deleted and replaced with “N.F.P.A. Standard 54, 2024 edition, or the most current version adopted by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.610.”

“*International Plumbing Code*” is deleted and replaced with “2024 *Uniform Plumbing Code*.”

**Section 312.7 Fire-Resistant Construction.** Fire-Resistant Construction. Piping penetrations of fire-resistance-rated walls, partitions, floors, floor/ceiling assemblies, roof/ceiling assemblies, or shaft enclosures shall be protected in accordance with the requirements of the building code.

NAC 477.283

6. As used in this section, “casino” means any room in which gaming is conducted, including, without limitation, any bar, cocktail lounge or other facility housed therein as well as the area occupied by the games. The term does not include any establishment that is operated pursuant to a restricted license as defined in [NRS 463.0189](#).